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THE GREAT
HISTORICAL,
Geographical, Genealogical and Poetical
DICTIONARY;

BEING
A Curious Miscellany

OF
SACRED and PROPHANE HISTORY.

Containing, in short,

The **LIVES** and most **REMARKABLE ACTIONS**

Of the Patriarchs, Judges, and Kings of the Jews; Of the Apostles, Fathers, and Doctors of the Church; Of Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, &c. Of Heresiarchs and Schismatics, with an Account of their Principal Doctrines; Of Emperors, Kings, Illustrious Princes, and Great Generals; Of Ancient and Modern Authors; Of Philosophers, Inventors of Arts, and all those who have recommended themselves to the World, by their Valour, Virtue, Learning, or some Notable Circumstances of their Lives. Together with the Establishment and Progress both of Religious and Military Orders, and the Lives of their Founders. As also, The Fabulous History of the Heathen GODS and HEROES.

THE DESCRIPTION

Of Empires, Kingdoms, Common-Wealths, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Islands, Mountains, Rivers, and other considerable Places, both of Ancient and Modern Geography; wherein is observed the Situation, Extent and Quality of the Country; the Religion, Government, Morals and Customs of the Inhabitants; the Sects of Christians, Jews, Heathens and Mahometans. The principal Terms of Arts and Sciences; the Publick and Solemn Actions, as Festivals, Plays, &c. The Statutes and Laws; and withal, the History of General and Particular Councils, under the Names of the Places where they have been Celebrated.

The Whole being full of Remarks and Curious Enquiries, for the Illustration of several Difficulties in Theology, History, Chronology and Geography.

COLLECTED

From the best Historians, Chronologers, and Lexicographers; as *Calvisius, Helvicus, Isaacsen, Marsham, Bandrand, Hoffman, Lloyd, Chevreau*, and others: But more especially out of **LEWIS MOREY**, D. D. his Eighth Edition Corrected and Enlarged by Monsieur **LE CLERC**; In Two Volumes in Folio.

To which are added, by way of Supplement, intermix'd throughout the Alphabet, The Lives, most Remarkable Actions, and Writings of several Illustrious Families of our *English, Scotch and Irish* Nobility, and Gentry, and most Famous Men of all Professions, Arts and Sciences: As also, an Exact Description of these Kingdoms; with the most Considerable Occurrences that have happened to this present Time.

The SECOND VOLUME.

The Second Edition Revis'd, Corrected and Enlarg'd to the Year 1688;
By **JER. COLLIER**, A. M.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Henry Rhodes*, near Bride-Lane in Fleetstreet; *Thomas Newborough*, at the Golden-Ball in St. Paul's Church-Yard; the Assigns of *L. Meredith*, at the Star in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and *Elizabeth Harris*, at the Harrow in Little-Britain; MDCCL.



M.

M

This Letter, is one of them which the Grammarians call *Simple* and *Immutable Demy-Vowels*, and the *Latines*, *Liquid*. In Composition *M*. is changed into *N*. before *d. c. t.* and *q*. Likewise the Preposition *am*, is changed into *an*, before *f*. as *anfractus*. The Poets make an Elision of it at the end of the Word, because the Sound seems too harsh. The *Messenians* engraved an *M* upon their Shields, as the Mark and Cypher of their Nation. Amongst the *Romans*, it went for a Thousand. It was also the Emblem of a phantastical and foolish Humour, *morositatis*; hence the Ancients used to say, *obvenit tibi M*. and every body knows the witty Answer of *Dionysius* the Tyrant, when this Proverb was applied to him. *Pierius lib. 43. hierol. c. 50. & 51.*

MA, a certain Woman that waited upon *Rhea*. *Jupiter* entrusted her with *Bacchus's* Education. *Rhea* went also by the Name of *Ma*; and under that Name the *Lydians* sacrificed a Bull to her; for which reason they had a Town called *Mastaura*. *Stephanus of Byzantium in Mast.*

MAACHA, or *Mackedah*, was Wife to King *David*, and *Abolom's* Mother, and Daughter to *Tolmai*, King of *Geshur*. *2 Sam. Ch. 3.*

MACAA, *Spelunca Sidoniorum*, i. e. The Grot of the *Sidonians*, was a place in *Palæstine*, in the Land of the *Sidonians*, mentioned in the Book of *Joshua*. The Christians made use of that Grot, as a Fort to defend themselves against the *Saracens*, in 1161; but the Soldiers that kept it, took Money, and surrendered to the Infidels. *Guill. de Syr. lib. 19. J. Eusebius Nier. lib. de Mirab. nat. terræ promissæ.*

MACAO, or *AMACAO*, Lat. *Amacaum*, a Town in *China*, in the Province of *Canton*. The Portuguese were Masters of it, and did drive a very great Trade there, but the *Chineses* retook it in 1668.

MACAREUS, a Greek Author, quoted by *Athenæus* in his 6th. and 14th. Books. There is another whom the Poets call the Son of *Æolus*. They say, that he corrupted his Sister *Canæa*, and that he afterwards was Priest of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. *Pausanias* mentions one *Macareus* descended from *Hercules*, who killed himself that the *Athenians* might be Conquerors, having known, by the Oracle, that it was the only Method to obtain it; upon which, the *Athenians* Sacrificed to him, as to a God.

MACARIA, an Ancient Town of *Cyprus*, upon the Coast that lieth towards the S. E. It is now only a Village called *Falines*, according to *le Noir*. The whole Island went also by the same Name, because of its Fertility, from the Greek, *μακαριος*, Happy. It is also the Name of an Island of *Africa*, in the Red-Sea, towards the Coast of *Abex*, now called *Mazua*, according to *Sanson*. *Pausanias* mentions a Spring, or a Fenn of that Name, near the Town *Marathon* in *Attica*, where a vast number of *Persians* were drowned in the Battel which they lost against the *Greeks*, which occasioned the Old Proverb, *In Macariam abi, Go to Macaria*, when they wished Mischiefs to any Body. *Mela lib. 2. cap. 7. Diod. Sicul. lib. 5.*

MACARIA, *Hercules's* Daughter, who, to save her Country, devoted her self to Death. *Euristheus*, King of the *Myceni*, endeavouring to destroy all the Children of *Hercules*, after the Death of that Hero; when they could not resist, they took Sanctuary in the *Asylum*, that was called *Mercy's Altar*, at *Athens*, and implored the help of the *Athenians*, who took Arms in their defence. The Oracle according to Custom, was consulted before they began the War; the Answer was, That the *Athenians* should get the Victory, if one of *Hercules's* Children would make a Sacrifice of their Life to the Infernal Gods, and *Macaria* presently offered to die, which obtained the Victory to the *Athenians*, and *Euristheus* was killed. The *Athenians*, to preserve for ever the Memory of so generous an Action, and to shew their Gratitude, built a glorious Monument to *Macaria*, which they adorned with Flowers and Garlands. *Cæl. Rhod. lib. 13. cap. 7. Eurip.*

MACARIUS of *Egypt*, called *The Old*, for distinction's sake, from another of *Alexandria*. He lived in the IVth. Century, and *St. Anthony* was his Master. He lived in a Monastery of Mount *Scetio*. There is a frequent mention of his Doctrine, Miracles, and Sanctity, in the Ecclesiastical Authors. He died 90 Years old. This is certain that he lived in the time of *St. Pachomius* and *Oresius*, and that he was *Evagrius* his Master. We have still 50 Homilies of his in Greek, printed in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*.

MACARIUS I. of that Name, Bishop of *Antioch*, a stubborn Heretick, lived in the VIIth. Century. He followed the Errors of the *Monothelites*; and because the Bishops of *Rome* opposed them, he spoke irreverently of them. He was in the III. Council of *Constantinople*, which is the VIth. General Council. There he was discovered to be of the Erring Party; the Emperor *Constantinus Pogonatus* commanded him to declare

his Opinion; and he with a Criminal boldness, Answered, That the Will and Operation of Christ, was of a God-man; and though they did all they could to undeceive him, he could never be brought to confess, that there were in Christ two Wills, and two Operations, saying always; That tho' he were to die for it, he would never alter his Mind. Thereupon an Anathema was pronounced against him; he was Deposed, and *Theophanes*, a *Sicilian*, a Man of approved Faith and Virtue succeeded him. A while after, his incorrigible Stubbornness, occasioned his being shut up in a Monastery. *Acts of the VIth. Council. Act. 8, 9, &c. Anastasius in vita Pontif. Baronius A.C. 577, 581, &c.*

MACARIUS II. Patriarch of *Antioch*, was in esteem in the XIth. Century. He was an *Armenian* born, and the Acts, yet extant, of his Life certify, that he was brought up by another Patriarch of the same Name, whom he succeeded in the Government of that Church, which afterwards he committed to the care of *Eleutherus*, a Man of great and solid Virtue, and went to Travel to *Palæstine*, where he was treated ill, and clapt in Prison by the Infidels, whom he would have taught the Knowledge of Christ. This Captivity being ended, he retired towards the West, and died in the Monastery of *St. Baven* in *Flanders*, in 1011. upon April 10. *Baronius* mentions him in his Annals.

MACARIUS I. of that Name, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, succeeded *Hermon*, by others called *Thermon* in 312. *Theodoret* praises him mightily, and, indeed, he deserved it, having shewed an extraordinary Zeal upon several Occasions, both for the Defence of the Church, and the Propagation of the Faith. In 318. he opposed *Arius* his Errors; and we find in the Letter, that this Herefiarch writ to *Eusebius* of *Nicomedia*, mentioned by *St. Epiphanius* and *Theodoret*, that naming several Prelates who Adopted his new Doctrine, he excepts *Macarius* of *Jerusalem*, and *Philogonus* of *Antioch*. He was afterward at the Council of *Nice*, held in 325. He was one of the forwardest Defenders of the Faith. The Emperor *Constantine* made use of him in the building of the famous *Basilica* at *Jerusalem*, and writ a long Letter to him about it. *Macarius* died in 331. having Governed the Church at *Jerusalem* 19 Years. *Baron. in Annal. Martyr. ad 10. Mart. Theodoret lib. 1. c. 5. &c. St. Epiph. heres. 69.*

MACARIUS II. succeeded *Peter* in the See of *Jerusalem*, An. 546. He was suspected to follow the Doctrine of *Origen*, which prevailed so far upon his Priests, that they turned him out. But indeed, we may well absolve him, by what *John Moschus* in the *Spiritual Meadow*, or *Pratum Spirituale*, relates of him, and what we read in the Acts of the Life of *St. Gregory*, Bishop of *Agrigentum*, whom *Macarius* Ordained Deacon. And *Evagrius* affirms, That the Injustice of his Slanderers being made appear, he Condemned *Origen's* Errors, and was restored to his Church, which he Governed 4 Years. *Joh. Moschus Prat. Spir. c. 96. Surius ad 23. Novemb. Niceph. lib. 27. c. 26. Evag. lib. 4.*

MACARIUS, called *Junior* of *Alexandria*, a famous Hermit, was a Priest, and lived in the time of *Macarius the Old*, viz. in the Vth. Century. He is said to have had about 5000 Solitaries under his Tuition. The Holiness of his Life, and his Sufferings by the *Arians*, render him famous. He is said to be the Author of the Rules of the Monks, which we have in 30 Chapters; tho' *Mirus*, and some others, are of another Mind. *Pallad. in hist. Laus. Ruff. in hist. Patrum, Baronius.*

MACARONIQUE, a Name given to the Burlesque Latin Poets, who mix together some *Italian*, or other Words of another Vulgar Tongue, in their Poems. The *Macaronea*, or *Macaronique* Poetry had the Name from the *Macarons* of *Italy*, which are pieces of Dough, or rather a kind of small Cakes made of unsifted Flower, Eggs, and Cheese, which are much used in the Country, and counted the chief Dainties of the Peasants. It is a manner of Ragout made up of several things, but in a clumsy way; so the *Macaroniques* were a hotch-potch of *Latin*, *Italian*, and *French*, with the Latin Termination, and the Country *Grotesque*; adorned with a natural Beauty, together with pleasant Jest, and a brisk and jolly Stile. *Theophilus Folengi*, who flourished about 1520, is said to have been the Author of that kind of Poetry. 'Tis said, That *Rablais* endeavour'd to imitate *Folengi*, and that he has transcrib'd the most beautiful Passages of that Author into his *Pantagruel*: But if *Macaroniques* were his design, he was out in his measures. It being impossible to make this sort of Poem agree with the *French* Language.

MACASSAR, or *MACAZAR*, a considerable Town of *Celebes*, one of the *Molucca* Islands in the *Indian-Sea*. It is a very safe Haven, where the Merchants pay nothing for Importation or Exportation. Stones are very common there, but the Islanders do not know how to employ them. There be three Mosques in this Town built with Palm-Timber. The Portuguese had made an Agreement with one of the Kings of the Island, to Engross the whole Trade to themselves, and had

built a Fort there with 5 Bastions. But the *Hollanders* caused them to be driven out of it, and are Masters of all the Commerce. They have persuaded the King of *Macassar* to fortify his Town, and to build Houses. He is a *Mahometan*, as are most part of his People. They so scrupulously follow the *Alcoran*; that they will not so much as drink Palm-Wine, which is excellent, and nothing inferior to our Wines. Though the number of the Idolaters be but small there, yet the Jesuits have attempted, without success, the preaching of Christianity in that Country. As for the *Dutch*, though they are very powerful in this Country, give a Toleration to other Religions, yet they scarce keep any one for themselves, but live after a Libertine manner. There is about this Town, and all over the Island, abundance of *Cocos*, and *Indian Fig-Trees*. The *Coco* is a Tree that grows very tall, and at the top shoots forth abundance of Leaves, as the Palm-Tree does; the Fruit is covered over with a green Bark, which when ripe, may be spun into a kind of Flax. The inward part grows hard, and covers a white Substance, and the middle is full of a fresh and wholesome Water. The *Indian Fig-Tree*, has very long Leaves, with a Flower as big as ones Fist, which produceth a Cluster of about 100 Figs. They cut off the Cluster before it be ripe, and eat it, when dried. There be some of them so big, that two Men can hardly carry them. These Figs taste like Beans. *Thevenot. & Linschot.*

MACAZAR, or **MACASSAR**, a great Island in *Asia*, between *Borneo*, *Gilolo*, and *Mindanao*. It is also called *Celebes*, and counted one of the *Molucca's*. It is made up of several small Islands, so near one another, that they commonly pass for one. It is 100 Leagues broad, and 200 long. It contains 6 Kingdoms, the most considerable is that of *Macazar*, with a Town of the same Name, at the South of the Island, with a good Harbour. It hath a very good Air, and plenty of all Necessaries for Life. There was printed at *Paris* in 1688, an Historical Description of that Kingdom.

MACCHIA, a Dukedom in *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in that part which goeth by the Name of *Capitanata*. *Leander Alberti Descript. of Italy.*

MACCIO (*Sebastian*) born at *Urbania*, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, was a Person of Character in the XVIIth. Century. He was a good Lawyer, well accomplish'd in the Belles Lettres, and wrote very handsomely in Prose and Verse. He wrote, *de Historia Scribenda & de Bello Asdrubalis. De Historia Liviana*. A Poem of the Life of our Saviour, &c. *Janus Nicius Erythreus Pinac. 1. Imag. Illust. cap. 152.*

MACCLESFIELD, or **MAXFIELD**, a large, fair Market Town in *Cheshire*, upon the River *Bollin*, Capital of its Hundred, ornamented with a fair Chappel in the Parish of *Prestbury*, adjoining to which, is a College. The Inhabitants drive a good Trade in making Buttons. This Town gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Charles Gerard*. Its 124 Miles from *London*.

MACEDONIA, a vast Province of *Greece*, formerly a Kingdom, under which was *Thessaly*, *Epirus*, and even *Thracia*. Its Limits were the *Egean Sea* on the E. *Epirus* and *Thessaly* on the S. the *Ionick* and *Adriatick Seas* on the W. and the *Mari-nean Mountains* on the N. with the River *Stromona*. According to *Titus Livius*, it went by the Name of *Paeonia*, *Mygdonia*, and *Emonia*. *Solinus* gives it the Name of *Edonia*, *Precia*, and *Emathia*. It is now divided into four Parts, viz. *Famboli*, *Macedonia*, *Comenolitari*, and *Fanna*. This Kingdom is said to have contained fifty several Sorts of People, in former Times. *Caranus* descended from *Hecules*, founded this Monarchy about *An. Mun. 3240*, which endured about 500 Years, became very famous under *Philip* and *Alexander the Great*, his Son, and continued till the Reign of *Perseus*, whom the *Romans* Conquered, *An. Rom. 586*, and reduced the Kingdom into a Province, 256 Years after the Death of *Alexander the Great*, and after a Succession of 41 Kings.

MACEDONIANS, certain Hereticks, who followed *Macedonius* his Errors. This Prelate thinking it intolerable to be Deposed, would revenge himself by a new Heresy. He taught, that the Holy Ghost was not like either to the Father or to the Son, but a meer Creature, and one of God's Ministers, being yet more excellent than the Angels. The Male-content Bishops subscribed to this Error, which the *Arians* greedily swallowed; and even the *Donatists* of *Africa* joined with them, if we believe *St. Jerome*, who saith, That *Donatus* of *Carthage*, writ a Treatise of the Holy Ghost, Consonant to the Doctrine of the *Arians*. The outward shew of Piety, seduced many simple Folks to the *Macedonians*; for they professed to live very austerely, which hath always done the Church a great deal of Mischief, when that austerity countenanced a bad Doctrine. One *Maratonus*, who had been formerly a Treasurer, having got vast Riches, forsook his Secular Life, and at first gave himself to the Service of the Poor and Sick, then became a Monk, and under *Eustathius* sucked in the *Macedonian* Heresy. He spread it far and wide, by reason of his great Riches, the free Distribution of which, was of more force than any other Argument. *Socrates* saith, that these Hereticks were called *Maratonians*. They were also named *Pneumatonachi*, i. e. Enemies of the Holy Ghost. The noise of that Heresy being spread over *Egypt*, the Bishop *Sera-*

pion acquainted *Athanasius* with it, who lay hid in the Desert; and that famous Prelate immediately took Pen in hand, and was the first who confuted it; and after that time, the Councils by their Decrees, and the Emperors by their Edicts, did vigorously prosecute it. *Athanasius, lib. de Spir. S. S. Augustin hares. 52.*

MACEDONIUS, Bishop of *Antioch*, intruded into that See, about 640. after *Anastasius III.* who was an Heretick. As he had been of his Party, so he defended his Errors, for which Pope *Martin I.* Excommunicated him in 649. and from that time, we know nothing of the Bishops of *Antioch*, until *Macarius*, who was Deposed in the 6th. General Council in 681. *Martinus I. Epist. 6. & seq. Baronius, A. C. 640, and 649.*

MACEDONIUS, an Heresiarch, Bishop of *Constantinople*, being put in by the *Arians*, after the Death of *Alexander*, in Opposition to *Paul*, in 342. who was turned out by *Constantinus* the Emperor, after much Debate and Bloodshed, *Macedonius* governed the Church tyrannically. A little while after, he caused the Body of *Constantine* to be translated from the Temple of the Apostles, to that of *Acacius* the Martyr; which raised great Tumults, and many being killed in the fray, he lost the Emperor's Favour. Joining with the *Semi-Arians*, he coined his new Doctrine, and moulded a new Sect, denying the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. He was turned out by the Council of *Constantinople*, in 359. *Eudoxius* succeeded him. *S. Hieronymus, in Chron. S. Augustin Her. 52.*

MACEDONIUS II. Bishop of *Constantinople*, succeeded *Euphemius*, who was turned out and banish'd. *Theodorus Lector* says, That *Macedonius* sign'd *Zeno's* *Henoticon*; but *Cyril* assures us, in the Life of *St. Sabas*, that this Prelate was Orthodox, and, to speak plainly, the Emperor found him so, to his great dissatisfaction: For perceiving that *Macedonius* disappointed his Expectation, and defended the Council of *Chalcedon* with great Resolution, he broke with the Bishop upon this Point, and gave him a great deal of trouble; particularly the Emperor charg'd him with several Crimes and Misdemeanours, of which *Macedonius* easily clear'd himself; so that finding this Method would not do, he sent an Assassin to dispatch the Bishop, who was bought off the Murder by a Sum of Money. The Emperor's last Expedient was Banishment: To put this in Execution, he order'd *Macedonius* to be carry'd off privately in the Night, for fear the People should rise in his behalf. Thus *Macedonius* died in Exile, in the Year 515. These hardships rais'd the Character of *Macedonius* to a great pitch, and he was only blam'd for not blotting the Name of *Acacius*, a Heretick, out of the Diptychs. *Theodorus Lector, lib. 2. Cedrenus in Annal. Anastas. Bibliothec. &c.*

MACEDONIUS, a Monk, hearing of the slaughter at *Antioch* by *Theodosius'* Command, he left his Desert, and having put on the same Robes which the Emperor's Judges wore, he commanded them, in the Name of God to repair to the Emperor, and speak in the behalf of that poor People; which together with the humble Addresses of *Flavian*, Bishop of *Constantinople*, put an end to their Misery. *Theodoret, lib. 5. cap. 9. Johannes Chrysostomus, Oratione de Statuis.*

MACEDONIUS, Master of the Offices (somewhat resembling a Lord High-Steward) to *Gratian* the Emperor at *Milan*, favoured the *Priscillianists* against *St. Ambrose*. *Paulinus*, who writ the Life of that Saint, tells us, that he perished unfortunately in 382. He refused to open the Door of his own House to *St. Ambrose*; and when he was pursued, he could not get into the Church.

MACER (*Æmilius*) of *Verona*, a Latin Poet, flourished in the CXCIst. Olympiad, and died in *Asia*, as *St. Jerome* saith. He writ about Serpents, Plants, and Birds; and in his Books, imitated *Nicander*, according to *Quintilian* and *Manilius*. *Ovid* mentions his Works, *Lib. 4. de Trist. Eleg. 10.*

*Sape suas volucres legit mihi grandior ævo,
Quaque nocet Serpens, qua juvat herba, Macer.*

He also supplied what was wanting in *Homer*, about the Destruction of *Troy*, as *Q. Calaber* had writ the same in *Greek*. Which *Ovid* observes in the 10th. Elegy of the 2d. Book *De Ponto*.

*Tu Canis æterno quidquid restabat Homero,
Ne caveant summa Troica bella manu.*

Vossius de Poetis latinis.

MACERATA, a Town in *Italy*, in the Marquisate of *Ancona*, built upon the Ruins of *Ricina*. Here is an University, and a Bishoprick joined to that of *Tollentinum*.

MACHABEUS: See **JUDAS**.

MACHABEES, a Name given to the *Asamonean* Princes, who governed the *Jews* about 130 Years. The *Jews* would have them thus named, from the four first Letters of these four Words in their Colours, *Mi Camocha Belohim Adnai*, *Who is like unto thee among the Gods, O Lord?* Their History may be found in the Books that go by their Name, and in *Josephus*.

MACHABEES, Two Books in the Apocrypha, the Authors whereof are not well known, though some would have it, that *Johannes Hyrcanus* wrote the First; and *Jafon*, the *Cyrenian*, the Second. But that amounts to no more than a Conjecture.

Conjecture, and chiefly what is said of *Hircanus*; because, forsooth, he had been an Eye-witness to all that is contained in the First Book; that he lived peaceably, and that he is called a Prophet by *Josephus*, lib. 13. *Antiquit. cap. 15.* As for *Jason*, he, indeed, writ the whole History of the *Machabees*; but it is not true that he writ this Book, since the Author professes that he designed to abbreviate *Jason's* Book. *Spanhemius* hath proved at large, that these Books cannot be counted amongst the Canonical Books. Some add a Third Book to these, which *Bellarmino* himself owns to be no Canonical Book. *De verbo Dei*, cap. 15. See *Bp. Collins's Scholastical History of the Canon of Scripture.*

MACHABEES, Seven Brothers, who, together with their Mother *Salomone*, suffered Martyrdom. *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, having taken *Jerusalem*, *An. Mun.* 3886, and 168 before the Birth of Christ; and being returned to *Antioch*, would force a grave old Man, named *Eleazer*, and *Salomone*, with her Seven Children, to abjure *Moses's* Law. *Eleazer* withstood the Temptation, and died with a wonderful Constancy. The Seven Brothers exposed themselves also with Courage to all the Torments prepared for them. The Eldest had his Body torn with Scourges, then he was stretched upon a Wheel, under which the Executioners kindled a great Fire. This generous *Israelite*, scorning the Torments, spent his last Breath in exhorting his Brothers to suffer. *Antiochus* his Guards dragged the Second to the place of Torments, who also suffered with an undaunted Resolution, they pulled off the Skin of his Head with Iron-Pincers, and all the Flesh of his Body to the lowermost part of his Belly. The Third suffered as courageously, the Executioners bound his Hands and Feet to a Rack, made in form of a Circle, to bruise all his Members, then they pulled off his Skin with Iron-Nails, and stretched him upon a Wheel. The Fourth had his Tongue cut off, because he threatened the King with an Everlasting Punishment, afterwards he was burnt alive. The Fifth was bound with Chains upon an Instrument called *Catapulta*, after which, all the Bones of his Loins were broken with Wedges driven in by force, then he was rolled upon a Wheel, strewed all over with Nails like Scorpions. The Sixth was thrown into a boiling Cauldron. The Seventh, and the youngest of all, strengthened by his own Zeal, and the Exhortations of his Mother, desired the Executioners to untie him, that he might go to the King, and speak to him; which they did gladly, thinking that he would Obey the King; but he ran presently to the place where the Fire was kindled to burn him, and when he had bewailed the Tyrant's Misery, he threw himself into the midst of the Flames. The Mother of these generous Martyrs, having exhorted them to it, followed their Example, and died in the Fire, with the same Constancy she had inspired them withal. *Josephus, Martyrdom of the Machabees.*

MACHANES, the Chief City of *Morocco*.

MACHAON, a famous Physician, who practis'd at the Siege of *Troy*. He was Son to *Æsculapius*, and Brother to *Podalerius*, who was of the same Profession. *Homer* makes mention of them both, and gives an honourable Character of their Business. *Quintus Calaber*, in his 6th. Book, tells us, that *Euripylus* charg'd *Machaon*, and kill'd him.

MACHAZOR, that Word signifies *Cycle*, and it is the Name of a Prayer-Book, very much in use amongst the *Jews*, in their greatest Solemnities. It is very hard to understand, because the Prayers are writ in Verse, and in a very concise Style. *Buxtorfius* observes, that it was printed many times, as well in *Italy*, as *Germany* and *Poland*; and that in those printed at *Venice*, many things that were against Christians, were mended. There be not many Manuscript Copies amongst the *Jews*, however there is a good number in the Library of *Sorbonn*. *Buxtorfius in Biblioth. Rab.*

MACHERA, or *Macheronte*, a Castle of *Judea*, upon the River *Jordan*, on the Borders of the *Dead-Sea*, within five or six Leagues of *Jerusalem*. *Josephus* saith, that in this place, *St. John the Baptist* was beheaded, by the Command of *Herod*, 31 Years after the Birth of Christ. They say, that in this place there was a Plant of Rue as tall as a Fig-Tree, which continued there from the times of *Herod*, to the Wars of the *Jews*, who cut it down when they had taken the place. The Plant called *Baaras*, grew also about this Castle, the wonderful effects of which are reported by *Josephus*, lib. 7. *Of the Wars of the Jews. Baronius.*

MACHIAVEL (*Nicolas*) of *Florence*, lived in the beginning of the XVIth. Century. He had no great skill in the Latin Tongue, yet he writ very politely. He was accused, as having had a hand in the Conspiracy of the *Soderini's* against the *Medici's*, and was put to the Rack. His Constancy saved him. He was made Secretary of the Commonwealth, and undertook to write the History of his own Country in 8 Books, which contain what passed from 1215, to 1494. He hath published other Pieces, *The Prince*, *The Life of Castruccio Castracani*, some Poems, &c. This Author affects mightily to extol *Brutus* and *Cassius*; which persuades some, that he was not altogether innocent of the Crime laid to his Charge, I mean, the Conspiracy of the *Soderini's*. His Politick Maxims are very dangerous. He is said to have died about 1528, or 1529. by taking Physick unadvisedly. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. doct. cap. 87.*

Vossius de arte hist. cap. 10. Cornelius Tollius de infel. Liter. in append. ad Pier. Valer. &c.

MACHYLES, an Ancient People of *Africa*, near the *Syrtis Major*, now called the *Syrtis of Barbary*. They are reported to have used both Sexes alternatively. *Aristotle* saith, that their right Pap was like that of a Man, and the left like that of a Woman. *Calliphanus, Plinius lib. 6. cap. 2.*

MACHYMLETH, an Ancient Market-Town in *Montgomeryshire*. It stands upon the River *Devy*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, 139 Miles from *London*.

MACOCO, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *High Æthiopia*, towards the River *Zaire*. Their King hath Ten other Kings under him, as Tributaries. He is said to be always at War with the King of *Mujaco*. The Inhabitants are called *Monfoles*, or *Metica's*; and are Canibals. They report, that every day 200 Men, either Criminals, or Slaves of Tribute, are killed, and that their Flesh is dressed for the King's Table, and that of his Courtiers, as it were Beef or Mutton; though they want neither Cattle, nor Fowl in that Country. *Monfol* is the Metropolitan Town. The *Portugueses* of *Lovango* send over their *Pombero's* thither, who are Slaves of known Fidelity, to buy Slaves, Ivory, and Copper. The King of *Macoco* hath a very glorious Court, but nothing near that of the King of *Congo*, whom the *Portugueses* have taught part of the Customs of *Europe*. *Dapper descriptio Africae.*

MACRAN, or *Makeran*, a Province of *Persia*, towards the *Indian Sea*, and the States of the *Great Mogul*. It is called also *Makeran* and *Geteche Maquerona*, and it passes for part of the Ancient *Caramania*. Its Eastern part is called *Kirman*. The Prince of that Country is Tributary to the King of *Persia*. The chief Town is *Macran*, or *Makeran*; the others are *Titz*, *Kambele*, *Darci*, &c. *Guadel* is one of the Sea-Ports on the *Indian Sea*.

MACRINA, a Virgin Lady of great Piety, Sister to *St. Basil* and *St. Gregory Nyssen*; her Mother and she founded a Nunnery, where they liv'd together in a very Regular and Exemplary Manner. *Macrina* was a Lady of Letters, and particularly well read and improv'd in the Study of the Scriptures. She endeavoured to support *Gregory of Nyssen* under his Affliction for their Brother, *St. Basil's* Death; and said so many excellent things upon this Occasion, that he wrote a Dialogue upon the Argument, calling it, *De Anima & de Resurrectione*: Here he brings in *Macrina* discoursing upon the Point, and calls her his Mistress or Instructress. She died in 379. and her Life is written by her Brother *Gregory Nyssen*, in an Epistle to *Olympus*. See *St. Basil's Life*, by *Hirmanus*.

MACRINUS (*Marcus Opilius Severus*) was chosen Emperor in 217, after *Caracalla*, whom he had caused to be murdered. He was of a very mean Birth, and Fortune raised him by degrees; having been a Fencer, a Huntsman, a Scrivener, an Attorney-General, and a *Præfectus Prætorio*, or Captain of the Guards. He made his Son *Diadumenus*, Aged not above Nine or Ten Years, partaker of the Empire. His Cruelty made him odious to the Soldiers. The same that had set him upon the Throne, pulled him down by a violent Death, when he had Reigned one Year, and two Months, from the Year of our Lord 217. to June 7. 218. *Julius Capitolinus in his Life. Aurelius Victor in Macr. Lampridius in Diadem.*

MACRINUS, or *Macrianus*, or *Marciannus*, (*Marcus Fulvius*) a Captain. He was raised to the Empire by *Balistus* or *Balista*. He made his Two Sons, *Macrinus* and *Quintus Fulvius Macrinus*, and *Caius Fulvius Quietus*, partakers of the Empire. But he was routed in *Illyrium* by *Aureolus's* Army, when he was preparing to come into *Italy*, about 258. He died in the Fight, with his Eldest Son. *Quintus* was killed by those of *Emesa*, whilst he was in pursuit of *Odenathus*, who had killed *Balista*. They lived about the end of the IIIrd. Century, in the time of *Galienus*. *Trebellius Pollio of the Thirty Tyrants.*

MACROBIANS, a certain People of *Asia*, so named, because they lived long. *Pomponius Mela* places them in the Island *Meroe*, and *Pliny* in *Æthiopia*, others in *Macedon*. *Dionysius Africanus* and *Eustathius*, give also this Name to divers People; *Eustathius* calls them *Hyperboreans*, and *Africanus* the *Æthiopians* that lie by the *Atlantick Sea*. Thus *Orpheus* speaks of them in *Argonaut*.

*Venerimus ad dices; omnique ex parte beatos
Macrobios.*

Plinius lib. 4. cap. 10. & lib. 6. cap. 30. The Holy Scripture informs us, that before the Flood, the Period of Humane Life reach'd to 700 Years, and upwards: After the Flood, the Age of Man was much shorten'd, though not to that degree 'tis now, for *Terah*, *Abraham's* Father, lived 205 Years: *Abraham* himself 175. *Isaac* 180. *Jacob* 147. and *Judah* 119. *Prophane History* tells us, that *Nestor* had liv'd to Three Ages, when he was at the Siege of *Troy*: That *Arganthionius*, King of the *Tartessians*, liv'd 150 Years: *Cinyras*, King of *Cyprus*, 160; and *Æginus* 200. *Maffeus* in his History of the *Indians*, reports, that in the Isle of *Bengal*, they found a Man 335 Years old, and that the Man prov'd his Years by giving an Account of all the memorable Actions which had happen'd within that time, and

which upon Examination they found agreeable to the Relations of History. *Seneca*, the Philosopher, liv'd to the Age of 144 Years, and might have gone on longer; if *Nero* had not dispatch'd him. *Simon*, Son of *Cleophas*, the Second Bishop of *Jerusalem*, was crucified under *Trajan*, at a 120 Years old. And *Narcissus*, Bishop of the same City, in the Third Century, reach'd to 166. *Paul*, the first Hermit, liv'd to 120. And *St. Anthony*, the Abbot, to 150. The Emperor *Claudius* having thoroughly examin'd into the Age of *Titus Fullonius* of *Bononia*, in *Italy*, found it 150 Years. *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, was 120 Years old when he died. *Peter de Natalibus* enlarges upon several Proofs, to shew that *Severinus*, Bishop of *Tongres*, liv'd 375 Years; and that he was 197 at his Consecration. *Guido Donatus* affirms positively, that in the Year 1223. he knew one *Richard*, who was then living; and full 400 Years old, which *Richard* made appear, by proving he had bore Arms under *Charles the Great*. *Johannes de Temporibus* is much talk'd of, who serv'd in the Field under the Emperor abovemention'd, and died in the Reign of *Lewis* the VII. in 1146. so that by this Account he must be 360 Years old; but let this be as it will, 'tis certain that the *Antediluvian* Patriarchs liv'd to 7, 8, and 900 Years, and upwards: Neither are we to imagine, that the *Hebrew* Years were only Lunary, of 29 or 30 Days a piece; for the Years of these *Antediluvian* Patriarchs, either took in the Revolution of the Four Seasons of the Year, according to the Computation of the *Chaldeans* and *Arcadians*, as *Lactantius* reports; or at least, they comprehended the time of the *Sun's* passing from one Tropick to another, which makes about Six Months. That these Patriarchal Years could not be Lunary, is apparent, because by this way of Computation, the *Antediluvians* would not have liv'd so long as People do now, for 100 of our Solar Years makes above 1200 Lunary ones; so that by this way of reckoning, none of the Ancients before the Flood would have liv'd 100 Years. Further, to shew that the Years of the *Antediluvian* Patriarchs consisted of, at least, 12 Lunary Months, we need only observe, that *Moses* in the 7th Chapter of *Genesis*, speaking of the Deluge, tells us, it began upon the 17th Day of the Second Month, when *Noah* was 600 Year old: And in the 8th Chapter he adds, that on the 27th Day of the 7th Month, the Ark struck upon the Mountains of *Armenia*; and that the 1st Day of the 10th Month, the Tops of the Mountains began to appear above Water; and that 40 Days after *Noah* sent out the Dove. At last he tells us, that upon the 1st Day of the 1st Month, when *Noah* was 601 Years old, that Patriarch set open the Ark. All this put together, amounts to a Demonstration, that *Moses* reckon'd 12 Months from the 600 to the 601 Years of *Noah*, and that his Calculation is, at least, very near that of ours. *De Commiers dans ses Lettres.*

MACROBIUS (*Aurelius*) lived about the end of the IVth Century. Those of *Parma* affirm, that he was born there, but he owns himself to be a Stranger. This is certain, at least, that he was one of *Theodosius's* Chamberlains, or one of the Masters of his Wardrobe, as it may be easily guessed, by a Rescript directed to *Florentius*, concerning the Rank of them that were of that Office. He composed several Pieces full of Learning; that which he calls the *Saturnalia*, treats of several Subjects, and 'tis a pleasant mixture of Critick and Antiquities. He hath also composed some Commentaries upon that Piece of *Cicero*, called *Scipio's Dream*. *Planudes* Translated it into Greek. *Isaacus Pontanus* and *Meursius*, have made good Annotations upon it. *Merula lib. 2. Ant. Gall. Cispalp. cap. 2.*

MACROCEPHALES, a People near the *Thracian Bosphorus*, according to *Pomponius Mela*, so named, because of their Long-heads. *Stephanus Byzantinus* places them near *Colchide*, and *Plinius* in the Neighbourhood of *Cerasonte*, the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*. The Name is derived from *μακρός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, a head.

MADAGASCAR, or *St. Lawrence's Island*, so called, because discovered on that Day; and according to some, from *Lawrence*, a Portuguese, who discovered it in 1506. The French, in the Reign of *Henry IV.* called it the *Daphne's Island*. It is supposed to be the *Menuthias* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Cerne Ethiopica* of *Pliny*. It lies in the *Aethiopian Sea*, and points Westward towards *Zanguebar* and the *Cafres*, on the Coast of *Africk*. 'Tis about 50 Leagues in length, and 100 or 80 in breadth. It is under the Torrid Zone, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*. It hath abundance of Capes, and most of them covered with Citron and Orange, or Ebony-Trees, and others, whose Wood is speckled. The Rocks are of excellent white Marble, whence flows the best and purest Water in the World. The Country is divided into many Provinces, but those towards the North are unknown to the Europeans. Their Villages are composed of movable Houses, such as four Men can carry. Their Towns are encompassed with Pales, and a deep Ditch 6 or 7 Foot wide, and their Houses built of Planks. The French have built Fort *Dauphin* here, and several others, to defend their Colonies towards the South-East of the Island. The Air is extream hot, and they have never any Snow nor Ice. Here are several Mines of Iron, and fine Steel; they have some Mines of Gold, but it is very pale; most sorts of precious Stones are to be found in their Rivers; and they have

store of excellent Honey, sweeter and harder than ours, resembling Sugar. They make Wine or Mead of Honey, which is the most common, Wine of Sugar; and a sort of Syder. They extract Oil from several Plants, Fruits, Nuts, and Grains, and have a sort of Earth as good as the *Terra Sigillata* of *Lemnos*. Here grows abundance of White Pepper, and precious odoriferous Wood of divers Colours. They have also store of Canes of a vast height and thicknes, tall and round; of which they make Pots, Bottles, Violins, and Harps, Boats that will hold two Persons, and Sedans, and take care to give them a certain Bent when young, to render them fit for their purpose. These Canes which they call *Bamboches*, have a Pith within, much esteemed by the *Indians*, *Arabians*, and *Persians*, and called the Sugar of the *Bamba's*, or *Bamboches*. They have very good Tobacco, and also a sort of Hemp, whose Leaves they use instead of it, which being chewed, makes them fall asleep, and afterwards renders them extraordinary chearful; but such as are not accustomed to it, it makes mad for three or four Days. The Inhabitants are often incommoded with Locusts, which destroy all their Corn and Fruits; but the Natives gather up the Locusts, and feed upon them. Here are no great plenty of noisome Animals, except Crocodiles, and great Serpents, without Poison. The Natives are of two Sorts, Black and White: The latter, by their Names and Customs, seem to be of Jewish Extract. All of them go naked, but cover their *Pudenda*. Women of Quality have some slight Habit extraordinary. The Men buy their Wives, and keep as many as they can maintain. The Men are Courageous, and despise Death; and their Arms are Javelins, Bows, and Arrows. The Women are very discreet and extremely virtuous. Their Language and Writing resembles the *Arabic*: Their Paper is yellow, very smooth, and fine; being made of the Inner Rind of a certain Tree, call'd *Avu*: Their Ink is a sort of Gum, made of a Tree call'd *Arandranto*, and their Pens made of Cane. They believe in one God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth; who rewards the good, and punishes the Bad. They call him *Zanharre*, and Sacrifice to him, but without Temples. They own also that there are Good and Evil Angels; and are mightily afraid of the Devil; and in all their Sacrifices they throw the Devil the first Bit to pacify him. Their Priests are usually Magicians, and give them Spells and Charms to prevent Mischief from the Devil. They live in Hords; like the *Tartars*, under one Chief, whom they call *Tschich*: Which Authority is many times usurped by him who is most powerful. The latest Relation from this Island, informs us, That the Provinces are governed by Petty Princes, or Grandees; and the People are divided into several Ranks. When any of the Subjects die, their Princes seize upon all their Cattle or Stock, and leave their Children nothing but their Lands. After the Death of one of those Grandees, their Subjects may chuse another; and he is obliged to make them a Present. When the Grandees visit one another, he who receives the Visit prostitutes his handsomest Wife to the other: And the Subjects entertain their Friends and Strangers in the same manner. Their Princes are much delighted with Comedies. Their Comedians, whom they call *Seecafes*, shave themselves close, and Act in the Habit of Women, and play their Part in a farce divertingly enough. *Mandeflo. Flacourt. Dapper.*

MADAURA, *Madara* or *Madura*, a Town in *Africk*, between *Hippo* and *Lambesa*; 'twas formerly a considerable place, and had an Academy, in which *St. Augustin* studied. *Apuleius* was born here. *Pliny, Ptolemy, Marmol.*

MADDESPATAN. This Port is in the Kingdom of *Bijnagar*, South of *Masilipatan*; and but half a League from *St. Thomas*, another Port. Near it is *Fort St. George*, belonging to the *English*; together with a General Factory for every thing that concerns the Kingdoms of *Golconda*, *Pegu*, and *Bengala*. *Tavern. Part 2. Pag. 85.*

MADERA, an Island of the *Atlantick Sea*, towards the West of *Barbary*, and the same which *Pliny* calls *Cerne Atlantica*. It is called by some, *The Queen of Islands*, because of its Beauty and Fertility. It was discovered in 1420. by *John Gonsalvo* and *Tristan Vasee*, in the Name of the King of *Portugal*, who is possessed of it. It is covered with Woods and Forests. The chief Town is *Funchal*, or *Funzal*, with a Bishop's See. It hath several little Towns, and 36 Parishes. The Portuguese called it *Madera*, because they found it covered all over with Woods. They set it on Fire to fit it for Tillage; and while it was burning they retired into their Ships, where they suffered much for want of Water. This Island is full of Mountains, and very fruitful, pleasant Plains. It abounds with Springs, Sugar-Canes, Honey, Wax, and Corn. The best Wine in the World is made there; and the Plants were brought over from *Candia*. The Clusters are about two Foot long, and proportionable in breadth. The Haven is not safe, but the Coasts are very good. Some call it *The Inaccessible Island*, because of a thick Fog that hangs always over it, wherein Ships may easily miss their Course. The Desert-Island is divided from *Madera* by a small Channel: It is called *Madera's Warren*, because of the great Game in it. Here are eight Mills for Sawing of Wood; and they drive a great Trade in *Portugal* with Yew and Cedar. Here are abundance of Ring-Doves, Wild Peacocks, Quails, and Canary-Birds. *Marmol of Africa.*

Davity.

Duricity. Other Authors say, This Island was first found by an English Man, whose Name was *Machan*, in 1344. The Man was left here by the Ship, with a few Men; and in an open Boat, made of one Tree, arrived in *Barbary*, and was by the *Moor*s presented to *Peter IV.* King of *Aragon*, as a Wonder. In 1395. *Henry*, King of *Castile*, sent some Ships the second time, to find out this Island, and the *Canaries*; which, it seems, succeeded; for in 1417. *Monsieur Ruben de Bracamont*, a French Gentleman, was sent to Conquer the *Canaries*. Hackl. Tom. 2. Part 2. Pag. 1. Its Latitude is 32. Tom. 2. Part 2. Pag. 7. Its Principal City is called *Funchal*, which is a Bishop's See. It has a fair Harbour for Ships, and a strong Fort. Wine and Fruits here are plenty, but it yields little Corn, which, for the most part, is brought from *France* or *Teneriff*. Its Circuit is about 30 Leagues. Ibid. p. 7. Pory says, It is the greatest in the *Atlantick Ocean*, being 160 Miles in Compass. Besides plenty of Springs, it has eight small Rivers; which make it as fruitful and pleasant as a Garden; and its Product is extraordinary good: The Bishop of *Funchal* had a Revenue of 8000 Ducats.

MADIAN, *Abraham* and *Keturah's* Son; gave Name to the *Madianites*; a People given to Idolatry, and great Enemies to the *Jews*. They inhabited *Arabia Petraea*, near *Palestina*. There was the Defart of *Madian*; and, as *Thevet* says, a Town called now *Saloboni*. God commanded the *Jews* to destroy that People. I have observed before, speaking of *Gideon*, how the *Jews* were seven Years Slaves to the *Madianites*, and set at liberty by this generous Commander. *Genesis*, cap. 15. *Judgcs*, cap. 7. *Eccl.* *Joseph. Antiq. Jud.*

MADOFHER, the last King of *Guzurate*, in *India*; being but 12 Years old when his Father *Sultan Mamoot* died, in 1545. *Ehamet-Chan* was his Guardian, who begged the *Mogul Achabar's* Protection against the Nobles of the Kingdom, that were revolted; promising to give him the Town of *Amadabat*. *Achabar* immediately enter'd *Guzurate* with a powerful Army; and having conquered the whole Kingdom, he carried along with him *Madofher*, and his Guardian, Prisoners to *Agra*. *Madofher* being 30 Years old, recovered some of the Towns of his Kingdom; but he was defeated by the *Mogul*, and made a second time Prisoner. This unfortunate Prince fearing least *Achabar* should put him to Death, resolved to prevent him, and cut his own Throat. *Mandeslo. Olearius*, Tom. 2.

MADRID, Lat *Madridum*, *Matritum*, or *Madridium* in *Carpetanis*; a Town of *Spain*, in *New Castile*. It is a new-built Town upon the small River *Manzanarès*; and was increased by the Ruins of *Villa Manta*, which the Ancients called *Mantua Carpetanorum*. It is become the Capital Town of *Spain*, ever since *Philip II.* and his Successors made it their Place of Abode. It is large enough, but by no means neat. The King's Palace, *Palazzo del Rei*, which stands at the End of the great Street, the Church of *Nuestra Señora de Almaduna*, that of *St. Sebastian*, the Guild-Hall, the Palace call'd *El Consistorio*, and the Square for Bull-Fighting, are the most considerable Parts of *Madrid*. It is surrounded with a weak Wall, without a Ditch. The *Jeronymites* Monastery; and *El Buen Retiro*, near *Madrid*, are famous, and much frequented. *Merula. Mariana. Egidio Gonzales. Davila*, in his Book called, *Teatro de las Grandezas de la Villa de Madrid*. *Jeronymo de Luitana, Hist. de Madrid*, &c. *Roderic*, Legate of *Pope Paul II.* called a Council in *Madrid*, in 1473. against the Ignorance, Simony, and Irregular Lives of the Clergy. *T. XIV. Concil.* It is 670 Miles S.W. of *Paris*, 760 S.W. of *London*, and 960 W. of *Rome*. Long. 13.40. Lat. 40.25. *Mariana*, lib. 23. cap. 18. *Sponde A.C.* 1473. n. 8. &c.

MADURA, an Island and Kingdom of *Asia*, in the *East-Indies*, near the Island *Java*. There is also a Town of that Name. It stands at the Foot of the Mountains, under a Prince known by the Name of *Naique of Madura*.

MÆANDER, a great River of the *Lesser Asia*, in the *Greater Phrygia*. It springs from a Fountain called *Alocrene*. It runs with so oblique a Current, that it often seems to be returning again to its Spring. Many of the Poets allude to it in their Works. It falls into the *Archipelago*, between *Heraclea* and *Miletum*.

MAESECH, a considerable City of the *Low-Countries*, on the River *Maes*, in the Bishoprick of *Liege*; 15 Miles N. E. from *Maastricht*, and 27 from *Liege*.

MAFFEUS (*Bernardinus*) was born at *Rome* in 1514. He made a great Improvement in Learning, and was a good Poet and Orator. These Qualifications preferr'd him to the Favour of *Pope Paul III.* who first made him his Secretary; and afterwards a Cardinal. He wrote Commentaries upon *Tully's* Epistles, and a Treatise concerning Medals and Inscriptions. *Thuanus Hist. lib. 15. Onuphrius, &c.* There was another *Masseus*, (*John Peter*) a Jesuit of *Bergamo*, who wrote a History of the *Indies*, &c. *Janus Nicius Erythreus Pinac. II. Imag. Illust. cap. 4. &c.* There was likewise a third, call'd *Maffeo Vegio*, born at *Lody* in *Italy*. He was Datary to *Pope Martin Vth.* and lived in the XVth. Century. He wrote seven Books of Perseverance. A Supplement to *Virgil*, or a 13th. *Æneid*. Epigrams, &c.

MAGADOXO, a great Kingdom in *Africa*, with a Town of the same Name. It lieth upon the Coast of *Ajan*, along the

Indian Sea, near *Zanzibar*. It has a Fort with a famous Haven. The *Portuguese* formerly spoiled the Town. This City is at present the Capital of a small; but wondrous fruitful Kingdom of the same Name, abounding in Cattle and Corn. It has an excellent Haven, much frequented by the Ships of *Aden* and *Cambaja*; and drives a great Trade in Elephants Teeth, Gold, Slaves, Honey, and Wax. The King is a *Moor*, or *Arabian*, and payeth a Tribute to the *Abassinian* Emperor. In former times it was the Capital of the *Arabian Colonies* on this Coast, but in the XVth. Century taken by the *Portuguese*. It is strong, rich and populous. *Pory. Marmol. Descript. of Africa.*

MAGAS, Son to *Philip*, a *Macedonian* Captain, and *Berenice*, who afterwards married *Ptolemaeus Lagus*, King of *Egypt*. He conquered the Province of *Cyrene*, that was revolted, and kept it, together with the Title of King, during 50 Years. This Prince was of so moderate a Temper, that when a Peer, named *Philemon*, had made a Satyr against him, he was contented to command one of his Officers to strike him gently with the flat of his Sword upon the Head: Then he sent him little Marbles and Bowls to play withal, like a Child. *Magas* grew so fat and bulky, that he was choaked. *Plutarch de Coribenda Ira.*

MAGDALEN, (*St. Mary*) Sister to *Martha* and *Lazarus*, to whom our Blessed Saviour shewed himself after his Resurrection. Some Doctors affirm, That there were three *Magdalens*, because of several Actions of *Mary*, mentioned in the Gospel. On this Head, *Faber of Estaples* and *Jossus Clitovius*, printed a Book, *De Tribus & Unica Magdalena*, in 1519. They confirmed their Opinion by the Authority of *Origen*, *St. Chrysostom*, *Theophylact*, and some others of the Fathers. The Tradition of the Churches of *Provence* are, That *Magdalen*, *Martha*, *Lazarus*, *Maximin*, and others, were their first Apostles, immediately after our Saviour ascended into Heaven: But *John de Launey* hath of late confuted it in his Book, *De Commentitio Lazari, &c.* in *Provinciam appulsu*. *Vincent de Beauvais.*

MAGDALEN of *France*, Fifth Daughter to *Charles VII.* and *Mary of Anjou*; the wisest and most beautiful Princess of her Time, was married to *Gaston de Foix*, Prince of *Viane*, Eldest Son to *Gaston IV.* and *Eleonor* of *Aragon*, Heir Apparent to the Kingdom of *Navarre*. This prudent Princess continued a Widow after the Death of *Gaston*, her Husband, occasion'd by the Splendor of a Lance at a Tilting at *Libourne*, near *Bordeaux*; after this Misfortune, she took care of the Education of *Francis*, *Phœbus*, and *Katharine de Foix*, whom she had by her Husband, the Prince of *Viane*; she likewise took all possible care to take up the Differences of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, occasioned by the Factions of *Beaumont* and *Gramont*, which had almost ruin'd the Kingdom: This Design she happily effected, and got her Son Crown'd, who was afterwards poison'd in 1483. *Katharine*, his Sister, succeeded him, and brought the Crown of *Navarre* to *John de Albert*, her Husband. *Sainte Marthe Hist. Geneal. de France. Favinus Hist. de Navarre, &c.*

MAGDALEN of *France*, Queen of *Scotland*, was Daughter to *Francis I.* and *Claudia* of *France*. *James V.* King of *Scotland*, one of the handsomest Princes of his Age, being charmed with the Beauty and Virtues of *Magdalen*, come over to demand her of the King, her Father, and married her at *Paris*. But this Queen died 7 Months after in *Scotland*, July 7. 1537.

MAGDEBURG, Lat. *Parthopolis*, one of the *Hanse-Towns* of *Germany*, upon the River *Elbe*. It lies in *Saxony*, was an Archbishop's See, and is the Metropolis of the Dioceses of that Name. *Wittkind*, Prince of *Saxony*, founded in *Westphalia*, in the Village of *Agaren*, a College of Regular Canons; which *Henry the Fowler* translated to *Wallerleben*, in the Territory of *Lunenburgh*: But *Otho I.* Son to *Henry*, translated again the same College into *Magdeburg*, and there founded an Archbishop's See, about 940. which was the fourth Year of *Otho*; or about 971. as others would have it, a little before his Death. However, *Albertus*, one of the Monks of *St. Maximin* of *Treves*, was the first Prelate there; and *Pope Benedict VI.* gave him the Name of Patriarch of *Germany*, in an Epistle written to the Bishops of *Germany*. The Archbishop and People of *Magdeburg* embraced *Luther's* Doctrine in the Last Century. *Charles V.* besieged that Town in 1550. but they bought him off by a vast Sum of Money. During the late Wars of *Germany* in 1631. *Tilly* and *Papenheim*, at the Head of the Imperial Army, took it; and burnt it almost to the Ground. It was besieged several other times, and would have been desolate e'er now, if it had not fallen to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, by the Peace at *Munster*, in 1648. Since which time it has been seculariz'd. This City derives its Name from the Image of *Venus*, and the *Three Graces*, which were placed in a Chariot, and worshipped there; the Name, in the *German* Language, signifying, *The Maidens City*. It is the Metropolis of *Lower Saxony*, and was built by *Otho I.* at the Desire of his Queen *Editha*, Daughter to King *Edmond* of *England*, who is buried there. It hath also been honoured with the Residence of several Emperors, and hath been a long time famous for Wealth and Authority. It is divided into Three Parts, and excellently

excellently well fortified with Ramparts, Towers, and Ditches. Count *Tilly* was constantly unfortunate after the Taking of this City. The Archbishop of this City was by *Otho I.* made Primate of all *Germany*; and it hath been famous a long time for Wealth and Authority: And the Centuriators of this City, by their Ecclesiastical History, have not a little contributed to its Renown. In the VIIth. Book of the *Itinerary* we find these Verses on it:

*Nobile se nobis Magdeburgum ostentat, & altas
Insignes turres, ac templa extendit in Auras.
Salve, urbs pæce potens, Salve, clarissima bello,
Nonine Parthenopen referens, Lacedæmona factis.
Cluver. Descript. Germ.*

It stands 9 Leagues East from *Halberstadt*. The Archbishoprick of *Magdeburg*, now turned into a Dukedom, being a very small Province of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*, bounded on the North, with the Old Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, on the East with the Middle Marquisate, on the South with *Anhalt* and *Halberstat*, and with the Dukedom of *Brunswick* on the West, the Capital of it is *Magdeburg*, 42 Miles S. W. of *Brandenburg*, and 45 N. W. of *Wirtemberg*. *Albertus Crantz. de Episc. Magdeb. Andrew Wernerus Chron. Magdeb. Cluver. Descript. Germ. &c.*

MAGELLAN, vulgo *Magathens* (*Ferdinand*) a Portuguese, lived in the beginning of the XVIth. Century. He got an immortal Fame by the Discovery of the Streight called by his Name, *The Magellanick Streight*, about 1519. or 20. He discovered it by Order of the Emperor, *Charles V.* to whom he made his Addresses, because his own King refused to augment his Pay Half a Crown a Month. *Magellan* sailed from *Seville* in 1519. with five Ships; and crossing the Streight, went through the South-Sea to the Islands *De los Ladrones*, where he was poisoned, or, as some say, died in a Fight in the Island *Maran*, after he had conquered the Island *Cebu*, in 1520. These are the *Philippine* Islands. However, one of his Ships sailed round the Globe, and arrived again at *Seville*, September 8. 1521. Others say, That *Magellan*, the first Discoverer, went by the way of the *Mar del Noort*, or *Atlantick Ocean*, and entered it by the *Capa de las Virguas*, and reached the South-Sea in one Month, in 1525. *Gaspar de Loyasa* and *Siméon Alcazova* followed him in 1534. In 1539. three Ships were sent by the Bishop of *Placenza*; one of which went through the Streight to *Arequipa*. *Acosta*, from their Journals, saith, The Mouth of the Streight is not full 52 Degrees from the Line, and that the whole Length of it is but 90 or 100 Leagues at most, and one League over where it is narrowest; but so deep in many places, that they can find no Bottom. The *Spaniards* neglected this Passage afterwards, till *Drake* and *Cavendish* awakened them. The latter of these passed it a second Time in 1591. in which Voyage he died. In 1593. *Sir Richard Hawkins*, an *English-Man*, having sailed a long time in fight of the *Terra Australis*, in 50 Degrees of Latitude, he at last passed this Streight in 1594. and was taken by the *Spaniards* after a sharp Fight on the Coast of *Peru*. He told the *Spaniards*, that the *Terra del Fuego* was nothing but a Knot of Islands; and many other things, which they knew not before. In 1598. the *Dutch*, under *James Mahuvius* and *Simon de Cordes*, passed this Streight the first time with five Ships. They found a Bay, called by them *The Green Bay*, in 54 Degrees Latitude. The Second was that of *Oliver Vander Noort*, in 1600. *George Spilberg* passed it first in 1614. and again in 1615. The *Spanish* Plantations were settled here in 1584, 85, and 86. and began and ended unfortunately, as *Laet* saith, Page 512. It was observed by all that passed it, to be surrounded by high, barren Mountains, ever covered with Snow, and seeming to meet; and so subject to intolerable Cold and Tempests, that few have since attempted to pass it, especially, since the Streights of *Lemary* were found. *Ferdinand Pizarro. Varrones Illustrés del Nuovo Monde. Ozorio lib. 11.*

MAGELLANICA, called *Chika* by those of the Country, Part of the Southern *America*. Called *Magellanica*, from *Ferdinando Magellan*. Here is no Colony of the *Europeans*, those the *Spaniards* had there being dispersed, or perished by Hunger. Here were the Towns of *Nombre de Jesus* and *Sau-Felipe*; which the *English* called since, in Derision, *Porto Fame*. The Air of that Country is cold. There grows a certain Root, named *Capas*, which serveth for Bread to the Inhabitants. The *Spaniards* represented the *Patagons*, who lived in that Country, like Giants; but the late Relations of the *English* say the contrary. Towards the South of this Country lieth the Streight of *Magellan*. *Terra di Fuego* is called by some the *Magellanick Island*; and the Sea round about it goeth by the Name of the *Magellanick Sea*. This *Land of Fire*, towards the South of *America*; and on the other Side of the *Magellanick Streight*, is made up of several Islands. The Fires that were seen when they first landed, gave it that-Name. The Fort *St. Julian*, where *Magellan* winter'd, and where he chastised some of his seditious Soldiers in 1519. and Port *Desier*, are upon the Eastern Coast of *Magellanica*. The last, otherwise called *Baya de los Abrys*, hath an Entry about half a League

broad, with two small Islands, and two Rocks that are not seen at High-Water. The Ground is full of White Sand, without Trees, but hath plenty of sweet Water, which the Ships take in when they go towards the Streights. Besides *Magellan*, *Drake*, *Cavendish*, *Vander Noort*, and others, landed there. *Ozorio. Herrera. Texeira. Sanson.*

MAGI, Priests and Philosophers among the *Persians*, intrusted with the Government, Civil and Ecclesiastick. They are much addicted to the Contemplation of the Stars. The first Author was *Zoroaster*, or *Astrotheates*: And their Doctrine seems to have been nothing else but a kind of Natural Divinity, grounded upon the Worshipp of some God. *Cambyes* going into *Egypt*, left the Government of the Kingdom, in his Absence, to one of them, named *Patizithes*. *Herodotus* saith, That he had a Brother, called *Smerdis*, whom he set upon the Throne, as one of *Cyrus's* Sons, whom he had caused to be murdered; but this being discovered, they were both killed, and the rest of the *Magi* destroyed: For which, a Solemn Feast was kept among the *Persians*, called *Magophonia*, or *The Slaughter of the Magi*. Amongst other Authors, *Agathias* sheweth how much the *Magi* were credited, when he saith, *Hist. lib. 4.* That the *Persians* being told for certain, by the *Magi*, that the Queen Dowager was big with Child, they crowned her Belly, and proclaimed the Royal Embryo King, by the Name of *Sapor*, long before he was born. *Dr. Viperus* hath composed the fabulous History of the Three *Magi*, that came from the East to Worshipp *Christ*. 'Tis probable that those wise Men were the Posterity of *Abraham*, by *Keturah*. The Ancients mention Three Sorts of *Magi*: The First dived into the Curiosities of Nature. The Second applied themselves to the Curing of Diseases by Enchanted Words; for whom the old *Romans* had a great Veneration: And *Cato* teaches how to set a dislocated Limb by a Charm: His Words are these, *Incipe cantare in alto S. F. Danata Dardaries Astotaries dic una usque dum coeant, &c.* *Q. Serenus*, a Physician, tells us, That the word *Abra-ca-dabra*, written upon Paper, and worn about the Neck, will cure a Quartan-Agüe: The Heretick *Basilides* dealt in this Black Art: And what Opinion *Irenæus*, *Tertullian*, *Epiphanius*, and *Theodoret*, had of these Practices, the Reader may inform himself, if he please, in the Second Volume of *Baronius's* Annals. The Third Sort of *Magi* did invoke Spirits, which *Paltingenius* labours to defend; alledging, that the Air is full of good Spirits. *Arnobius* says thus of their Miracles: *Magi, non tantum sciunt Dæmones; sed etiam quicquid miraculi edunt, per Dæmones faciunt, illis aspirantibus & infundentibus præstigias edunt, vel quæ non sunt videri, vel quæ sunt non videri.* *Cato cap. 160. de R. R. Herodotus, lib. 3. or Thalia. Agathias, Hist. lib. 4. Strabo, lib. 5. Baronius, A. C. 1. Maldonatus. The. Stanly, Hist. Philos. Orient. lib. 2. cap. 4. with the Notes in the Index.*

MAGICK is divided into *Natural*, *Artificial*, and *Diabolical*. *Natural Magick* produces extraordinary and marvellous Effects, by the meer Force of Natural Means. *Artificial Magick* produces also extraordinary and marvellous Effects, by Humane Industry and Wit: As, The Glass-Sphere of *Archimedes*; the Wooden Pigeon of *Architas*; the Golden Birds of the Emperor *Leo*, which sung; *Boetius's* Brazen Ones, which did both sing and fly; and Serpents of the same Metal, which did hiss; and *Albert le Grand's* Speaking-Head, &c. *Diabolical Magick*, or *The Black Art*, hath surprizing Effects, surpassing those of Art or Nature, by the help of Dæmons: As *Pharaoh's* Magicians, who did imitate the true Miracles of God. And in the last Age there was a Magician, who made the dead Corps of a famous Harper at *Bologne* walk and play, as if he had been alive, by a Charm which he put under one of his Arm-pits. *Gasparus Peuceus*, the Physician, who mentions this, says, That another Magician, who discovered the Cause of this, did take out the Charm with great Dexterity; so that the Corps fell to the Ground, and remained unmoveable. *Isidore*, Bishop of *Seville*, says, That the Magicians did move the Elements; kill Men by their very Charms, without Poison; and raise the Devil, from whom they learnt how to annoy their Enemies. *Natural* and *Artificial Magick* have no harm in them, if People take care not to awaken a Spirit of Curiosity, and press too far into Futurities and Superstitious Enquiries: But as for the *Black Art*, 'tis always unlawful, as employing a Correspondence with Evil Spirits. There are some People, who either disbelieve, or pretend to do so, that there is any such thing as Witches; but this is a Truth, to say nothing more, which no Man, who believes any thing in Reveald Religion, can call in Question; for the Holy Scripture in several places forbids us to have recourse to Magicians; and mentions those made use of by *Pharaoh* and *Manasses*; of the Witch of *Endor*, consulted by *Saul*; of *Simon* and *Bar-Jesu*, Magicians; and of a Woman who had a Familiar Spirit disposed by *St. Paul*; all mention'd in the *Acts of the Apostles*. The Councils likewise excommunicate Magicians, and the Holy Fathers mention them upon occasion: Neither is the Civil Law wanting in Penal Provisions against them: There is likewise a Statute in the beginning of the Reign of King *James I.* which makes Witchcraft Felony. *Thier's Treatise of Superstitions.*

MAGINUS, (*John Anthony*) a Mathematician, born at *Padua*. He got a great Reputation by Reading at *Bolonia*, towards the end of the XVIth. Century, and the beginning of the XVIIth. His Merit endeared him to all the Princes of his Age. He was an extraordinary laborious Man, and composed several excellent pieces: The most considerable are, his *Ephemerides* from 1580. to 1630. *Tabule secundorum Mobilium*, Tom. II. *Theoricæ Planetarum juxta Copernicus observationes de Planis triangulis*, lib. 1. *Primum Mobile*, lib. 12. *Trigonometria Sphæricorum*. *Problemata Astronomica, Gnomica & Geographica*. Comment. in lib. 3. *Galenî de Diebus Decretoriis, & de Legitimo Astrologiæ in Medicinæ usu*. Comment. in *Geograph. Ptolemæi Italiæ Descriptio*. *De Metoposcopia, &c.* He died at *Bolonia*, Jan. 1. 1617. being 61 Years old. *Tomasini*.

MAGISTER Oecumenicus: It was the Name of the Director of a famous College, which *Constantine the Great* founded at *Constantinople*. That Name was given him, either because he knew all that a Learned Man ought to know, or because his Office was to direct all that concerned the Administration of the College. He had under him Twelve Doctors, that taught Youth, gratis, all Divine and Humane Sciences. The Emperors had a great Respect for this *Magister Oecumenicus*, and the other Professors; so that they consulted them in all weighty Matters. This College was nobly furnished with Vessels of Gold and Silver, glorious Ornaments for the Church; and, above all, it was enriched with a Library not to be equalled, consisting of 600000 very curious Volumes. There was among their Rarities, that wonderful Master-piece of Art in Miniature, viz. the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of *Homer*, written in Golden Characters, upon a Dragon's Gut, 120 Foot long. *Leo Isauricus* being angry against the Oecumenick Master, and the Doctors of that College, who defended the Worship of Images, caused them to be shut up in that glorious Palace, and commanded it should be set on Fire in the Night, where they were all burned, together with that rich Pile of Building, and the curious Library, which is an irreparable Loss. *Theoph. Zonar. Cedren. Mainbourg Hist. de Iconoclastes*.

MAGLIANO, Lat. *Manliana*, a pleasant and well-peopled Town, which is at this Day the Capital of *Sabinia*, a Province in the States of the Church in *Italy*. It is seated upon an Hill, by the Banks of the River *Tiber*, 20 Miles from *Rome* to the North. It is now the See of the Bishop of *Sabinia*, by the appointment of Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1495.

MAGNANUS (*Emanuel*) one of the Order of the *Minim's*, born at *Tholouse* in 1607. He profess'd Divinity and Philosophy at *Rome* with great Reputation, where he wrote a Book, call'd *Perspectiva Horaria*, which he Dedicated to Cardinal *Spada*: He likewise wrote two curious Treatises, one against *Des Cartes's Hypothesis*; and the other concerning the Speaking Trumpet. He likewise wrote Two Tomes of Divinity, call'd *Philosophia Sacra*. *Memoires du Tems*.

MAGNENTIUS, a Barbarian by Birth, made himself considerable in the Armies. He usurped the Supream Power, and put on the Imperial Purple at *Autun* in *Gaul*, on Jan. 18. 350. and then caused the Emperor *Constantius* to be murdered at *Elne* in *Roussillon*. He afterwards made himself Master of *Africa, Italy, Gaul*, and some other Provinces. Those who took *Rome* for him murdered *Nepotian*, who had been saluted Emperor. And he was so puffed up with those good Successes, that he thought it a great Obligation to the Emperor *Constantius* to promise him his Life. In 351. having stormed and raised *Siscia*, having taken and plundered all the Towns situate along the *Save*, he drew near *Mursa* in *Pannonia*, where he was overcome Septemb. 28. This Victory indeed, though advantageous to *Constantius*, proved fatal to the Roman Empire, because most of the stoutest Men of the Army were killed in that obstinate Battel. The Winter kept *Constantius* from making the best of his Victory by pursuing the Tyrant, who saved himself for a while by Flight; but he was forced out of *Aquileia* and *Italy*, and routed a third time in the *Cottian Alps*, in *Upper Dauphin*, near a Castle called by *Socrates* Mount *Selenque*, supposed to be near *Dye*. This last Defeat drove him into Despair; and having at *Lyons* killed his own Mother, who went for a Prophetess, he killed himself also, Aug. 10. or 11. 353. He reigned 3 Years and 7 Months. His Brother *Decentius*, whom he had created *Cæsar*, strangled himself at *Sens*. *Aurelius Victor in Epit. Eutropius Hist. S. Jerom, Idacius and Marcellinus, lib. 2.*

MAGNESIA, a City of *Asia*, according to *Pliny*; or of *Caria*, according to *Diodorus*. The King of *Persia* assigned it for *Themistocles's* Subsistence, and he died there. Modern Authors will have it to be *Mangresia*, a Bishop's See, under that of *Ephesus*. *Scipio* overcame *Antiochus* near this place. *Leunclavius* saith, there is another Town of the Name in *Lydia*, now called *Manissa*. It differs from *Magnesia*, a Province of *Macedon*, with a Promontory, called by *Sophian*, *Capo ver liebi*; and by others, *Capo dis Georgio*. *Strabo* saith, That the *Magnesiens* having offended a certain God, suffered cruelly for it; and that the *Lydians* had almost destroyed them. Hence was the Proverb, *Magnetum malum*. *Strabo, lib. 13. Pliny. Ferrarius in Lexic. Geograph.*

MAGNUS I. of that Name, King of *Norway*, was Son to *St. Olaf*, whom he succeeded; as he did also *Canute II.* King

of *Denmark*, about 1045. He governed the Kingdom 4 Years. *Arald*, or *Errold*, succeeded him in the Kingdom of *Norway*, and left it to *Magnus II.* who reigned 28 Years. *Magnus III.* his Natural Son, succeeded him; and having resigned the Crown, he took it again. *Magnus IV.* reigned 52 Years, from 1180. *Magnus V.* Son to *Eric*, was also King of *Sweden* in 1315. He left his Son *Aquinas III.* and this left his Brother *Magnus VI.* who also was King of *Sweden*.

MAGNUS II. Son to *Christiern III.* of *Denmark*, having quitted a Third Part of *Holstein* to his Brother *Frederick*, contented himself with the Dioceses of *Oesel* and *Curland*, which his Father had bought from the Bishop: But being expelled for his Tyranny, he had recourse to the *Muscovites*, An. 1570. and obtained from the *Czar* the Title of King of *Livonia*; and having married a Kinswoman of the *Czar's*, was sent into *Livonia*, where he made a considerable Party; but having besieged *Riga* in vain, for which the Great Duke struck him over the Face when he returned, he retired to *Curland*, where he died without Issue in 1583. *Thuan.*

MAGNUS II. surnamed *The Young*, Son to *Magnus I.* Duke of *Brunswick*, by *Sophia* of *Brandenburg*, made War upon the Duke of *Lower Saxony*, who claimed the Inheritance of *William* of *Lunenbourg*: But a Peace was concluded by marrying his two Sons with the Duke of *Saxony's* Daughters. But being afterwards overcome by those of *Mecklenburg*, and rejected by the *Lunenburgers*, he was killed, An. 1373. by a Common Soldier, as designing to kill *Otho*, Count *Schawenburg*, whom he had worsted in a Duel. He was Father to *Frederick*, who succeeded *Wenceslaus* in the Empire; as also of *Otho*, Archbishop of *Bremen*, and *Bernard* and *Henry*, the Founders of the Families of *Lunenbourg* and *Brunswick*. *Hoffm.*

MAGNUS (*John*) Archbishop of *Upsal* in *Sweden*, in the Reign of *Gustavus I.* when the Kingdom embraced the Reformation. He wrote the History of *Sweden*, in 24 Books: And a Treatise of the Prelates of *Upsal*, which he continued till 1544. which was the Year of his Death. *Olaus Magnus's* Brother succeeded him in the Archbishoprick of *Upsal*, and wrote a very curious Book of the Manners, Customs, and Wars, of the Northern Nations. And died in 1544. *Hoffm. Spondan in Annal. Eccl. A. C. 1520.*

MAGNUS, commonly called *St. Magnus the Apostle* of the *Orcades*; whose Inhabitants, to patronize their Drunkenness, kept a Cup of an extraordinary Size, which they alledged he drunk out of, and therefore used to present it full of Liqueur, as a Test, to their Bishop, at his first Coming among them: If he drunk it out, they took it as an Omen of ensuing Plenty; but otherwise, of Scarcity. *Buchan.*

MAGO, a Captain of the *Carthaginians*, who made his Country famous by his Victories. He was the Father of *Amilcar* and *Asdrubal*. *Justinus* mentions him in his 18th and 19th. Books.

MAGO, a Physician, who travelled many Years, feeding only upon dry Meal. *Gesner. Vander Linden.*

MAGO, an African, who composed 29 Books of *Geography*, in the *Phœnician* Language. *Dionysius* of *Utica* translated them into *Greek*, and sent them to the Prætor *Sextilius*. They say, that *Diophanes* of *Bithynia* reduced them to six Books, and presented King *Deiotarus* with them. *Pliny* quoteth *Mago*, lib. 23. *Histor.*

MAGO, *Hannibal's* Brother, General of the *Carthaginians*. He accompanied him at the famous Battel of *Canna*, and brought the News thereof to *Carthage*; where he produced, in the Presence of the Senate, the Golden Rings of the Roman Gentlemen killed in the Combat; the Number of which was so great, that a whole Bushel was filled with them. He waged War against *Scipio*, in *Spain*; then crossed over into *Italy*, and landed at *Genoua*. Having made a considerable Addition to his Army, he ventured a Battel against *Quintilius Varus*; but he was both routed and wounded; and, after this Defeat, retreating to *Genoua*, embark'd for *Africk*, and died upon the Seas. *Tit. Liv. lib. 30.*

MAGO BARCEUS, (i. e. of the Family of the *Barces*) a General of the *Carthaginians*, was sent over into *Sicily*, to wage War against *Dionysius I.* Tyrant of *Syracuse*; where, after several Victories, he was at last killed in a Battel. *Diodorus lib. 14.*

MAGO, Son to *Mago Barceus*, undertook the Government both of the State and Army of *Carthage*, after the Death of his Father, and went over into *Sicily* with a Fleet of 150 Men of War. He took *Syracuse*; but being frightened away by the Arrival of *Timoleon*, General of the *Corinthians*, he left *Sicily* in a hurry, and returned to *Carthage*, where he killed himself; and the *Carthaginians*, not satisfied with his voluntary Death, hanged his dead Body on a Cross, to load his Memory with Eternal Infamy. *Plutarch in Timoleonte.*

MAGOPHONIA, a Feast among the *Persians*, in Memory of the Murder of the false *Smerdis*, whom the Seven Chief Lords of *Persia* killed, with the other *Magi*, that were either Friends or related to this Usurper. These Seven Lords were *Ottanes*, *Intaphernes*, *Gobrias*, *Megabyfes*, *Aspathres*, *Hydarnes*, and *Cyrus*, who was afterwards King of *Persia*. The Name comes from *μάγος*, and *φόνος*, Murther. *Herodot. lib. 3. Just. lib. 1.*

MAGRA, a River and Valley of *Italy*, between the Commonwealth of *Genoa* and *Tuscany*. It comes out of *Parmesan*, and passes near *Pontrimoly*; thence, increased with some small Rivers, it waters the Valley that goes by the same Name; then falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, a little lower than *Sarsane*. *Lucan*, mentions it, *lib. 2. Pharf.*

MAGUELONA, a ruined Town in *Lower Languedoc*, formerly a Bishop's See, but now translated to *Montpelier*. It was built in an Island at the end of a small Gulf of the *Mediterranean Sea*, formerly called *The Volces*, or *Volques-Pound*; and afterwards, *The Pounds of Mauguio*, of *Peraust*, and of *Lates*. The *Saracens*, after the Conquest of *Spain*, in 730. entered into *France* by *Aquitaine*, and took *Maguelona*, which *Charles Martel* took again in 735, or 736. And judging the Seat of that Town too advantageous for the *Barbarians*, when they should Land again in *France*, he caused it to be demolished. The Episcopal See was first translated to *Substantion*, within a Mile of *Montpelier*, where the Bishop resided about 300 Years, till *Arnaldus*, Bishop of that Church, caused *Maguelona* to be built again, about 1060. and the See was translated to *Montpelier* in 1533. The Town of *Maguelona* had its proper Earls; and the Bishops were not the Temporal Lords thereof, till after the Wars of the *Albigenses*, when *Innocent III.* invested *William*, Bishop of *Albignac*, with the Temporality thereof, in 1215. It is to be observed, That when the Troubles of *France*, towards the end of the Second Race of their Kings, had given Occasion to several Lords to appropriate to themselves the Government of the Provinces and Towns they had been trusted withal, the Count of *Maguelona* followed their Example. He at first lived at *Substantion*, as well as the Bishop; but the bad Air of the Place, too near the small River *Sez*, forced him to retire into the Castle of *Melgueil*, where he usurped the Government. He took the Title of Earl of *Substantion* and *Melgueil*; and coined Money that went by the Name of *Melguoris Sols*. *Peter* gave this Earldom to the Church in 1085. to hold it from him and his Heirs, for an Ounce of Gold to be paid Annually. *Beatrice* Countess of *Melgueil* married *Bernard Pelet*, and left an only Daughter, named *Ermeffenda*, who married *Raymond VI.* called *The Old*, Earl of *Tholouse*, in 1172. This Prince favouring the *Albigenses*, incurred the Displeasure of the Popes; his Lands were forfeited, and the Earldom of *Melgueil* devolved to the Church, and Pope *Innocent III.* invested the Bishop of *Maguelona* with it. *Verdal, de Episc. Maguel. Gaviel, Series præsulum Maguel. Catal. Hist. & Memor. de Languedoc, &c.*

MAHAMED-ALY-BEG *Nazar*, High-Steward to the Kings of *Persia*, was in a very extraordinary manner raised to that Dignity. *Shah Abbas* being a hunting in the Mountains, and far from his Attendants, found a young Boy playing upon his Flute by a Flock of Goats. The King having asked him some Questions, wonder'd so much at the Readiness of his Wit, and Solidity of his Judgment, that he put him into the Hands of the *Cham*, or Governor of *Shiras*, and ordered him to be brought up. This young Man became, in a short time, the Wonder of all the Lords at Court, and got the *Sophi's* Favour, who gave him the Name of *Mahamed-Aly-Beg*, and the Place of High-Steward. The King having experienced his Fidelity and Prudence in all Things, sent him twice Ambassador to the *Great Mogul*, and was very well satisfied with his Negotiations. *Mahamed* could not be bribed with Presents, a thing very rare among the *Mahometans*. This great Integrity made some of the Courtiers his Enemies, chiefly the Eunuchs; and the Women, who have at all Times the King's Ear; but no body durst speak against him, because he was too deep in *Shah Abbas's* Favour; so that his Enemies appeared not till after this King's Death, then they endeavoured to discredit him with *Shah Sephi*, his Successor; who being very young, was more apt to receive Impressions against the High-Steward. They endeavoured to persuade the King, That seeing *Mahamed* caused several *Carvansera's* to be built in his own Name, and a very glorious House for himself, he could not do that but with the Publick Money; which it were very fit to call him to an Account of. The King being willing to clear the Business, commanded *Mahamed* to bring in his Accounts within a Fortnight. But that faithful Steward desired His Majesty to come the next Day into the Treasury, where he found all in very good Order. And from the Treasury, the King went to *Mahamed's* House who presented him with a small Gift: (For it is the Custom, that whosoever is honoured with the King's Visit, must present him, to express his Acknowledgment.) *Shah Sephi* wonder'd to see so little Furniture in the Rooms, and admired the *Nazar's* Moderation in so great a Fortune. One of the Eunuchs having observed a Door fasten'd with three great Padlocks, told the King of it, who did not observe it; which gave him the Curiosity to ask *Mahamed* what Treasure he kept in that Place, which was so carefully secured? *Mahamed* answered the King, That all his own Treasure was there, but the rest was his Majesty's; and immediately opened the Door of the Chamber, where nothing was found besides *Mahamed's* Hook, his Bag, his Leather-Bottle, that he used to fill with Water, his Flute, and his Shepherd's Clothes, hanging severally on a Nail against the Wall, without any Hangings, or other Furniture. The

Nazar observing the King's Astonishment, told him the Story of his good Fortune, and how he was brought to Court by *Shah Abbas's* Order; beseeching His Majesty to give him leave to re-assume his first Trade and Habit, if he was not so happy as to do him some acceptable Service. The King being moved with so great a Virtue, caused himself to be presently divested of his Clothes, and presented the *Nazar* with them; which is the greatest Honour the Kings of *Persia* can do any Subject; and new ones were brought him, to return with into the Palace. So that *Mahamed* continued in his Office, in spite of all the Endeavours of his Enemies. *Tavern. Voyage de Perse.*

MAHAMED II. (Son to *Aaron Rachid*) the Twentieth Califfe, or Successor of *Mahomet*, had a Brother named *Abdala*, who disputed the Crown with him in 814. so that of necessity the Empire must be divided. *Mahamed* removed from *Damascus* to *Bagdat*, which he caused to be Built upon the Ruins of *Seleucia*, within a Days Journey of the ancient *Babylon*: And *Abdala* reigned in *Cairo*, in *Egypt*. This Division occasioned many Revolts; and five Califfes were observed at the same time, viz. those of *Bagdat*, *Cairo*, *Carvan*, *Fez* in *Africa*, and the Califfe or King of *Spain*; and yet no Duty payed, either in *Africa* or *Spain*, to the Califfes of *Syria*. *Mahamed* endeavoured to abolish the Sect of *Ali*; but *Gio-bora* defended it so well in his Presence, against the Doctors of the Sect of *Omar*, that this Califfe embraced the Doctrine which he before condemned. He died in 834. and his Son *Imbrael* succeeded him. *Marmol. of Africa, lib. 2.*

MAHAMED Budobus, the Seventh King of *Morocco*, of the Family of the *Almohades*, was Uncle to *Ceyed Barrax*; and killed *Abdelcader*, Nephew and Successor to *Ceyed*, to step into the Throne: But having fought a Battel with *Aben Joseph*, the Usurper of the Kingdom of *Fez*, he lost his Life, and *Aben Joseph* conquered *Morocco*. It is true, that some *Almohades* Princes kept the Sovereignty in some Places of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, but they had no more the Title of Kings; and payed Tribute to the King of *Fez* and *Morocco*. *Marmol. of Africa, lib. 2.*

MAHAMED Enacer, the Fourth King of *Morocco*, of the Family of the *Almohades*, succeeded his Father in 1206. Being of a Warlike Temper, he broke the Truce which *Almanzor* had made with the King of *Castile*, and crossed over into *Spain* with 120000 Horse, and 300000 Foot; which would seem beyond all Probability, if all the Historians, both *Spanish* and *Arabians*, did not agree about it. With that dreadful Army he entered the Fields of *Calatrava* in 1210. and besieged *Salvaterra*, where the Knights of the Order of *Calatrava* resided. After a long Siege, he stormed the Town, and razed it. In 1212. he sent for new Levies out of *Africa*, and got such a prodigious Army, as the like was never seen in *Spain*. The *Christian* Princes joining their Forces, attacked *Mahamed* in the Plains of *Tolosa*, or *Tolozetta*; and after a long Fight, got the Victory: And in that Day above 150000 Foot, and above 35000 Horse were killed of the *Moors*. *Mahamed* ran away, leaving all his Baggage, and Furniture of his Camp to the Conquerors, and crossed back again into *Barbary*, having left the Government to his Brother *Aben Saad*, who was afterwards King of *Valentia*. A little while after *Mahamed* died of meer Sorrow, and left his Crown to *Ceyed Barrax*, one of his Grand-Children. *Marmol. of Africa.*

MAHAMED Mehedi, the Eighteenth Califfe or Successor of *Mahomet*, began to Reign in 781. after the Death of his Father *Abdala*. He sent three powerful Armies into the Provinces of the Empire of *Constantinople*, viz. into *Thracia*, or *Romania*, with Orders to destroy all the Churches, and to put to the Sword all them that would not turn *Mahometans*. Those Armies ravaged cruelly every where; but that in *Armenia* was routed by the Emperor's Troops, who killed above 12000 *Arabians*. The Empress *Irene*, who governed the Empire in the Name of *Constantine VII.* her Son, who was under Age, fearing the Forces of *Mahamed*, made a Truce with him in 790. engaging for an Annual Tribute. The Califfe *Mahamed* died in the same Year, leaving *Muca*, his Son, for his Successor; who reigned but two Years, and did nothing worthy of Memory: For which Reason he is not so much as counted among the Califfes, and *Aaron* is counted the Nineteenth. *Marmol. of Africa, lib. 2.*

MAHAMED Mohaidin, the Twelfth Son to *Hussain*, who was Second Son to *Ali*, *Mahomet's* Son-in-Law. The *Persians* believe he is not yet dead, so they expect him from Day to Day, and keep an Horse always ready for him in the great Mosque of *Cufa*, where his Sepulchre is. They keep a yearly Feast, and lead this Horse in Triumph, with many *Flambeau's* about him. It was this *Mahamed Mohaidin* who was the first Author of the Sect of the *Morabites*, which I mention in the Article *Morabites*. *Marmol. of Africa, lib. 2.*

MAHARBAI, Captain of the *Carthaginians*, was sent with 500 Horse to ravage the Country of the Allies of the *Roman* People. He also commanded the Horse in the Battel of *Canna*. It is he who would have persuaded *Hannibal* to besiege *Rome*; and engaged, that after six Days Siege they would go eat and drink in the Capitol. But *Hannibal* having refused to follow his Advice, this Captain told him, *Hannibal*,

You

You know how to vanquish, but not how to make use of the Victory: Vincere quidem scis, sed uti victoria nescis. Tit. Liv. lib. 22.

MAHAUD, or *Maud*, Countess of *Bolonia* and *Dammartin*, was the only Daughter and Heiress to *Renaud*, Earl of *Dammartin* and *Ide*. In 1201. she was betrothed to *Philip* of *France*, Son to King *Philip the August*; and he married her in 1216. In 1233. she payed Homage to *St. Lewis* for the Earldom of *Bolonia*, which she had from her Mother. And the Prince, her Husband, being killed at the Tournament at *Corbie*, she married *Alphonso* in 1235. afterwards King of *Portugal*, the Third of that Name, who divorced her. She had by *Philip* of *France*, *Jane* of *Bolonia*, married in 1245. to *Gaucher de Chastillon*, Lord of *Montjoy* and *St. Agnen*, and died without Posterity. In 1251. *Mahaud* founded an Hospital at *Bolonia*.

MAHEQUIL, one of the Three Tribes of *Arabians*, that crossed over into *Africa* in 999. The two others are called *Esquequin* and *Hilela*. These two latter came from *Arabia Deserta*, and the Tribe of *Mahequil* came from *Arabia Felix*. All three together made up 50000 fighting Men, who spread themselves over the Provinces of the *East-Barbary*. The Tribe of *Mahequil* contains 23 Families; the Chief of which is, that of *Vled-Mastar*, which may raise 3600 Horse, and 30000 Foot, all very good Soldiers. The Family of *Vled-Husseïn* is also very considerable: Their Quarter is between the Kingdom of *Fez* and the Province of *Segelmeffa*; and their Cheque, or Prince, kept his Court at *Garciluy*, now belonging to the King of *Fez*, There is of them about 6000 Horse, and above 50000 Foot. *Marmol. of Africa, lib. 1.*

MAHOMAD, surnamed *Ibné Haben Hamur*, or *Alabib Almanzor*, was General of the *Moors*, and Guardian to Young *Hiffen*, Son to *Alhaca*, King of *Corduba* in *Spain*. In the Xth. Century he entred 52 Times into the Country of the *Christians*, and had generally good Success. After a long Siege he took *Leon*, and was dreaded all the Kingdom over; several Towns surrendering to him, and several Armies being routed by him, but *Varamond*, King of *Leon*, stopped the Current of his Victories; for, having assembled all the Forces of his Kingdom, he killed in one Battel 70000 *Moors*: It was about *An. 998*. *Mahomad* is reported to have killed himself, not being able to bear the Shame of his Defeat; for he would take no Food after it. *Rodericus. Morales. Mariana's Hist. of Spain.*

MAHOMET, a False Prophet, an *Arabian*; was born, according to some Authors, upon *May 5. 570*. His Father, an Heathen, was named *Abdala*; and his Mother, a Jewish Woman, was called *Emine*; both of a very mean Condition. However, those of his Sect say, he was of a Royal Family; and bring down a Pedegree from *Adam*, every way as impertinent as his Religion. His Wants forced him to be a Servant to a rich *Arabian* Merchant; who being dead, he so well cajolled his Widow, named *Cadiche*, or *Tadige*, that he married her, and at last became her Heir. He made use of his Estate to satisfy his Ambition: Associated himself to *Batiras*, a *Jacobite* Heretick; to *Sergius*, a *Nestorian* Monk, and to some *Jews*, that his Religion might partake of all. With them he compiled his *Alcoran*, a piece full of impertinent Stories, as is observed elsewhere. So his Religion made up in part of *Judaism*, in part of the Dreams of the Hereticks, and fitted to the sensual Appetites of corrupt Nature, was embraced by Thieves and wicked People, who had no sense either of true Religion or Honesty. With such *Mahomet* took up Arms, and conquered many People, chiefly *Arabia*. He put to the Sword all those who refused to submit, and embrace his Religion. By such means this Impostor, under colour of Religion, was, in a little time, followed by a great number of People; and the better to deceive them, being subject to the Falling-Sickness, he got a tame Pigeon, which, at that time came up to his Ear, and the False Prophet persuaded his Followers, that it was the Angel *Gabriel*, sent from God to dictate to him the Orders he was to follow. It is reported also, that having caused one of his Companions to hide himself in a dry Well, he commanded him to cry with a loud Voice, when he should come by, that *Mahomet* was the true Prophet. He did so, and every one wondering at this; the Impostor, lest the Cheat should be discovered, commanded his Followers to fill up the Well, lest it might be afterwards prophaned, which was done in a Moment, and the poor Wretch perished miserably. Most of the *Arabians*, a very inconstant Nation, followed him, but the most considering part opposed his Designs; then *Mahomet* fled from *Mecca*, upon *Thursday* or *Friday, July 16. 622*. and retired to *Medinat Alnabi*, that is, *The City of the Prophet*. From that day begins the *Æra*, or *Egira*, of those of that Sect. He married several Wives, and begot but one Daughter, called *Fatima*, or three Daughters, as others affirm. He is said to have died upon *Monday, June 17. 631*. having Reigned 8 Years, and some Months, and lived 63 Lunar or *Arabick* Years, since that time, his Successors have conquered *Palestina*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Persia*, *Greece*, &c. The greatest part of our Hemisphere hath embraced his Law. *Zonarus* and *Cedrenus*. *Johannes Damascenus*. *Ismael. Vincent de Beauvais, lib. 24. cap. 4.*

Peter of Cluny, cont. Sest. Savac. Blondus, lib. 5. dec. 1. Sanderus her. 125. Volaterranus. in Mah. Baronius A.C. 622, 730. Mariana lib. 7. de reb. Hisp. Postellus, &c. Vide Alcoran and Egira.

MAHOMET I. of the Name, Sultan of the *Turks*, was one of *Bajazet* I's Sons, whom *Tamerlain* caused to die in a Cage. He succeeded his Brother *Moses*, or *Musa*, whom he put to Death about 816. of the *Egira*, or 1413. of the *Christian Æra*, at least, according to the most probable Opinion, for Authors differ much about this. He deserved to be commended for his Victories, his Justice, and his Faith, which he kept inviolable, whenever he was engaged; and, indeed, the *Ottoman Empire* recovered its Lustre under his Reign, and that of *Amurat II.* his Son. He forced the Prince of *Caramania* to raise the Siege of *Bagdat*, and took some of his Towns. He recovered *Pontus* and *Cappadocia*, conquered *Servia*, part of *Sclavonia* and *Macedonia*, and forced the *Valachians* to pay him Tribute. He removed his Court to *Adrianople*, and began to get footing in *Thracia*. He ravaged the *Venetian Territories*, near the *Ionian Sea*, but they took from him *Lampsacum*, and some other Towns. He also waged War against *Ismael*, Prince of *Sinopi*, because he protected his Brother *Mustapha*, and was so thankful to the *Greeks* that seiz'd him, that he made an Alliance with them, which he observed faithfully. Opinions differ about the time of his Death, as well as about the beginning of his Reign. That which seems most probable is, that he died of an Apoplexy, *An. Ch. 1421. and 824. of the Turkish Æra. Chalcondyle hist. of the Turks.*

MAHOMET II. surnamed by the *Turks*, *Bojuc*, that is, *The Great*, was the Terror of *Europe*, and the most fortunate of all the Infidel Princes. He succeed his Father *Amurat II.* in 1451. He resolved to make War against the *Greeks*, and begun by shutting up all the Passages, by which they might receive any help from other Princes, and pressed so vigorously upon them, that he took the City of *Constantinople* upon a *Tuesday, May 29. 1453*. That of *Trebizonda* fell into his hands in 1461. He Conquered 12 Kingdoms, and took above 200 Towns. In 1456. he besieged *Belgrade* with a powerful Army, but receiving a Wound in an Assault, he was forced to retire. The famous *John Hunniades* and *John Capistran*, had a great share in that Victory. Afterwards *Mahomet* entred into *Albania* in 1457. but was vigorously beaten out by *Scanderbeg*. *Usuncassan*, King of *Persia*, took also some of his Towns; but his Destiny was to be a Conqueror, and so he was in *Hungary*, *Persia*, *Mysia*, *Bosnia*, *Valachia*, *Transylvania*, and *Albania*. He became the Terror of the *Venetians*, and of the Knights of *Rhodes*. All *Peloponnesus* was conquered, together with *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, *Sinopi*, the Island of *Metelin*, and the Town of *Otranto* in *Italy*; and if we may believe the Inscription he composed himself, and commanded to be put upon his Tomb, after the rehearsal of his Exploits, *He designed to take Rhodes the Strong, and Italy the Proud*. He died at *Nicomedia*, as he was preparing to carry the War into *Egypt*, in 886 of the *Egira*, and according to the *Christians* Computation, *May 3. 1481*. Aged 52 Years, whereof he Reigned 31. He is said to have understood the *Greek*, *Latin*, *Arabick*, and *Persian* Languages; he had a great Skill in *Astrology*; he was well-shaped, and wanted neither Wit nor Courage. By these excellent Qualifications, he might, indeed, be compared to the most famous Hero's, had not his Debaucheries darkned the Lustre of his Actions. *Dracula*, Brother to the Prince of *Valachia*, struck him in the Thigh with a Poinard, to avoid the Violence he offered him. He had no Religion, for he approved of none, laughing as well at the *Christian Faith*, as at the Superstition of his Fathers. His Probity was no more to be commended, for he put to Death *Stephen*, Prince of *Bosnia*, and the Prince of *Metelin*, notwithstanding of his Promise to the contrary, made to *Comnenus*, and his Children, whom he treated most cruelly. And to say all in a word, he commanded 14 of his Pages to be ripped up, to know who had eaten a Melon, stolen out of a Garden which he cultivated himself. He cut off, with his own Hand, a Woman's Head, who seemed too beautiful to him. And, after the Storming of *Constantinople*, he treated our Saviour's Image with great disrespect. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Vigenerus, Contin. of Chancondyle. Leunclavius in Pand. Turc.*

MAHOMET III. Son to *Amurath III.* began his Reign in 1595. by the Death of 21 of his Brothers, whose Throats were cut, and by the Death of 10 Wives, whom his Father had left with Child, and whom he caused to be thrown into the Sea. He commanded his Army but once. The *Christians* took *Strigonia* from him, under the Command of Prince *Mansfelt*, *Alba Regalis*, in 1601. under the Command of the Duke of *Merceur*, and the Lower Town of *Buda*, under the Arch-Duke. He lost the Forts of *Vissegrade*, *Baboch*, *Petrinia*, *Haduam*, *Palota*, and *Vesprin*; and the Knights of *Malta* took *Lepanto*. *Mahomet's* Armies were routed by the Vayvode of *Valachia*, and by the Prince of *Transylvania*, who beat *Sinan Bassa*. By that means, *Moldavia*, *Valachia*, and *Transylvania*, were rescued from under the *Mahometan* Yoke. These however had some Advantage, and took again two

or three Towns, as *Pest*, *Canisla*, and *Alba Regalis*; but these advantages were nothing to their Losses. *Mahomet* begged a Peace of the Christian Princes, who refused it. He was so deep in his Debaucheries, that neither Domestick Troubles, nor the Wars abroad, could bring him to any sober Course, which caused the Janizaries to Mutiny. To appease them, *Mahomet* was fain to deliver up his best Friends, and to pretend to banish his Mother, who was looked upon as the cause of all the Publick Calamities. He caused his Eldest Son to be strangled, and the Sultana, the Mother of him, to be drowned, upon Suspicion of Treason. He died of the Plague at *Constantinople*, in 1603. Aged 39 Years, having Reigned but Eight. *Baudier Invent. de l'hist. de Turc. Mezeray contin. de l'hist. de Turc.*

MAHOMET IV. was Born upon Jan. 2. 1642. and his Birth was celebrated by publick Demonstration of great Joy all over the *Ottoman Empire*. He succeeded, in 1648. to his Father *Ibrahim I.* whom the Janizaries had strangled. After that, he took *Newhausel* in *Hungary*, the Fort of *Serin*, and some other places, and had like to have been dangerous to the Empire, had he not been Defeated at the Pass of *Raab*, in 1664. He took also *Candia*, in 1669, after a long Siege. He is said to have been a very handsome Prince, of great Courage, and very Ingenious, and much less given to Pleasure than many of his Ancestors. His strongest Inclination was for Hunting, which was his constant Exercise almost all the Year round; for which reason, he commonly kept his Court at *Adrianople*, to be nearer the places where there is most Game. He went often to *Larissa*, and kept sometimes 8 or 10 Days together under magnificent Tents, pitched within half a League of that Town upon the River *Peneus*. During his Reign, the *Turks* took from the *Polanders*, *Caminieck*, and some other places. *Sobieski*, Great Marshal of the Crown, and afterwards King of *Poland*, was then General of the *Polish Army*. He beat the *Turks* at the famous Battel of *Cotzchin*, in 1673. broke their Measures the two following Years, and at last forced them to a Peace. The *Turks* after that began the War against the *Muscovites* with some Advantage, in 1678. *Mahomet IV.* had several Children of divers Sultana's, but being Deposed in 1687. his Brother *Solyman III.* stepped into the Throne. He died of a Dropsy the 4th of January, 1693.

MAHOMET, or *Mahamet*, Cherif, or Xeriff, King of *Sus* in *Barbary*, was Son to *Hassen* Cherif, a *Numidian*, a very cunning and intriguing Man. The Word *Cherif*, signifieth an Interpreter of the Law. *Hassen* had Three Sons, *Abdelquivir*, *Hamet*, and *Mahomet*, whom I now speak of. He sent them to *Mecha*, and being returned, he advised the Two youngest to go to *Fez*, where *Mahomet Oataz* then reigned. They were well received there for their Father's sake; *Hamet* was made a Professor in the College of *Modarase*, and *Mahomet* had the Honour to be Tutor to the King's Children. In the mean time, as their Credit and Favour increased, their Father advised them to demand the Government of the Provinces of *Sus*, of *Hea* and *Ducala*, of *Morocco* and *Tremezen*, to defend them in the King's Name against the Incurfions of the Christians, Enemies to *Mahomet's* Religion, which the Cherifs are the chief Defenders of. Their request was granted, and they became powerful in those Provinces, where *Abdelquivir*, the Eldest of the Three Brothers, was killed, and *Hamet* was proclaimed King of *Morocco*. He conquered *Fez*, and became very Potent. This was the beginning of the Empire of the Cherifs in *Africa*. *Mahomet* caused the King of *Fez*, who had been his Pupil, to be most barbarously strangled. *Buhacon*, who was of that King's Family, demanded *Philip II.* King of *Spain's* Protection. With his help, and that of the *Turk*, he recovered *Fez* in 1555. In the mean time, *Mahomet* besieged his Brother in *Tafilete*, and took him by craft. Afterwards he recovered *Fez*, and returned to *Morocco*, where he was killed, in 1557, by *Ascen*, Captain of his Guards, who had been tampered with by the King of *Algier*. Such was the end of Cherif *Mahomet*, of whom it is a Question, Whether he was more famous for his Courage, and the readiness of his Wit in dangers, than by his Cruelty and Perfidiousness. *Diego de Torres hist. of the Cherifs. Thuanus hist. lib. 7. c. 20.*

MAHOMET, first Visier, and Son-in-law to Sultan *Selim II.* was in great Favour with his Prince, and gave him the greatest Proofs of Fidelity and Affection: For *Solyman* being dead, during the Siege of *Sigeth* in *Hungary*, in 1565, he kept his Death secret, and pressed the Siege with so much vigour, as if the Sultan had been still alive, so that he Stormed the place three Days after. He sent an Express, at the same time, to *Selim*, to give him notice of the Death of his Father, and advised him to make hast to *Constantinople*, to secure the Crown before the News came thither; for a Reconipence of that Service, the Sultan made him Grand Visier. This Minister had the Honour to be his Son-in-law, for he married one of his Daughters, whilst *Solyman* was still living. Observing that *Selim* was given to pleasure, he became absolute Master of the Empire; all the other Visiers and Bacha's acted only by his Orders, and thought it a great Happiness and Glory to hold all their Power from so potent and wise a Minister. *Gratiani hist. of Cyprus.*

MAHOMET GHIREI, or *Zirei*, Cham of the *Lesser Tartary*, now reigning, is the first that refused to send his Eldest Son for an Hostage to the Sultan, as his Predecessors had done. Having been himself sent an Hostage, during his Father's Life, he was kept at *Jamboli*, within four Leagues of *Constantinople*, but the Sultan sent him to *Rhodes*, where he was very ill used. His Father, the Prince of the *Tartars*, being dead, he was brought to *Constantinople*, where he took the Oath of Fidelity to the Sultan, and then took Possession of his Kingdom. But being Established upon his Throne, he would shake off that intolerable Yoke, and refused to send his Son; the Sultan took no notice of his Denial, because he could not then force him to it. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MAHOMETISM. Many Authors have spoken of the *Mahometan Religion*, but most of them very unskillfully. I shall present the Reader with a very curious Extract of it out of a Summary of their Divinity, written in *Turkish* by a *Mahometan* at *Constantinople*. The *Mahometans* own, That both the *Jewish* and Christian Religion are true, but they pretend that they are now abrogated, since God has communicated himself to his Prophet *Mahomet*. They pretend, That neither the *Jews* nor the Christians have, at this time, any certain Principle of their Religion, because of the Corruption of their Books. *Mahomet*, as they alledge, during the space of 23 Years, by the Ministry of the Angel *Gabriel*, hath received from God a certain number of written Papers, out of which he hath composed the Book called *Alcoran*. The chief Article of their Faith is, the Unity of God, and they repeat continually, *There is no other God but God, God is one.* The second Article is this, *Mahomet is a Messenger from God.* They pretend that he wrought some Miracles. As for Example, They affirm that he drew Water out of his Fingers, and that marking the Moon with his finger, he cleft it. They add farther, That the Stones, the Trees, and the Beasts acknowledged him to be the true Prophet of God, and that they saluted him in these Words, *You are the true Messenger of God.* Furthermore they affirm, That *Mahomet* went in one Night from *Mecha* to *Jerusalem*, whence he ascended into Heaven; That there he had a view of Paradise and Hell; That he conversed with God, and at last came down from Heaven that very Night, and was found at *Mecha* before the Break of Day. The *Mahometans* have also their Saints, who, as they pretend, have wrought Miracles, inferior however to those of their Prophet. They own that there be Angels Executioners of God's Commands, designed for certain Offices both in Heaven and Earth, who write down the Actions of Men. The Office of the Angel *Asrael* is, to receive the Souls of them that die; and another named *Esraphis*, keeps constantly a large Horn or Trumpet in his Mouth to sound it in the Day of Judgment. They believe a General Resurrection of the Dead, and that then an *Anti-Mahomet* will come, and that Jesus Christ will come down from Heaven to kill him, and to Establish the *Mahometan Religion*. To which, they add several Stories concerning *Gog* and *Magog*, and the Beast that is to come out of *Mecha*. They say, that the Resurrection of the Dead will be in this manner, They must all appear naked from Head to Foot, That the Prophets, Saints, Doctors, and the Just, will be clothed, and carried up to Heaven by Angels and Cherubims. As for the rest, they will suffer Hunger, Thirst, and Nakedness. The Sun will draw near within a Mile of their Heads, they will Sweat sadly, and suffer an infinite number of other Torments; there will be in the Day of Judgment a Pair of Scales, wherein Good and Evil shall be weighed; those whose Good will over-balance the Evil, shall go into Paradise; on the other side, those whose Sins shall over-weigh their good Deeds, shall go into Hell, except the Prophets and Saints make Intercession for them. Besides Heaven and Hell, they seem to own a kind of Purgatory, where they believe that those whose Sins over-weighed their good Actions, though they died in the Faith, and were not holpen by the Intercession of the Just, must suffer in proportion with their Sins, whence afterwards they shall be caught up into Paradise. Besides that general Judgment, when God will call himself every one to an account, they hold a particular Judgment, which they call *The Torment of the Sepulchre*, which is performed in this manner: As soon as one is buried, two of the first Angels, the one named *Munzir*, the other *Nekir*, come to ask the dead Man Questions concerning his Faith of God and the Prophet, of the Law, and *Kiab*, to wit, which way one must turn himself to pray to God. The just Ones ought to answer; Our God, is the God that created all Things; Our Faith, is *Muslimich*, or Orthodox, and the Place towards which we turn our selves in our Prayers, is *Kiab*. The Infidels on the contrary, not knowing what to Answer, are condemned to grievous Torments. They commonly believe Predestination, and that both Good and Ill happen by the particular Command of God; and if one asks, Why God hath created the Infidels and Wicked? Their Answer is, That we ought not to be over-curious to search into the Secrets of God. Touching the Faithful who died before they repented of their Sins, they believe they are in suspense after their Death, and that God dis-

poses of them after his own pleasure, Forgiving some, and Condemning others. They firmly believe, that God pardoneth all Sins, except Atheism and Idolatry; for which reason, in their Prayers for the Dead, they pray equally for the good and bad Ones. They have a kind of Liturgy for that purpose, where are marked the Prayers that are to be read at a Funeral, and the Chapters out of the *Alcoran*, that ought to be read over the Grave. The Morals of the *Mahometans* consists in doing Good, and shunning Evil. Their Casuists hold, That the Actions done without Faith in God, are Sins; and that whosoever renounceth it, loseth the Merit of all his good Works, and that, during all that time, he can do nothing acceptable to God, till he hath repented, then he becomes a Mussulman, or Faithful again. But he must marry a second time, if he was married before; and if he hath been once at *Mecha*, he must return thither again. They forbid to judge of uncertain things, as for instance, no body must say such a one is dead, or shall die in the Faith, because it doth not belong to us to judge of the Things that God hath concealed from us. The Devotion of the *Mahometans* extends to the very sacred Names; when they pronounce the Name of God, they make a Bow, and they add, most High, most Blessed, most Strong, most Excellent, or some such thing. They have devout Men amongst them, that do more than the Law commands them, and who go to Nine a Clock Prayers in the Morning, though there be no Obligation to do it. There be some Conditions, which being not observed in their Prayers, make them useless; for instance, in their Prayers at Noon and Afternoon, which are Obligatory amongst them, they must read low; but in their Evening Prayers, before they go to Bed, and in the Morning Prayers, they must read with a loud Voice, if there be an Imaum, that is, a Priest; but if they pray alone, then it is indifferent. Besides, in saying their Prayers, the Men ought first of all to lift up their Hands to the Tip of their Ears, and the Women to the Jaws only. When they stand, and have their right Hand upon their left; if it be a Man, he ought to place his Hands under his Navel; but if it be a Woman, she ought to put them upon her Breast. In fine, that they may pray orderly, they ought with a low Voice, to follow the Imaum, and imitate him in whatsoever he doth. If they chance to speak, or to laugh in their Prayers, so that they may be heard, their Prayers are void. They are forbidden to pray to God with the Garment they commonly use in their Work up and down the House, and which they would not wear, were they to pay a visit to a Person of Quality. They ought not to pray neither before the Fire, but they may use a Candle or a Lamp. It is of Divine Obligation amongst them to wash their Mouth, their Face, and the whole Body. If they break Wind during the Abdest or Ablution, then the Ablution is void. They count, amongst the Commands of God, to wash their Face once, and their Arms to the Elbow, to wash the fourth part of the Head, and their Feet once. The Tradition of *Mahomet* Commands them to wash their Hands three times, to cleanse their Teeth with a certain sort of Wood, and then to wash their Mouth three times, and the Nose as often, without any Intermission, when they have once begun; then to wet their Ears with the same Water they washed their Head withal. They must always wash the right Hand first, and whenever they wash their Hands and Feet, they are obliged to begin at the Fingers.

The Sects of the Mahometans.

There is a great number of Sects among the *Mahometans*, which would be too tedious to speak of severally; 'twill be sufficient to say, that the Mussulman's, or Faithful, (as the *Mahometans* call themselves) being very much multiplied, began to embrace divers Opinions, so that it became necessary to have those amongst them, that should study their Law, to Comment upon those Books which they take to be Divine. This occasioned the several Sects of their Doctors, for every one expounded the Law according to his own Sense and Capacity. The People were immediately divided into Schisms, some followed *Abuhanis*, others *Chasibis*, others *Malikis*, others *Achmed*, others *Dudzahimé*. In a word, the number of the Doctors that produced several Sects, was very great, and the same Distinction holds still to this very day: It is necessary however to observe, that those several Sects agree in the Fundamentals of their Religion. They say, that such Division happened by God's Providence, and that there is no danger for the Dissenters, there being no Sect wherein they may not be saved; however pious Men ought, as they pretend, to give the preference to *Abuhanis*'s Sect above all others, because being Elder, and more Learned, he could Expound better the difficult Points of the Law. And he deserves chiefly to be imitated in his Morals, there being more merit in following his Opinions, than those of the other Doctors that came after him. Such great variety of Sects, occasions no Schism or Division that may endanger the *Ottoman* Empire, because they all agree in the Fundamentals of *Mahometism*, viz. That there is but one God, and that *Mahomet* came from him, to read exactly their Prayers, to give Alms,

to make a Voyage to *Mecha*, and to keep the Fast of *Ramazan*. These are the five chief Points that contain many others; for the Article concerning Prayer, contains all that is necessary in order to its Purity, as we observed before; Circumcision its self amongst them, belonging to that External Purity. *Father Simon*.

The Extent of Mahometism.

This false Religion is spread over several Parts of *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, but it is unknown in *America*. The *Mahometan* Princes in *Europe* are, the Sultan, or the Emperor of the *Turks*, and the Cham of the *Lesser Tartary*. There are many more in *Asia*. The Sultan's Dominions reach beyond the Source and Mouth of the *Tigris*, and Northward as far as the *Mingrelian's* Country. Then travelling from West to East, you meet in your way the Princes of the Three *Arabia's*, the King of *Persia*, the *Great Mogul*, the King of *Visapor*, the King of *Golconda*, the Kings upon the Coast of *Malabar*, the chief of which is that of *Comorin*; the Great Cham of the *Tartars*, and the Kings of the Mountains in *Tartary*, who have invaded *China*. In the Islands of the East, the King of the *Maldivians*, the King of *Achem* or *Sumatra*, the Emperor of *Java*, the King of *Bantam*, in the same Island, and the King of *Macassar* or *Celebes*, which are all of them *Mahometan* Princes. Amongst these, the Kings of *Persia*, *Visapor*, and *Golconda* favour *Ali's* Sect. The Kings of the Mountains of *Tartary*, are given to some particular Superstitions; but it is observable, except the Sultan, the King of *Persia*, the Cham of *Tartary*, and *Arabian* Princes, all the other Kings which I have now named, have almost no other Subjects but Idolaters; and that all the common People are Heathens, the Courtiers only, and Soldiers embracing *Mahomet's* Doctrine. In *Africa* there is a *Mahometan* King, whose Dominion is all along the Coast of *Abex*, towards *Arabia Felix*, as far as Cape *Guardafu*, and the *Red-Sea*, and the Ocean. The Governors which the Sultan sends into *Egypt*, and the Islands of the *Red-Sea*, and along the Coast of *Barbary*, at *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, and *Algier*, who bear the Title of Kings, are also *Mahometans*. To conclude, the King of *Fez* and *Morocco* Embraces the same Religion. *Tavernier's Relation of the Seraglio*.

MAHOMORA. *Leo Africanus* Pa. 118. says, This Town is in the Kingdom of *Fez*, and built on the Mouth of the Great River *Subu*, 12 Miles from *Sale* to the North, and half a Mile from the Sea, and designed to secure the Mouth of that River. When the *Portuguese* entered that River, and built the Fort, they ruined the Town, in the Year of the *Hegira* 921. But then they received a great Loss by Night, 3000 of them being slain by Surprise, which, with other Misfortunes, cost the *Portuguese* 10000 Men, to no purpose, and 400 Pieces of Brass Ordinance. He saith, he was present in this Action, and saw it. The *Portuguese* have been in Possession of it since 1614.

MAIA, a Nymph, who, by some, is said to be the Mother of *Mercury*, and by others to have been *Vulcan's* Wife. *Macrobius* and *Plutarch* mention her often. *Ovid*, in the Fifth Book of his *Fastis*, considering several Derivations of the Month of *May*, thinks it may come from one of the *Pleiades*, whom *Jupiter* loved,

*Quarum Maia suas forma superasse sorores
Traditur, & summo concubuisse Jovi.*

MAIDENHEAD in *Barkshire*, seated by the *Thames*; over which it hath a large Wooden Bridge, a great thorough-fair Town, full of Inns, from *London* 22 Miles.

MAIDSTONE, Lat. *Madus Vagniacæ*, a fair, sweet, and populous Town in *Aylesford* Lath, in the County of *Kent*, situate upon the River *Medway*, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge, built by the Archbishops of *Canterbury*. *Edward VI.* incorporated this Town, and granted it a Mayor, which was taken from them in *Queen Mary's* Reign, for favouring *Wyat's* Rebellion, in 1554. But *Queen Elizabeth* restored them to their former State. In ancient Times, their Chief Magistrate was called a *Portgreve*. *Charles I.* added another Honour to this place, by creating *Elizabeth Finch*, Grand-Mother to the late *Heneage Fench*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, late Lord Chancellor of *England*, Viscountess of *Maidstone*, and Countess of *Winchelsea*, with an Entail upon her Heir Males, which Honours are now possessed by *Heneage*, her Grand-Child, the Second of this Family. *Heneage*, late Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, was another of her Posterity. This is the Town where the Assizes and Sessions are kept, with which Honour, it has also that of sending two Members to the House of Commons.

MAIENNE, *Mayne*, or *Mayenne de Jubel*, Lat. *Maduana*, a Town in *France*, in the Province of *Maine*, seated upon a River of the same Name, beneath *Lassay*, towards the Frontiers of *Normandy*, within 14 Leagues of *Mans*. It is a pleasant Town. It got the Name of *Jubel* from an ancient Lord of that Country, who lived under the Reign of *Philip August*. It had first the Title of Marquisate, then that of *Datchy*. Several Princes of the House of *Lorraine*, went by

the Name of Dukes of *Maine*. Cardinal *Mazarin* bought *Maine*, and upon Feb. 28. 1660. gave it to *Armand Charles de la Porte*, Duke *Mazarine*, &c. by the Marriage Contract of that Duke, with *Hortense Mancini*, Niece to the same Cardinal.

MAIENNE, or *Maine*, Lat. *Maduana*, a River in France, the Source of it is in the Mountains of *Alencon*, upon the Frontiers of *Normandy*. It runs through the West part of the Province of *Maine* by *Lassay*, *Maine*, *Laval*, *Antresme*, &c. then it passes through *Anjou*, by *Chateau Gontier*, receives the *Jenne*, *Oudon*, &c. falls into the *Sarte*, and very near that place, it falls into the River *Loire*. It begins near *Laval* to carry Boats.

MAILLEZAIS upon *Autise*, Lat. *Malleacum*, a Town in France, in the Lower *Poitou*, formerly an Episcopal See. It hath been famous for being the Seat of the Earls of *Poitou*, and Dukes of *Guienne*, who built there a very fine Church dedicated to *St. Hilary*. The Episcopal See was transferred to *Rochel*, in 1648. *Du Bouchet Annal. of Aquit. Du Chesne Antiq. des villes. St. Marthe Gall. Christ. Tom. III.*

MAIMBOURG, (*Lewis*) a Jesuit, hath composed several Books, Two Volumes of Sermons, the History of *Arianism*, of the *Iconoclastes*, that of the *Croizades*, of the Schism of the West, of the Schism of the *Greeks*, of the Decay of the *Empire*, of the *Ligue*, that of *Lutheranism*, of *Calvinism*, a Treatise of the Church of *Rome*, the Pontificate of *St. Leo*. All these Books are printed in 16 Volumes, 4°. He died suddenly in 1686. in the Abbey of *St. Victor* at *Paris*, when he was composing the History of the Schism of *England*: Protestant Authors charge him with Passion and Insincerity, and pretend to have corrected him of Mistakes in their Refutation of his History of *Lutheranism* and *Calvinism*: They likewise make him a sort of a Romantick Author in his Account of Ancient History. He was born at *Nancy* in *Lorraine*. Some of his Writings drew upon him the Indignation of the Court of *Rome*, whereupon the Jesuits putting him out of their Body, the King of France settled a considerable Pension on him. *Memoirs du Temps*.

MAIN (*Amber*) a Wonder of *Cornwal*, and a Master-Piece of *Mathematicks*, and *Critical Proportions*; being a great Rock, mounted upon others of a lesser Size, so that though no force can remove it from its Position, the least thing can stir it, being in an exact *Equilibrium*. As for its Name, *Main*, in *Cornish*, signifies a *Stone*, and the word *Amber*, is look'd upon as a Contraction of *Ambrosius*, a Valiant *Britain*, by whom this Monument is thought to have been Erected upon some Victory he obtained against the *Romans*, or some other Enemies.

MAINA, *Braccio di Maina*, or *The Land of the Mainiotes*, a Country of *Greece* in *Morea*, all along the Sea, upon the Coasts of the Gulph *Coron*, and from Cape *Matapan* to the River *Calamata*. The *Mainiotes* or *Magnotes*, who inhabit part of the Land of the Ancient *Lacedaemonians*, were the only *Greeks* who preserv'd themselves a Republick independant of the *Turks*; they owe this advantage to the Neighbourhood of the Sea, and the highth of their Mountains. However, after the taking of *Canee* in 1669. the fear of being oppressed in their Liberty, forced them to seek for other Habitations, that they might live quiet. The *Genoueses* received into *Corsica* 5 or 600 Families of them; and the Great Duke of *Tuscany* hath given Lands in his Dominions, of late, to 1000 more. These *Mainiotes* have still the same Inclination as the Ancient *Lacedaemonians*, for they are great Robbers, cruel, and live a very hard Life.

MAINARD (*Sir William*) Knight, Son and Heir to *Henry Mainard* of *Eston-Parva* in *Com. Essex*, by *Susan*, his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas Pearson*, Esquire, Ulher of the Court of *Star-Chamber*, having first been dignified with the Title of Baronet, June 29. 1611. 9 Jac. next with that of Lord *Mainard* of *Wicklow* in *Ireland*, in 1620. was in consideration of his Father's Merits, by Letters Patent, bearing date at *Westminster* 3 Car. 1. advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mainard* of *Estaines ad Turrim* in *Com. Essex*, otherwise called *Little Eston*. He died in 1639. leaving one Son, and five Daughters. His Son *William* succeeded him, and was Comptroller of the Household to King *Charles II.* He married two Wives, first, *Dorothy*, sole Daughter and Heir to *Sir Robert Banaster*, of *Passenham* in the County of *Northampton*, Knight, by whom he hath Issue two Sons, *Banaster Mainard* and *William*, which *William*, hath married the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, Daughter to *Henry*, late Earl of *Kent*. Surviving *Dorothy*, his Wife, he hath since Wedded the Lady *Margaret Murray*, youngest Daughter to *James*, Earl of *Dyzer* in *Scotland*, and by her hath Issue, one Son called *Henry*, and one Daughter called *Elizabeth*. *Dugdale Baronage*.

MAINE, a Province of France, that hath *Normandy* on the N. *Perche*, *Vandomois*, and *Beauvais* on the E. *Brittany* on the W. part of *Tourain* and *Anjou* on the S. 'Tis vulgarly divided into Two Parts, *Low* and *Upper Maine*. Its Ancient Inhabitants were called *Cenomani Aulerici*. It is famous for giving Title to *Charles*, Son to *Francis*, Duke of *Guise*, who was first made Duke of *Maine*, and then General of the *Ligue*

against *Henry III.* and *IV.* The common Proverb of this Province is, *Un Manceau vaut un Norman & demie*, A Man of *Maine* is worth a *Norman* and a half. That that founded this Proverb was, because a Piece of Money, currant in *Maine*, was worth half as much again, as that of the same Name in *Normandy*. This Province is plentiful in Corn, Wine, Flax, and Cattle. *Mans* is its Capital; the next considerable, are *Lavalle*, *Beaumont*, *le Viconte*, *Sable*, *la Ferte-Bernard*, *Mayenne*, &c.

MAINFROY, Tyrant of *Sicily*, Bastard to the Emperor *Frederick II.* He is reported to have smothered his own Father in his Bed, and that afterwards he caused *Conrade*, Son to the same Emperor, to be poisoned. This *Conrade* left a Son named *Conradin*, to whom *Mainfroy* made himself Guardian. He possessed himself of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which he governed 11 Years, in constant Troubles and Divisions. He quarrelled with Pope *Innocent IV.* carried the War into his Dominions, and upon Dec. 20. 1254. routed his Army, with the help of the *Saracens* of *Lauria*. Afterwards he took from the Church, the County of *Fondi*, the Popes, *Urban IV.* and *Clement IV.* Excommunicated him. *Urban IV.* having called *Charles* of *Anjou*, Invested him with the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*; wherefore he made War against *Mainfroy*, as an Enemy to the Church. It is reported, that he made an Overture of Peace to *Charles*, who answered thus, *Ite & renunciate Sultano Lucerino* (so he called *Mainfroy*, whom the *Saracens* of *Luceria* helped) *vel me brevi ipsum in infernum detrusurum, vel ipsum me in Paradisum collocaturum*; i. e. Go and tell the Sultan, or Usurper, of *Luceria*, that very shortly, I'll either send him to Hell, or he shall send me to Heaven. And consequently the Battel was fought in the Plain of *Benevent* upon Friday, Feb. 26. 1266. and *Mainfroy* lost his Life, and was found Dead, covered all over with Blood and Dirt. He was thrown into a Ditch, near the Bridge of *Benevent*, because he was Excommunicated; and, as a Modern Author saith, Pope *Clement* caused his Body to be carried out of the Church-Lands. This *Mainfroy* had, in 1262, given his Daughter *Constance* in Marriage to *Peter III.* King of *Arragon*, and upon this Match, the Princes of that Family founded their Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Sumoneta and Collettio, Hist. of Napl. Fazel, Blondus, Naclerus, St. Antonin. Spond. Brxovius and Rainaldi in Annal. Ecclef.*

MAINIOTES, they are an ignorant, faithless People, being thus denominated from *Braccio de Maina*, or an Arm of Land in the *Morea*, stretching it self out into the Sea, so called by the *Venetians*, but anciently part of the Country of the *Lacedaemonians*: These People by their nearness to the Sea, and ruggedness of their Mountains, have in despite of the *Turkish* Arms, conserved themselves after the manner of the Ancient *Greeks*, in the form of a Republick, whereby they had some kind of Government and Justice amongst themselves, though they entertained a *Turkish* Aga, rather out of Respect to the *Turks* than Subjection; but as to other People, they lived upon the Spoil, keeping no honest Intercourse with them, unless with the *Venetians*, whom they feared, because of their Gallies which frequented their Ports. In the Isle of *Cervi*, which belongs to them, and about Cape *St. Angelo*, which is opposite to the Isle of *Cerigo*, they maintain several Brigantines, with which, when they take Christians, they Transport them over to *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, where they find a Market for them; and when they have the fortune to seize *Turks*, they sell them to *Venice* or *Malta*, and so are Freebooters on all sides. The *Mainiotes*, in 1685. hearing of the ill Success of the *Turks* in all places, and that their Fortune was changed, declared for the *Venetians*, to whom they were most inclined on account of the Christian Religion, they professing to be of the *Greek* Church; the *Turks* to prevent their Revolt, sent some Forces to reduce them; but they being supported by *Venetian* Succours, charged them so vigorously, that of 3500 Men, their escaped but 150, all the rest being either killed or taken; they have been also serviceable to the *Venetians* upon many other occasions. *Ricaut*.

MAIO, Admiral of *Sicily* in the XIIth. Century. He was born at *Bari* in *Apuglia*, and his Father was but an Oil-Man. His Wit and Parts got him the Favour of *William I.* King of *Sicily*, who made him first Notary of the Palace, then Chancellor, and at last Admiral. He was so blinded by that Dignity, that he designed to Usurp the Crown. In order to this, he plotted with *Hugh*, Archbishop of *Palermo*, and, by his Calumnies, persuaded the King to Imprison the Chief Lords of the Court, some of them had their Eyes put out, others their Tongues pulled out, and others were whipp'd; afterwards he engaged the Queen in his Party. Some Historians say, it was by a shameful Intrigue; afterwards he flattered the People by his Liberality. At last, he sent rich Presents to Pope *Alexander III.* hoping to prevail with him, that he should deprive King *William* of his Crown. But when he was like to have slept into the Throne, a violent and unexpected Death put a stop to all his Designs. *Bonello*, a young Gentleman, prevailed with by some Lords, that could not brook the Insolence of that Favourite, run him through twice with his

his Sword. The Death of that wicked Man was so acceptable to the People, that running immediately to the place, they pulled off his Hair and Beard, then dragged his Body along the Streets, and tore it in Pieces. *Du Puy Hist. of the Favour.*

MAJOR, (George) a Protestant Minister of Germany, born at Nuremberg, April 25. 1502. He embraced the Doctrine of Luther, with whom he was particularly acquainted. He taught at Magdeburgh, then at Wittenberg, and was Minister at Islebe. He died very Poor, and very Old, in 1574. His Works are printed in Three Volumes, which contain his Commentaries upon some Books of the Bible, his Sermons, &c. George Major taught against Nicholas Amidorphius, and amongst those that were called *The Rigid Confessionists*, that good Works are so far necessary to Salvation, that even Children cannot be justified without them. His Disciples were called *Majorists*. *Florimond de Raymond, lib. 2. de Orig. her. cap. 14. n. 5. Spond. A. C. 1551. Sanderus her. 187. Melchior Adam, in vitis Theolog. Germ.*

MAJORAGIO (Mark Anthony) was Born in a Village of that Name, in the Territory of Milan, and lived in the XVIth Century. He has oblig'd the World with several Treatises, and was much admir'd for his Elocution; and, indeed, his Notes upon Aristotle's Rhetorick, and on Tully De Oratore, are sufficient Proof that his Reputation was not undeserv'd. Further Majoragio publish'd Corrections against Mario Nizoli, one of his Antagonists. We have likewise Notes of his upon Virgil: Lastly, he wrote De Senatu Romano. De Risu Oratorio & Urbano. De Nominibus Propriis Veterum Romanorum, &c. There are also some Letters of his, and some written to him, publish'd at Utrecht in 1697, where the Reader may see several Passages relating to the Quality of his Writings. *Imperialis in Museo Historico. Riccioli Chron. Reform.*

MAJORCA, an Island of the Mediterranean Sea, towards the East of Spain, famous for its University, where Raymond Lullius was Professor. His Doctrine is so much esteemed there, that they keep a Professor to explain it. The Air of that Island is very wholesome, and the Winds that blow from the Sea temper the Heat of the Summer. There is abundance of Coral upon the Coasts; 'twill not be altogether useless to observe here the nature of it, and the manner of getting it. It is not soft under Water, as some say, it grows upon Rocks, in very deep Water. They may draw a kind of Milk from the top of the Branches, by pressing them, in some Months of the Year, as out of a Woman's Pap; which, perhaps, is the Seed, which falling upon any thing in the bottom of the Sea, produceth a new Branch of Coral, as some hath been found upon a Skull, upon the Blade of a Sword, and upon a Granado, that was fallen into the Sea, upon which Branches of Coral half a Foot high were found interwoven. This is the manner of getting it, they tie two pieces of Wood across, and wrap them about with Hemp, with a piece of Lead in the middle, that they may fall to the bottom. The Instrument is fastened to both the ends of a Bark with Ropes, which being carried down the Stream, the Hemp takes hold, and is intangled with the Coral; then dragging it with force, it brings the Coral along with it. It is reported, that there are Divers in Barbary, hardy and skilful enough to take it with their Hands, having a pair of Spectacles to distinguish it from a certain Root of no value, which is very like it. The reddest is counted the best, when it hath several Branches, and is not unpolished and stony, but solid, without any hole in it. The Indians, and even many other Nations believe, that if one carries a piece of Coral about him, he may avoid many Misfortunes, chiefly Sorcery, for which reason they hang a Branch of it about their Children's Neck. The old Indians esteemed Coral, as much as we do Pearl. *Pliny saith, That at the bottom of the Sea it is like a green Shrub, and that the Blossoms of it are white and tender, but that being drawn out of the Water they grow red and hard. Pliny lib. 32. Davity of the World, Tom. I. Tavernier Voyage des Indes, Tom. II. lib. 2. See Balcares.*

MAJORIANUS, (Julius Valerius) Emperor, famous for his Wit, Learning, and Valour. Having won the Victory of the Franks and Germans by his Conduct and Valour, he was created Captain-General of the Militia, and afterwards Emperor of the West, upon April 1. 457. The Battel was fought in a Plain near Ravenna. Leo consented to that Election, judging him fit to oppose the Incursions of the Vandals; and, indeed, he routed them in a Battel, and beat them from the Coasts of Campania, where Genseric had made a Descent. He writ a Letter to the Romans, and promised that he would promote Justice and Equity, and remitted to the People what remained due of the Publick Taxes. He made Peace in 459, with Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, having got the better of those Barbarians. Afterwards he prepared, in earnest, to carry the War into Africa, but Genseric stopped him, having, by a Stratagem, got away 300 Ships that lay near Carthage in Spain. It is reported, that the Emperor went in a disguise to Genseric's Court, who, not knowing him, communicated to him his Designs against the Empire; they add furthermore, that whilst they were dis-

cussing together, the place where they were, shook; however Majorian was preparing to make War against the Vandals, but the Treachery of Ricimir, General of his Armies, blasted all his hopes. This Traitor forced him to quit his Purple in Tortona, a Town in Lombardy, in 461, and caused him to be murdered upon the River Iria, after he had Reigned four Years, four Months, and two Days. *Idacius and Marcellinus in Chron. Cassiodorus and Jornandes hist. Procopius lib. 1. de bello Vandal.*

MAJORINUS, first Bishop of the Donatists in Africa, in 306. He liv'd in the House with that Lucilla, who is mention'd before; and had been a Reader under Cecilian, in Opposition to whom he was intruded into the Episcopal See of the Church of Carthage. Thus began the Schism of the Donatists; though Majorinus was their first Bishop, yet he did not give his Name to the Sect; this unhappy remarkableness was reserved to Donatus his Successor, as is observed under his Name. *St. Augustin lib. 1. cont. Parmen. cap. 3. lib. 3. cont. Crescon. &c. Optatus lib. 1. in Parmen.*

MAIRE, (James le) a famous Seaman, who discovered the Streight of his Name, which lieth beyond the Land del Fuego, 'twixt which, and the Continent of America, is the Streight of Magellan. He commanded two Dutch Ships, The Concord, and The Horn, which sailed from Texel, June 14. 1615. There is a Relation of his Voyages from the Texel to America, from thence through the South Sea to Java, and from Java back again to Holland. It is printed at Amsterdam in French, in Folio, in 1622, amongst a Collection of Voyages to America.

MAIRE, (Eudes le) Groom of the Chamber to Philip I. towards the latter end of the XIth. Century, was the only Servant of his, that offered to accomplish the King's Vow, and went on Foot in Armour, with a Torch in his Hand, to the Holy Land. Being returned, the King gave him Chalo St. Mard, (or St. Medard) near Etampes, a considerable Estate, with this Privilege, That the Heirs of his Body, both Male and Female, should be free of all Taxes, which they have enjoy'd above 500 Years. *Charron. Univers. Hist.*

MAIRE, or Major, (John) Born at Haddington in Scotland, studied for some Years in Cambridge, and afterwards Commenc'd Doctor in Divinity at Paris. He flourish'd in the XVIth. Century, and wrote a History of Great Britain, which he Dedicated to King James V. of Scotland: This Work was publish'd in Six Books, in 1521, and Ends with the Marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Spain. Major likewise wrote Commentaries upon the Master of the Sentences. *Sophisticalia Parisiensia. Placita Theologica, &c. Tho. Dempster lib. 12. Hist. Eccles. Scot. Buchan. lib. 6. Hist. Scot. &c.*

MAIRES of the Palace, Officers during the first Race of the Kings of France. Some derive the Name Maires, from Mejer, which, in Dutch, signifieth a Steward; others, from the Latin word Major. Thus Gregory of Tours calls them, *Majores Domus Regia*. Their Authority was so great, that they even governed the Kingdom. They were all Men of Quality, as Eginhard tells us in the Life of Charlemain, *Hic honor non aliis dari consueverat, quam iis qui & claritate generis, & opum amplitudine ceteris eminebant*. They took the Title of Dukes of France: They were the King's Guardians, and often deposed them, or used them as they pleased: Under their Name they reigned instead of them. In this Sense the Annals of Mentz, and those of the Monk of Laurensheim speak concerning Charles Martel. *Carolus sub honore Majordomatus tenuit Regnum Francorum annos viginti septem*. These Verses upon his Tomb prove the same:

*Dux, Dominusque Ducum, Regum quoque Rex fore spernit.
Non vult regnare, sed Regibus imperat ipse.*

Gregory of Tours Hist. Franc. Du Chesne in Hist. Pasquier, aux Recherches. Andreas Favon. Treatise of the Chief Officers of the Crown, &c.

MAISIERES, (Philip de) Chancellor of the Kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus, was a French-man born, and not a Noble Venetian, or Sicilian, as some write. He was born about 1327. in the Diocess of Amiens. Having finished his Studies, he left his Country, and entred into the Service of Andrew, King of Sicily, and Alphonso, King of Castile. He returned into his own Country, and was made a Canon of the Church of Amiens; and six Years after went into the Holy Land, designing to invite the Christian Princes to undertake the Croisade. He list'd himself among the Infidels, who then were divided, that he might know their Strength and Method of Fighting. After a Year's Service he retired into Cyprus, to King Hugh IV. of Lusignan, whom he found disposed to manage the Holy War against the Saracens; but that Prince died soon after, in a Voyage he made on purpose to engage the Princes of the West. Peter I. succeeded him, who made good use of Maisiere's Advices, and made him Chancellor of his Kingdoms. Philip Maisieres was at the Siege of Alexandria, in 1365. And when the Town was taken, the King gave him the Third Part of the Spoils, to begin a new Military Order for the Conquest and Preservation of the Holy Land. But the Christians lost in a little time by their Cowardice;

Cowardice, what they had got by their Valour. *Peter I.* having been murdered, his Successor, *Peter II.* called *Petrin*, sent *Maisieres* as his Extraordinary Ambassador to Pope Gregory XI. who kept him a whole Year with him. From thence this Great Man came into France in 1372. and got into King Charles V's Service, who made him a Councillor of State, and committed to him the Education of the Dauphin, who was afterwards Charles VI. King of France. Being in that great Post, he grew weary of the World, and resolved to live retired in the Monastery of the *Celestines* at Paris, which at that time was near the Court. He got Leave from the King, and in 1380. built himself an Apartment in a Corner of that Monastery, without either taking the Habit, or making Vows, though the Author of the History of Cyprus affirms the contrary. Charles V. honoured him often with Visits: And when he was at any distance from Paris, he consulted him by Letters about the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom. His Pupil, Charles VI. had a great Esteem for him; and granted, at his Request, that the Custom of denying the Sacrament of Penance to Criminals sentenced to Death, should be abrogated; as it appears by the Edict of Feb. 2. 1395. He was obliged to leave his Retreat, to go to Avignon, to demand the settling of the Feast of the Presentation of the Virgin in the West, in Imitation of the Eastern Church, from Pope Clement VII. And having obtaining it, he returned into his Monastery, where he composed, besides other Pieces, two excellent Books for the Instruction of the young King Charles VI. The Title of the one is, *The Pilgrimage of the Poor Pilgrim*. That of the other is, *The Dream of the old Pilgrim*. In the First he gives the Rules for Virtue and true Honour; and in the Second he shews the Means how to avoid the Disorders then reigning amongst Christians. *Extrait des Memoirs du P. Becquet Bibliothecaire de Celestins à Paris.*

MAJUMES, certain Spectacles in use among the *Pagans*, and continued since among *Christians*. They were thus called, according to Cardinal Baronius, from a Town in *Palæstina*, named *Majuma*, where *Venus* was worshipped: And, according to *Suidas*, and many others, from the Month of May. The most criminal Adulteries mentioned in Fables were acted there, which could not but tempt the Spectators to commit the same Crimes. They were forbidden; and the Emperor Arcadius, either for his own, or the People's Diversion, purged them of all their Impurity. But the old Impurity came upon the Stage again; which caused St. Chrysostom to inveigh so much against them, that at last they were wholly abolished by the Emperor in 399. *S. Chrysostom, Hom. 7. in Matth. Hom. de David & Saul, &c. lib. 1. & 2. C. Theod. de Majum. Baronius, A. C. 399.*

MALABAR, a Country upon the Western Coast of the Peninsula of India, on this side Ganges, at the West of Cape Comorin. It begins from Cape Ramos; distant on the South-side 10 Leagues from Goa, and ends at Cape Comorin. The Length of it is about 108 Leagues, according to *Linschot*. It is the most fruitful, populous, and temperate Region in the whole East-Indies. There be several Kingdoms that borrow their Names from their Capital Cities; as, *Angamele, Calicut, Cananor, Cochin, Coulant, Travancor, Cranganor, Manigate, Porca, Tanor, &c.* The Coast is always green, covered with tall Trees. There are great quantities of Pepper and Cinnamon. There was but one King formerly, but now it is governed by several Princes. The Portuguese and Hollanders have Plantations there: The last are possessed of considerable Towns. The Inhabitants are well shaped; most of them are Black, or very Tawny. They have Wit enough, but neglect to improve it. The Mahometans are very treacherous, and the Natives but a little better. They are distinguished by their several Tribes: The First is, That of their Princes; the Second, That of the Nambouries, or the High Priests; the Third, Of their Bramens; and the Fourth, That of their Nahers, or Nobles. The *Tives* are those that till the Ground; and they are allowed to bear Arms. The *Moncan's*, or Fisher-men, dwell upon the Sea-Coasts, and live-upon Fish: They never think them worthy to be lifted for Soldiers. The *Chotes*, that is, the Weavers, and other sort of Artificers, make also a Tribe by themselves. The *Pouliats* are the vilest of all, and live in little Cottages made of Palm-Leaves. When a Namboury, a Bramen, or a Naber, meets a Pouliat, he commands him to get out of the way; and if he doth not obey immediately, he may force him away with Arrows, or Musket-shot; and may lawfully kill them, provided they be not in a privileged Place, for all that these Pouliats have sometimes good store of Gold and Silver; for, knowing that most of the Malabars use to bury their Money, without ever removing the least part of it, they carefully seek it out, and by that means grow Rich. This Law is exactly observed among the Malabars, That no Body can raise his Fortune beyond the Tribe that he is born of; and how Rich soever they may be, they never change their Condition. No Stranger may Travel over the Kingdoms of the Coast of Malabar without one or more Nahers to guide him; and the Prince never punishes a Violence offered to them that go without them. These Nahers never betray or forsake their Trust: If the Man they accompany happen to be killed, they will chuse rather to

perish with him, than to bear the Reproach of surviving him. Those of a nobler Tribe never keep Company with their Inferiors, chiefly in Eating and Drinking. The Children are noble by their Mother's, not by their Father's Side; and are counted of the Mother's Tribe, not of the Father's. The Princesses marry some of the Nambouries and Bramens; but their Children are Princes, and Heirs to the Crown. The Princes cannot marry Princesses; but the Nahers and their Children are Nahers, and not Princes. The Malabars hate Theft so much, that they often Sentence one to Death for stealing a Bunch of Pepper, or something of the like Value. All Civil or Capital Causes are pleaded before the King, by the Parties: And if the Criminal be sentenced to Death, he is immediately dispatched, being dragged out of the Palace. They have no Executioners but the Nahers of the Guard, because every one takes it as an Honour to execute the Prince's Orders. When the King dies, the oldest among the Princes succeeds him: So they have few young Governors. When the King of Cananor goeth out of his Palace, he either rides on an Elephant, or sits in a Palanquin, wearing a Crown of Massive Gold, in form of a Cap, weighing 500 Ducats. The Minister of State, or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, presents the King with it; and that of the late King is put in the Treasury of his Pa-god, or Temple. As to their Marriages, Women among them may take as many Husbands as they please, contrary to the Mahometans, who marry several Wives: For which Reason they are exempted from that cruel Custom, in use among other Indians, to burn themselves alive with their Husbands Bodies. The Mahometans of Malabar are born of those Strangers that settled themselves there for Trade; because the Natives, and, above all, the Nahers, or Nobles, are not brought up to any. All that is imported or exported out of the Country, passes through the Hands of the Mahometans. The Villages they live in are called Bazzars, or Markets. The richest live upon the Sea-Coasts, or at the Mouth of the Rivers, for the conveniency of Merchants, that are commonly Europeans. *Dellon's Voyage into the East-Indies.*

MALABARES, or Malavares, the Name of the Indian Pyrates, which rove along the Coast of the Peninsula of Indus, on this side the Gulf of Bengala, chiefly from the Coast of Malabar to Surat. They are Mahometans, and very cruel to Christians. They are commonly 200 or 250 in their Barks, and sail by Squadrons of 10 or 15, and will fight a great Man of War; for they presently board it, and throw abundance of Carcasses, or Fire-pots, upon the Deck. But those that know their manner of Fighting, as soon as they perceive them, presently stop all the Holes of the Deck, and fill it up with Water, to prevent the Damage of that Artificial Fire. The Malabares are so Superstitious, that they will never touch any dirty thing with their Right Hand. They let grow the Nails of their Left Hand, which they use instead of a Comb; wearing long Hair, like Women, which they twist about their Heads, with a triangular piece of Linen-Cloth tied over it. *Tavern. Voyage into the Ind.*

MALACCA, a Town of Asia, in the Peninsula of the Indus on the other side the Ganges, called formerly *The Golden Chersonesus*. It has the Kingdom of Siam to the North, and is every where else surrounded with the Ocean. *Heylin* says, it is 270 English Miles in Length, of a disproportionable Breadth, extream Hot, and, though neither Populous nor Fruitful, yet very Rich by its Commerce with all Nations. In 1500. the King of Siam, from whom Malacca revolted, endeavoured to reduce it with 200 Ships, 3000 Men, and 400 Elephants, but in vain. The Air of it is unwholesome, but the Conveniency of the Harbour, and the great Trade, makes it famous, not only in the Indies, but even in Europe. The Country and Town of Malacca belonged to the King of Ibor. The Duke of Albuquerque conquered it for the Portuguese, who built a Fort there, and made it an Episcopal See; but the Hollanders took it, after six Months Siege, in 1640. The Town of Malacca is situate upon the Streights that separate the firm Land from the Isle Sumatra. It rains twice or thrice a Week here all the Year over, except in the Months of January, February, and March. This Town stands very well for the Commerce of China, and the Molucco's. The Air is very good, and agrees very well with Strangers, though the Portuguese published the contrary, to hinder other Nations settling there. *Mandeslo. Olearius. Linschot's Voyage into the Indies. Maginus Geogr. &c.*

MALACHY, the last of the Twelve, called *The Little Prophets*. He was of the Tribe of Zebulon, if we believe what St. Epiphanius saith of him; and lived after Zachary, in the Time of Darius, or Artaxerxes Longimanus. Because his Name signifieth An Angel. Origen thought he was an Angel Incarnate: But St. Jerom, and the rest of the Fathers, are of another Mind. And, indeed, if we must believe that Malachy was an Angel because of his Name, why should we not take Hosea for Christ, since his Name signifieth Saviour. Some are of Opinion, that Malachy is the same with Esdras; and that he was surnamed Angel because of the Purity of his Life. St. Jerom doth neither reject nor approve this Opinion, though it is contrary to the Opinion of Eusebius, and other famous

famous Authors. *Eusebius in Chron. S. Augustin de Civitat. Dei, lib. 18. cap. 36. S. Cyril in Malac. cap. 1. Sixtus Senensis Biblioth. lib. 1. Bellarmine de Script. Eccl.*

St. MALACHY, Archbishop of Ardmagh in Ireland, lived in the XIIth. Century. He is famous for his Holiness, pretended Miracles, and for his Acquaintance with St. Bernard. He was first a Monk in the Abby of Bercor, and then Archbishop of Ardmagh. He quitted his Archbishoprick to be an Inferior Prelate in the Church of Downe. Pope Innocent II. esteemed him much, and expressed it when this Prelate visited him at Rome. He died in 1148. at Clairvaux, in St. Bernard's Arms, who made his Funeral Panegyrick in a short Draught of his Life. He had also written three Epistles to him, viz. the 315th. the 316th. and the 317th. He is said to be the Author of the Prophecies concerning the Characters of the Popes, from Celestine II. whom he characterises by these Words, *Ex Castro Tyberis*, because this Pope, whose Name was Guy du Caster, was born in a Castle upon Tyber. He writ some other Books besides. *S. Bernard in his Life. Baronius in Annal. & Martyr. Ciaconius in Vit. Pontif. Balsus de Script. Angl.*

MALAGA, or *Malgue*, a Sea-Port Town of Spain, in the Kingdom of Granada, near the River Guadalquivir. It is famous for good Wines, and two forts. The Phenicians are reported to have first built it, long before the Birth of Christ; *Strabo, Pliny*, and other ancient Authors, mention it often. Here is a Bishop's See, formerly Suffragan to Seville, and now to Granada. *Strabo, lib. 3. Pliny, lib. 5. cap. 2. Merula, Marianus, &c.* There was formerly a great Trade of Salt-Fish and flesh, according to *Strabo*; whence came the Name of Malaca, from the Phenician Word *Malach*, to salt. It was taken from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella, after a long Siege, in 1487. In 1661. an Inundation of the River drowned 2000 Men, carried away 1060 Houses, and rendred 3000 more uninhabitable. *Boch. Canaan, lib. 1. cap. 34.*

MALAGUETTE, or *Managuet*, the Western Part of Guinea, about 60 Leagues in length; extending from the River Sanguin to the Cape of Palmis. It is noted for its Pepper-Trade. It was first planted by the French, and afterwards by the Portuguese, English, and Dutch.

MALAISES, a People in the Kingdom of Malaca, in the Peninsula of Indus, beyond the Gulf of Bengala. A great Number of them have settled themselves in the Kingdom of Siam. They are *Mahometans*; but there is some difference between their Religion, and that of the *Turks* and *Persians*. They are good Soldiers, and great Robbers. *Mandeflo. Olearius, Tom. 2.*

MALAPERT (*Charles*) a Jesuit, born at Mons in Hainault. He read with Reputation at Douay, and writ many Pieces, both in Prose and Verse. He was an excellent Mathematician. He died at Madrid in Spain, Nov. 1. 1530. He left these Works behind him: *De Ventis, lib. 2. Comment. in lib. 6. priores Euclidis. Elementa Geometrica. Institutiones Arithmeticae. Practicae. Austriaca. Sidera Heliocyclica, &c. Alegambe Bibliot. Soc. Jes. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MALATESTA, (*Sigismundus*) Lord of Rimini, was very famous in the XVth. Century. He was a Philosopher and Historian, a great Soldier, and one of the most famous Commanders of his Age. But these good Qualities were overshadowed by very ill ones: He was impious, ridicul'd Religion, he denied the Immortality of the Soul, and stuck at nothing to serve his Interest and Ambition. Such a Behaviour offended the Pope, so that Pius II. excommunicated him in 1462. which cooled his Temper in some measure. Malatesta, together with Francis Sforza, routed Antonio Ordellaffi, Lord of Forli. Sigismund made War against his Neighbours, and got always the better of them. Afterwards the Venetians made him their General: He passed into the Morea, and took Sparta, and some other Places, from the Infidels. Being returned, he was made General of the Siennese and Florentines: Then he made War against Pope Pius II. but he was not successful in it. He died Octob. 6. 1467. being 51 Years old. He left many Children; among the rest, Robert Malatesta, a famous Commander in his Time. He was General to the Venetians: Then he commanded Pope Sixtus IV's Army, against Alphonfus, King of Naples, and his other Allies, whom he routed in 1482. Jeronymo Riario is reported to have poisoned him a little time after, for he died in 1483. The Pope commanded a Statue on Horseback to be crected for him in St. Peter's Church. The Malatesta's Family was both Famous and Potent: Several Heads of it have commanded at Pesaro and Rimini; and in this last City the Malatesta's maintained themselves above 200 Years. Pope Clement VII. took it from Pandolpho Malatesta, who died poor at Ferrara. *Marcheselli & Sanfovino Orig. de Famig. d'Ital. Pius II. in Comment. Guichardini. Paulus Jovius, &c.*

MALAXE (*John*) lived at Constantinople in 1578. his Misery and Poverty appear by these Words, written from Constantinople, to Martinus Crusius, by Gerlach: (*Malaxe, saith he, is very old; he teaches Children in a pitiful Cottage, where I saw some few dry Fishes, which were all his Pittance. He copies Books, and with the Money he buyeth Wine; and for all that he is in very good Health.*) Three Years after, the

same Man affirms that he was Dead. He writ *The Patriarchal History of Constantinople*, in Greek; which Father Labbé hath printed with *The Byzantine History. Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

MALCHUS, a Sophist of Byzantium, according to *Suidas* and *Philadelphus*. As *Photius* saith, he lived in the Vth. Century, under Anastasius the Emperor. The same *Photius* saith, That he had read Seven Books of his History, which began at the 17th. Year of the Empire of Leo, and ended at Nepos's Death. He praises him for the Purity and Elegancy of his Stile; and commends him, as a Model of a perfect Historian. *Suidas* saith, that his whole History began at Constantine, and ended at Anastasius. *Photius in Biblioth. cap. 78. Suidas. Vossius de Hist. Græc. lib. 2. cap. 21. Gesnerus in Biblioth. &c.*

MALCOLM: See *Milcolumbus*.

MALDERUS (*James*) Bishop of Antwerp, was Born at a Village near Bruxels, in 1563. He profess'd Divinity, and read in that Faculty with Reputation at Bruxels, Doway, and Lorrain. He wrote some Tracts of Divinity upon Aquinas's Summis. *De Abusu Restrictionum Mentalium. Commentaria in Cantica Canticorum. De Sigillo Confessionis Sacramentalis, &c. Miræus, Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MALDIVES, some Islands of Asia, in the Indian Sea. They lie near one another in 13 Clusters, called Atollons, divided by Currants and Streights. These are the Names of the 13 Collections, which extend from North to South, 350 or 300 Leagues; Trillad, or Machis, which the Portuguese call *Cabexa de las Ilhas*; Milladové, Madové, Padipola, Malos-Madon, Ari-Atollon, Male-Atollon, where is Male, the Chief of the Maldives; Polisdou, Molouque, Nillandoux, Collomadoux, Adoumatin, Sovadou, Addou, and Pove-Molouque. The two last are counted but for one; and all of them have a King, who commonly keeps his Court at Male. The Air of these Islands is not excessive hot, though they be under the Line, because of the long Nights; during which there fall Dews that allay the Heat of the Day. Here are fine Tortoises, Black Coral, Amber-Grease, &c. See Francis Pyrard's *Descrip. of the Mald. Maffeus's History of the Indies. Linschot's Voyage into the Indies, &c.* These Islands have their Name from two Words, viz. *Male*, and *Dive*: The first is the Name of the Chief Island; and the second, in the Language of the Country, signifieth an Island. They were discovered in 1507. That Part of the Sea is called by Mariners, *The Sea of the Maldives*. Some reckon above 12000 of those Islands, but the Number is not certainly known; they making up an Archipel, or an Heap of Islands, so confused, that very often a Rock or Shelf is taken for an Island. They lie upon a straight Line. The 13 Atollons are divided by 12 great Streights; and the Islands are parted by small Channels, where the Sea is very shallow. The Air of these Islands is generally dangerous to Strangers; and the putrefied Waters of so many Channels exhale stinking Vapours, which, together with the Unwholesomeness of their fresh Waters, cause Pestilential Fevers. There are also so many Crocodiles between those Atollons, that it is not safe to go into the Water. Those People are generally thought to have come from the Island Ceilan. They are of an Olive-Tawny Complexion, and of a low, but well proportioned Shape. Most of them go all naked, except what Modesty makes them cover. None but the King and Soldiers are allowed to wear long Hair. They are ingenious, and apply themselves to Physick and Astrology. These Islands bear no Wheat, nor Rice; but Honey, Pomegranates, Limons, Oranges, and Cocoa or Indian Nuts. The Tree that bears them is the most useful of all others: It supplies Juices and Liquors; which being prepared several Ways, or drawn in several Seasons of the Year, makes Oil, Wine, Butter, Milk, or Sugar: The Fruit is an Almond, which they make Bread withal: The Leaves they make Writing-Paper of: And of the Trunk they make Houses and Ships. There are also white Shells in those Islands, so pretty, that they pass for current Coin in several Parts of the Continent of the Indies. The Mahometan Religion is professed there: And when an Islander hath made a Voyage to Mecha, he is privileged to wear a long Beard, as a Token of his Holiness. All these Islands are Hereditary, and the Succession is intailed upon the Males, excluding the Females. The chief Revenue of the King is, the Fifth Part of all the Fruits, and the Confiscation of all the Wrecks. His Titles are, Sultan King of 13 Provinces, and 12000 Islands. *Pyrard's Voyages.*

MALDON, Lat. *Camalodunum*, a Town in Denzy Hundred in Essex, situate upon the River Chelmer, about Seven Miles from the Sea, between which, and it, lie two small Islands, called Northey and Osey. This was the Royal Seat of Cunebelinus, a British Prince, who lived in the Times of Tiberius and Caligula, to whom one of his Sons fled. Aulus Plautius, the Roman General, in Claudius's Reign, fought Caratacus, another of his Sons, and slew him in Batel. Claudius, coming over into Britain in Person, in the Third Year of his Reign, and An. Ch. 43. made himself Master of this City, and was therefore called Britannicus. He made it a Roman Colony, planting in it a Regiment of Old Soldiers, and ordered Money to be Coin'd with this Inscription, *Col Cama Lolan*. This City

City felt the fury of the *Britains*, under *Boadicea*, Queen of the *Iceni*, who took and burnt it, and put all the *Romans* to the Sword, about *An. Ch. 63*. Yet the *Romans* re-built it, as appears by *Antoninus*. *Edward*, Son of *Alfred*, a *Saxon* King, finding it much ruined by the *Danes*, repaired and fortified it with a Castle. In *Mr. Cambden's* Time, it was a well inhabited Town, consisting of one Street of a Mile in length, built on the Ridge of an Hill, and having a convenient Haven; now not only a Corporation, which sends two Burgesses to Parliament, but also made a Viscounty in the 12th. of King *Charles II.* and given to the late Earl of *Essex*.

MALDONATUS, (*Johannes*) a famous Divine, who lived in the XVIth. Century, born at *Fuente del Maestro*, a small Village in *Estremadura*. His Family is Noble and Ancient, and he made it more Illustrious by his own Merit. From his Youth he shewed a great Propensity to Learning. He studied under *Dominicus Afoto*, a *Dominican*, and under *Francis Tolet*, a *Jesuit*, who was afterwards a Cardinal. There was no better Scholar in the University of *Salamanca* in his time, than *Maldonat*. He was made a *Jesuit* at *Salamanca*, and was of great Reputation for his Piety and Learning. He was sent to *Rome*, to read there for a time, and afterwards his Superiors thought fit to send him over into *France*, in 1563. He read both Philosophy and Divinity at *Paris* above ten Years, with a very great Concourse of Students, sent thither from all Parts of *France*. The Protestants themselves crowded to hear him, though he was one of their greatest Adversaries. *Maldonat* spoke *French* well enough, and preached very Eloquenty. King *Charles IX.* took a great pleasure in hearing him, and conversing with him in private. The Princes of the House of *Lorraine* took his part, against some that persecuted him too fiercely, though they had more reason to defend him. *Peter of Sondi*, Bishop of *Paris*, declared also for him. *Maldonat* retired to *Bourges*, where the *Jesuits* had a College, and was there about a Year and a half. Here he put in order most of his Works that are printed. Pope *Gregory XIII.* who knew his Learning, sent for him to *Rome*, to help him in the publishing of the *Septuagint* in *Greek*. But Father *Maldonat* died a little while after, to wit, *Jan. 5. 1583.* which was about the 50th. of his Age. He hath writ Commentaries upon the Four Evangelists, Four of the Prophets, *Jeremiah*, *Baruch*, *Ezekiel*, and *Daniel*. *Disputationes de fide. Liber de Demonibus. Summa Cassium Conscientie. Disputationes ac Controversie circa Sacramenta, &c.* These two last Pieces are printed with his Name at *Lyon* and *Colen*, though *Alegambus* affirms, they are none of *Maldonat's* Works. Besides these Books, he had composed Commentaries upon the *Psalms*, upon the Epistle of *St. Paul* to the *Romans*, and upon all the School-Divinity, with Four Treatises, *De Constitutione Theologica, De Ceremoniis missæ, De Indulgentiis, and De Purgatorio*, which are kept at *Milan* in the *Ambrosian Library*, but they were never printed. *Genebrardus* in *Chron. ad An. 1583.* *Florimond de Raymond, de Orig. hæres. lib. 5. cap. 2. n. 6.* *Possëvinus* in *Appar. sacr. Andreas du Saussay* in *Suppl. Martyr. Gallic. ad d. 5. Januar. Ribadeneira & Alegambus, de Script. Societ. Jes. Beierlink, in Chronogr. p. 64.* *Andreas Schottus* in *Biblioth. Hist. Nicholas Antonio, Biblioth. script. Hisp. Petrus des Romuald, Theres Chron. Spondan. Serrarius, Mariana, l'Mire, &c.*

MALDVINUS, the 55th. King of *Scotland*, succeeded *Ferchardus*. He made Peace with his Neighbours, that the Kingdom might recover strength, which was so much weakened by the Tyranny of former Kings. He suppressed a Tumult which happened betwixt those of *Lennox* and *Argile*. In his Reign the *Scottish* Monks, who had spread Christianity over a great part of *England*, being envied by the Youth whom they taught, who thought themselves able enough to teach their own Country-men, were obliged to return home, which broke off the good Understanding betwixt the two Nations; but by the Modesty of the Preachers, it was prevented from breaking out into an open War. In his Reign, there happened the most terrible Pestilence all over *Europe*, that ever was heard of, from which the *Scots* and *Picts* were the only People that were exempted. *Maldivinus* was strangled by his Wife, on suspicion of keeping a Concubine, in the 20th. of his Reign, *An. 688.* for which she was burnt alive four Days after. *Buchan.*

MALEAS, a People in the Mountains of *Malabar*, amongst whom are many of the Christians of *St. Thomas*.

MALEAS, General of the *Carthaginians*, was the first that brought their Army into *Sicily*, where, at first, he succeeded very well, and conquered a great part of it; but his Fortune changing, he was routed, and lost the greatest part of his Army, for which he was banished by the Senate; which provoked him so much, that he laid Siege to *Carthage*, with the Remnant of his Army. While he was besieging the Town, his Son *Cartalo*, returning from his Embassy at *Tyre* in *Syria*, went through the Camp, and would not see his Father before he had been in the Town; but few Days after, he returned in his Purple Robes and Miter; his Father seeing him with these Ornaments, fainted he came to insult over him, and transported with Rage, he caused him to be Crucified in his Glorious Apparel, in the sight of the Town, that he might prove

an Example to Children, never to insult over their Parents. Afterwards *Maleas* being Master of the Town, he got a general Amnesty for all he had done; but some time after, being accused by his Fellow Citizens to have designed to usurp the Sovereign Authority, he was murdered by the Citizens. *Justinus, lib. 18.*

MALEG, a River of *Africk*, in *Upper Æthiopia*; it runs through the Kingdom of *Damute*, receives the River *d'Anquet*, and after a Course of about 80 Leagues, falls into the *Nile* in *Nubia*. *Vossius Dissert. de Nil.*

MALEGUETE, *Mallaguete*, or *Managuete*, a Coast of *Guinea* in *Africk*, which the *Dutch* call *Tand Cust*, and the *French* *la Coste des Graives*. It begins at *Rio Sanguin*, and stretches as far as the Cape of *Palms*, which is 60 Leagues in length. Pepper is a very considerable Commodity in those Parts. The Air is very bad and dangerous for Strangers. The Natives go bare-headed, are strong and robust, great Workers in Iron. They have divers sorts of Fruits, Venison, and great quantity of Palm-Wine. There are *French, English, Hollanders*, as well as *Portuguese*, settled on these Coasts. See *Villaut's Relation of the Coasts of Africk*.

MALESPINA, a Sovereign Marquisate of *Italy*, in *Tuscany*, near the State of *Genoa*; it is properly that of *Massa*, possessed by the Family of *Malespina*. This Family comes from *Vienne*: I shall not therefore give Credit to the Fables of those that derive it from the House of *Saxony*; nor of some others, who pretend that the Head of it was a certain young Man, Son to *Hugues*, Earl of *Milan*, who in 945. killed *Sigefroy*, Prince of *Luques* and *Massa*, with a long black Thorn, and that the Name was derived from thence. Others derive it from *Alberic*, mentioned in the Council of *Pavia*, in 876. He begot *Alberic II.* Marquis of *Italy*, who begot *Alberic III.* Marquis of *Tosca*, Lord of *Massa*, &c. He is reported to have married *Cunissa*, Sister to the Wife of *Berengarius III.* whence came *William*, surnamed *Malespina*, Marquis of *Lunigiane* and *Carfagnano*, Lord of *Bobio*, &c. He served under the Emperor *Otho*, against the *Saracens* of *Calabria*, and married *Guiborga*, Daughter to *Guimar*, Prince of *Saluma*. See the whole Genealogy set down by *Laboureur, Porcacchi, Quazzerà, &c.*

MALESTRAND, by the *Dutch*, *Malestroom*, a Whirlpool on the Coast of *Lapland*, which, from half Ebb, to half Flood, maketh a most terrible noise, which is heard in the Islands of *Roß* and *Lofoot*, ten Miles off. If any Whale is taken in by the Current, it makes a pitiful Out-cry; and Trees, when they fall into it, are torn like Flax and Hemp. *Hackl. pag. 311. Tom. I.*

MALHERBE, (*Francis*) a famous *French* Poet, was one of the first that applied himself to polish and improve the *French* Tongue, which he did with great success, and general applause. He died in 1628. and we have his Life in the beginning of a Book, called *Divers traitez de histoire de Morale & de Eloquence*, thought to be writ by *M. Balzac*.

MALIK, the Head of one of the four Ancient Sects of *Mahomet's* Religion, which the *Turks* own to be Orthodox. This Sect is called *The Malikian Sect*, and is embraced by those of *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, and *Algier*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MALINES upon *Dele*, called by those of the Country, and the *Dutch*, *Mackelen* or *Meckelen*, a Town and Lordship of *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, between *Louvain*, *Brussels*, and *Antwerp*. Its Bigness and Magnificence cause it to be called *Malines the Beautiful*, as *Antwerp the Rich*, *Brussels the Noble*, *Lovain the Wise*, *Ghent the Great*, and *Bruges the Ancient*. The Situation is very pleasant, and because of the Tide, the Trade is very good. In the Suburbs is *St. Alex's* Nunnery, where there is 15 or 1600 Nuns, who are allowed to walk abroad, to pay and receive Visits, and to Marry when they please. The Lordship of *Malines* had her own Lords, until 1336, when it became a free Town. After that time, it belonged to the House of *Burgundy*, until it entred into that of *Austria*, in 1477. There is an Archbishop's See, founded by *Paul IV.* in 1559, with the Title of Primate of the *Low-Countries*. Cardinal *Granville* was the first Archbishop. The Cathedral Church is Consecrated to *St. Rombaut*. *Meckelen* is also the place of the great Royal Council, Instituted by *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1473. There is the Parliament of the Knights of the *Fleece*, and the Princes *Arsenal*. Speaking of this *Arsenal*, I cannot but mention, that the Thunder having set on fire, in 1546, several Barrels of Powder, it broke out with such fury, that it over-turned a Tower, and above 300 Houses, dried up the Ditch about the Town, and caused extraordinary damage. Now the Inhabitants of *Meckelen* are free from all Taxes, for the good Service performed to *Charles the Bold*, Earl of *Flanders*, at the Siege of *Nans* upon the *Rhine*. Here have been two Provincial Councils, the first in 1570, the second in 1607. *Guichardin's Description of the Low-Countries. Joan. Baptista Gramæ's History of Malin. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Havensius de electione Noror. Episc. in Belgis, Gize's Hist. Eccl. of the Low-Countries. San. Martine, Gall. Christ. &c.*

MALIO, or *Capo Malio*, which is also named *Capo de S. Angelo*, a Promontory in *Peloponessus*. It was so much dreaded, that

that it gave occasion of this Proverb among the Ancients, *Muleam legens obliviscere quæ sunt Domini*. It is mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and other Geographers, as well as *Virgil*, *Æneid*. 5.

MALLEOLUS, (*Felix*) a Singer of the Church of *Zurich*, very much esteemed in the XVth. Century, toward 1454. He composed several Books, *Contra validos Mendicantes*, *Lothardorum Descriptio*, *De Libertate Ecclesiastica*, *De Plebanis*, & *Religiosis Mendicantibus*, *De Religiosis proprietariis præcepta Domini predicantibus*, &c. Addition to *Tritemius*, de script. *Eccles. Gejnerus Bibl. Coceius Cat. A. C.* 1450.

MALMESBURY, Lat. *Maldunense Conobium*, a Market and Borough-Town of *Malmesbury* Hundred, in the N. W. of *Wiltshire*, situate on the Western Bank of the River *Avon*, on the Confines of the County of *Glocester*. It took its Name and Rise from *Maidulph*, a learned *Irish Scot*, who being highly admired both for his Piety and Learning, Erected here a School and Monastery, much improved by *Adelme*, his Scholar, for whose sake *Athelstan*, King of *England*, enriched the Monastery with Princely Donations. *William* of *Malmesbury*, who writ the History of the *Saxon* Kings and Bishops, before the Conquest, and after it, until his own time, was Chanter and Library-keeper of this Church, and *Hobbs*, our late Philosopher, was born here. 'Tis now a Corporation, represented by its Burgesses in Parliament, and in a tolerable Condition, by reason of its Cloathing-Trade. It hath 6 Bridges over the River, and is almost encircled with it. It is 74 Miles from *London*.

MALPHI, or *Amalphi*, Lat. *Amalphis*, a Town of *Italy*, in the hithermost Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with the Title of Duchy, and an Archbishop's See. It is situate upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Salerno*, and the Cape *Minerva*, towards the Island *Caprea*. *Amalphi* was not well known before the XIIth. Century. The Emperor *Lotharius II.* taking up Arms in behalf of Pope *Innocent II.* against *Roger*, King of *Sicily*, who favoured the Antipope *Anacletus*, took *Amalphi* in 1133, by the means of 46 Gallies, which the *Pisans* brought to his help. The Town was plundered, but *Lotharius* would have nothing of the Booty, but a Volume of the *Pandects*, which the Emperor *Justinian* had caused to be compiled, and is now kept in the Library at *Florence*. Cardinal *Peter*, surnamed *Of Capua*, born at *Amalphi*, brought thither the Body of *St. Andrew*, about 1206. when he returned from his Journey, as Legate of the Holy See, together with the *French* and *Venetians*, who took *Constantinople* in 1203. This Town was famous by the Birth of *John* or *Flavio Gioia*, or *Gioia*, who invented the Sea-Compass: Thus saith *Anthony* of *Palermo*, in Commendation of *Amalphi*,

Prima dedit Nautis usum magnetis Amalphis.

This happened about 1300. *Amalphi* belonged to the House of *St. Severin*, then to that of *Piccolomini*, afterwards it became a Royal City. And, at last, in this Century, it was made a Duchy, in favour of *Ottavio Piccolomini*, one of the most famous Captains of this Age. *Blondus lib. 15. hist.* *Sigonius lib. 11. Reg. Ital.* *Scipio Mazella, Descript. del Regno di Napoli.* *Leander Alberti desc. Ital.* *Alexander Sardin*, & *Polydorus Virgilius de rer. invent. &c.*

MALTA, or *Maltha*, Lat. *Melita*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coast of *Africa*, about sixty Miles distant from *Pachino*, the most South Eastern Cape of *Sicily*, Twenty Miles long, and Ten broad, fortified with several Castles which defend its Coasts and Havens. It hath several other Islands which depend upon it, and its principal Cities are *Maltha*, or *La Valette*, the *Cite*, the *Bourg*, and *St. Michael*, or *La Sangle*, with the Castles of *St. Elme* and *St. Ange*. *Maltha*, or *La Valette*, so called from the Grand Master, who built it, is the principal City, and one of the strongest Places of the Universe. It is divided into the City, *Bourg* and *Isle*, which are so many great Cities, separated by an Arm of the Sea, which makes them so many Peninsulas, consisting of Rocks that rise a great height out of the Sea, and have safe Havens capable of whole Fleets. On arriving at *Maltha*, two of these Ports appear distinguished by a high Point of Land, on which are built the New City and Castle of *St. Elme*; that on the Right Hand is called *Marsamouchei*, where Vessels put in to refresh themselves; the other is the great Haven defended by the Castles of *St. Elme*, the Fortress of *Terra della Bocca*, and the Castle of *St. Ange*. The City is fine, well built, hath large Streets, and its Houses are built of hewn Stone, with Platforms above. The Fortifications are also very regular, and nothing is omitted to render the place impregnable. The Grand Master's Palace, the Infirmerie, Conservatory, Treasury, *St. John's* Church, with its rich and magnificent Vestry, the Inns, with divers other fine Churches, Palaces, and Gardens, adorn the City, and entertain the Curiosity of Strangers. The Castle of *St. Ange* defends the Entrance of the Port where the Gallies lie, and is so strong, that *Solyman* could never take it. In the *Bourg* are the Arsenals for Sea and Land, the Palace of the Inquisition, &c. There is a Bishop in *Malta*, who is Suffragan of *Palermo*, Grand Prior of the Church, has many great Privileges, and is much considered. In the

middle of the Island, is *Citta* or *Civita Vecchia*, which is also a Bishop's See, and was formerly Capital of the Island. There are several other Boroughs and Villages here; and the Grand Masters have a House of pleasure at *Il Bochero*. It appears from the Acts of the Apostles, that when *St. Paul* was cast upon that Island, it was inhabited by *Barbarians*; and the Inhabitants pretend, that upon the Viper's coming out of the Sticks, and fastening upon his Hand, he blessed the Island, that since that time it produces no Insects. *Malta* was afterwards subject to the Kings of *Tunis*, but taken by the Emperor, *Charles V.* who gave it to the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem* in 1530. This Island produces no Wine, nor Corn; but Oats and Cotton in great abundance. The Water is brought in an Aqueduct, four Miles to *Malta*: So that it is said, *The Grand Master Valette formed the Body of the Town, but Vignancour gave it Life, by bringing the Water into it.* The Order of the Knights of *Malta*, or Hospitallers of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, who have been so famous for defending *Christendom*, had their Rise thus: Some time before the Journey of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* into the *Holy Land*, some Merchants of *Melphis*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, who traded in the *Levant*, obtained Leave from the Caliph of *Egypt* to build an House for themselves, and those of their Nation who came in Pilgrimage thither, on paying an Annual Tribute: After which they built two Churches, and received the Pilgrims with much Zeal and Charity. This Example being followed by others, they founded a Church in Honour of *St. John*, and an Hospital for the Sick; whence they took the Name of Hospitallers: And a little after that *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* took *Jerusalem*, in 1099. they were distinguished by Black Habits, and a Cross with 8 Points; and besides the ordinary Vows, took another, by which they obliged themselves to defend Pilgrims. This Foundation was laid in 1104. in the Reign of *Baldwin*; and so their Order became Military, into which many of Quality did enter themselves, and changed the Name of Hospitallers into Knights. After the *Christians* lost their Interest in the *East*, and that *Jerusalem* was taken, the Knights retired to *Margatt*, and then to *Acre*, which they defended valiantly in 1290. Then they followed *John*, King of *Cyprus*, who gave them *Limiffon* in his Dominions, where they stayed till 1310. and that same Year they took *Rhodes* under the Grand Master *Foulques de Villaret*, a *French*-man; and next Year defended it under *Ame*, D. of *Savoy*, against an Army of *Saracens*; since which, his Successors have used these four Letters for Device, *F. E. R. T. i. e.* *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*; and the Order was from this called Knights of *Rhodes*. The Defences made afterwards by the Grand Masters, *Aubusson* and *L'isle Adam*, will be found under their Names: But after that *Solyman* took it in 1522. they retired into *Candia*, thence into *Sicily*, and Pope *Adrian VI.* granted them the City of *Viterbo* for their Retreat; and in 1530. the Emperor *Charles V.* gave them the Isle of *Malta*, to cover his Kingdom of *Sicily* from the *Turks*; which they accepted of, with the Consent of other Princes, in whose Lands they had Possessions. In 1566. *Solyman* besieged *Maltha*, and attacked it vigorously for four Months; but it was gallantly defended by the Grand Master, *John de Valette Parisot*: So that though the *Turks* were Masters of the Fort *St. Michael*, and had laid the Borough in Ashes, yet after the loss of four Months Time, 78000 Canon-Shot, 15000 Soldiers, and 8000 Sea-men, they retired in Confusion. Since that time the Island hath been better fortified. The Knights consisted of Eight different Languages, or Nations; of which, the *English* were formerly the Sixth, but now there are only Seven. The first is, that of *Provence*, whose Chief is Grand Commendator of the Religion: The second, of *Auvergne*, whose Chief is Marechal of the Order: The third, of *France*, whose Chief is Grand Hospitaller: The fourth, of *Italy*, and their Chief, Admiral: The fifth, of *Aragon*, and their Chief, Grand Conservator: The sixth, of *Germany*, and their Chief, Grand Bayliff of the Order: The seventh, of *Castile*, and their Chief, Grand Chancellor: And the Chief of the *English* was formerly Grand *Turcopolier*, or Colonel of the Cavalry. Those who are admitted into this Order, must make Proof of their being Nobly descended; both by Father and Mother's Side, for Four Generations, by Lawful Marriage; except the Natural Sons of Kings and Princes. Amongst the Knights, the Grand Crosses are only those who have a Right to be Candidates for the Dignity of Grand Master, who is their Superior, and the Sovereign of the Island. There are also Knights-Servants, who are taken from good Families: The Courage, both of the one, and the other, improves by their continual War against the *Turks*. Those of this Gallant Order do never marry, yet they have continued since 1090. from which time, to 1663. there is a Chronological Succession of 60 Grand Masters. The Order consists of Three States, viz. Knights, Chaplains, and Servants at Arms. There are also Priests of Obedience, who officiate in the Churches; Friar-Servants, who assist at the Offices; and *Donnes*, or Demi-Crosses; but these are not reckoned as constituent Parts of the Body. This Division was made in 1130. by the Grand Master, *Raimond du Puy*. This Order hath been often honoured with the Sons of Kings and Princes. The Chaplains, or Conventual Priests, are of Noble

Extract, or, at least, of Considerable Families, and the Ecclesiastical Dignities of *Malta* are reserved for them: Several of them have been Cardinals. The Servants at Arms are also of Noble Extract; but it is not necessary that they should be so by Four Generations. The Government is mixed; partly Monarchical, partly Aristocratical: The Grand Master is Sovereign, coins Money, pardons Criminals, and gives the Places of Grand Priors, Bailiffs, Commendators, and Knights; who are all obliged to obey him in whatsoever is not contrary to the Rule and Statutes of the Order. But in Affairs of Importance, the Grand Master and Sacred Council are absolute, and the Grand Master has only two Voices there, for his Pre-eminence. The Ordinary Council is composed of the Grand Master, and the Grand Crosses; but at the full Council, two of the Eldest Knights of each Language attend. Every Language have several Grand Priors, and every Grand Priory a certain Number of Commanderies. The Knights are received into this Order, either by undergoing the Trials required by the Statutes, or by Dispensation: The Dispensations are either obtained by the Pope's Brief, or from a General Chapter of the Order; and are granted in Case of some Defect, as to the Nobility, of their Pedigree, especially on the Mother's Side: And the Knights are received either as of Age, under Minority, or Pages to His Eminence the Grand Master. According to the Statutes, they must be 16 Years old compleat e'er they be received, enter into the Novitiate at 17, and make Profession at 18: And they must either present themselves to the Grand Chapter, or to the Provincial Assembly of the Grand Priory in which they are Born. The Proofs of their Nobility by four Descents on both Sides are made by the Arms of the Families, and an exact Enquiry into Registers, signed by the Grand Prior, and sent to *Malta*, where they undergo another Examination by the Knights of that particular Language, who sometimes reject them; and if they pass, the Standing of the Knight is reckoned from that Day, he paying 250 Crowns in Gold to the Treasury of the Order: But formerly they used to return the Money, if the Proofs were rejected. They make also a particular Enquiry whether any of the Candidate's Predecessors have during those Four Generations, derogated from their Nobility, by Merchandize, Traffick, or being Bankers, excepting those of *Sienna* and *Genova*, to whom these things are not accounted Derogatory. The Candidate must also pay the Right of the Language to which he is admitted, according to the Rank that he enters in; as, Minor, Page, &c. They sometimes admit Minors of one Year old, but it costs them about 4000 Livres; which is never restored, neither in Case of Death, nor Change of Mind: And those Minors have extraordinary Privileges. The Grand Master hath 16 Pages, who serve him from 12 to 16 Years of Age, and are constantly succeeded by others. Those who are Chaplains, Conventual Clerks, or Servants at Arms, cannot be admitted into the Order of the Knights: Nor yet those who are Ecclesiasticks, though they have all other Requisites. The Church-men, who make the Second State, are received as Deacons, or Clerks-Conventuals, to serve in the Church of *Malta*, from 10 to 15 Years of Age. The Deacons are obliged to prove that they have been legally baptized, and that their Parents live above the Common People: And the Charge of their Admission is 100 Crowns in Gold. The Chaplains pay twice as much, besides the Rights of the Language: And the Servants at Arms do the like. The Priests of the Obedience are received without any of those Formalities; and are so called, because they obey the Grand Prior, or Commander; who appoint them to Officiate in the Cures belonging to the Order. They wear a White Cross upon their Cloaks, and enjoy the Privileges of the Religion: And of this Number, some are Gentlemen. The Servants of the Office are those who are employed in the Hospital, or on such Occasions. There are also Donnes, or Demi-crosses, who Marry, and wear a Golden Cross of Three Branches; those of the Knights having Four, as have also those of the Servants and Chaplains: But they must not wear them without a particular License from the Grand Master; but all the Knights, of what Rank or Quality soever, are obliged, after making their Vows, to wear on the Left Side of their Cloak, or Waistcoat, a Cross of white waxed Cloth, with eight Points; which is their true Badge, that of Gold being only for Ornament. When they go to War against the *Turks*, they wear, above all, a red Cassock, with a great white Cross before and behind, without Points; which are the Arms of the Religion. The ordinary Habit of the Grand Master is, a sort of Cassock of Tabby or Cloth, open before, and tied about him with a Girdle, at which hangs a great Purse, to denote Charity to the Poor, according to the first Institution of the Order: And over this he wears a Velvet Gown; instead of which, he wears a long Cloak when he goes to Church on Solemn Festivals; and on the Left Side, against his Stomach, he wears a White Cross, with eight Points, or Cross Patee. The rest of the Knights give him the Title of Eminence, and his Subjects call him His Highness. The present Grand Master is of the Family of *Caraffa*, was elected in 1690. and maintains the Dignity as becomes a Great General, and a Sage Sovereign. He contributed

much to the Victory which the Christians obtained over the *Turks* at the *Dardanellies*, being then General of the Gallies of *Malta*. He was the first who put the Enemy to rout, and with his Squadron of seven Gallies took eight of those belonging to the *Turks*, with three of their Galleasses, which he brought to *Malta* in Triumph. The Passage betwixt this Island and *Sicily* is about 25 Leagues broad: It is 190 from the nearest Coast of *Africa*, and 500 East of the *Streights*. *Aity's History of the Order*. Other Authors say, That when they enter into this Order, they vow to God, the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John Baptist*, Obedience, Poverty, and Chastity. They must take special Care of the Sick and Strangers; and must receive none into their Order, but such as are sound, and strong of Body. The Priors chuse the Grand Master, who is only subject to the Pope in Spirituals, but has a Dependence on all those Secular Princes, in whose Dominions they have any Revenues. If the Suffrages at his Election be equal, they chuse an Umpire, who determines it. His Yearly Revenue is 10000 Ducats, besides some Thousands of Ducats out of the Common Treasury. Their Gallies generally contain 500 Men a-piece, and 16 Canon. And he acknowledges the Kings of *Spain*, and both *Sicilies*, as his Protectors; to whom he presents a Falcon every Year, and is obliged to suppress Pirates by their Agreement with the Emperor *Charles V. Crantz. Polydor. Emilian*.

MALVASIA, or *Napoli di Malvasia*, anciently called *Epidaurus*; a City of the *Morea*, near the farthest South-Eastern Cape, called *Cape Maleo*; built upon a Rock, whence it hath a pleasant Prospect, both into the Sea, and the adjacent Country. It is also surrounded with the Sea, and joined to the Continent by a Timber-Bridge; yet it has Springs of good fresh Water, sufficient both to serve the City, and their Gardens. It is only approachable on the South-side, and there it is defended by a tripple Wall of extraordinary Strength. It was anciently famous, and much frequented, on Account of *Aesculapius's Temple*. It was taken from the Emperor of the East by the *Venetians* and *French*, An. 1204. and re-taken again from *William*, a *French* Baron, to whom it was given by the *Latins*. Whereupon he resigned his Right to the *Venetians*, who attacked it with a powerful Fleet, took, and kept it till 1540. that they surrendered it to the *Turks*, to purchase a Peace. In the *Candian War* they took it again by Storm, plundered, burnt it, put most of the Inhabitants to the Sword, carried away the Canon, and then left it; the *Turks* afterwards rebuilding it. In 1689. the *Venetians* besieged it again, under the Command of the *Doge Morosini*; who being called home by the Senate, on *Septemb. 14.* left it blocked up by three Forts, and a Squadron of light Frigats. On the 10th of *August*, 1690. it was surrendered to the *Venetians*, after two Years Blockade; being the last Town in the *Morea* that withstood them. *Coronelli*, in his Description of the *Morea*, adds, That it has a very commodious Haven, defended by a Fortress: That it produces as much Corn as serves to maintain 60 Persons, which, considering its natural Strength, are enough for a Garrison: And that it has store of excellent Wine, nothing inferior to that of *Candia*.

MALVENDA, (*Thomas*) a Dominican, born in the Diocesis of *Valencia* in 1565. He was esteem'd a Learned Person, and wrote *De Anti-Christo*, lib. XI. *De Paradiso*. Comment. in SS. Script. T. V. *Annales Ordinis Prædicatorum*, &c. *Nichol. Anton. Bibl. Hist. Script.*

MALVERN-HILLS. These Hills part *Gloucestershire* from *Herefordshire*, and are of some Note for the admirable Ditch drawn upon them, by *Gilbert Clare*, Earl of *Gloucester*, to divide his Lands from the Church of *Worcester*.

MALVEZZI (*Virgilio*) born at *Bononia* in *Italy*, acquir'd a great deal of Reputation by his Learning and Parts. This Marquis (for such was his Quality) was a general Scholar, and understood Law, Physick, Mathematicks, Philology, Musick, and Divinity. He was likewise a Soldier, and employ'd also in several Negotiations by *Philip IVth.* of *Spain*. He wrote several Ingenious Treatises, as *Discorsi Sopra Cornelio Tacito. Il Romulo. Il Tarquino Superbo. Il Davide Persequitato. Ragioni per li quali li letterati credono non poter avvantaggiarsi nella corte. Il ratrato del privato politico Christiano*, &c. *Bumaldi Bibl. Bonon. Lorenzo Crasso Elog. d'Huom Letter. p. 1st, &c.*

MAMERCUS, a Tyrant of *Catana*; who, after *Dionysius* was vanquished, and *Catana* yielded, did surrender himself to *Timoleon*, on Condition that he should not accuse him, but suffer him to plead his Cause before the *Syracusians*: But as soon as he began to speak what he had premeditated, the People cried out, and hissed at him; so that finding them inexorable, he threw off his Robe, and running through the Middle of the Theatre, attempted to have killed himself by dashing out his Brains against the Stairs, but failed, having only broke his Head; and was put to Death by the People as a Common Thief. *Polyæn.*

MAMERE, or *Mamre*, a fertile and pleasant Valley of *Palestine*, 15 Furlongs from *Hebron* Southward, and 250 Furlongs (which is about 31 Miles) from *Jerusalem*. It is famous in the Sacred History for *Abraham's* dwelling there under Tents, where he harboured the three Angels, who fore-

told

told the Birth of his Son *Isaac*: There it was he entertained them under a Tree, which *St. Jerom* calls a Turpentine-Tree; whence this Valley was also named, *The Valley of the Terebintl*. The same Author affirms, That the Tree was there still in his Time, in the Reign of *Constantius Junior*. Some People had built an Altar there for Offerings; but *Constantine the Great* hearing of that Superstition, by his Mother *Helena*, caused the Custom to be abolished, and built a noble Temple there. Though this Tree is perished, some others sprung from its Root, which are shewn at this Day, to know the place where it was. *Euseb. Nier. cap. 26.*

MAMERTINES, a People of the Island *Samos*, who settled themselves near *Messina*: For which Reason the *Messinians* were called *Mamertines*; and the Fare of *Messina*, *Mamertinum Fretum*; which we meet often with in Ancient Authors. *Martial* mentions the good Wine of that Country, *Lib. 13. Epist. 114.*

MAMERTINUS, an Orator, lived in the IVth. Century, under *Constantine*, and his Sons, and *Julian the Apostate*. Under the last of these he was made Consul; and, in Gratitude, he pronounced this Panegyrick to him, which begins thus: *Et si suo te Imperator, & cunctos qui consilium tuum participant posse mirari, &c.*

MAMERTUS, Archbishop of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, was a very Eminent and Holy Prelate. He liv'd in the Vth. Century, and was Brother to *Claudianus Mamertus*, who wrote Three Books, *De Statu Animæ*. *Mamertus* restor'd the Fast to a proper Solemnity and Discipline, and order'd it to be kept in the Three Days, in which Processions were made, which they call'd *Rogations*, being but disorderly manag'd before, *Mamertus* held a Synod in 474. to regulate this matter; upon which *Sidonius Apollinaris* wrote a Letter to him, to congratulate his Success in settling these Processions. *Gregor. Turon. lib. 2. Hist. cap. 24. Ado in Chron. Bavon. Annal. &c.*

MAMMEA, (*Julia*) Mother to the Emperor *Alexander Severus*; famous in History because of her great Wit and Courage. She was no Enemy to the *Christian* Religion: She sent for *Origen*, who came and discoursed her upon that Head; so that the Emperor being brought up under her Care, was not unacquainted with it. Afterwards she became Cruel and Covetous: She caused the Father-in-Law of *Alexander*, her Son, to be murdered, and banished her Daughter-in-Law into *Africa*, that she might alone enjoy the Sovereign Prerogatives. Her Covetousness made her Son odious to the Soldiers, and was, in part, the Occasion of his Death: But those who conspired against *Alexander*, and murdered him, killed *Mammea* also, in 235. *Lampridius in Alex. Herodianus, lib. 5. Eusebius Hist. lib. 6. cap. 15.*

MAMMELUCS, the Name of the Militia of the *Sultans* of *Egypt*: It signifieth, a *Servant*, or a *Soldier*. They were commonly Captives, taken from among the *Christians*, and instructed in Military Discipline, and did not marry. Their Power was great; for, besides that the *Sultans* were commonly chosen out of their Body, they disposed of the most important Offices of the Kingdom. It is reported, That the first of them being come out of *Circassia*, to settle in *Egypt*, began to be known there towards *An. 1250.* when *St. Lewis* made War against the *Saracens*. They were formidable above 200 Years, till at last *Selim*, Sultan of the *Turks*, routed them, and killed their Sultan *Campson*, near *Aleppo* in *Syria*, *Aug. 20. 1516.* They afterwards chose *Tomumbey*, whom the same *Selim* routed, *Jan. 27. 1517.* And when he had taken the City *Cairo*, he caused *Tomumbey* to be hanged, whom the *Arabians* had found hidden in a Fen; and so put an End to the Empire of the *Mammelucs*, which had lasted 267 Years. *Peter Martyr. Angleri Hist. Leg. Epig. Paulus Jovius. Chalcondylas.*

MAN, the Isle of *Man*, by *Ptolemy* called *Monada*; by *Pliny*, *Monabia*; by *Beda*, *Menavia*; by *Gildas*, an old *English* Writer, *Eubina*; by the *Welsh*, *Menaw*, and by the Inhabitants *Maning*; is a considerable Island, situate in the *Irish* Sea, betwixt the Three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, about 10 Leagues distant from each. The Form of it is long and narrow, in length, from North to South, 30 Miles; and in breadth but 10, where broadest. On the East side it faces *Cumberland*, *Lancashire*, and *Cheshire*, in *England*; on the West, the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*; Northward, some of the South Parts of *Scotland*; defended by Two Castles; the whole containing 17 Parishes, and 5 Market-Towns. The Air is cold and sharp, the Island being exposed on all sides to cold Winds, on the Sea-Coast Eastward especially. The Land is high, and the Coast well guarded with Rocks. Through the Middle runs a Ridge of Hills, from the highest Part whereof one may see the Three Kingdoms in a clear Day. The Soil, by the Industry of the Inhabitants, yields Provisions enough, Corn, Cattle, Red-Deer, abundance of Conies and Wild-Fowl: And the Sea, on the other Side, furnishes it with plenty of Fish. Turf is the common Fuel. It is well watered with Rivers, and stocked with Havens; the Chief whereof are, *Ramsay*, *Laxi*, and *Douglafs-Haven*, that lie Eastward; *Rushin-Castle* Southward, and *Peel-Castle* on the Western Coast. As to the People, they have much of the

Irish in their Language, and Way of Living: But the best Sort live most like the *English*: In this generally happy, That all Litigious Proceedings are banished from among them, their Differences being quickly determined by certain Judges, called *Doomsters*, without Writings, or Fees: And if it be an intricate Cause, then it is referred to 12 Men, whom they call *The Keys of the Land*. The Inhabitants in general have a very good Character; not inclined either to Lewdness, Cheating, or Thieving: So that every Man possesses his own in Peace and Safety, none living in fear of losing what he has. They are also reported to be generally devout and zealous in their Religion, respectful to their Teachers, and constant to their Religious Exercises, both Publick and Private. This Island belonged first to the *Scots*, and was conquered from them in 1340. by *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who enjoyed it, with the Title of King of *Man*. Afterwards it was sold to the Lord *Scroope*; who being convicted of Treason, forfeited it to the Crown. *Henry IV.* gave it to *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, the last that held it with the Title of King. But he proving also false to his Sovereign, the King gave it to *William Lord Stanley*; whose Grand-Child, *Thomas Lord Stanley*, was created Earl of *Darby*; in whose House this Estate has continued hitherto, with the Title of Lord of *Man*, though a King in effect; for he has here all kind of Civil Power and Jurisdiction over the Inhabitants, and the very Nomination of the Bishop of *Man*; but still under the Fief and Sovereignty of the Crown of *England*: The Bishop Elect must be presented to the King for his Royal Assent, then to the Archbishop of *York* for his Consecration; which is the Reason why the Bishop of *Man* is no Lord of Parliament; none being admitted to that Honour, but such as hold immediately of the King himself.

MANALIS Lapis, feigned by the Poets to be the Gate of Hell, thro' which the *Manes* ascended to the Gods above. It was also the Name of a Stone, by the Temple of *Mars*, at *Rome*; which being drawn into the City in time of Drought, did forthwith occasion Rain. *Festus.*

MANAR, a small Island, with a Town of the same Name, in *Asia*, in the *Indian* Sea, near *Ceylan*. The *Portuguese* have a Fort there, but the *Hollanders* are Masters of all the rest of the Country over. *Baudr. in Addit. Lexic. Geogr. Du Val Geogr.*

MANASSES, King of *Judah*, succeeded his Father *Hzechias*, *A. M. 3338.* He was but 12 Years old when he began to Reign, and was addicted to the most abominable Idolatries and Impieties, till towards 3361. the King of *Affryia* took him Prisoner, and carried him into *Babylon*, where his Humility and Repentance appeased God, so that he was restored to his Kingdom. He is said to have caused the Prophet *Isaiah* to be cut in two in the Middle by a Wooden-Saw. But after his Repentance he purged the Temple, destroyed all the Monuments of Idolatry which he himself had erected; and endeavoured to reclaim the People, whom he had debauched. He died, *A. M. 3392.* in the 67th. Year of his Age, and the 55th. of his Reign. 2 *King. cap. 21. 11. Paralip. cap. 33. Joseph. Antiq. Jud. lib. 10. cap. 4. Sulpitius Severus Hist. Sacr. lib. 1. Torniel & Salian in Annal. Vet. Test.*

MANCHESTER, Lat. *Mancunium*, a very rich, populous, and beautiful Market-Town, upon the East-side of the River *Spolden*, near the Borders of *Cheshire*, at the South-end of the County of *Lancaster*, in the Hundred of *Salford*. This has been an Ancient Roman City; which being ruined in the *Saxon* and *Danish* Wars, was re-built by *Edward the Elder*, about 920. Here has been a College founded by *Thomas*, Lord *De la Ware*, refounded and confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and is still in Being. There is also a Collegiate-Church. *Charles I.* added another Honour to this Place, by creating *Henry Montague*, Earl of *Manchester*, in 1625. Which Honour is now possessed by *Edward*, his Grand-Child, the Third Earl of this Family. This Town is much resorted unto for Linen and Woollen Cloth; as also for Cottons. It is 137 Miles from *London*.

MANCINI, (*Paulus*) a Roman, a great Lover of Learning. He founded the Academy of the *Humourists*. He lived in 1600. and married *Vittoria Capoti*, and afterwards being a Widower, he became a Priest. The youngest of his Sons married Cardinal *Mazarini's* Sister. *Bumaldi Bibl. Bon. Script.*

MANDAB, or *Mandel*, is a Mountainous Island, lying in the Mouth of the *Red-Sea*, between *Africa* and *Arabia Felix*; the highest Part of which looks towards the South. It stretcheth it self to the Northward about 12 Miles, but a little bending to the West. That Part of the Passage which lies on the West of it, towards *Africa*, is full of Shoals, and small Islands, to *Zalegh Ecquent* and *Basse*; so that it is unpassable for Ships on that side. On the East-side, towards *Arabia*, it is so narrow, that one may know his Friend from the Shoar. The Ancients had a Story, That if any Ship, having Iron-Nails, passed by this Mountain, the Mountain would draw the Ship to it, and fix her there immovably. *Nub. pag. 22, 23. Mandav.*

MANDANA, *Alyages's* Daughter. She dreamed once, That she drowned all the World with her own Water: And

at another time, That out of her Bosom sprung a Vine, which covered all the Earth with its Boughs. Which moved her Father to marry her to *Cambyfes* the *Persian*, by whom she had *Cyrus*. *Herodotus*, lib. 1.

MANDANIS, an *Indian* Philosopher, being invited by *Alexander's* Messengers to come to the Banquet of *Jupiter's* Son, with Promise of great Reward if he obeyed, and Threats if he did not: He answered, That *Alexander*, though he commanded a great Part of the World, was not *Jupiter's* Son: That he cared not for that Man's Gifts, who had not enough to satisfy himself; neither did he value his Threatnings: That *India* was sufficient to maintain him, if he lived; and that he was not afraid of Death, but rather desired it, that he might exchange an infirm Old Age for a better Life. *Strabo*.

MANDARINS, the Lords of *China*, who are commonly Governors of some Province. The King of *China* chuses his Mandarins out of the *Loitia's*, who are the most Learned of *Confucius's* Sect. In their Government, which is always at a great distance from the Place they are born in, they have a glorious Palace; and in the Chief Hall there is the King's Statue upon a high Pedestal, to which the Mandarin kneels before he sits upon the Bench. They are so much respected, that no Body speaks to them, but upon his Knees. There are Military Mandarins, who Command in the Wars; and Learned Mandarins, that are Judges. *Tavernier's Relation of Tunkin*. The Mandarins are of nine Sorts, and distinguished from one another by different sorts of precious Stones in their Caps and Girdles. And there are great Lords, superior to those Mandarins, who are also known by round Jewels in their Girdles, and a Sapphire in the middle. *P. Magaillan's New Relation of China*.

MANDESLO, or *Mandelslo*, born in the Country of *Meckleburg*, in *Lower Saxony*, was at first Page to the Duke of *Holstein*, afterwards Gentleman of the Chamber, to the Ambassadors that this Duke sent into *Muscovy* and *Persia* in 1636. The King of *Persia* offered him a Pension to keep him in his Court, but he got Leave to go to *Ormutz*, and from thence into the *Indies*, according to his Design before he left *Germany*. He hath writ a Relation of his Journey, which he began in *January*, 1638. and ended in *May*, 1640. when he returned to *Holstein*. The History whereof is printed in the 2d. Volume of the *Relation of Olearius's Treatise*.

MANDEVILLE, (Sir *John*) an *English* Physician, went to Travel about 1332. and spent 34 Years in *Asia* and *Africa*. At his Return he published a Relation of his Travels, with an Account of what he had seen remarkable in *Egypt*, *Arabia*, and *Persia*, &c. He writ it himself in *Latin*, *English*, and *French*; and it hath been translated since into divers other Languages. He died at *Leige*, *Novemb.* 17. 1372. *Balens. Pitseus*.

MANDINGUE, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between *Niger*, or *Sanguer*, Northward, and the Kingdom of *Magualetta* Southward. The chief Town is *Mandigue*, or *Sango*, as some others will have it.

MANDON, a Town and Kingdom belonging to the Great *Mogul* in *India*.

MANDOWAY, Lat. *Mandova*, a very strong Town or City in the Kingdom of *Bengala*, in the *East-Indies*, seated upon a very high Rock, of great Circuit, on the West-side of the most Westerly Branch of the *Ganges*, 15 German Miles from *Satigan* to the West. *Zelabdim Echebar*, the Great *Mogul*, besieged this Place 12 Years before he took it. *Hackluit*.

MANDREREI, a great River in the Island of *St. Lawrence* or *Madagascar*, which after having run a considerable Course, falls into the Sea on the North-side of the Island, near the Province *Carcanoffi*. *Flacour Hist. de Madag.*

MANDRO, a certain Boat-man, who came to be Emperor by his aspiring Fortune. Which gave Occasion to the Proverb against those who, being advanced beyond their Merit, forget themselves. *Hoffman*.

MANDROCLES, a famous Architect of *Samos*, an Island of the *Ægean* Sea. He was in great Reputation towards the 68th. *Olympiad*, 508 Years before the Birth of Christ. He built the Bridge which *Darius* caused to be made over the Sea, in the narrowest Passage of the *Thracian Bosphorus*. This Bridge, made up of many Barks joined together, covered all the Breadth of the Sea; and was so strong, that the Army of *Darius*, though very numerous, went safely over it, from *Asia* into *Europe*. *Mandrocles*, that he might perpetuate the Memory of such a Work, that could hold but few Years, drew a Picture of the Bridge, and represented the King of *Persia* in the middle, and the whole Army crossing over. *Tzetzes Chil.* 11. *Felicien's Lives of Architects*.

MANELFI (*John*) a Physician much esteemed under Pope *Urban* VIIIth. for his Learning and Writings; the most considerable of which are, *De Fletu & Lachrymis*. *De Helleboro. Urbane Disputationes. Mensa Romana*, &c. *Ghilini*.

MANES, some Divinities among the Ancients, which many think to have been the Souls separated from the Bodies: And others, the Infernal Gods, or the Gods of the Dead. So faith *Servius*, who thinks they are so named by *Antiphrasis*, from an old *Latin* Word *Manum*, which signifieth Good: Like

as the *Parce*, quod nemini parcant. We read, that *Orpheus*, in his Hymns, calls the Infernal Gods, Sweet and Benign, *Μελαχίμ*; and that the Deceased among the *Greeks* were called *Χεῖροι*, very Good. For which Reason, *Plutarch*, in his *Greek and Roman Questions*, expounds the Phrase in the Alliance betwixt the *Lacedæmonians* and *Arcadians*, *Μὴ ἐξέσθαι Χεῖρας ποιεῖν*. That it should not be lawful to put any Body to Death: Whereas, in the proper Sence of the Word *Χεῖρας*, it should be thus translated, That it should not be lawful to make any very good Men. Others distinguished thus, That the Celestial Gods were the Gods of the Living; and the *Manes*, those of the Dead: Or, That the *Manes* were the Gods of the Night, and reigned betwixt the Heaven and the Earth, presiding over the Vapours of the Night: And from them came the *Latin* Word *Mane*, for the Morning. They alledged also, that they delighted to torment Men. *Apuleius* says of them, That they were Souls separated from the Bodies, and became *Dæmons*, or *Genii*; sometimes called *Lemures*. And such of them as were kind to their Families were named *Lares Familiares*; and those who for their Wickedness were condemned to perpetual Wandrings, *Larvæ*; but it being uncertain whether those Souls were *Lares*, or *Larvæ*, they were called, *Manes*, and honoured as Gods. The *Lares*, called *Penates*, were worshipped in particular Families, under the Images of Silver, Brass, or Earthen Puppets. The *Romans* worshipped the *Manes*, as presiding over Tombs, and taking Care of the Dead. And sometimes it is taken for the State of the Dead, or Place of their Abode. As *Virgil* in that Verse:

Hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos.

By all which it appears how indistinct the *Pagans* were in the Notions of their own Divinity; and that they conceived an Idea of Souls, as being a certain light kind of Substances, resembling Shadows, but having the same Organs, and capable of the same Functions as when in the Body. And indeed, according to their Imagination, they must have fancied them to be only a sort of Refined or Aereal Bodies. Which Error was imbibed by some of the Primitive *Christians*, who ascribed much such a kind of Body to God himself; and were therefore called *Anthropomorphites*. *Spon. Recherches Curieuses d'Antiquité*.

MANES, the Father of the *Manicheans*, began to spread his Errors in the IIIrd. Century, which he embraced thus. One *Terebinthus*, Disciple to *Scythianus*, a Magician, finding that in *Persia*, where he was forced to retire out of *Palestina*, the Priests, and Learned Men of the Country, did strongly oppose his Errors and Designs, retired into a Widow's House, where he was murdered. This Woman, being Heiress to the Money and Books of *Terebinthus*, bought a Slave named *Curbicus*, whom she afterwards Adopted, and caused to be instructed in all the Sciences of *Persia*. This Man, after the Death of the Woman, changed his Name to blot out the Memory of his first Condition, and took that of *Manes*. He pretended himself an Apostle of Christ, and that he was the Comforter promised by our Saviour. He held, that there were two Principles; the one of Good, from whence proceeds the Good Soul of Man; and the other of Evil, from whence proceeded the Evil Soul, and likewise the Body, with all Corporal Creatures. He allowed his Disciples to wallow in all Impurities, forbid giving Alms to any who were not of his own Sect. He attributed the Motions of Concupiscence to the Evil Soul. He gave out, that the Souls of his Followers went through the Elements to the Moon, and afterwards to the Sun, to be purified, and then went to God, to whom they did re-join; and those of other Men, he alledged went to Hell, to be sent into other Bodies. He alledged, that Christ had his Residence in the Sun; the Holy Ghost in the Air; Wisdom in the Moon, and the Father in the Abyss of Light. He denied the Resurrection, and condemned Marriage. He taught *Pythagoras* his Metempsychosis, That Christ had no real Body, That he was neither Dead nor Risen, and, That he was the Serpent that tempted *Eve*. He forbid the use of Eggs, Milk, Cheese, and Wine, as Creatures proceeding from the bad Principle. He used a different Form of Baptism from that of the Church. He taught that Magistrates were not to be obeyed, and condemned the most lawful Wars. It were next to impossibility, to rehearse all the impious Tenets of that Heresiarch; insomuch, that Pope *Leo* said of him, That the Devil reigned in all other Heresies; but he had built a Fortrefs, and raised his Throne in that of the *Manichees*, who embraced all the Errors and Impieties that the Spirit of Man is capable of; for, whatever Profanation was in Paganism, carnal Blindness in *Judaism*, unlawful Curiosity in Magick, or Sacrilegious in other Heresies, did all center in that of the *Manichees*. This Man promised the King of *Persia*, that he would cure his Son; the Father sent away all the Physicians that might have cured him, and the Patient died soon after. *Manes* was clapt in Prison, whence he escaped; a little while after, he was apprehended by the King of *Persia's* Servants, who caused him to be dead alive, and his Carcass to be thrown to the wild Beasts. The *Manichees* were divided into Hearers, and the Elect; of the Elect, Twelve

Twelve were called Masters, in imitation of the Twelve Apostles; there was a Thirteenth, who was a kind of a Pope among them. In the IVth. Century, the Emperors made Laws against those Hereticks, who renewed their Opinions in *Africa*, *Gaul*, and at *Rome*, where a Council was held against them. The Ancients do not agree, as to the time of this Heretick's first appearance; but, *Spanheim* says, it was in the time of *Probus*, a little before *Dioclesian*; that his Heresy was a Compound of the *Pythagorean*, *Gnostick*, and *Marcionite* Opinions, that he held Two Gods, who were Contrary and Co-eternal, one the Author of Evil, and the other of Good. *Clemens Alexandrinus*, and other Authors, charge them with ascribing a Body to God, and alledging, that he was substantially in every thing, though never so base, as Mire, Dirt, &c. but was separated from them by Christ's coming, and by the *Manichees* eating the Fruits of the Earth, whose Intestines had in them a cleansing and separating Vertue. They maintained also, that there had been a great Combate between the Prince of Darkness and Light, wherein they who held for God, were taken Captives, and that he laboured still for their Redemption. He held likewise, That the Sun and the Moon are Ships; that the Soul of a Man, and of a Tree, are the same in Substance, and both of them a part of God; that Sin is a Substance, and not a Quality or Affection, and therefore Natural, and not acquired by the Fall. He held likewise a Fatality, and deny'd Free-Will. *Epiphanius*. *Theodoret*. *Herebertus* and *Lisoius* taught the same Errors in *France* in the XIth. Century, as is mentioned elsewhere. *St. Epiphanius*, *her. 6.* *St. Augustin* *her. 46.* *de Morib. Manich.* &c. *Theodoretus* *lib. her. fab. 10.* *Eusebius*, *St. Cyrillus*, *Prateolus*, *De Castre*, *Sanderus*, &c. *Baron. in Ann. Eccles. Godeau hist. Eccles. Genebrard. in Chron. Philaster*, &c.

MANETHO, an Egyptian, born at *Heliopolis*, lived in *An. Rom.* 450. in the time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, and a little after *Berosus*, whom he may probably have seen. He was a Priest, and writ the History of *Egypt* in *Greek*; he is often mentioned by *Josephus*, and several others. *Julius Africanus* abbreviated his History; what *Annius* of *Viterbo* made of it, were a shame to mention, it is so despised by the Learned. *Josephus* *lib. 1. Antiq. c. 1. lib. 1. contra App.* &c. *Plut. lib. de Iside & Osiride. Tertull. c. 19. Apolog. Euseb. lib. 1. Præpar. Evang. Scaliger in not. ad Euseb. Vossius de hist. Græc. lib. 1. cap. 14.*

MANETTI (*Janus*, or *Janutius*) was Disciple to *Emanuel Chrysolorus* in the XVth. Century. He was very much esteemed by Pope *Nicholas*, who favoured learned Men. *Manetti* had great Skill in Languages; he Translated the *Psalms* out of *Hebrew*, and the Introduction of *Porphyry*, with the Categories of *Aristotle*, out of *Greek* into *Latin*. He published six Books, *De Illustribus Longævis*, four of the Life of *Nicholas V.* two of the History of *Genova*, three of that of *Pistoia*, the Lives of *Socrates*, *Seneca*, *Dante*, and *Boccaccio*, &c. He died at *Naples* in 1459. *Hugolinus Verrinus*, *Leander Alberti* *descript. Ital. Vossius de Hist. Latin.*

MANFREDONIA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Capitanata*, near Mount *Gargan*. It was built by *Mainfroy*, Natural Son to the Emperor *Frederick II.* in 1250. near the Ruins of *Siponto*, where the Archbishop's See was Established. It has a good Haven, with a Fort that withstood the famous *Lautrec*. The *Turks* took it in 1620, and ruined it; but it was repaired since, and fortified. *Leander Alberti* *descript. Ital. Voyage of Italy.*

MANFREDUS: See MAIMFROY.

MANGALOR, a Town of the Kingdom of *Canara*, upon the W. Coast of the *Peninsula of Indus*, on this side the *Gulph*. It is one of the strongest Places of the Kingdom. The *Portuguese* have a rich Factory there; where they receive half the Custom granted by the King of *Canara*, for the benefit of the Commerce. *Dellon's Relation of the East-Indies.*

MANGANUM, Gr. *Μάγανον*, a Machin, often mentioned by *Hesychius*, being the most forcible of all the Engines used before Guns. It was sometimes called *Balista*, *Tormentum*, *Funda*, *Petraria*, and *Catapulta*, according to the various Services it was used in. This Engine was improved to that height, as to throw a Stone of 360 Pound weight; and was used both in Taking and Defending Towns, as also on Ship-board. They were of various Forms, and there is one of them kept in the Arsenal at *Basle*. *Lipsius Poliorcet.*

MANHEIM, a Town in *Germany*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between that River and the *Neckar*, within three Leagues of *Spire*. Having been taken, and ruined by the *Spaniards* in the beginning of the XIIIth. Century, it was rebuilt and fortified by *Charles Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*. It was taken and abandoned by the *French*, in 1689, and since that time, they intirely ruined it. It stands 3 German Miles from *Spire* to the N. and as much W. of *Heidelberg*.

MANIACES, a General under *Michael Paphlago*, Emperor of *Greece*, who defeated 50000 *Saracens* in *Sicily*, and recovered that Kingdom; but being afterwards taken off by Calumnies, the Emperor lost it again under *Stephen*, another of his Generals. *Zonaras.*

MANICHEES, Hereticks: See MANES.

MANIHLE, which the *Spaniards* call *Manilla*, the head Town of the *Philippine* Islands in *Lucon*, with an Archbishop's See. It belongs to the *Spaniards*, who got it in 1572. There is also the Streights of *Manible*, called so from this place.

MANILIUS, a Learned Historian, who lived in the time of *Marius* and *Sylla*. *Cicero* quotes him in his Oration for *Roscius*. *Pliny* praises him much in the Tenth Book of his Natural History, Chap. 11. beginning thus: *Primus atque diligentissimus togatorum, de eo prodidit Manilius, Senator ille maximus, nobilis doctrinis doctor*, &c. *Varro* *lib. 4. & 6. de L. 1. Arnobius* *lib. 3. Vossius de hist. Lat. lib. 1. cap. 9. Gesnerus in Bibl. Posssevinus in Appar.* &c.

MANILLE, or *Lucon*, an Island of the *Indian* Sea, with a City of that same Name, being Capital of the *Philippine* Islands. It is about 350 Leagues in Circuit, and fruitful in Corn and Rice, and Garden-Fruits of all sorts; but the Pears, Figs, Citrons, and Oranges of this Place, are admirable. It hath abundance of Cattle, Fowl and Game, of all sorts; as also Parrots, Eagles, and Falcons, but is much annoyed with Crocodiles. The Inhabitants make Wine as strong as that of *Spain*, from Liquor of Palm-Trees, whose Branches they cut to let the Liquor run out. The City lies at the bottom of a Bay, on a Point of Land, being washed by the Sea on one side, and the River *Araud*, which carries great Barges, on the other. It hath a fine Haven, and its Houses are built of Stone, according to the Modern Fashion. Here are many stately Churches, a College of *Jesuits*, and another of *Jacobins*. It is also an Archbishop's See, who is Metropolitan of all the *Philippines*, and hath three Suffragans; he presides also as Vice-Roy in the Council of that Island. The Castle of *St. Jago*, mounted with Cannon, defends the Haven, and there are about 2000 *Spaniards* here, Garison and all; 20000 *Chinese* Tradesmen do constantly reside here, besides those who arrive Annually, in 500 Ships, and follow their Commerce from December to April. The *Japans* do also Trade hither, and though not in such great numbers, yet the *Spaniards* are more jealous of them. Here are greater Gallies built, than those of the *Mediterranean*, because they have more Materials for that end. The *Spaniards* have been in Possession of it ever since 1572, and the *Dutch* attempted it, but in vain, in 1649. *Mandeslo.*

MANINGTREE, a Market-Town in the County of *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Tendring*.

MANIPE, an Idol worshipped in the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Barantola* in *Tartary*. It hath Nine Heads, which rise Monstrously in the manner of a Pyramid, there being three in the first and second row, then two, and one at the top of all. *Kircher of China.*

MANLIANS, a Family very famous at *Rome*, generally believed to be descended from *Manlius*, Son-in-Law to *Tarquinius*, to whom he retired, being forced out of *Rome* in 245, according to *Titus Livius*. *Plutarch* mentions another, whom *Cato*, the Censor, forced out of the Senate, because he had spoken indecently to a Woman. Many others of that Name have been Consuls and famous Men. As, *C. Manlius Cincinnatus*, Consul, *An. Rom.* 274, who was killed fighting against five Nations, Enemies to the *Romans*, yet he obtained the Victory. *Manlius Imperiosus* was made Dictator in 391, and designed a War against the *Hernici*, on no other Account, but from an ambitious desire to Triumph; but the Tribunes of the People withstood him, and constrained him to lay down his Office. *A. Manlius* being Consul in 513. overcame the *Falisci* in six Days time, which administered occasion of Triumph; he killed 15000 of them, seized half their Lands, and left them the rest. And there was another *Manlius*, Tribune of the People, who made that called *Lex Manilia*, in favour of *Pompey*. *Polyb. Plutarch. Plin.*

MANLIUS, surnamed *Capitolinus*, a *Roman* Consul and Commander; he bore Arms being but 16 Years old, and deserved 37 times to be rewarded for his Valour. He it was, who being awaked by the *Geese* when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*, resisted them that they should not take the Capitol; for which Reason, the *Romans* gave him the Surname of *Capitolinus*, and Conservator of the Town. But he was accused to have hidden the Treasure of the *Gauls*, and to have aspired to the Crown; for which he was thrown headlong from the Capitol. It was *An. Rom.* 370. in the XCIXth. Olympiad. *Titus Livius* *lib. 5. & 6. Florus* *lib. 1. cap. 13. & 26. Eutropius* *lib. 2. cap. 13. Valerius Maximus* *lib. 6. cap. 3. Plin. lib. 7. cap. 18. Aurelius Victor, de Viris Illustr. cap. 24.*

MANLIUS, surnamed *Torquatus*, was Son to another *Manlius*, called for his Severity *Imperiosus*, the same whom the Senate chose in 391. to drive a Nail in the Temple of a certain God, that the Town might be delivered from a sad Plague. He was naturally Dull, and of a bad Utterance, for which cause he was kept in the Country. This Severity of the Father, moved *Pompey*, Tribune of the People, to accuse him before the Judges. *Torquatus* hearing this, came into the City, and being entred into *Pompey's* House, drew his Poignard, and made him swear that he would let fall the Accusation against his Father. He was a Military Tribune, when *Sulpitius* was Dictator. He killed a Soldier of the *Gauls*, who had Challenged him, and pulled his Golden Chain, or Necklace,

Necklace, from him, whence he was called *Torquatus*. He was several times Consul afterwards, and during one of his Consulships, *An. Rom.* 414. whilst he was pursuing the War against the *Latines*, he Commanded the Head of his Son to be cut off, because he fought against his Command, though he had got the Victory. He overcame the Enemies near the River *Vesuvius*, at the same time that his Colleague, *Decius Mus*, devoted himself to Death for his Country. Another time, he refused the Consulship, saying, *That he could no longer bear the Vices of the People, nor the People his Severity*. It was indeed extraordinary, and it became Proverbial, *Manliana Imperia*. *Titus Livius lib. 7. Valerius Maximus lib. 8. cap. 9. Aurelius Viſtor, De Viris Illuſtr. cap. 28. Florus, &c.*

C. MANLIUS, called *Vulſo*, a Roman Consul, *An. Rom.* 355. together with *M. Fulvius Nobilior*. He was ſent to Govern the Province allotted to *Scipio Aſiaticus* in *Aſia*. He was ſo ambitious of Triumphing, that of his own accord, he declared War againſt the *Piſidians* and *Galatians*, who helped *Antiochus*. The Senate finding his Proceedings unjuſt, reſuſed him the Triumph, after he had overcome thoſe Nations; but the People granted it. *Chiomara*, the Wife of their King *Ortiagonte*, was made a Slave, and forced by the Captain who took her; but having redeemed her ſelf, ſhe revenged the Affront done to her. See *CHIAMARA*. *Titus Livius lib. 38. Florus lib. 2. Aurelius Viſtor, De Viris Illuſtr. cap. 53.*

T. MANLIUS, a great Roman Lawyer, who being Judge betwixt his own Son and the *Macedonians*, after hearing, expreſſed himſelf thus, *Seeing it is proved, that Silanus, my Son, hath extorted Money from the Macedonians; I, henceforth, Diſown him as mine, and Command him never to ſee my face any more. Silanus* was ſo much grieved, that he hanged himſelf next Night, neither would his Father be preſent at the Funerals, but at the very time when he was carried to his Grave, he gave Advice to his Clients who conſulted him. *Val. Max. de Severitate.*

MANOSQUE, a City of France in *Provence*, *Lat. Manueſca*. It is ſeated in a fertile Country, within a League of *Durance*, in the Dioceſs of *Ciſteron*. Some Authors take it to be the *Bormanicum* of *Pliny*, or the *Alaunicum* of the Itinerary of *Antoninus* and *Peutinger*. Others think it to be the *Machas*, or *Machavilla* in *Gregorius Turonenſis* and *Paulus Diaconus*. It was probably built by the *Barbarians*, who made frequent Incurſions into *Provence*. It was re-built in the VIIIth. Century by the Inhabitants of three or four neighbouring Hamlets. *Manosque* belongs to the Knights of *Malta*, by Conceſſion of the Counts of *Forcalquier*, who commonly wintered in this Town, where they had a Palace. There is in it at this time, two Pariſhes, and ſeveral Religious Houſes. Father *Jean Columbi*, a Learned Jeſuit, hath publiſhed the Hiſtory of *Manosque*, his Country.

MANS, upon *Sarte*, a Town in France, the Chief of the Province of *Mayne*, with a Biſhop's See. The *Latines* call it *Cenomanum*. *Scaliger, Cluverius*, and almoſt all the Geographers, take it to be the *Vindinum* of *Ptolemy*. The Ancient *Cornelius* would make us believe, that *Mans* was built by *Sarthon*, Grandſon to *Samothès*, King of the *Gauls*; and that afterwards having been ruined by the Factions of the *Druides* and *Sarronides*; it was built again by *Lemant*, King of the *Gauls*, who gave it his Name. But there is little Credit to be given to ſuch Fables. We muſt however own *Mans* to be one of the moſt ancient Towns of the *Gauls*, 25 Miles South of *Alençon*, 48 N. W. of *Tours*. *Gregorius Turonenſis lib. 5. Aimoinus in hiſt. Du Cheſne Antiq. des villes. Robert & San. Marthe Gall. Chriſt.*

MANSFELD, a Town and County of the Empire in *Higher Saxony*. It got the Name from a famous Caſtle in that Country, called by the Germans, *Graſſſchafft Mansfeld*. It lies between the Principality of *Anhalt*, *Merſebourg*, and *Thuringia Propria*, &c. There were formerly Counts of *Mansfeld*, but the Duke of *Saxony* pays now a Penſion to thoſe of that Family, and he is Maſter of the Country, where there are four Chief Towns, *Mansfeld*, *Leimbach*, *Eiſleben*, and *Wipren*. The Houſe of *Mansfeld* hath had many famous Lords, and it is divided into ſeveral Branches, ſome Roman Catholics, others Proteſtants. The German Hiſtorians mention *Hoyer*, Count of *Mansfeld*, under the Empire of *Henry II.* of a Gigantick Stature, and matchleſs Valour, who quitted the Saxons, amongſt whom he was a famous General, but was killed in a Battel againſt them, *An. 1115.* at which time, *Henry*, the Emperor, was defeated. In the XVIth. Century, *Albert*, Count of *Mansfeld*, declared for *Luther*, and was one of the Proteſtant Generals. He obliged the Duke of *Brunſwick* to raiſe the Siege of *Bremen*, in 1547. In 1550, he put Relief into *Magdeburg*, beſieged the Emperor *Charles V's* Army under *Maurice*, Eleſtor of *Saxony*. He had ſeveral Sons, all great Captains, but eſpecially *Wolrad*, who acquired great Fame by his Arms. He was Lieutenant-General of the Army ſent in 1569, to aſſiſt the French Proteſtants under the Duke of *Bavaria*, who dying not long after, he Commanded in Chief, and fought the Battel of *Moncontour*. *Erneſt*, Count of *Mansfeld*, made a great Figure in the German Wars, and eſpouſed the Quarrel of the Eleſtor *Palatin*, who was choſen King

upon the Revolt of *Bohemia*. He rallied the ſcattered Troops after the Deſeat at *Prague*, reſtored Courage to the Proteſtants, and put the Imperialiſts in a Conſternation, taking ſeveral places. He was reckoned more ſucceſſful in ſetting an Army ſpeedily on foot, than in Battel, yet he ceaſed not, during his Life, to diſturb the Repoſe of the Imperialiſts, and had ſeveral Battels with Count *Tilly* and *Wallenſtein*, the Imperial Generals, but was defeated; having nevertheleſs raiſed ſome more Troops, he ſent to the Duke of *Weymar*, and deſigning to go to *Venice*, he died in a Village betwixt *Zara* and *Spalatro*. *Mansfeld* ſtands 38 Miles S. W. of *Magdeburg*, 44 N. E. of *Erford*. *Cluvier. Thuanus, Strada*. The Country of *Mansfeld* is, by ſome, thought to derive its Name from *Mannus*, Second King of the Germans. *Munſter* ſays, there is a vaſt Lake in this Country, the figure of whoſe Fiſh, Frogs, and other Reptiles, are ſo accurately found by Nature, in ſome Rocks of Free-Stone, which are formed hereabouts, that they are not diſtinguiſhable at firſt view. Here are alſo Mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper.

MANSFELD, a good, large, well built, and inhabited Market-Town in *Brexlow Hundred*, in the County of *Nottingham*, and *Forest of Sheerwood*. This Town drives a good Trade for Malt, 109 Miles from *London*.

MANSFELDT, or the Iſland *Mansfeldt*, in the Northern America, in *Huſon's Bay*. It was diſcovered, not long ago, by the Engliſh.

MANSO, or *Le Manſo*, (*Johannes Baptiſta*) Marquiſs *De Ville*, a *Neapolitan*. He bore Arms for the Duke of *Savoy*, then for the King of *Spain*, his own Prince. Then returning to *Naples*, he addiſted himſelf to Studies, and was one of the Founders of the Academy *de gli Ozioſi* at *Naples*. He compoſed ſeveral Treatiſes; as, the Life of *Torquato Taſſo*, *l'Erocalia*, *La Peſſie Nomiche*, *Paradoſſi*, &c. He died, *Decemb. 28. 1645.* Aged near 84. *Lorenzo Craſſo Elog.*

MANTE, called *The Pretty*, a Town of France, upon the *Seine*, in the Dioceſs of *Chartres*, 12 Leagues below *Paris*. It had formerly the Title of an Earldom. There was a Citadel which *Henry IV.* cauſed to be demolithed at the Interceſſion of the *Parifians*. The Church, which is Collegiate, was built and founded by *Jeanne*, Daughter of France, whoſe Monument is on the ſide of the great Altar. *Charles V.* King of France, in 1376. Founded there the Monastery of the *Celeſtines*, where there is a Hill famous for the beſt French Wine. It has a Stone-Bridge over the *Seyne*. It is 12 Miles beneath *Paris* to the Weſt, and 16 above *Roan* to the S. E. *Spicil. Tom. III.*

MANTICA, (*Francis*) a Cardinal, born at *Udina*, in *Friuli*, in 1534. He was counted a great Lawyer, and wrote *De Conjeſturis Voluntatum Ultimarum, Lib. XII. Lucubrationes Vaticane, ſeu de Tacitis & Ambiguis Conventionibus, Lib. XXVII. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Lett. Laurenzo Craſſo Elog. de Huom. Lett.*

MANTINEA, a Town of *Arcadia* in *Morea*. It is famous for the Battel of the *Thebans*, Commanded by *Epaminondas*, *An. Rom.* 391. Some think that this Town is that now called *Mendi*. This City was compoſed at firſt of the Inhabitants of five other Cities, and by the *Argives* ſurrounded by a Brick Wall, which *Agis*, King of *Sparta*, ruined, by turning the River againſt it, and entering by the Breach, took the City. It was afterwards called *Antigonia*, from *Antigonus*, the Guardian of *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*, and Father of *Perſeus*. *Hadrian*, the Emperor, reſtored it to the old Name of *Mantineia*. *Ptol. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 35. 36.*

MANTOUA, a Town of Italy in *Lombardy*, the Metropolis of the Dutchy of that Name. The Country known under the Name of *Mantouan*, is on both ſides the *Po*, between the State of *Modena*, that of the Church, the *Domeſn* of *Venice*, and the *Milanefe*. It is above 50 Miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The Land is very fruitful. The Town of *Mantoua* is built in the middle of the Lake, made by the River *Mincio*, ſo that it is acceſſible only by Two Bridges built upon the Lake, which makes it very ſtrong. It is fine and ancient, the Circuit is about Four Miles, it hath Eight Gates, Eighteen Pariſhes, Forty Religious Houſes, with a Synagogue for the Jews. The Duke's Palace, ſo famous for its rich Furniture, is the greateſt Ornament of the City, which is as it were divided into Two Parts. The Roof of the Dome, or Cathedral Church, is partly gilded, and partly of an Azure Colour; that of *St. Dominick*, the Town-Houſe, the Mill of the Twelve Apoſtles, and the Manufactures of this City, are much renowned by all Strangers. There are ſeveral Lordſhips which have been diſmembred from this Dutchy, in Appenage to younger Sons. The Family of *Gonzagues* do now enjoy the Sovereignty, having baniſhed the Tyrants thence, ſince 1327, when *Louis de Gonzagues* killed *Paſſerino Bonacolſa*, Tyrant of *Mantoua*, after which he obtained the Lordſhip of it, under the Title of *Vicar of the Empire*. *Charles V.* Erected it into a Dutchy, in 1530. In 1629, the Imperialiſts made War upon the Duke of *Mantoua*, and *Lewis XIII.* of France aſſiſted him. *July 18. 1630. Colalto*, the Imperial General took this City, and the Soldiers plundered it, and ruined incomparable Workmanſhip. *Mantoua* did ſcarcely ever recover this Loſs. The Duke's Palace, one of the moſt Magnificent of

of *Italy*, being pillaged, before which time, he had Seven different sorts of Furniture for each Apartment, besides an infinite number of Pictures, Statues, Cabinets, Silver, and Gold Plate, which were all carried off. Amongst his Curiosities, there was an Unicorn and an Organ of Alabaster. Six Tables, each of them three Foot: The first of them was all *Emeralds*: The Second, *Turquoises*: The Third, *Jacinthes*: The Fourth, *Sapphires*: The Fifth was made of *Amber*: And the Sixth of *Jasper*. The City of *Mantoua* is reckoned 300 Years older than *Rome*. The Duke of *Mantoua* takes the Title of Duke of *Mantoua* and *Montferrat*, of Prince and Vicar Perpetual of the Holy Empire, of Marquis de *Gonzague*, *Viadana*, *Gazolo*, and *Dozola*, of Lord of *Luzara*, Earl of *Rodiga*, &c. He is the Chief of the Order of the Knights of the Blood of Christ, which Duke *Vincent* Instituted in 1608. *Mantoua* has been the Country of several famous Men, among others of *Virgil* and *Cass. Leander Alberti* de script. *Ital. Antonius Possevinus*, in *Mant. & Mont. hist. Marco Egulicola*, or *Agricola*, *Chron. di Mant. Francisco Nigro & Frederico Bossio*, *Ducat. Mant. Disquis. Jurisd. Gregorio Leti Ital. Regn. Schotus Itiner. Ital. &c.*

The Council of Mantoua.

The Election of Pope *Alexander II.* having been disturbed by that of *Cadalo*, Bishop of *Parma*, whom the Emperor, *Henry IV.* had named Pope under the Name of *Honorius II.* it was necessary to look for a Remedy to restore Peace to the Church. For that end, a Council was called at *Mantoua*, where the Election of *Alexander* was Confirmed, and the Antipope Condemned. *Pius II.* held a Conference there, to advise and find out means, how to carry on the War against the *Turks*, which began in 1459.

MANTURNA, a Goddess worshipped by the *Romans*, to oblige the Bride to stay at home. *Hoffman.*

MANUCIUS (Aldus) lived towards the end of the XVth. Century, and the beginning of the XVIth. He was a *Roman*, born of the Family of the *Manucii*, Printers at *Venice*, famous for their Learning. He it was, who laboured so much to banish Barbarity out of *Italy*, and to restore Learning. He published a *Greek Grammar*, some Notes upon *Horace*, *Homer*, &c. He had Translated some Treatises of *St. Gregory Nazianzen*, and *St. John of Damascus*. *Manucius* published some Works of the Ancients, with an excellent Preface of his own. He was a very laborious Man, married the Daughter of *Andrea Asculano*, Printer at *Venice*, and begot *Paulus Manucius*, whom I shall mention hereafter. *Aldus* died at *Venice* very old, about 1513, or 1514. *Gesnerus Bibl. Le Mire de Scriptor. Sæc. 16.*

MANUCIUS (Aldus) Junior, was the Son of *Paul*, and Grandson to *Aldus Manucius*. He writ several Pieces both in *Latin* and *Italian*; as, his Commentaries upon *Cicero*, a Treatise of Orthography, Three Books of Epistles, &c. He was esteemed one of the greatest Geniuses of his time. *John Viator de Rossi*, who calls himself *Janus Nicius Erythraus*, tells melancholy Stories of him, in the Panegyrick that he hath writ of this great Man. To get Victuals, he was forced to sell the Excellent Library that was in his Family, which his Father, Grandfather, and Great Uncles, had collected with so much care. It is reported, that it contained 80000 Volumes. The *Pisani* pretend they have it. *Aldus Manucius* died at *Rome* in 1597. where he was only commended for his Learning, without any other Recompence. *Janus Nicius Erythraus Pinac. 1. Imag. Illust. c. 109. Ghilini. Theatr. d'Hum. Letter. p. 1. Cræselius in Elog. Thuanus hist. Beyerlink in cont. Chor. Opin. Simlerus in Epist. Gesnerus. Possevinus, &c.*

MANUCIUS (Paulus) Son to *Aldus*, was born at *Venice* in 1512, and was not unworthy of his Predecessors. He kept the *Vatican Library* for some time; published the Works of *Cicero* with Notes and Commentaries. *De Legibus Romanis*, *De Dicrum apud Romanos veteres ratione*, *De Senatu Romano*, *De Civitate Romana*, *De Comitio Romanorum*. Some Epistles both in *Latin* and *Italian*. He died at *Venice* 62 Years old, in 1574. *Thuanus.*

MANUEL MOSCHOPULUS, who left several *Greek* Treatises; amongst the rest, *Diſtiones Atticae. Notæ in Hesiodum. Synopsis in vitam Euripidis, &c.* *Gesnerus in Bibl. Possevinus in Appar. &c.*

MANUEL, one of the General Officers in the Army of *Theophilus*, Emperor of the *Greeks*. He signalized himself on several Occasions. This Emperor fighting against the *Saracens*, and observing the Rout of his Army, was so possessed with Grief, that he remained without Motion, as if he had been out of his Wits; so that the brave *Manuel*, not knowing how to rescue him out of the Hands of the Enemies, bethought himself of threatening, that he would kill him, if he would not follow him, and by this means saved him. After the Death of this Emperor, in 841, he was one of the chief Counsellors of the Empress *Theodora*, and a great Stickler to restore Image-Worship. *Mainbourg hist. of the Iconocl.*

M A P E S, an *English-Man*, Canon of *Salisbury*, and afterwards Pre-Chor of *Lincoln*, and Arch-Deacon of *Oxford*, liv'd in the XIIIth. Century. He wrote several Treatises,

and particularly some Satyrical Pieces against the Popes, the Court of *Rome*, and the *Cistercians*. *Bale, Leland, &c.*

M A R, a County in the North of *Scotland*, 60 Miles long from E. to W. It is bounded on the North with *Murray* and *Buchan*, on the East with the *German Ocean*, on the South with *Merns* and *Angus*, and on the West with *Athol*; the River *Dee* washes it on the South, and the *Done* on the North; part of the Country is Mountainous and Barren, and part Fruitful. The Cities of *Old* and *New Aberdeen*, are the Places of most Note in the County; both as being the Seat of the Muses, and for their Great Salmon-fishing. This County hath given Title of Earls to several Families, and often to the Natural Sons of the Kings; but since Queen *Mary's* Reign, it hath been enjoyed by the Chief of the *Areskins*.

M A R A B A. The *Syrians* ascribe to this Author, who was of their own Nation, the *Syriack* Translation of the Old Testament, and *Ebed Jesu* doth also attribute to this *Maraba*, whom he calls *Rabba the Great*, the Commentaries upon *Genesis*, the *Psalms*, *Proverbs*, and many of *St. Paul's* Epistles. *Ebed Jesu, Catalogue of the Chaldean Writers.*

M A R A B O T T I (Frederick) born at *Genova*. He was a good Soldier, and particularly considerable in the Strategemical Part of War; a famous Instance of which we have, when he Commanded the *Genouese Fleet* against the *Gibelines*: For, discrying the Enemy at a distance, he sheer'd off in the Night, and ordering the Admiral's Lanthorn to be set up in a Shalop, bid some of his Men Row her towards the next Shoar, while the rest of the Fleet fail'd off another way without Light. In the mean time the *Gibelines* fleeing after the Lanthorn, which they imagin'd at the Head of the *Genouese Fleet*, were mightily surpriz'd the next Day, when they found nothing but this Shalop, which had deceived them all Night, and cover'd the Retreat of *Marabotti*. *Ub. Foliet. Elog. Clar. Vir.*

M A R A B O U T, the Name of the Idolatrous Priests in *Guinea*, and in the Country of the *Negro's* in *Africa*. The Great *Marabout*, is the Second Person in the Kingdom of *Ardes* in *Guinea*, who determines both Spiritual and Political Affairs.

M A R A C A I B O, or *Marecaye*, a Town in the Province of *Venezuela*, in *Castil dor*, in the Southern *America*, upon the Coast of the Lake *Marecaye*. It is very well built, and contains about 4000 Inhabitants, and 800 Men fit to bear Arms. They have a Governor subject to him of *Caraco*. The *Spaniards* build Ships here, wherewith they drive a Trade through all the *Indies*, and even into *Spain* it self. The Harbor is the most commodious in the World. *Oexmelinus Hist. of the West-Indies.*

M A R A C A Y B O, a vast Lake in South *America* in *Venezuela*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Lago de Nostra Sennora*, from the Bay of *Mexico*, between *Cap San Roman* to the East, and *Cap de Coquibocca* to the West; it entreth the Continent 40 Leagues, and is 10 over in most parts, the Mouth of it is half a League over, and filled by the Tides of the Ocean. By a River that falls into it, there is a Trade between *New Granada*, and the Bay of *Mexico*. *Laet. p. 685.*

M A R A G N A N, an Island of the Southern *America*, towards the North of *Brasil*, at the Mouth of the River *Miari*. The Province which is near that River, is called *The Capitany of Maragnan*. The *French* possessed that Country formerly, but were expelled since by the *Portuguese*, who are now Masters of it, as well as of *Brasil*. The Fort called *St. Luys del Maranhan*, is the most considerable in the Country. The *Hollanders* surprized it in 1641, but the *Portuguese* have retaken it since. The Island of *Maragnan* is 45 Miles in compass, and lies from the Line to the South 2.30. Into this Bay there falls Three fine Rivers, *Mounin*, *Taboucouri*, *Miari*. They are very great and rapid, and the Sands on the East part of the Island, render it of difficult Access. It had 27 Villages inhabited by about 12000 *Indians*. The Air is very serene, and is neither subject to Drought nor Cold. When the Sun returns from the Tropick of *Capricorn* to that of *Cancer*, it Rains here, for the most part, forty Days, or more, which is their Winter; and in the Summer, the Eastern Brezes blow from Sun-rising to Sun-setting, and most strong at Noon. It has plenty of Springs, and the Earth is so fertile, that, without help, it brings forth abundance of Maze. Its Merchandise is Saffron, Cotton, Balsam, Pepper, Tabaco. It consists of small pleasant Hills, covered with fine Woods. *Laet. p. 620.*

M A R A G N O N, a great River of the Southern *America*. Some call it *Xauxa*. It springs out of the Lake *Chincacocha* in *Perou*, and falls into the River of the *Amazons*, according to *Peter Texeira*. Some Modern Relations affirm, That what we have been told concerning this River, hath very little of truth in it, and that it is a Gulph rather than a River.

M A R A N A, a fortified City in the Borders of *Istria*, with a Haven. In 1617, when the *Venetians* were at War with *Ferdinand*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, Captain *Mussy* had plotted to surrender it to the *Imperialists*, but was discovered and prevented. *Du Val. Geog.*

MARAN-ATHA. It is made up of two *Syriack* Words, that signify *The Lord Cometh*. This Expression was used in the great Anathema, by which a Man was excluded all Humane Society, and Cursed to the utmost. The *Icem-attha* in the *Talmud*, signifieth the same thing; and they add a Prayer to God, That he would be pleased to punish the Man that is thus Excommunicated. *Memoires Scurvans. Hammond New Test.*

MARANDUS, (*John*) a famous Astrologer in the XVth. Century, was born at *Bourg in la Bresse*. *Peter Matthieu* gives this Account of him in his History of King *Lewis XIth.* "Amongst other things, for which the Reign of *Lewis XIth.* "was remarkable, there was one *John Marandus*, an Astrologer, who cast *Lewis's* Nativity, and foretelling the Adventures of his Life for Thirty Years together, gave notice of his Rebellion to his Father, King *Charles VIIIth.* This *Marandus* was very much valued by *Amedeus VIIIth.* and first Duke of *Savoy*, who was afterwards an Antipope; this Astrologer having foretold the Schism of the Church, and the Wars of France and England. *Guichenon Hist. de Breff. Matthieu Vie de Lewis XI.*

MARANS, a Town in France in the Country of *Aulnis* upon the *Sevre* of *Niort*. It is seated in the Fens. It hath a Castle, lies 2 Leagues from the Sea, and 4 from *Rochel*.

MARATA, a small Kingdom of the Northern America. It lies near the New Kingdom of Mexico, and the *Mar Vermeja*, the Red-Sea. *Sanfon in Geog.*

MARATHON, called at this Day *Marathona*, according to *Sophianus* and *Marafon*; as some others believe, a small Town of *Attica*. It is famous for the Victory which 12000 Athenians, under the Command of *Miltiades*, obtained over the Persian Army of above 500000 Men, *An. Rom.* 264, and in the 3d. of the LXXIId. Olympiad, the 6th. of the Month *Boedromion*, which falls towards the end of our September. *Herodotus lib. 6. Thucydides lib. 1. Cornelius Nepos Life of Miltiades. Ovid mentions the Marathonian Bull killed by Theseus.*

MARBODEUS, a French-Man, born in the Province of *Maine*, liv'd in the XIth. Century, and wrote a Treatise in Verse, *De Gemmarum, Lapidumque pretiosorum Formis, natura & viribus*: This Book was printed at *Cologne* in 1539, with Notes written by *Alardus* of *Amsterdam*, and *Pictorius Viligenfis. Vossius de Poet. Lat.*

St. MARC, Evangelist, *St. Peter's* Disciple, preached the Gospel in *Libya*, *Thebais*, *Pentapolis*, *Marmarica*, and almost through all *Egypt*. He Founded the Church of *Alexandria*, and is alledged to have been the first Bishop thereof. He is often mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*, and *St. Paul's* Epistles. The most common Opinion of the Fathers is, That he writ his Gospel at *Rome*. *Tertullian* saith, that in his time, it was called the Gospel of *St. Peter*, *St. Mark* writ his Gospel in the Year of our Salvation 43, and suffered Martyrdom April 25. 62. His Body was transported from *Alexandria* to *Venice*, whereof he is the Patron. The Authors do not agree about this Translation. *Eusebius lib. 2. hist. cap. 15. & 16. & in Chron. St. Jerom cap. 8. Cat. Gelasius in Decret. St. Augustinus, Isidore. St. Marc*, though there be something of Roman in his Name, is, by *St. Jerom*, said to be of Jewish Parents. *Papias*, according to *Eusebius*, thinks, that he was Converted by *St. Peter*; but 'tis certain, that he was one of his constant Attendants, and thought to have been his *Amanuensis*. *Nazianzen* thinks, that he wrote his Gospel at *Rome*, at the Request of the Christians in those Parts. *Eusebius* says, that *St. Peter* sent him to plant Christianity in *Egypt*; that he took up his principal Residence at *Alexandria*, and had great success. But the *Θεογεωγραφία*, whom *Epiphanius*, *Jerom*, *Baronius*, and others, will have to be Christians, engaged in a more than ordinary strict way of Living by *St. Mark*, and consequently the Patterns of a Monastick Life, which they draw from the Account given of them by *Philo the Jew*, are by *Dr. Cave*, and that with much reason, as may be seen in his Life of *St. Mark*, thought to be a Sect of the *Jews*, and probably *Essenes*, who chose a Contemplative and Abstemious Life, and therefore retired into Gardens and Groves for that end; but at the same time, he thinks that those Preparatories did facilitate their Conversion to Christianity, and contribute to the Evangelists success. *St. Metaphr.* and others, say, That he preached also in *Libya* with great fruit; and returning to *Alexandria*, provided for Successors in the Ministry: But, at *Easter*, when the Feasts of *Serapis* were solemnized, the People, being transported with Zeal for the Honour of their Idol, broke in upon *St. Mark*, as at Worship, dragged him through the Streets by the Feet to a Precipice, and put him in Prison that Night, where he had an Heavenly Vision, which supported him. Next Morning they renewed their barbarous Treatment, till the Fleth being torn off from his Bones, his Spirits failed, and he expired amongst their Hands, and then they burnt him. The *Venetians* pretend to have his Relicks, and have Erected one of the stateliest and richest Churches to his Memory that is in the World. Authors are not agreed about the time of his Martyrdom, but *Irenaeus* being positive that he out-lived *Peter* and *Paul*, 'tis supposed, that his Death was in the latter end of *Nero's* Reign. His Gospels being called *St. Peter's*, is, because he faithfully

writ what *St. Peter* informed him of, and imitates his Style; or, according to some, because writ, and ordered to be read in the Churches by *St. Peter*, but the time of its being written, is not agreed on amongst Authors. *St. Jerom* says, that the last Chapter of this Gospel, or, at least, part of it, was wanting in all the *Greek* Copies, and rejected by some, as disagreeing with the other Gospels, but he shews their Consistency. 'Tis also debated, whether it was Originally writ in *Greek* or *Latin*; that which gives most countenance to the latter is, a Note at the end of the *Syriack* Version, but that is suspected as an Addition. The *Venetians* pretend to the Original *Greek* Copy written by his own Hand, but the Letters are so worn, that they are now not legible. In the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, there is a Liturgy which goes under the Name of *St. Mark*; the reason why this Apostle is made the Author of it, is probably, because it was receiv'd in the Church of *Alexandria*, Founded by him. The Life of *St. Barnabas* likewise, Translated into *Latin* by *Bede*, is attributed to him; however, it seems more likely that this Life was written by *John Mark* mention'd in the *Acts of the Apostles*. *Cave's Lives Ap.*

St. MARC, Pope, a Roman born, succeeded *Sylvester I.* and kept the Pontificate but 8 Months, and 22 Days. The Epistle that goeth under his Name, is esteemed false by the Learned. *Baronius in Annal. A. C. 336. Bellarminus lib. 2. de Rom. Pontif. cap. 14. Du Chesne, Papyrius Masson, Platina in his Life, &c.*

MARC, Bishop of *Ephesus*, in the XVth. Century. He was in the Council of *Florence*, in 1439, where he stoutly defended the Schism of the *Greeks*, saying, That the *Latins* were Hereticks, for having added this Word *philoque* to the Symbol. Being returned to *Constantinople*, he died miserably. *Spond. A. C. 1439, 1440.*

MARC, Deacon of the Church of *Gaza*, lived towards the end of the XIVth. Century. *Porphyrus*, his Bishop, sent him to *Constantinople*, in 389, to persuade the Emperor *Arcadius*, that the Idol Temple of *Marnas* in *Gaza* should be pulled down. *St. John Chrysostomus*, to whom *Marc* made his Applications, acted with the Emperor after his ordinary Zeal. *Marc* composed a Relation of this Affair, mentioned by *Baronius*. It is found also in *Metaphrastes* and *Surius*, in the Life of *Porphyrus*, Bishop of *Gaza*, Feb. 16. but the Learned are not persuaded of the truth of these Acts.

MARC, an Heretick, the worst of all *Valentine's* Disciples, in the IIId. Century. By Magick Illusions, he is said to have caused Blood to appear in the Cup of the Eucharist. He took a special care to seduce Women, and chiefly the Rich and Handsom, under pretence of making them partake of the Spirit of Prophecy, and of that great and heavenly Grace, whereof, he said, that he was the Fountain. He got vast Sums from the Rich, and persuaded the Handsom, that by consenting to his lascivious Desires, they acted piously, and were filled with the Holy Ghost. *Eusebius lib. 4. hist. cap. 20.*

MARC, an Heretick, in the IVth. Century, born at *Memphis* in *Egypt*. He professed the Errors of the *Gnosticks*, and went up and down the World to spread them. He came into *Gaul*, and afterwards into *Spain*, where many Women, the Chief of which was *Agape*, professed his Error, as well as the Rhetorician *Helvidius*, and *Priscillianus*, the Patron of the *Priscillianists*. *Sulpitius Severus lib. 2. hist. Sacr. Baronius A. C. 381.*

St. MARC, an Order of Knighthood at *Venice*, represented in their Coat of Arms, by a winged Lyon, Gules, with this Motto: *Pax tibi, Marce Evangelista*. This Order is Conferred upon those only, who have done the Commonwealth some considerable Service. The Knights are Burgettes of *Venice*, and have the Privilege to bear in their Coat of Arms, the Muffles of a Lion at the top of the Helmet, which the *Venetians* esteem mightily. *Justiniani's History of Venice. Le Mire de Orig. Ord. Equestr.*

MARC, Bishop of *Arethusa*, one of the Principal Abettors of *Arianism*, in the IVth. Century. He was present at the Council of *Sirmium*, in the Year 352, and was charg'd with drawing up the Confession of Faith made there; and afterwards, upon several Occasions, he engag'd himself in the Defence of *Arianism*: 'Tis said, That he preserv'd *Julian's* Life in the beginning of the Reign of *Constantius*; notwithstanding which Piece of Service, he was afterwards put to Death when *Julian* came to the Crown: The cause of this severity was as followeth; *Marc* having formerly pull'd down a fine Heathen Temple, was call'd to Account for't, and order'd by *Julian* to Re-build it at his own proper Charge: To decline this Inconvenience, *Marc* quitted the Town, but understanding that People were in some trouble about him, he came back, and appear'd publicly before the Heathens; upon this he was drag'd about the Streets, and the Soldiers tossing him up in the Air, receiv'd him upon the Points of their Swords, and being not yet perfectly dead, they besmear'd him with Honey, and putting him in a Basket of Rushes, hung him up in a place expos'd to the Flies. Had not the Glory of his Sufferings been tarnish'd with his Heterodoxy, he might have been compar'd with the most illustrious Martyrs:

Martyrs: And after all, 'tis possible he might come off from his Heresy before he died; and, indeed, the Commendation which *Gregory Nazianzen* gives him, makes his Conversion not improbable. *Gregor. Nazian. Orat. 1st. in Julian. Sozomen lib. 4, & 5. Socrat. lib. 2d. Baronius in Annal. Godeau Hist. Eccl.*

MAR C, a Hermit, liv'd in the IVth. Century. He was Contemporary with *St. Chrysostome* and *St. Nilus*. Some Authors believe that he was the same whom *Palladius* mentions to have seen, and that he was remarkable for his extraordinary Age, and yet, notwithstanding, could say the *Old and New Testament* by heart. We have nothing further to add, with any certainty, of him, excepting that there are Nine Treatises of his in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and that he was call'd an *Ascetick*. *Photius* affirms likewise, that he wrote a Book against the *Melchisedechian* Hereticks. *Photius Cod. 200. Pallad. in Hist. Laus. &c.*

MARCA, (*Peter de*) President of the Parliament of *Navyre*, afterwards Bishop of *Conseras*, Archbishop of *Tholouse*, and nominated to the Archbishoprick of *Paris*, liv'd in the XVIIth. Century, and was one of the greatest Men for Genius and Learning in his time. His Merits, and the great Service he did the Church and Crown of *France*, preferr'd him to those considerable Posts he was possess'd of. He was born at *Paw* in *Bearn*, in 1594, of a considerable Family. He studi'd the Law at first, and was Councillor, and afterwards President of the Parliament of *Paw*. His being concern'd in some Disputes about Religion, made him apply himself to the Study of Church-History, in which, as his Works sufficiently shew, he made an extraordinary Progress. He died in 1662, as he was preparing to take Possession of the Archbishoprick of *Paris*. He wrote the History of *Bearn*. *De Concordia Sacerdotii & Imperii. De Primatu Lugdunensi. Catalonia illustrata: Marca Hispanica*; and several other very learned Pieces. *Monf. Baluzius*, who wrote his Life, and other Learned Men, give an extraordinary Character of him. *Faget. &c.*

MARCELLA, one of the Illustrious Women that lived under the Tuition of *St. Jerom*, Daughter to *Albinus*. She became a Widow seven Months after her Marriage, and would never Marry again, though much pressed by her Relations, and other considerable Men, as *Cercalis*, amongst the rest, who would have married her. She lived a very retired Life. *Paula* had the happiness of her acquaintance; and *Eustochium* was bred in her Apartment. From whence 'tis easy to collect, says *St. Jerome*, the Virtue and Quality of the Mistress, by that of her Scholars, who were Educated under her. When she once knew *St. Jerom*, she never met him without asking him some Question or other out of the Scriptures, in which she was a great Proficient, and opposed the *Oriogenists*, who began to rise at *Rome*. She died a little while after *Rome* was taken by the *Goths*, in 409. *St. Jerom in her Life to Principia, Epist. 8. &c.*

MARCELLIANS, the Name that was given in the IVth. Century, to them that followed the Opinions of *Marcellus* of *Ancyra*, who was condemned in the Council of *Constantinople*, in 381.

MARCELLIANUS, a great Captain in *Dalmatia*, in the Vth. Century. He was Master of the Country after *Aetius* his Death, but the Emperor, *Leo*, dealt so fairly with him, that he engaged him to leave it, and to beat the *Vandals* out of *Sardinia*, which he performed in a very little time.

MARCELLINA, a certain impudent Woman, who under Pope *Anicetus* in 170, endeavour'd to introduce at *Rome* the Sect of the *Gnosticks*, which She profess'd. She made use of her Beauty and Wit, to seduce the Orthodox by her lascivious Pleasures, which she turned into Tenets of her Religion. *St. Irenæus lib. 1. cap. 24. St. Epiphanius hæc. 27.*

MARCELLINA, Sister of *St. Ambrose*, to whom Pope *Liberius* gave the Veil, and pronounced an excellent Discourse upon that Occasion, which *St. Ambrose* hath inserted in the Third Book of his Treatise, *De Virginitate*.

MARCELLINUS, Pope, a Roman born, succeeded *Caius*, May 3. 296. when the Church began to breathe a little from her Persecutions. This Calm did not hold long, the Persecution began a-new more violently in 302. This Pope is said, for want of Courage, to have offered a Sacrifice to *Hercules*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, in the Temple of *Vesta*, by which he saved his Life for that time; but he is said to have repented of this great and scandalous Sin; and, that in order to blot it out, he went and presented himself before the Judges, where he courageously confessed the Name of Jesus Christ, for which he suffered Martyrdom, April 26. 304. *Anastasius in vit. Pontif. cap. 8. Platina* adds, That this Persecution of *Dioleian*, was the longest and bloodiest of all the other, there being no kind of Torment that could be invented, which the Christians did not undergo; some had their Flesh scraped, and torn off with Porsherds; others had sharp Reeds thrust under their Nails, and the Women into their Privities; and a certain Person being so hardy, as to pull down, and tear in pieces an Edict, that was set up against the Christians; he was thereupon Ordered to be flea'd, and to have Vinegar mixed

with Salt, poured upon his raw Flesh till he died. Not to enumerate more Instances, *Damasus* affirms, That there were no less than 17000 Persons, of both Sexes, who suffered Martyrdom through the several Provinces, in the space of 30 days, besides a vast number banished to the Islands, or Condemned to work in the Mines, or Melting-houses, to dig Sand, hew Stones, &c. He farther adds, That it is the Judgment of *Eusebius*, that this Calamity befel the Christians by God's Permission, as a just Judgment for the Corruption of Manners, which the Liberty and Indulgence, that they before enjoyed, had occasioned amongst them. After all, some People question the truth of *Marcellinus's* Sacrificing to Idols.

MARCELLINUS, called *Comes*, because he was Count of *Illyrium*, lived under the Emperor *Justinian*. He compos'd a Chronicle, which begins at 379, where that of *St. Jerom* ended, and finishes it at the Fourth Consulship of *Justinian*, which was the Eighth Year of his Empire, and *An. Chr. 534*. There is a Continuation of it to the Year 566. *Cassiodorus* praises much this Work, and affirms besides, that *Marcellinus* had published Four Books concerning the Cities of *Constantinople* and *Jerusalem*. *Antonius Schoonhovius* caused the Chronicle of this Author to be printed in the last Century. *Josephus Scaliger*, and several others have also printed it, but the best Edition is that of Father *Sirmond*, in 1619. *Cassiodorus Divin. Lest. cap. 17. & 25.*

MARCELLINUS, Brother to the Tyrant *Maximus*, was Defeated by the Emperor *Theodosius* at *Pettau*, on the *Drave*, where he had Encamped, *An. 388. Zosim.*

MARCELLINUS, a Priest, who took part with *Ursinus*, who was chosen against Pope *Damasus*, in 367. He Libelled the said Pope, and afterwards turned *Luciferian*. *Baron.*

MARCELLINUS, Tribune and Imperial Notary of the Empire, a Dignity like that of our Secretaries of State. He was Tribune in *Africk*, in the time of *St. Augustin*, who esteemed him so much, that he dedicated to him his Three Books concerning the Remission of Sins, the Treatise concerning the Spirit and the Letter. He writ also several Epistles to him, wherein he expresses his great respect. He was a very Wife and Intelligent Man, and earnestly wish'd an Agreement in the *African Church*, divided by the Schism of the *Donatists*. Wherefore, when the Emperor, *Honorius*, had Commanded a Conference betwixt the Catholics and the Schismatics, he chose the Tribune *Marcellinus* to assist at it in his Name. He pronounced in the behalf of the Orthodox, which made the *Donatists* so angry, that not content with publishing, that he had been bribed by the Catholics, they farther resolved to ruin him. Wherefore when *Marinus* came into *Africk*, in 413, to Command the Emperor's Armies against *Heracian*, who had revolted: They persuaded him, that *Marcellinus* sided with that Rebel, so that he put him to Death. He is counted amongst the Martyrs. *St. August. de gest. com. Emer. St. Jerom lib. 3. cont. Pelag. Baron. in Annal. A. C. 310, 311, 313. & in Martyr. ad diem 6. Aprilis.*

MARCELLUS, (*Caius*) Husband to *Octavia*, *Augustus's* Sister, by whom he had *Cl. Marcellus*, the great Hope of *Rome*, and the Citizen's Darling, being chose as Co-adjutor in the Government by *M. Agrippa Caesar*. The Youth being of a cheerful Temper, mighty Wit, frugal, continent and patient under Fatigue, was cut off at the Baths, in the 18th. Year of his Age, by the Fraud of *Livia*, and not unknown to *Augustus*; though he had Adopted him at the Age of 16, and married him to his Daughter *Julia*, whom, after his Death, he bestowed on *Marcus Agrippa*. *Virgil*, in the 6th. of his *Aeneids*, describes the generous Disposition of this Youth, which he repeated before *Augustus* and *Octavia*, who fell in a Swoon, at the Name of her Son, and when recovered, Ordered him 10 Sesterces for every Verse, so that for 18 Lines, he had 500 Pieces of Gold. The Verses begin thus,

Atque hic Aeneas una (namque ire videbat)

Egregium forma Juvenem & fulgentibus Arnis, &c.

Suet. Plut.

St. MARCELLUS, Pope, first of that Name, a Roman born, succeeded *Marcellinus* towards the end of November, in 304. He divided *Rome* into 20 Titles or Parishes, wherein the Catechumens were to be Baptized, and the Martyrs buried. *Maxentius*, a cruel Enemy to the Christians, Condemned him to look after the Horses that were used to ride Post, in a pitiful Stable upon the High Road. About Nine Months after, his Clergy took him from thence, and carried him to the House of a Holy Widow named *Lucina*. *Maxentius* hearing it, caused the Post-Horses to be brought thither, and bound him to the same Office, as before. The Stink of the place, his Nakedness, and other Miseries of that Condition, ended his Life, Jan. 16. 309. *Baron. in Annal. & Martyr.*

MARCELLUS II. called before *Marcellus Cervinus*, Cardinal of the Title of the *Holy Cross* in *Jerusalem*, succeeded *Julius III.* in 1555. He came to *Rome* under the Pontificate

ficate of *Paul III.* who chose him to be his first Secretary; afterwards he sent him with his Nephew *Farnese*, who went Legate into *France*, and the *Low-Countries*, to compose the Differences between *Francis I.* and the Emperor *Charles V.* The Cardinal left the Business in the hands of *Michael Cervin*, who then was Bishop of *Nicastra*. When he came back, he was made Cardinal by *Paul III.* in 1559, and named one of the Presidents in the Council of *Trent*. *Marcellus* would not change his Name, when he became Pope. He died 21 Days after his Election. Some are of Opinion, that he was poisoned. He used to say, That he did not see, how they that were elevated to the Papal Dignity, could take care of their own Salvation. *Embrardus lib. 4. Chron. Panvin. in his Life. Jerom Seripando in Epist. princip. Spond. in Annal. A. C. 1555. n. 5, 6. Paulus Jovius, Thuanus, Sadoletus, &c.*

MARCELLUS, (*Marcus Claudius*) a Roman Commander, famous for his Courage, was the Head of a considerable Family at *Rome*, and five times Consul. He was called *The Sword of the Romans*, as *Fabius* was called *Their Shield*. He made War upon the *Galli Gesates*, and killed their King *Bri-tomarus* with his own Hand. He subdued the *Insubrians*, and took *Milan* their Capital. He took also *Syracusa*, after three Years Siege; his Attacks being rendered useless, by the admirable Machines of *Archimedes*, whom, nevertheless, he endeavoured to preserve, and was extremely grieved at his Death. This Great Man was, notwithstanding his good Conduct, liable to Reproach, and obliged to come to *Rome*, and vindicate himself, which he did so well, that he was immediately thereupon created Consul. He fought two Days against *Hannibal* with equal Success, but was killed on the third, and his Corps falling into the Conqueror's Hands, was used with all imaginable Respect and Honour. *Plutarch, Aurelius Victor, De Viris Illustr.* The Family of the *Marcelli* was famous at *Rome* amongst the *Plebeian* Families. Of which there were several other considerable Men.

MARCHANTIUS, (*James*) born at *Furnes*, near *Dunkirk*, about the middle of the XVIth. Century. He was a Lawyer, Historian, and Poet, and wrote *De Rebus Gestis à Flandria Comitibus. De Rebus Flandriae Memorabilibus*, &c. His Brother *Peter* was a *Franciscan*, and wrote *Tribunal Sacramentale. Baculus Pastoralis*, &c. *Valer. And. Bibl. Belg.*

La MARCHE, a Province in *France*, with the Title of an Earldom. This Country is fruitful, 'tis divided into *Upper* and *Lower Marche*. The whole is bounded on the North with *Berry*, on the East by *Auvergne*, on the West by *Poitou*, and on the South by *Limosin*, to which it is sometimes attributed, though it is a distinct Province. *Geieret* is the principal Town in the *Upper Marche*, and *La Dorat* of the other; the Rivers *Vienne*, *Cher*, *Creuse*, *Gartempe*, have their Source in this Province. It gives the Title of an Earldom, which was united to the Crown, about 1531.

MARCHE of *Ancona*, a Province in *Italy*, in the Patrimony of *St. Peter*. The chief Towns are *Ancona*, *Ascoli*, *Camarino*, *Macerata*, *Loretta*, *Fermo*, &c. This Province both large and fruitful, is one of the Chief of the *Demesn* of the Holy See. It contains part of the *Picenum* of the Ancients. The *Adriatick* Sea lieth Northward of it, *Ombria* Southward, the Dutchy of *Urbino* Eastward, and the *Uterior Abruzzza* Westward. The City of *Ancona*, being given to Pope *Zachary* by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*, about 741. His Successors, in time, gained all the rest of this Marquisate to it. This Country is so fruitful, that in the times of the *Roman* Empire, it was called *Picenum Annonarum*.

MARCHE of *Brandenburg*: See BRANDENBOURG.

MARCHE of *Spain*. *Catalonia*, in the time of the Emperor *Lewis the Debonnaire*, had the Name of *Marche of Spain: Marca Hispanica*. In the latter times of the Empire, that Name was given to those Provinces which bordered upon other Estates.

MARCHE TREVISANE, a Province of *Italy*, belonging to the *Venetians*. It contains four Territories, that of *Trevisa*, of *Feltro*, *Cadorino*, and *Belluno*. The *Marche Trevisane* was formerly larger than it is now. The *Venetians* have been Masters of it ever since 1390. *Friuli* lies Eastward of it, with the Territories of *Trent* and *Vicenza*. See TREVISE.

MARCIA PROBA, Queen of the Ancient *Britains*, who Reign'd before the Birth of our Saviour. She was married to King *Guithelinus*, and was a Woman of great Prudence and Conduct. After the Death of her Husband, and during the Minority of her Son *Sisillus*, she Govern'd the Kingdom her self, and publish'd a Collection of Laws, call'd *Leges Marcianae*, which *Gildas Badonicus* translated into *Latin*; and King *Alfred* into the *Saxon* Tongue. *Bede. Polydore Virgil. Du Chesne, &c.*

MARCIAN, Emperor of the East, Son to a Soldier in *Illyrium*. His Courage and Piety raised him to the Imperial Throne. He fought in the Battel, which the *Romans*, under *Aspar's* Command, lost in *Africk*, in 431. It is reported, that having been taken Prisoner, *Genferic*, King of the *Vandals*, observing with Admiration, that an Eagle had pearch'd upon *Marcian's* Head, immediately sent him back to *Constanti-*

nople, having first made him promise, that he would never make War against the *Vandals*. After the Death of *Theodosius, Junior*, *Pulcheria*, who had succeeded him in the Empire, married *Marcian*, July 29. or, according to the Chronicle of *Alexandria*, August 26. 450. Three Days after his Election, he published a very rigorous Law against Hereticks, and re-called the Bishops, who had been Deposed and Bannished by the pretended Council of *Ephesus*. Afterwards in 451, he called a General Council at *Chalcedon*, where he assisted, without meddling with Ecclesiastical Affairs, and to give Authority to what had been concluded in that Assembly, he published several Edicts. He is esteemed one of the greatest Princes that ever Governed the Empire, and to have equalled *Constantine the Great*, by his Innocence, by his Zeal for the true Religion, by his Charity to the Poor, and chiefly by his Chastity. He died at *Constantinople*, Jan. 26. 457. Aged 64 Years. *Marcellinus in Chron. Evagrius lib. 2. Nicephorus lib. 14. Procopius, &c.*

MARCIAN, Son of the Emperor *Anthemius*. He endeavoured, but in vain, to Usurp the Empire from *Zeno*.

MARCIAN, King of the *Germans*, made himself formidable towards the end of the IVth. Century. He joyned with the *Romans*, to make War against the *Gauls*, of whose Neighbourhood he grew jealous. He did not succeed in that Design, and he was killed towards 374, as *Ammianus Marcellinus* writes.

MARCIAN, Bishop of *Arles*, introduced the Sect of the *Novatians* into *Gaul* in the IIIrd. Century. Thrusting the Penitents out of his Church, he separated himself from his Brethren, who admitted them to Publick Penance. *St. Cyprian* writ a Letter to Pope *Stephen*, to induce him to extirpate that growing Heresy.

MARCIAN, a General of the Emperor *Justin the Younger's* Army in the VIth. Century. He was unadvisedly deprived of the Command, which the Soldiers hearing, raised the Siege of *Nisibe*. So the *Persians* having no more Enemies to resist them, ravaged *Syria*, took *Antioch*, *Heraclea*, and *Apamea*, which they totally ruined.

MARCIANOPOLIS, a Town of *Mesia* in *Bulgaria*; which those of the Country call *Preslaw*, between *Odisse* and *Anchiale*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* saith, that it was so called from a Sister of *Trajan* named *Marcia*. *Trebellius Pollio* mentions it in the Life of the Emperor *Claudius II.* speaking of several Battels fought near that Town. It was formerly a Bishop's See. The Codex *Theodosianus* makes mention of *Marmarius*, who was Bishop of it, as one of the Orthodox, whose Faith was to be embraced. *L. de fide Cath. Cod. Theodos.*

MARCION, an Heresiarch, who lived in the IIrd. Century. He was born at *Sinope* in *Paphlagonia*, or *Pontus*, for which reason, he is sometimes surnamed *Ponticus*. In his younger Years, he followed the *Stoick-Philosophy*, and was a lover of Solitude and Poverty; but being convicted of Uncleaness with a Virgin, he was Expelled the Church by his Father, who was Bishop. After which, he came to *Rome*, where, not being admitted to the Ecclesiastical Communion, because his Father opposed it, he, out of spight, embraced *Cerdon's* Heresy, and became the Author of new Errors, in 134. He held, with *Cerdon*, Two Gods, the one Good, and the other Bad. The Bad, he said, was the Author of the World, and of the Law; and the Good, he said, was the Author of the Gospel, and Redeemer of the World. He called himself *Jesus Christ*, sent on purpose to abolish the Law, as being bad. *Origen* affirms, that he supposed there was a God of the *Jews*, a God of the *Christians*, and a God of the *Gentiles*. *Tertullian* speaks of Nine; and observeth more curiously than any body else, the rest of his Opinions; as, That he denied the Resurrection of the Body, Condemned Marriage, excluding married People from Salvation, whom he would not Baptize, though he allowed of three Sorts, and that the Living were sometimes Christened for the Dead. By his Sect, the Women commonly administered the Sacraments. *Rhodon*, a Greek Author, quoted by *Eusebius*, says, That the Disciples of this Heresiarch, added many other Errors to his Dogms, and were called *Marcionists*; that the Heresiarch meeting *St. Polycarpus* in the Streets of *Rome*, asked him, Whether he knew him? Very well, answered the Holy Bishop, I know you to be the Devil's Eldest Son. *Constantine the Great* published an Edict against the *Marcionites*, and the other Hereticks, in 326, and *Theodoret*, Bishop of *Cyrrus*, converted 10000 of them, in 423. *Tertullianus de Præscript. & in Marc. St. Irenæus lib. 1. & 3. St. Epiphanius Her. 42.*

MARCIVS, surnamed *Rutilius*, was the first that ever was chosen Consul of a *Plebeian* Family. He routed the *Privernates*, and took the City, *Privernum*, for which he was allowed a Triumph, *An. Rom. 397*. He was chosen Dictator in the War against the *Tuscans*, *Falisci*, and *Tarquiniens*. After the Victory, wherein he took 8000 Prisoners, the Senate opposed his Triumph, because a *Plebeian*, but yet it was granted, and the People never shewed more Joy, to the great Grief of the Senators; yet he continued to do the Republick good Service till his Death. His Family became very famous at *Rome*, and furnished the Commonwealth with Consuls, and successful Commanders.

Commanders. *Titus Livius lib. 7. & 10. Diodorus lib. 16. Florus. Cassiodorus.*

MARCIUS, a famous Magician at Roan, who writ a Book like that of *Nostredamus*, which fell into the Hands of *Marcus Attilius*, who by Order of the Senate, made an exact Search for all such Writings. *An. Rom. 541, or 542.* there was found a Prophecy concerning the Battel at *Canna*, which seemed plain enough, and is set down at large in *Titus Livius*. This raised the Author's Credit. Another of his Prophecies gave occasion to the Institution of the Games, Consecrated by the Romans to *Apollo*. His Book was afterwards carefully kept among the Sacred Books. *Titus Livius lib. 25. cap. 12.*

MARCK, or Marquifate of *Brandenbourg*, a Province in *Germany*, belonging to the Elector of the same Name. It is commonly divided into Three Parts; the Ancient, or High *Marche*, called by those of the Country, *Alte Marche*, the Chief Town of which is *Tangermund*; this Part lies Westward. The other called the *New March*, lies Eastward, the Chief Town is *Cufirin*. The Third Part in the middle, and larger than the Two others, is called *Mittel March*, the Chief Town is *Berlin*. See *BRANDENBOURG*.

MARCK, a Province of *Germany* in *Westphalia*, with the Title of a County belonging to the Marquis of *Brandenbourg*, who had it by Inheritance from the House of *Juliers*. The Chief Town is *March*, which gives the Name to the Province. It stands upon the *Lippe*, as does also *Ham*. That Country lies Southward of the River *Lippe*. The Dutchy of *Westphalia* is to the Eastward, the Bishoprick of *Munster* Northward, the Dutchy of *Mons* or *Berg* Southward and Westward.

MARCOMANNI, a People of Ancient *Germany*, which *Regino* calls *Marabenses*, and probably *Marhera* was their Country. *Cluverius* saith, that they dwelt between the Rivers *Rhine*, *Danube*, and the *Neckar*, and that from thence they passed into *Bohemia*, with the *Sedusians* and *Harudes*. From that time they often Revolted against the Romans, and chiefly under *Marcus Antoninus*. They are mentioned by *Ptolemaeus*, *Dion*, *Velleius Paterculus*, *Julius Capitolinus*, and several other Ancient Authors. *Statius lib. 3. Syl. carm. 3.*

MARCOMIR, the Name of some Princes, who are said to have governed the *Francks* before *Pharamond*. *Trithemius de Origine Franc.* says, That *Antenor* being killed by the *Scythians* and *Goths*, left a Son named *Marcomir*, who observing the Monster with the Triple Head, shewn him by *Alinurus*, his Master, a famous Magician, quitted his Country and came to *Germany*, the Lion's Head, one of the three, marking the *Germans*, as the Toad's did the *French*, and the Eagle's Head the *Roman Empire*. *Marcomir III.* one of his Descendants, was vanquished by the Emperor *Claudius*, at his return from *Britain*. *Marcomir IV.* reigned 21 Years. *Marcomir V.* was very powerful, made War against the Romans, and rendred himself formidable to his Enemies. This the *Romantick* Abbot will have to be the Father of *Pharamond*.

St. MARCOUL, or *Marculphus*, Abbot of *Nanteuil*, born at *Bayeux* in *Normandy*. He is the Founder of an Order of Monks, that follow the Rule of *St. Bennet*. He was very much esteemed by *Childebert*, King of *France*, Son to *Clovis*, the first Christian King. *Faroul, Life of St. Marcoul.*

MARCULPHUS, a Monk, who liv'd about the Year 660. He wrote Two Books, *De Formulis*, or concerning the Forms of Law: The first gives an Exemplification of the *Chartæ Regales*. The second, of the *Chartæ Pagenses*. This Work, as *Du Chesne* observes, is very serviceable, not to say necessary, for the understanding the History of the first Race of the *French Kings*. It was publish'd in *Octavo*, in 1613, by *Bignonius*, who has made a great many curious Notes upon't. *Du Chesne Bibl. des Hist. de France, p. 26, &c.*

MARCUS ANTONIUS, one of the *Triumviri*, was Son to *Marcus Antonius*, surnamed *Creticus*, and Grandson to another of the same Name, a great Orator, whom *Cinna* caused to be put to Death, for having embraced *Sylla's* Party. His Mothers Name was *Julia*, of the Family of *Julius Caesar*: After the Death of her first Husband, she marr'd *Lentulus*, who was put to Death by *Tully*, for being concern'd in *Catiline's* Conspiracy. This Piece of Justice, was, probably, one reason of the great misunderstanding betwixt *Mark Anthony* and *Tully*. *M. Anthony* spent the first of his time at *Rome*, afterwards he travel'd into *Greece*, and had a Command in the Army under *Gabinus*, in the Year of *Rome* 698. He follow'd this *Gabinus* into *Egypt* and *Judea*, where he gave good proof of his Courage, and the Generosity of his Temper, but not without an Allay of Misbehaviour as to his Morals. At his Return to *Rome*, he was made *Quæstor*, and afterwards, going into *Gaul*, he gain'd the good Opinion of *Julius Caesar*, and perswaded him to set up against *Pompey*; and afterwards, when *Caesar* march'd towards *Rome*, *M. Anthony* follow'd him, and did him considerable Service in the Civil Wars. When *Caesar* was Dictator, he made *M. Anthony* General of the Horse, in the Year of *Rome* 705; and in 710, he was joyn'd with him in the Consulship, and one day, when the *Lupercalia* were celebrated, *M. Anthony* made an offer to set a Crown

upon *Caesar's* Head. But *Caesar* being Assassinated the same Year by *Brutus*, *Cassius*, &c. *Anthony* called the Senate together, and wrought up the People to a Mutiny, by haranguing upon *Caesar's* Character, the Barbarity of his Murther, and holding out the bloody Habit, in which he was assassinated; to which he artificially added a stroke or two upon the Legacy, which *Caesar* had bequeath'd to the Mob. Afterwards the Romans were dissatisfied with his Conduct, as being too Arbitrary and Aspiring; upon this, *M. Anthony* takes the Field, and lays Siege to *Modena*, into which *Decimus Brutus* had cast himself, with a design to defend the Place. The Senate, after having tried in vain, to bring *M. Anthony* to his Duty, gave Order to *Octavius Caesar*, afterwards *Augustus*, and to the Consuls *Pansa* and *Hirtius*, to Fight him. This War being luckily enough ended, *M. Anthony*, *Augustus*, and *Lepidus*, form'd a Triumvirate, which prov'd very unfortunate and fatal to several Great Men, particularly to *Tully*. A year after, which was 712 of *Rome*, *M. Anthony* and *Augustus* defeated *Brutus* and *Cassius* in *Macedonia*, and afterwards falling into a Misunderstanding about some private Affairs, they were made Friends again, by *Anthony's* marrying *Octavia*, *Augustus's* Sister; and thus their Power encreasing to that height, that *Lepidus* stood almost for a Cypher; They, as it were, parted the Empire between them, *M. Anthony* travelling into *Asia*, and *Caesar* into *Gaul*. *M. Anthony* made War upon the *Parthians*, but with ill Success, being oblig'd to Retreat in disorder through *Armenia*, from whence he march'd into *Egypt*; the design of his going thither, was to visit *Cleopatra*, for whom he had a Passion several Years before; this Lady smit him to that degree of Distraction, that he forgot the Regards due to his Wife and Children. *Octavia*, who was a vertuous Lady, was sorry at the News of her Husband's Conduct, and resolv'd to make him a Visit, in order to recover him to Sobriety; to this purpose she set forward, but being come as far as *Athens*, *M. Anthony* sent her a Message to return back to *Rome*, with a promise to be shortly there himself: But he was not in a Condition to be Master of his Word, being perfectly in the Power of *Cleopatra*, to whose Ambition and Humour, he sacrific'd several Kings to enrich this Queen with their Dominions. In the Year of *Rome* 720. he scandalously surpriz'd the King of *Armenia*, had him brought to *Alexandria* in Chains of Gold, and led him in triumph, as if he had been fairly taken Prisoner. In the mean time, *M. Anthony* was proclaim'd Traytor at *Rome*; notwithstanding which, he was so vain as to fancy, he could Conquer the Republic, and make a Present of the Empire to his Mistress. In the Year of *Rome*, 723, *Augustus* put himself at the Head of his Army to go against him, and on the 2d. of September defeated him in a Sea-fight, at *Actium*. *Cleopatra* went off first, and *M. Anthony*, who could not live without her, quitted the Fleet, and follow'd her to *Alexandria*, with a design to raise new Forces. The Year after *Augustus* carried the War into *Egypt*, and by a Train of Successes brought *Anthony* to that pitch of Desperation, that he dispatch'd himself, imagining that *Cleopatra* had been dead before. *M. Anthony* had *Fulvia* for his first Wife, by whom, besides other Children, he had *Julius Antonius*, call'd *Africanus*, who was Consul with *Fabius Maximus*, in the Year of *Rome*, 744. This *Africanus* was afterwards put to Death by *Augustus*. *M. Anthony* had likewise two Daughters by *Octavia*; *Antonia*, the Eldest, was married to *Domitius Aenobarbus*; And *Antonia*, the younger, to *Drusus*. His Life and Actions are at large in *Plutarch*. *Tacitus lib. 4. Suetonius, in Augusto. Dion hist. Appianus in Parth. Florus, Orosius, &c.* The Family of the *Antonii* was famous at *Rome*. Some Authors are of Opinion, that it descended from *Anton*, *Hercules's* Son, as *Plutarch* observeth. Many of that Family died miserably, which gave occasion to *Tacitus* to say, That the Family of the *Antonians* was Famous, but Unfortunate. *Dionysius Antiq. Rom. lib. 10. Titus Livius lib. 4, & 8. Velleius Paterculus.*

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS VERUS, called *The Philosopher*, succeeded his Father-in-law, *Antoninus Pius*, March 7. 161. and associated to the Empire *Lucius Aelius Verus*, to whom he married his Daughter *Lucilla*. He was the best of all the *Roman Emperors*. He made no general Edict against the Christians, but being very much given to Idolatry, and desirous to imitate *Numa*, from whom he pretended to derive his Original, he gave occasion by several Rescripts, to the fourth Persecution, in which, through the several Provinces of the Empire, many Christians were Martyr'd, in 162. He triumphed over the *Parthians*, with his Colleague, whom he lost in the beginning of the second War, about 169. This War had already lasted four Years, and the Romans obtained but small advantage. In 174, the Barbarians had so hemmed in the *Roman Army*, that it was not thought possible for them to escape, and at the same time they were fatigued with an extraordinary Heat and Thirst. In this pressure, the Pagans invoked their Gods, but in vain; and a Legion, which was intirely Christian, prayed to God to deliver them from this Danger; whereupon, immediately a refreshing Shower fell into the *Roman Camp*, whilst, at the same time, Thunder and Lightning fell upon their

their Enemies, and put them to flight. *Julius Capitolinus* ascribes this to the Prayers of *Marcus Aurelius*, and *Dion* to a Magician named *Arnulphus*; but *Xiphilin* accuses him of a wilful and inconsiderate Mistake, saying, That all the Glory of this, was due to the Christian Legion, which was afterwards called *The Thundering Legion*, as the Twelfth Legion was called in *Augustus's* time. The Emperor, in his Letter to the Senate, confessed that he owed that Victory to the Christians, and thereupon forbade the Persecution. *Tertullian* mentions this Victory thus, *Marcus quoque Aurelius in Germanica expeditione Christianorum Militum orationibus ad Deum factis imbres in Siti illa impetravit*: He mentions also the Letter writ by the Emperor, of which *Orosius* says, there were many Copies in his time. In the mean time, the Emperor is said to have caused this History to be engraven on a Pillar dedicated to *Jupiter Pluviosus*. In this good Prince, the old saying was fulfilled, *That the World should be happy, if Philosophers were Kings, or Kings Philosophers*. He professed the Stoick Philosophy, and writ 12 Books of Reflections upon his own Life. He was very unhappy in his Family, having a Voluptuous and disorderly Son-in-law, a debauched Son of his own, and an Incontinent Wife. *Julius Capitolinus*, *Dion lib. 55. Orosius lib. 7. Tertullianus in Apolog. & adversus Scap. cap. 4. Eusebius*.

MARDIKE, a strong Fort in *Flanders*, built by the *Spaniards*, about one German Mile from *Dunkirk* to the West, and two from *Graveling* to the East, not far from the Sea-thoar. It was taken by the *French*, in 1645, and 1657, when it was put into the Hands of the *English*, with *Dunkirk*, with which it was resigned back to the *French*, who have slighted and ruined it.

MARDOCHAI, a Rabbin, Son to *Eliezer Comtino*, a Jew of *Constantinople*, wrote a Commentary upon the Five Books of *Moses*. Those who have read it in Manuscript, say, that it is very literal, and that he gives the Sense of the Text very well; that he quotes the best Rabbins, and chiefly *Aben Ezra. M. Simon*.

MARDONIUS, General of *Xerxes's* Army, was Son-in-law to *Darius*, and Brother-in-law to the same *Xerxes*, King of *Persia*. He took *Athens* in the LXXVth. Olympiad, *An. Rom. 275*. But a little while after, *Pausanias* and *Aristides*, Commanders of the *Athenians* and *Lacedemonians*, beat his Army, and killed him near *Platea* in *Bæotia*; this happened about Sept. 25. of the same Year. *Herodotus lib. 7. & 8. Diodorus lib. 11. Plutarchus, Justinus, Cornelius Nepos, &c.*

MAREB, Lat. *Saba*, a City in the Province of *Hadramut* in *Arabia Felix*, which was the Country of *Beligis*, the Wife of *Solomon*, or rather the Queen of the South; that came to visit him. This City, in our Author's time, was Desolate. *Nubiensis*, p. 26. It lies 45 German Miles N. of *Libit*. In the Mountains of *Mareb*, are the Trees of *Frankincense*, which, from thence, are distributed over all the World, *Nub. p. 26, 27. Mareb* stands three Stations S. of *Dhafar*, in it is the Castle of *Solomon*, the Son of *David*, called *Servah*, but then it was nothing but a heap of Ruins. The Inhabitants of this City in their Pride, despised all others, and yet were Ignorant of the Benefits of the most Glorious God. They had a Damm against the Inundations of Water of wonderful Structure, so that they never feared its ruin, and the Waters restrained by it, swell'd to the height of 20 Statures, which they reserved for their use, and distributed by Pipes. This Water-house stood above the City, but, by the Will of God, it broke, and in the Night over-threw the Fort, and demolished and drowned the whole City, and all its Suburbs and People. *Nubiensis* p. 52. From *Mareb* to *Scebam* South, is four Stations.

MAREOTIS, a Country of *Egypt* near *Alexandria*, now called, according to *Castaldus*, *Moletius*, and others, *Lago di Buchiara*. It gave the Name to a part of the Territory of *Alexandria*, which contained several Villages; in one of which, called *The Peace of Secontarurus*, εἰρήνη Σεκονταρούρου, *Ischyra* the Slanderer of *St. Athanasius* lived, as he saith himself in his Second Apology. This part of *Mareotis* must have been fruitful, and produced good Wine, seeing *Virgil* speaks thus, *lib. 2. Georg.*

Sunt Thasia vites, sunt & Mareotides Alba.

MARESCHAL of *France*, a considerable Dignity of that Kingdom for the Command of Armies. The *Mareschals* of *France*, are properly the Ancient Squires of the Kings, *Magistri Equitum*, or *Tribuni & Praefecti Militum*, amongst the *Romans*, and the *χιλίαρχοι*, amongst the *Greeks*. Their first Institution obliged them to Command the Vant-guard, to observe the Enemy, and to choose the Places convenient for the Encamping of the Army. Now they judge all Military Affairs by themselves, or their Lieutenants, the Provosts of the *Mareschals*, or Provosts of the Camp. Their number was but small before *Francis I.* but since, it is much increased. They are the Arbitrators in all Quarrels amongst the Nobles in *France*. Their Place depends absolutely of the Crown, nor can they be deprived of it during Life, though the King may suspend them from the Exercise of its Functions. This Ho-

nour is not Hereditary, being the Recompence of Merit, and Great Actions. 'Tis thought the word *Mareschal*, comes from the *German March*, or *Marach*, which signifies a Horse, and *Scalch*, a Master or Officer; and the common Opinion is, that they were Lieutenants to the High-Constables of *France*; but it does not follow thence, that they were always Generals of the Army, for the Constables themselves have not always been Chief Commanders of the Armies of *France*, having only had a part of the Royal Cavalry under their Command. It was by the Valour of *Matthew of Montmorency*, who, in *Philip Augustus* his Reign, won the Battel of *Bovines*, against the Emperor *Otho*, and the King of *England*; that the Charge of Constable, came to be the Chief of the Kingdom: This was also the Rise of the *Mareschals*, whereof there have been very great Men. *Favin. des Offic. dela Couron. Du Canze Glossarium Latinitatis. Saint Marth. &c.*

MARESHUAN, the Eighth Month of the Year amongst the *Hebrews* of Thirty Days, had no Feast, nor extraordinary Sacrifice. *Signonius in Kalend. Hebraeor. Torniel. A. M. 2544. n. 12. 2545. n. 30.*

MARESIUS (*Samuel*) a Minister, and Eminent Divine in the XVIIth Century, was born at *Difemond* in *Picardy*, in 1599. In his Youth he studi'd at *Saumur*, under *Gomarus* and *Ludovicus Capellus*; commenced Doctor in Divinity at *Leyden*, in July 1625. Afterwards he travel'd into *England*, and then return'd to *Sedan*, where he was a Reader in Divinity. In 1673, he was offer'd the Divinity Professors place at *Leyden*, which he accepted, but died that same Year at *Groningen*, before he enter'd upon the Office. He wrote against *Voetius*, *Dalle*, *Wittichius*, a great *Cartesian*, and *Servarius*, a *Millennary*, &c. He wrote likewise a Book, called *Præservatif contra la Revolt*. A System of Divinity, at the end of which, there is a Catalogue of all his Works. *Baile Diction. Histor.*

MARFUORIO, a Statue at *Rome*, where they hang'd all Satyrical things, like that of *Pasquin*. There is also a *Marfuorio* at *Venice*. See **PASQUIN**.

MARGARET of *Valois*, Dutches of *Alençon*, and afterwards Queen of *Navarre*. She was bred at *Lewis's XII's* Court, and was sought in Marriage by the Emperor *Charles*, when he was Count of *Flanders*; but some Reasons of State, made the Duke of *Alençon* to be preferred to him, who, attending King *Francis I.* into *Italy*, died of Grief, that that Prince was taken Prisoner at the Battel of *Pavia*. *Margaret* was extremely afflicted at both these Misfortunes, and went to *Madrid*, to tend the King in his Sickness, where she spoke so resolutely to the Emperor, and his Council, that they seem'd more reasonable than before; hearing that the *Spaniards* design'd to have seiz'd her, as soon as the time of her safe Condukt should be expired, she made all the haste she could out of that Kingdom. The King, at his return, very sensible of her kindness, married her to *Henry of Albret*, King of *Navarre*, in 1527, and of his Marriage, came *Joan of Albret*, married to *Anthony of Bourbon*, the Father of *Henry IV.* She was a learned Princess, and a great admirer of Men of Parts. *James le Fevre* and *Gerard Roussel*, both Protestants, were her great Favourites, and 'tis said, she was well inclin'd that way; she took for Device, a Turnsol with these Words, *Non inferiora secutus*, and a Lily between two Pearls, with these Words, *Mirandum Naturæ opus*. *Valentine of Alsinois* made her this Epitaph,

*Musarum decima, & Charitum quarta, inclita Regum
Et soror & conjux, Margaritis illa jacet.*

Amongst other things, she wrote, *la Marguerite des Marguerites*, being a Collection of Poems. *Le Miroire del Ame Pecheresse le Triumphe del Agneau*, l' *Heptameron*, commonly call'd *The Novels of the Queen of Navarre*, &c.

MARGARET of *France*, Queen of *Navarre*, the most beautiful and learned Princess of her time, was Daughter to King *Henry II.* Sister to *Francis II.* *Charles IX.* *Henry III.* and *Francis*, Duke of *Alençon* and *Brabant*. She was married to the Prince of *Viane*, afterwards *Henry IV.* of *France*, and it was at the Solemnity of this Wedding, that the *Bartholomew Massacre* happened, in 1572. 'Tis said, she had settled her Affection upon the Duke of *Guise*. The King had no Children by her, for which, and other Reasons, they were Divorced, having procured a Dispensation from Pope *Clement VIII.* in 1599. she was also banished the Court. She died in 1615, being the last Princess of the Line of *Valois*.

MARGARET, Dutches of *Florence*, *Parma*, and *Plaisance*, Governess of the *Low-Countries*, famous for her Wit, Prudence, and Courage, was the Natural Daughter of the Emperor *Charles V.* who married her to *Alexander de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, and after his Death to *Octavius Farnese*, Pope *Paul III.* his Nephew. She, at first, had no liking to this last, because he was but very young, complaining of Fortune that match'd her always so unequally; first, when but a Girl of 12 Years of Age, to a Man of 27, and now a Woman grown, to a young Boy of 13; yet after some time, she was well pleas'd with her young Husband, and bore him two Sons at a Birth. All Authors speak much in her Commendation;

tion, she had so manly a Gate, and was so strong, that she seemed to be a Man in Woman's Apparel, delighting in manly Exercise; as riding a Hunting, at which Sport, she rid as hard, and changed, and tired as many Horses, as most of her Company; besides, she had a Beard on the Upper Lip, and was often troubled with the Gout, a Distemper that seldom afflicts Women. The People of the Low-Countries were much taken with her, for which reason, her Brother Philip II. made her their Governess. She managed them in that ticklelish Conjunction with great Prudence, and things went on very well, until the Duke of Alva, Substituted in her place, by his Cruelty marr'd them. She died in 1586. having first had the Satisfaction to see her Son, the famous Prince of Parma, made Governor of that Country, after the Death of Don John of Austria.

MARGARET, Countess of Holland, Daughter and Heiress to Florent, Count of Holland and Zealand, and Mathilda, Daughter to Henry, Duke of Brabant; having refused to give Alms to a poor Woman, accusing her of Adultery, because she carried two Twins in her Arms; the poor Woman prayed to God, that the Countess might bring forth as many Children, as there were Days in the Year, which happened on Good-Friday in 1276, witness an Epitaph in the Abby of the Bernardines, within half a League of the Hague, where the Mother, and all the Children are buried. Guichardin descript. Holl. Erasmus, Vives, &c. There are still the Bassons to be seen in the Church, in which the Infants were Baptized: And likewise the following Epitaph,

Illustris Domini Florentii Comitiss Hollandiæ, Filia, cujus Mater fuit Mathildis, Filia Henrici Ducis Brabantie, Fratrem quoque habuit Gulielmum, Alamania Regem: Hæc præfata Domina Margareta, Anno Salutis Millesimo Ducentesimo Septuagesimo Sexto, Ætatis suæ Anno Quadragesimo Secundo ipso die Parasceves, Hora Nona ante Meridiem, peperit Infantes vivos promiscui sexus, numero Trecentos Sexaginta Quatuor, Qui postquam per Venerabilem Episcopum Dominum Guidonem Suffraganeum, præsentibus nonnullis Proceribus & Magnatibus, in pelvi quadam Sacramentum Baptismi percepissent, & Masculis, Johannes; Femellis vero nomen Elizabeth, impositum fuisset, ipsorum omnium, simul cum Matris, Animæ ad Deum æternaliter victuræ, redierunt, Corpora autem sub hoc Saxo requiescunt.

MARGARET of York, Daughter to George Duke of Clarence, Brother to Edward IV. She was married to Richard Pool of the House of Suffolk, and afterwards made Countess of Salisbury. She had four Sons, one of which was Cardinal Pool. Her Birth, and other valuable Qualifications, made her much consider'd at Court; inasmuch, that King Henry VIII. and his Queen Katharine, made Choice of her for a Governante to the Princess Mary: She acquitted her self to Satisfaction in this Employment; but after King Henry fell in Love with Ann of Bullogne, the Countess of Salisbury fell into disfavour, both because she continued to abett all the Doctrines and Pretensions of the Court of Rome; and likewise, because the Cardinal her Son had reproach'd the King with Irregular Passions and Injustice, in the Case of the Divorce. For this, and upon pretence that the Cardinal endeavour'd to raise Disturbances in England, he had a Bill of Attainder pass'd upon him, and the Countess of Salisbury, his Mother, was beheaded at Seventy Years of Age. She was Condemn'd by Attainder, without so much as being heard in her own Defence. Du Chesne Hist. d'Angl. Franc. Bishop of Hereford's Annals. Burnet's Hist. Reform.

MARGARITA, an Island of South America, in the North Sea, 8 Leagues from the Coast of New Andalusia, and 40 from the Island of St. Trinidad to the W. Long. 3. 14. Lat. 11. First discovered by C. Columbus, in 1498, and since mostly frequented on the account of the Pearl-fishery, from whence it has its Name. It is about 40 French Leagues in compass, very fruitful, but Mountainous, watered by two Rivers; besides St. Jago de la Vega, it has several Villages.

MARGARITUS (John) a Cardinal, Bishop of Elme, and afterwards of Girone, was born at Girone in Catalonia, of a Noble Family in the XVth. Century. This Cardinal made a great Figure at the Court of Alphonsus V. called The Magnanimous, who was King of Arragon. Afterwards he was very much esteem'd by Ferdinand V. who procured him his Cardinals Cap. He wrote a History of Spain in Ten Books, call'd *Parabola pomæna*: The design of them being to supply the Omissions of the Spanish Historians, beginning at the pretended Arrival of Hercules in Spain, and continu'd to the Reign of Theodosius the Great. Swita Lib. XVI. Ciaconius, Onuphrius, &c.

MARGIANA, which Castaldus calls *Jeselles*, a great Province of Asia, between the Bactriana and Hyrcania of the Ancients. Plinius, Ptolemæus, Solinus, &c. mention it often. Sanson, and the other Modern Geographers affirm, That the Provinces of Khorasane and Chorasan in the Kingdom of Persia, make up the greatest part of the Ancient Margiana.

MARGUERIN (de la Bigne) Doctor of Sorbonne, Native of Bayeux in Normandy, flourished about the latter end of

the 16th Age, and was looked upon, as one of the greatest Men of his time. He made the Collection called *Bibliotheca Patrum*, wherein are the Works of above 200 Authors, and published several other Pieces of his own making. He printed that great Work at Paris, in 8 Volumes in Folio, in 1576, added another in 79, and a 10th afterwards, under the Title of an Appendix. It has been often re-printed since, and the Collections of Melchior Hittorpius and Henry Canisius, the Two Tomes of Greek and Latin Treatises of Fronto Ducæus, and the Volumes of Francis Combefis were added to them; before these Two last Editions, there was that of Cologne, printed in 1618, in 18 Volumes, to which Andrew Scotus added some Treatises, under the Title of an Appendix. But in 1677, the *Bibliotheca Patrum* was publish'd at Lyons in XXVII. Volumes. Before the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, there were Collections under the Title of *Micro-Presbytericon*, in 1550. *De Hæreseologia*, in 1556, and the *Orthodoxographis*, 1555, and 59. Simler.

MARIAMNE, Queen of Judæa, of the Blood of the Macchabees, or Asmonæans, was Daughter to Alexander, Son to Aristobulus, and Alexandra, Daughter to Hyrcanus, Brother to the same Aristobulus; she was also Sister to Aristobulus, and the Wife of Herodes the Great, or the Ascalonite, who put her to Death, An. Rom. 726. She was one of the most beautiful Princesses of her time. And Gellius, who by M. Anthony's Order, went upon a Discovery of fine Women, made his Report, That he had seen nothing that came up to the Person of this Queen: However some Authors affirm, That Mariamne's Temper was not altogether so charming as her Face, and that her Haughtiness and Contempt of Herod, provok'd him to use her ill. Joseph.

MARIANA, a Colony, and a City, in a certain part of the Isle of Corsica, which had its Name from Marius, the great Roman Consul, and is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Geneva, heretofore very great and populous, seated upon a small River which runs through it, but now it lies in Ruins; therefore called *Rovene di Mariana*, nothing being left but the Cathedral Church, which has no Roof neither; the Bishop's See being removed to Bastia, in 1575.

MARIANA, (John) a Learned Jesuit, born at Talavera, in the Diocese of Toledo. The most considerable of his Works are, *Historia de rebus Hispaniæ*, in Twenty Books, to which he added Ten more, with a Continuation, *De Rege & Regis institutione lib. 3. De ponderibus & mensuris, Tractatus 7. Theologici & Historici, 1. De adventu B. Jacobi in Hispaniam. 2. Pro Editione vulgata S.S. Bibliorum. 3. De Spectaculis. 4. De moneta mutatione. 5. De die mortis Christi & Anno. 6. De annis Arabum cum annis nostris comparatis. 7. De morte & immortalitate.* Father John Mariana published besides some Treatises of Lucas Tudensis, of St. Isidorus, &c. with Notes of his own. He died Feb. 17. 1624. Aged 87 Years. Thomas Thomajus de Vergas, & in vita & Apol. pro Mariana. Baronius A. C. 680.

MARIANES, Mountains of Spain, known by the Name of Sierra Morena. They reach from East to West, from the River Guardarmena, to the end of Estremadura; that which lies Eastward is called *las Navas de Tolosa*, and the Passage *Puerto Muradal*. This place is famous for a Defeat of the Moors by Alphonso IV. called The Noble, as is said elsewhere.

MARIANUS (Scotus) was born in Scotland, in 1028, and in 1052, travelled into Germany. He took a Monk's Habit at Cologne, in 1058, and retiring to the Abby of Fulda the Year after, he continued a Recluse there, till 1069. He wrote a History from the Birth of Christ, to 1083. He died at Mentz, in 1086. Aged 58 Years. Dodechin, Abbot of St. Disibode, continued it till 1200. This History is well esteemed. He wrote also *Calculatio de universali tempore*, and some other things. Sigebert de Vir. Illust. Bellarmin. Trithem.

MARIEMBERG, Lat. Mariaberga, a Town of Germany in Upper Saxony, situate upon Mountains, where are several Mines of Metals; which moved Henry, Duke of Saxony, to build it there, in 1519. It belongs to the Elector of Saxony, near Annaberg and Meissen.

MARIENBOURG, a Town in the Low-Countries, upon the Borders of Hainault and Luxembourg. It derived its Name from Mary of Austria, Queen of Hungary, and Governess of the Low-Countries, who built it in 1542. Its Situation between two little Rivers is so advantageous, that it was looked upon as impregnable. The French took it, and kept it by the 39th Article of the Peace of the Pyrenees in 1659.

MARIENBOURG, a Town in Poland, Capital of Royal Prussia, upon the River Nogat. Those of the Country call it *Marienbourg*, Lat. *Maria-burgum*. It is reported, that here was a Fort, which occasioned the building of the Town, in 1281. and it got the Name from a pretended miraculous Image of the Blessed Virgin. It was formerly the Primitive Seat of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, having been built by the Portecroix. It was taken by Casimir, King of Poland, in 1460. The Swedes took it in 1626, and again in 1655. but it was restored since to the Kings of Poland. Marienbourg hath the Title of a Palatinate. Cromerus hist. Pol. Starovolsius & Cellarius descript. Pol.

MARIENDAL;

MARIENDAL, called by the *Germans*, *Mergentheim*, Lat. *Mergenthemum*, a little Town of *Germany* in *Franconia*. Some *Latin* Authors give it the Name of *Mergethum*, and that of *Maria donus*. It stands upon *Tauber*, within five or six Leagues of *Wisbourg*, and it is considerable, for being the place where the Great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, in *Franconia*, resides.

MARIES, a Festival kept formerly amongst the *Venetians*. The occasion was this, The *Istrians*, a People of *Italy*, bordering on the State of *Venice*, and, at that time, sworn Enemies to the *Venetians*, made an Incurſion in the Month of *February*, into one of the Islands that compose the Town, and rushed into the Church of *St. Peter*, where finding some young Women assembled for a Marriage, they ran away with them to *Caborla*, a small Island of *Friuli*. The *Venetians* hearing this, pursued them, and after a bloody Fight, recovered the Maids. To keep up the Memory of this Action, they Instituted a Publick Feast, which was kept yearly upon the 2d. of *February*, Twelve of the most beautiful Maidens gloriously apparelled, together with a young Man cloathed like an Angel, went dancing through the whole Town. These Ceremonies, which were observed during 300 Years, were discontinued, during the War against the *Genoefes*, because of some Abuses committed in them. There remained notwithstanding some Footsteps of them, because the Doge and Senators, made a yearly Proceſſion to our Lady's Church, in solemn Pomp, upon the 2d. of *Feb.* *Joh. Baptista Ignatius*, exempl. *Illustr. Vir.*

MARIESTADT, a Town in *Swedeland*, in the Western *Gothia*, or *Westrogothlandt*, between the Lakes *Weter* and *Wener*, within 3 or 4 Leagues of the first. It is a new Town.

MARIGALANTE, an Island of the Northern *America*, betwixt the *Antilles* and *Caribbes*. The *French* are now Masters of it. It is very fruitful, within 6 Leagues of *Guadaloupa*, and within 10 or 12 of *San Domingo*.

MARIGNAN, Lat. *Melignanum*, & *Meriganum*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*, between *Milan* and *Lodi*. It is famous for the Victory which *Francis I.* got there against the *Swiſſes*, in 1515.

MARINIS (*Boniface*) born at *Genoua*, and flourish'd towards the end of the XIIIth. Century. He was counted a great Philosopher, and indeed his Writings make good his Character, particularly his Book, *De Confusione Linguarum*: And another, which he wrote, *De Secretis Naturæ*, &c. *Soprani Scrip. della Ligur.*

MARINUS I. Pope, whom others call *Martinus II.* was born at *Galeza*, a Town of *Tuscany*. He was chosen Pope, *Decemb.* 22. 822. and succeeded *John VIII.* He died *Jan.* 18. 884. He had some Disputes with *Photius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

MARINUS II. called by others *Martinus III.* a Roman, was chosen Pope, after *Stephen VIII.* or *IX.* in 943. He is said to have died in 946. *Baronius in Annal. Eccles.*

MARINUS of *Naples*, a very Learned Philosopher in the Vth. Century. He was Disciple to *Proclus*, and kept his School after him; and to shew how much he owed to his Master, he writ his Life in Prose and Verse, which remains still. *Suidas*, *Vossius*, de *Hist. & Poetis Græcis*.

MARINUS, or *Marini*, (*John Baptist*) an Italian Poet, born at *Naples* about the middle of the XVIth Century. His Father would have bred him to the Bar; but after some tryal in that Profession, he struck off into Poetry, to which his Genius seem'd to over-rule him. The principal of his Works are, *Lira*, *Sampegna*, *Epitalamii*, *Galerea*, *Panegyrici*, *Strage*, de *GI. Innocenti*, *Adone*, *Diceria*, &c. *Laurenzo Crasso Huom. Leter Imperial. in Mus. Hist. &c.*

MARIS of *Chalcedon*, an intimate Friend to *Eusebius* of *Nicomedia*, behaved himself very well in the presence of *Julian the Apostate*. He was blind by old Age, and when he heard the Impiety of *Julian*, whom he had seen so often practising the Christian Religion, he came to *Constantinople*, and when upon a certain Day, the Emperor was sacrificing to Fortune, he publicly reproached him with his Impiety, Atheism and Apostacy; probably, from that time, that infamous Emperor was called *The Apostate*. *Julian* pretending, that day, to act the Philosopher, shewed a generous Contempt of those Injuries, and adding Blasphemy to his Rallery, *However*, said he, *thy Galilean will not restore thee thy Sight*; to which he immediately answered, *I give him thanks for this, thinking my self happy that I cannot see thee*. The Emperor turning his back upon him, and pretending a Philosophical patience, answered not a Word. *Maimbow's Hist. of Arianism.*

MARISE, by the *Hungarians* called *Marons*, and by the *Germans*, *Merisch*, a River that springs up near *Newmark*, in the *Carpathian* Mountains, which those of the Country call *Szepesi*, and *Krapach*. It runs through *Transilvania* to *Julia Alba*, or *Weissenburg*, to *Lippa*, and some other Towns; then into *Hungary*, where it falls into the *Theiss*, *Teissa*, or *Tissa*, near *Siged*.

MARISUS, a great River in *Thracia*, that runs down from Mount *Hæmus*, which the *Turks* call *Balkan*, the *Sclavonians*, *Cumonia*, the *Italians*, *Catena del Mundo*, and *Monte*

Argentaro. And having watered *Philippopoli*, *Andrianople*, &c. it falls into the *Ægean* Sea.

MARIUS (*Cains*) who was 7 times Consul, was born of an obscure Family, in the Territory of *Arpinum*. He rose up by degrees to the most eminent Offices. See *Plutarch in his Life*. *Velleius Paterculus lib. 2.* He was Lieutenant to *Metellus* in *Numidia*, and being afterwards made Consul, *An. Rom.* 647, passed into *Africa*, and over-came *Jugurtha*, with *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*. In his second Consulship, He was sent against the *Teutons* and *Ambrons* into *Provence*, where he killed above 200000 of those Barbarians, and took 80000 Prisoners. He raised a Pyramid in memory of this Victory, the Remains whereof are still to be seen on the Road to *Aix*. In his 5th. Consulship, he defeated the *Cimbrians*, who had invaded *Italy*, killed 100000 of them, and took 60000 Prisoners. In his 6th. Consulship, he got *Saturninus*, a seditious Tribune of the People, put to death, then passed into *Asia*, and picked a Quarrel with King *Mithridates*. The Commission of this War was appointed for *Sylla*, but he being engaged elsewhere, *C. Sulpitius*, Tribune of the People, gave it to *Marius*, which occasioned *Sylla's* return to *Rome*, where his Party proving the stronger, he put the Tribune to death, and put his Competitor to flight, who, is said, hid himself in a Bog amongst some Rushes, and that a *German* Soldier sent thither to kill him, had not resolution enough to execute the Order. They add, that he made his escape thence in a Bark, that carried him to *Africa*, where he lived a poor Exile, untill being re-called by *Cinna* and *Sertorius*, they entered *Rome*, put their greatest Enemies to death, and banished the rest. He was chosen Consul the 7th time, *An. Rom.* 668, and died a few days after. *Livy lib. 64, 65.* *Paterculus lib. 2.* *Sallust. de Bello Jugur.* *Plutarch in Vit. Mar. &c.*

MARIUS (*Cains*) called *Junior*, Son of the former. He usurped the Consulship, *An. Rom.* 672. being yet but 25 Years of Age, and publicly opposed *Sylla*. The Senate did not favour him; he besieged it, caused his Enemies to be killed, and their Bodies thrown into the *Tyber*. Afterwards, *Sylla* forced him to fly away, and having beaten his Army, he commanded *Lucretius Offella* to besiege him in *Præneste*. *Marius*, having no way to escape, out of Despair, killed himself; or, as some others say, he commanded a Soldier to kill him. The Name of the Soldier was *Pontius Telesinus*. *Aurelius Victor de Viris Illustr. cap. 68.* *Velleius lib. 2.* *Florus lib. 3. cap. 21.* *Eutropius lib. 5. &c.*

MARK: See *MARC*.

MARLBOROUGH, a Market and Borough-Town of *Selkley* Hundred, in the East parts of *Wiltshire*, seated near the head, and on the North side of the River *Kenet*, having the conveniency both of a Forest and a Chase, in its Neighbourhood; the first called *Sevenoke-Forest*, and the other *Aldburn-Chase*. This is an ancient Town, known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Cunetio*, but since the *Roman* Conquest, called *Marlborough*, from its Marly Soil. It had once a Castle, famous in our Law-Books, for a Parliament held there in the Reign of *Henry III.* to put an end to the Differences between him and the Barons. This Town has suffered much, by the frequent Misfortunes of fire; however it has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom, by our present King, in the Person of *John Churchill*, the present Earl hereof.

MARLORAT (*Augustin*) a Protestant Minister, was born in *Lorrain*. He was first an *Augustin-Friar*, a very learned Man, and great Preacher; then he retired to *Geneva*, to profess the Protestant Religion; afterwards to *Lausanne*, and was chosen Minister of a little Village in *Switzerland*. Afterwards being called back into *France*, he was Minister at *Roan*, and was sent to the Conference of *Poissy*, in 1561. and the Year after was Executed at *Roan*, by the Order of the Constable *Montmorency*, and the D. of *Guise*. He wrote Commentaries upon *Genesis*, the *Psalms*, *Isaiah*, and the New Testament, published by *H. Stephens*, in 1562, 1564, 1570. and *Thesaurus Locor. Comm. S. Script.* in Folio, published in 1624. *Thuanus hist. Beza in Icon. Melchior Adam in vit. Theolog. extern. Gesnerus, &c.*

MARLOW (*Magna*) a Market-Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in *Desborough* Hundred, probably so called, for the store of *Marl*, or Chalk dug up in the Neighbourhood.

MARMARICA, a Country of *Africk*, which was formerly a part of *Libya*, which did lie Eastward, and *Cyrenæica* Westward. It is now in the Kingdom of *Barca*. *Solinus* affirms, that the People of that Country could charm Serpents.

MARMOL (*Lewis*) a Spaniard, born at *Granada*, lived in 1580, or 90. He published some Works that got him great Reputation. The principal are, the General Description of *Africk*. He added to it, *Historia del Rebellion y castigo de los Moriscos del Reino de Granada*. The whole is divided into 3 Parts. *Thuanus hist. lib. 7. Ambrosio Moralis lib. 14. cap. 33. hist. Hisp.*

MARMORA, an Island of the ancient *Propontis*, which gave its Name to 3 other neighbouring Islands, and to that Sea which is called the Sea of *Marmora*. These 4 Islands, which in general, are called *The Isles of Marmora*, have each their

their particular Name. The largest is *Marmora*, the second is *Avezia*, the third *Coutalli*, and the fourth *Gadaro*; they lie on the right hand, as one sails out of the Streight of *Gallipoli*, about 10 Leagues in the Sea. The Island *Marmora*, is in Circuit about 10 or 12 Leagues. The chief Town goeth by the same Name; there are many Villages with Monasteries and Hermitages, inhabited by *Caloyers*, or *Greek Monks*, who live very soberly. *Avezia* hath a Town, and 2 Villages, one of which is only peopled with *Arabians*. *Coutalli* hath a Town of the same Name, and *Gadaro* hath some Hamlets with Monasteries of *Caloyers*. These 4 Islands lie in a very good Climate, and abound with Corn, Wine, Cattle, Fruits and Cotton. *Grelot's Voyage to Constantinople*.

M A R N E, a considerable River of *France* in *Champaign*. The *Latins* call it *Matrona*. It springs up near *Langres*, in a place called *la Marmote*; runs through the same Town of *Langres*, to *Rolandpont*, to *Chaumont*, to *Joinville*, to *St. Dizier*, to *Vitry*, to *Chalon*, to *Epernay*, to *Dormans*, to *Chateau Thierry*, to *Ferté sous Jouarre*, to *Meaux* and *Lagny*; it mixeth with the *Seyne*, at the Bridge of *Charenton* above *Paris*, having received the Rivers *Vannori*, *St. Scomes*, *la Mousche*, *la Suize*, and many others. *Papirius Masson's descript. Flum. Gall.*

M A R O, is the Name of a Town, a Valley, and a Marquise in *Italy*. It belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*, and lies along the Coast of *Genoa*.

M A R O C C O, or *Morocco*, a Town and Kingdom of *Africk*, in the Western part of *Barbary*. This State, and that of *Fez*, made up the Empire of the *Cheriffs*, who possessed themselves of it, under pretence of Zeal for the *Mahometan* Religion. This Country, viz. *Fez* and *Marocco*, is the ancient *Mauritania Tingitana*; both together have the *Mediterranean* Sea Northward, the *Atlantick* Ocean Westward, Mount *Atlas* Southward, and the Sandy Deserts of *Numidia*, and Eastward the Kingdom of *Tremesen*, which is *Mauritania*, called *Casareensis* by the Ancients. *Marocco* was the head Town of the *Cheriff's* Empire, which signifieth *Illustrious* and *Sacred*; but afterwards these 2 States were divided, till that time that *Tafellet* joined them together, as we find it in the Relations of that Country. This King takes the Titles of Emperor of *Barbary* and *Marocco*, King of *Fez*, *Suz* and *Tafilet*, Lord of *Dava*, *Gago*, &c. He takes also the Title of Great *Cheriff* of *Mahomet*, and Successor of the House of that Prophet. The length of the Kingdom of *Marocco*, is about 125 Leagues from *Cape Nom*, to the Mountains which divide it from *Segelmesse*, and the breadth is almost as much, from the same *Cape Nom*, to the Mouth of the River *Ommirabi*. The Kingdom of *Marocco* is divided into 7 Provinces. *Marocco*, *Suz*, *Hea*, *Guzula*, *Teldes*, *Duccala*, *Hascora*. This Country is more fruitful in Corn, and abounds with more Cattel than *Fez*, because the Land is less Sandy. It now has not the same extent it had formerly, the Province of *Suz* having withdrawn it self from it, and the Inhabitants of the Mountains of *Italia*, *Zanby*, *Guilaoa* and *Origue*, parts of *Atlas*, having shaken off its Yoke. The *Portuguese* have a Fortrefs called *Masagan*, upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, 2 Leagues from *Azamor*, and are feared more in this Country, than either the *Spaniards* or *English* are in the Kingdom of *Fez*. The City of *Marocco* is situate in a fine Plain 5 or 6 Leagues from Mount *Atlas*, surrounded with good Walls, made of Lime, Sand, and a fat Earth, which render the cement so hard, that it will yield fire, if struck with iron; this Wall is very high, and has no Breach in it, and yet the Town has been often plundered. It has 24 Gates, and about 100000 Inhabitants. Towards the South is a Fortrefs, which contains 4000 Houses, near one of the Gates of this Fortrefs, is a stately Mosque, built by *Abdulmumen*, second King of *Marocco*, of the Race of *Almohades*, and embellished by his Grandson *Jacob Almanzor*, with Jasper and Alabaster, which he sent for from *Spain*; adding, as Trophies, the Doors of the great Church of *Seville*, of very curious Workmanship, and hung some Bells inverted, tho' the *Moors* never use any. He also built a Tower, on the top of which he hung 4 great Globes of pure Gold, whereof the largest will hold 8 Measures of Corn, one Measure being about a Bushel and a half, the second 4, and the rest proportionable, all weighing 130000 *Barbary* Ducats; the inside or body of the Globes is Copper, covered with a thick plate of Gold; the common People believe, that these are enchanted, and guarded by Spirits; for the *Cheriff*, *Muley Hamet*, having taken one down in 1540, and getting a *Jew* to gild a Brazen one, which he put in its place, the Doctors of the Law contrived the *Jew's* death, and conveyed his Body, in the Night, on the top of the Tower, and hanged it on the Bar, and gave it out, that the Guardian-Spirits did it; and the same *Cheriff*, having afterwards lost his Life and Crown, all was attributed to his taking away the Apple or Globe, so that none of his Successors have dared to attempt the like since. Near this Mosque is an old College called *Madaraca*, i. e. the Hammer of Sciences, wherein were taught *Astrology*, *Necromancy*, with the Natural Sciences, the *Arabian* Tongue, and Law of *Mahomet*. It has a Hall, all embellished with *Mosaick* work, with a Court paved with Alabaster, having a Basin in the middle, all of one

Stone, the biggest in all *Barbary*. There is a fine large place called *The Cereque*, where Plays, and publick Rejoycings are Solemnized, just against the Kings Palace, and a great number of magnificent Buildings, both of Modern and Ancient Architecture. The finest built Mosque of the Town, bears the Name of *Ali Ben Josef*, its Founder. 'Tis of an admirable Structure, and its Tower esteemed the highest of all *Affrica*; the Walls are 12 Foot thick, and the Stair-case so wide, and even, that 3 Men on Horseback, may ride up a-breast in it; at the top hang 3 Globes of Silver, the biggest whereof holds 12 Measures of Corn. Their Histories say, that *Ali Ben Josef* put them there in Memory of a great Victory he gained over the Christians in *Spain*, and add, that this Silver was but the Tenth of the 5th. part of the Spoil; the Mountain *Safi*, which is 40 Leagues from *Marocco*, is seen from the top of the Tower, in clear Weather. Near the Mosque of *Quivir*, is a fine College, endowed with a Revenue, for the Maintenance of several Professors, and a great number of Scholars, for whom there are 400 Chambers, all paved with Chequer-work, great Halls for the Schools, and pleasant long Galleries for walking. The *Jews* have their Quarters at *Marocco*, and are most of them Goldsmiths, or Merchants; the Christian Merchants live near the Custom-house, and Trade much in Silks, Linen, Cotton, and other Merchandizes. The Water-house, a stately Building, is one of the most remarkable things of the whole Town; the Water is brought to it, by 400 Aqueducts, which are very deep in the ground, and come from the South, none knows how far; for tho' Men have been put into them, with Lanthorns, and Provisions for 2 or 3 Days, they could never get to the Fountain-head; some alledging, That at 2 Leagues distance, the Air was so cold and piercing, that it put out their Light; others, that they found the Passage stopp'd; some, that the Pipes being worn, or burst, the Water was so deep about them, that there was no passing farther. It seems, this has been the Management of some wise Prince, that, in case of a Siege, their Water could not be cut off. The Inhabitants of *Marocco* are haughty, and glory in being Enemies to Christians. Their Habit is a close Coat of coloured Cloth, with a Vest of fine Camblet over it, a scarlet Cap, and a little Turban; the Women are well bred, and gallantly dress'd, with Bracelets of Gold and Silver, with Pearls and Jewels hanging at their Ears, their Head and their Neck; they never go abroad, but when they Visit, or go to the Mosque, or Baths, and then too they have their Faces veil'd. *Marmol. de Affrique*. This Kingdom of *Marocco*, was erected upon the Defeat of one of the *Cailiffs* of *Fez*, in which he, and 200000 of the *Moors* perished, near *Toulouse* in *France*, in 1202, upon which this Western Kingdom was divided into 5 Kingdoms. The *Nubian* Geographer saith, that this City of *Marocco*, was built by *Josaf* Son of *Tafesin*, in the Year of the *Hegyra* 470, A. C. 1187, that *Josaf* bought the Ground he built it on of the Inhabitants of *Aghmat*. *Varichee*, a City 12 Miles to the South, at the foot of Mount *Atlas* stands in a Plain, and the Water they used for their Gardens, was drawn by a Wheel out of a Well, then the City was a Mile square, and about 3 Miles from the City run the River *Tansift*, which tho' not great, was yet never dry. He saith, in that Plain, there is but one small Hill called *Aigilni*, which afforded the City Quarries of Stone for their Buildings. *Leo Africanus* p. 68. This City of *Marocco* is one of the greatest Cities in the World. In the time of *Hali*, the Son of *Josaf*, it had 100000 Families, 24 Gates, and a Stone Wall of great strength and thickness, and seated 6 Miles from *Tansift*. He saith, it was built in 424. It was taken in 516, by a Rebel Prince, whose Posterity reigned till 668, when those of the Tribe of *Marin* ruled till 785, whose Seat was at *Fez* and *Marocco*, but 'twas managed by Vice-Roys ever after. There is in it a vast strong Castle, built all of Marble, and as big as a small City, besides a noble Mosque. It hath a stately College, but there were only 5 Students, and a silly Professor in it, when *Leo* saw it. The greatest part of this Noble Castle is now desolate and neglected, with its Gardens and Park, and the former of them, used for a Dung-field to the City. The Province of *Marocco*, is of a Triangular form. To the East it has the *Atlas*, called here *Hadimei*, to the South *Hea*, to the West *Hascora*, and to the North the Kingdom of *Fez*. It is a fruitful, pleasant Plain, like that of *Lombardy*, wonderfully fruitful, and abounding with whatsoever can delight the Senses of Men, or yield them Food or Pleasure. *Leo Africanus* p. 64, 76. He placeth *Nisfa*, a Mountain on the West of this Province, dividing it from *Hea*.

M A R O N I T E S, a Christian People in the East, that dwell towards Mount *Lebanon*. It is generally believed, that their Name is derived from *Maron*, who was formerly the head of them. They are also said, to have sometime followed the Errours of the *Jacobites*, *Nestorians* and *Monothelites*, but they separated from them afterwards. *William* of *Tyre*, assigns their Re-union with the *Roman* Church, to the time of *Baldwin IV.* King of *Jerusalem*, and *Aimerick*, the Latin Patriarch of *Antioch*. *James* of *Vitry* saith, that the Patriarch of the *Maronites*, was present in the IV. *Lateran* Council

Council, under *Innocentius III.* in 1215. The Language of the *Maronites* has somewhat of the *Syriack*, and is the same that the *Nestorians* and *Jacobites* speak, tho' these write and pronounce it after a different manner. They have their Patriarch, Archbishops, Bishops, and about 150 Curates, but they are so oppressed by the *Turks*, that their Clergy are reduced to work for their living. They are very Hospitable, and entertain Pilgrims very well, according to their Abilities. They keep *Lent*, according to the ancient Rigour, eating but one Meal a Day, and that not before they hear Mass, which is said at 4 in the Afternoon. They have great respect for their Priests, who are distinguished by a blue Scarf they wear about their Caps. Married-men may become Priests, but none can take a Wife after he has entered Orders. The *Maronites* did the Kings of *Jerusalem* great service against the *Saracens*. They hold that their Name is not derived from *Maron* the *Monothelite*, but from a Borough called *Maronia*, and from *St. Maron*, who built a famous Monastery, near their Country in the Vth. Century. Pope *Gregory XIII.* founded a College at *Rome*, where their Youth are Educated by Jesuites, and then sent to their Country. Their Clergy wear no Surplices, nor corner'd Caps, keep particular Fasts and Feasts, and disagree in many other things from the Church of *Rome*. There is a Convent of *Maronite*-Monks upon Mount *Lebanon*, who live a very austere life, and they have some others at *Aleppo*. *Maimbourg Histoire de Schisme des Grecs*. The Patriarch of the *Maronites*, is a Monk of *St. Anthony*, claims the Title of Patriarch of *Antioch*, and is always called *Peter*; he has about 9 Bishops under him, and resides at *Edem Canobin*, a Monastery built on a Rock. They read their Service in the Vulgar Language, as well as in Latin, and while they perform it, turn their Head sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other, and pronounce the Word *Num*, or *Eynam* softly, as they read, which is as much as to say, *Yes*, or *Yes verily*, to signify that they approve of what they read, as the Word of God. They have so great a Respect for their Bishops, that they either rise up when they drink, or prostrate themselves, and pray for them; they Consecrate the Water for every Child which they Baptize. *William*, Archbishop of *Tyre*, says, That in 1180, the *Maronites* were above 40000, and very valiant. They have also a Grandee of their Nation, whom they call *Abounoufel*, who resides ordinarily at *Kesraon*, and is, in a manner, their Governor, altho' there be others appointed for that end by the Grand Signior; He is Lieutenant unto, and very intimate with the Prince of the *Druses*, who inhabit about Mount *Lebanon*, and might together, if assisted by the Princes of *Europe*, do much to expel the *Turks* from *Syria*. Others say, That the *Maronites* denied the Procession of the Holy Ghost, observed the *Saturday*, as well as the *Sabbath*, Condemned the 4th Marriage, as unlawful; denied that the Souls of the Godly enter Heaven, until the Resurrection; held that all Souls were created together; that Hereticks are to be Re-baptized. That the Child is not to be Baptized, till the Mother be purified, which they do not allow till 40 Days after a Male, and 80 after a Female; that Children should receive the Eucharist, as soon as Baptized; that the Father may dissolve the Marriage of his Child, if he dislikes it; that Women in their *Menses*, are not to be admitted to the Sacraments, nor into the Church. They did Communicate in both Kinds, denied the necessity of reserving the Eucharist, or carrying it to sick Persons; rejected Confirmation, &c. But in the Time of *Gregory XIII.* and *Clement VIII.* they were United to the Church of *Rome*. *Possévin. Appar. &c.*

MAROSIA, a Roman Lady, Daughter of *Theodora*, a very lewd Woman. She made use of her Beauty and Wit, to engage into her Criminal Designs, the Noblest amongst the *Romans*. She made Popes, and unmade them, as she pleased; for she caused *John X.* to be Deposed, and his Brother to be killed. She put to death *Leo VI.* and in 931, placed upon the Pontifical See, *John XI.* whom she had got by *Sergius III.* She had a Son by *Adelbert*, Marquis of *Tuscany*, yet married *Guy*, an Elder Son of the same Marquis; and after him, his Brother *Hugh*, who, upon a Difference with her own Son, by *Adelbert*, was chased out of *Rome*, and *John XI.* the Mock-Pope, imprisoned. *Luitprand. lib. 3. Flodoardus in Chron. Baronius in Annal. A. C. 908. 928, &c.*

MAROT (Clement) a famous French Poet, Gentleman of the Chamber to *Francis I.* He flourished in the last Age, was born at *Cahors*, but Originally a *Norman*; his Father being Poet to Queen *Anne* of *Bretany*. *Marot* was very pleasant, and had much Respect at Court, and could Versify on all Subjects with great facility; he was also much esteemed by the King, but, at last, banished the Court, because a Protestant. The Translation of the French Psalms, used by the Protestants of that Kingdom, is of his composition. They were Censured in the *Sorbonne*, and forbid by *Francis I.* He composed many other Poems, which are esteemed for his pleasant Wit. *Strada. Spond.*

MARPESSA, or *Alcyone*, was the Daughter of *Evenus*, King of *Ætolia*, who having precipitated himself into the River *Licolmus*, it went afterwards by his Name. *Ida* run

away with her, and *Apollo* would have taken her, by force, from him; but *Mercurius* being chosen Judge of the Difference, allowed *Marpeffa* the liberty to chuse her own Husband. She preferred the first, who afterwards was together with her, changed into an *Halcyon*, having had the Misfortune to drown himself. *Homerus lib. 9. Iliad.* See *IDA* and *MARPESSA*.

MARPURG, a Town of *Germany* in *Hessia*, upon *Lann*, with a Citadel, and an University founded in 1526, by *Philip*, Landgrave of *Hessia*. *Cluverius* believes *Marpurg*, to be the *Amasia* of the Ancients; but it is more probable, that it is *Embsen* in *Frisia*. *Berthius* thinks also, that *Mattium* in *Tacitus*, and *Mattiacus* in *Ptolemy*, is *Marpurg*. The Latin Name at this day is *Marpurgum*, or *Matzburgum* and *Matthiacum*. This Town had formerly its own particular Princes, but now it belongs to the Landgrave of *Hessia*. The Castle is upon a Hill, the Houses are well built, the Streets are very large and fair. It is 11 Miles from *Cassel* to the North West, and 20 from *Cologne* to the South East.

MARQUARD-FREHER, a learned German Lawyer of *Augsbourg*, born in 1565. He learned under the famous *Cujas* at *Bourges*, and afterwards became Law-Professor at *Heidelberg*, and, at last, Vice-President of the Senate of that City. He was well read in Ancient History, a great Admirer of Painting, and antique Pieces, as appears by his curious Collection of Consuls, and Emperors Medals. The most considerable of the Books he hath printed, are these. *De re monetaria veterum Romanorum & Hodierni apud Germanos Imperii, lib. 11.* *De fama & παρρησια. Rerum Bohemicarum Scriptores varii. Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores à Carolo magno ad Fredericum tertium. Corpus historiae Franciæ. Originum Palatinorum Comment. &c.* He died in 1614. *Melchior Adam.*

MARQUISATE of the Holy Empire, one of the 17 Provinces of the Low-Countries, consisting of the City of *Antwerp*, with its Territory. The Situation gave it Name, because it lies upon the Borders or Marches of *France*, and the Empire.

MARS, the God of War, the Son of *Juno*; who brought him forth by touching a Flower, which was shewed her by *Flora*. It is feigned, that she did so in revenge, because *Jupiter* begat *Pallas* out of his Brain without her. *Mars* was born in *Thracia*. The Poets speak of his Amours with *Venus*, and how they were surprized together by *Vulcan*. The ancient Idolaters sacrificed a Horse to *Mars*, and a Wolf, and a Dog. 'Tis said, he begot on *Venus*, *Hermione*, the Wife of *Cadmus*; on *Rhea*, *Romulus* and *Remus*; on *Thebe*, the Daughter of *Asopus*, the fair *Evadne*. *Hesiodus in Theogon. Ovid. Homer. &c. Lilio Giraldis lib. 10. hist. Deor. Natalis Comes in Mytholog. &c.*

MARSALA, a strong place in *Lorraine*, belonging to the French, within one League of *Moyenvic*, and five of *Nancy*. It stood a Siege of Thirty four Days, in 1663, against the Forces of *Lewis XIV.* and was then so strong both by Art and Nature, that it was thought it might have cost many Months to reduce it.

MARSALA, a Town of *Sicily*, built by the Romans during the *Carthaginian* War. Some Authors give it the Name of *Lilybaeum*, which was formerly the Name of the Promontory, now called *Capo Boco*. However it is seated in the Valley *Mazara*, and is populous, and well fortified against the Turkish Pirates. It stands 50 Miles from *Palermo* to the South, 12 from *Trapano*, and 160 from the nearest Coast of *Africa*. Near this City, the Romans, under *Atilius Regulus*, gave the *Carthaginian* Fleet a very great Defeat.

MARSAN, a small Tract in *Gascony*. The Principal Town has the same Name, which lies 16 Miles from *Dax* to the North-East, and from *Bordeaux* to the South. This Territory is water'd by the River *Midoux*, and has been a Viscounty above 600 Years.

MARSAQUIVIR, a Sea-Port of *Africa*, upon the Coast of *Barbary*, near the Town of *Oran*, belonging to the King of *Spain*.

MARSEILLES, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with a Bishop's See, and a famous Harbour upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. This Town was so potent, and so famous all the World over, for her Government, her Victories, and her University, that the Romans made an Alliance with her, and granted her several Privileges. Authors do not agree about the Founders of it, though all agree it was the *Phocians*. It is believed, That those Asiatick Greeks, came at two several times into *Provence*, the first towards *An. Rom. 154.* when they first founded *Marseilles*, but 50 Years after, another Company of them embellished it mightily. Some add, That the Leaders of those Asiatick Grecians, were *Nurius* and *Pernus*; and that at their arrival in the Country, they were kindly received by *Senanus*, King of the *Ligurian Gauls*, whose Daughter *Gyptis*, otherwise called *Peta*, or *Aristoxena*, being privileged by the Laws of the Country, to make choice of her Husband, pitched upon the Chief of the Grecians, and whether this was done by the Gift of a Garland of Flowers, or in giving Water to wash, or finally, in presenting him the Cup she drank out of. 'Tis affirm'd, That *Protes*, Chief of the

the Family of *Prolide*, very famous at *Marseilles*, came of that Marriage. These new Inhabitants, made very important Laws, founded several Temples, and a famous Academy; Established Arts and Manufactures, and took great care to Till and Manure the Land. The Government was *Aristocratick*; and of 600 Senators that formed the Council, 15 were chosen to take care of the Affairs of the City. The Situation of *Marseilles* is different now, from what it was formerly. It is divided into Four Quarters, whereof each hath its Captains, and Officers. The Parts are, *St. John*, *Cavaillon*, the Body of the City, and the *Blanqueive*, with Four Principal Churches; the Port, which on one side hath the Fortresses, and the Abby of *St. Victor*, has on the other a Key of above 1300 Paces in length: The Entrance into the Port, is shut up with a Chain, supported, at certain distances, upon Three Pillars of Stone, that leave place but for one Ship to come in at a time. The Ancient *Marseillians*, civiliz'd most part of *Gaul*, and made a strict Alliance with the *Romans*, who owned, they never had more faithful, nor more generous Friends. Their Force was very considerable, for they often maintained a War against the *Gauls*, *Ligurians*, and other Nations; built several Cities, as *Nue*, *Antibe*, *Agde*, &c. and planted many Colonies. *Cæsar* took it, and the *Barbarians* plunder'd it afterwards. *Alphonsus*, King of *Portugal*, surprized it in 1423, but it has, since that time, been repaired so well, that it made a vigorous Defence against *Charles* of *Bourbon*, in 1524, and against *Charles V.* in 1536, since, it was enlarged by the King's Order; it may be called one of the largest, most beautiful, and best peopled Cities in the World. In fine, this Town, upon the decay of the Empire, had first the *Goths*, then the *Burgundians*, and lastly, the *French* for its Masters. Its Port is neat and magnificent, the great number of its Churches, Monasteries, Seminaries, Hospitals, Publick Places and Fountains, deserve all Strangers Curiosity; nor is there less pleasure in seeing the fruitful Country about it, where the Citizens have above 20000 Country-Houses, which they call *Bastidides*. This Town is exempted from Taxes, and from contributing to the *Ban* and *Arrier-ban*. It also makes a separate Body from that of the Province. *Ruffy*, *Soleri* & *Guesnay's Hist. of Marseill.* *Nostradamus* & *Bouche Hist. of Prov.*

MARSHLAND, a Tract in the County of *Norfolk*, near *Lyn-Regis*, on the other side of the River *Ouse*, so called from its being a Marsh. The Soil is fat, and feeds abundance of Cattle. It wants fresh Water, and is liable to the Inundations of the Sea.

MARSI, a People of *Italy*, in the Country of the *Samnites*, now *Abruzzo Ulterior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, towards the Patrimony of *St. Peter*. There is still a small Country under the Title of Dutchy of *Marza*. *Titus Livius* and *Appianus*, mention the *Marsick War*. It began *An. Rom.* 663. against several of the *Roman* Allies, who pretended to be made Citizens of *Rome*. Their Design of Killing the Two Consuls at a Feast called *Latine ferie*, having been discovered, they fell upon the Pro-Consul *Q. Servilius* & *Fontejus*, his Lieutenant, and put to Death all the *Romans* that were in the Town of *Ascoli*. *Cæsar*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c. mention the *Marsi*, as well as *Virgil*, lib. 7. *Æneid*.

MARSI, a People mentioned by *Tacitus*, in the *Lower Germany*. *Ortelius* thinks they were in the Province of *Over-Yssel* in the *Low-Countries*, and there is still some steps of them, in the Name of a Village called *Ditmarsen*.

MARSIAS, the Son of *Oeager*, a Shepherd, who had the Impudence to challenge *Apollo* at playing upon the Flute, but he suffered for it. The Poets feigned, that the Satyrs did hereupon shed so many Tears, that they made the River called *Marsias*.

MARSLEY-Hill, a Hill in *Herefordshire*, whereof *Mr. Camden* and *Mr. Speed* relate a Story, That on *Saturday*, *Feb. 7. 1571*, about Six a Clock in the Evening, it moved, with a roaring noise, from the place where it stood, and, by Seven the next Morning, had gone about 200 Foot, continuing its Travels Three Days together, that *Kinnaston-Chapel* hereupon fell down, with some Trees, Hedges, and Cotes for Sheep, and some stood; that 2 Highways were turned about 300 Foot from their former Paths, the East parts to the West, and the West to the East, Pasturage being left in the place of Tillage, and Tillage of Pasturage.

MARSYAS, the Statue of a Man that was in a publick Place at *Rome*, seemed to be under the Protection of the God *Liber* or *Bacchus*. It was the Privilege of a Free Town; for those that payed Tribute, or were but Confederate, were not allowed to erect such a Statue. *Servius ad lib. 3. Æneid.* *Cælius Rhodiginus Gentilium*.

MARTABAN, a great Town in *Asia*, in the Kingdom of *Siam*, and the Peninsula of *Indus* beyond *Ganges*.

MARTEGUES, or *Martigues*, Lat. *Maritima Colonia*, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with the Title of Principality. That Town, which some call the *Venice of France*, contains Three Parts, *Fonquieres*, the Isle, and *Ferrieres*. The Inhabitants are famous for Fishing. It is situate upon the Lake *Berri*, whence there have been Canals made for Communication with the Sea, which is but at a Mile's distance, so that the

greatest Barks come up to the Lake; so that *Martegues*, especially the Isle, stands in the Water, and they pass from one part of the Town to the other over Bridges. The Inhabitants are most of them good Pilots in the *Mediterranean*, and expert Fisher-men. This Town was formerly called *The Isle*, or *Bridge of St. Genais*, the Incursions of the *Barbarians*, unpeopled it; but it was since Rebuilt, where it stands now. *Nostradamus Hist. of Provence.* *Bouche's Descript. of Prov. lib. 4. cap. 5. §. 1.*

St. MARTHA, Sister to *Mary Magdalen* and *Lazarus*. The common Tradition in *Provence* is, That after the Death of *Christ*, she was exposed upon the Sea with her Sister, her Brother, and some others, and that the Boat arriving at *Marseilles*, she lived retired near the River *Rhodanus*, in a place where the Town of *Tarascon* stands at this time, and died like a Saint. *St. Luke 10. St. John 11. Baronius in Annal. Eccles. & Martyr. ad 29. Junii.*

MARTIA, the Wife of *Cato* of *Utica*, whom he gave freely to *Hortensius*, his Friend, who was in love with her. Being afterwards a Widow, the same *Cato* took her again, in the beginning of the Civil Wars. He was blamed for putting her away when she was poor, and taking her again, being made rich by the Liberality of *Hortensius*. *Plutarch. in vit. Caton.*

MARTIALIS, (*Marcus Valerius*) a Latin Poet, born at *Bilbilis*, now called *Bubiera*, a Town of the Ancient *Celtiberia* in *Spain*, which is the Kingdom of *Arragon*. That Town is upon the River *Salo*, or *Xalo*, that falls into *Ebro* above *Saragossa*. His Father was called *Fronto*, and his Mother *Flaccilla*, as he owns himself in the 35th. Epigram of the 5th. Book. He was but 21 Years old when he came to *Rome*, and he lived there 35 under the Emperors *Galba*, *Otho*, *Vitellius*, *Vespasianus*, *Titus*, *Domitianus*, *Nerva*, and *Trajanus*. He was in favour with *Titus Vespasian*, and *Domitian* his Brother, who gave him the *Jus Trium Liberorum*, and made him a Gentleman. It is probable, he left *Rome*, after the first and second Year of *Trajan*, seeing himself flighted by him. He returned into his Country, where he died five or six Years after. We have 14 Books of his Epigrams, and it is probable, that we have not all that he writ. *Plinius Junior*, maketh an honourable mention of him, lib. 3. *Ep. ult.* See also *Spartianus in Ælio Vero*. *Scaliger lib. 6. Poet. Lilio Giraldi.*

MARTIALIS, Bishop of *Merida* in *Spain*. He was charg'd, in the IIIrd. Century, with being an Idolater, and the Matter of Fact being notorious, his People refus'd to Communicate with him, and own him for their Bishop, which Conduct of theirs is justified by *St. Cyprian*. *Cyprian Epist. 52, 64, 68.*

St. MARTIN, Bishop of *Tours* in the IVth. Century, was an *Hungarian* by Birth, the Son of a Soldier, and himself a Soldier. He was Baptized, and preserved his Innocence in so dangerous a Profession. He acquired, in a retired Life, all the Virtues requisite in a Bishop. *St. Hilary* of *Poitiers* made him Exorcist, to engage him to become a Clergy-man, without offending his Humility, and he became a very great Proficient in Piety under so good a Master. He was Elected Bishop of *Tours*, against his Will, and that Election proved to be the Happiness, the Glory, and Advantage of that Church, and of all the *Gauls*. His Zeal for the Propagation of the Faith, and Destruction of Idolatry, was beyond all comparison. The Ancient *Gauls* had such respect for the Memory of this Holy Man, that they were wont to carry his Chape in the Wars, as a Banner, and counted their Years from his Death, which happened at *Cande*, upon a Sunday Morning, *Nov. 11.* or, as *Gregory* of *Tours* saith, *Medi nocte quæ Dominica habebatur*, in 400. *Gregorius Turonensis*, *Sulpitius Severus*, *Paulinus* and *Fortunatus*, make an honourable mention of him, especially the second who was his Disciple, and who hath written his Life more particularly. See also the Authors of the *History of France*, *Baronius*, *Sponde in Annal. Eccles.* *Robert of St. Marthe*, *Gall. Christ. &c.*

Popes of the Name of MARTIN.

MARTIN I. Pope, born at *Todi*, in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*. He succeeded *Theodorus*, *July 1. 649*. Immediately after his Election, he called a Council of 105 Bishops at *Rome*, where having read and examined carefully all that had been written concerning the Heresy of the *Monothelites*, they determined that there were Two Wills, and Two Operations in *Jesus Christ*. Their Sence was explained in Twenty Canons; *Theodorus*, Bishop of *Pharace*; *Cyrus*, Bishop of *Alexandria*; and several others were declared Hereticks. The Edict likewise of *Heraclius*, the Emperor, call'd *Ecthesis*, was censur'd here, and so was the *Typus* of *Constantinus*, which *Paul*, Bishop of *Constantinople*, had affix'd to the Church-Doors, as a Draught of Fundamentals, or Creed. *Platina* adds, That the *Saracens* taking heart upon this great Dissention, between the Eastern and Western Churches, set sail from *Alexandria* with a great Fleet, and arriving at *Rhodes*, took the City, and destroyed the famous and celebrated Colofs there, with the Brass of which, 'tis said, they loaded 900 Camels, this

Coloss being 70 Foot high, the Workmanship of *Charas*, the Scholar of *Lyfippus*. Afterwards having possessed themselves of several Islands in the *Archipelago*, and thence sailing to *Sicily*, they very much infested the Inhabitants of that Island. *Hercupon Olympius*, at the entreaty of Pope *Martin*, makes an Expedition, and forces them thence, though not without the loss of many of his Ships and Men, and even that of his own Life too, for he fell Sick in *Sicily*, and died there. But *Constantius*, not in the least better'd by these Calamities, Commands *Theodorus Calliopa* into *Italy*, with express Order, that he should send Pope *Martin* bound to him. *Theodorus* having been honourably received by the *Romans*, and going upon pretence of making a Visit to the Pope, seizes, and puts him in Fetters, and so sends him to *Constantinople*, from whence he was afterwards banished to *Chersonesus*, where pinched with extrem want, he died in 634, after he had been in the Chair 6 Years, 1 Month, 26 Days. He writ several Epistles, 18 of which are printed in the Edition of the Council by *Binius*, and elsewhere. *Anastasius in vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr. &c.*

MARTIN II. said to be the IVth. by them that count *Martin I.* and II. amongst the Popes of that Name, was a French-man, and was Elected after *Nicholas III.* in 1281. He was born at *Monpincé*, in the little Province of *Brie*. The See had been vacant six Months, when he was set upon the Pontifical Throne at *Viterbo*. He was Pope 4 Years, 1 Month, and 7 Days. This Pope was very much displeas'd with the barbarous Massacre of the French in *Sicily*, call'd the *Sicilian Vespers*, which happened in 1282; upon which Score he excommunicated *Peter*, King of *Arragon*, the contriver of it; and *Michael Palæologus*, Emperor of the East, who was an Ally of that Prince. *Platina, du Chesne, Papius Masson, &c. in vit. Pontif. Sponde & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccles.*

MARTIN III. said to be the Vth. a Roman, whose Name was *Orho*, or *Eudet Colonna*, was made Pope in the Council of *Constance*. *Gregory XII.* had voluntarily Abdicated the Pontificate, and *John XXIII.* had been Deposed there, as well as the Anti-pope, *Peter de Luna*, who caused himself to be called *Benedict XIII.* The Fathers of that Council, who wished to see an end of the Schism, that had divided the Church during 40 Years, thought it necessary to proceed to the Election of a Pope, who should be made, for that time only, by the Cardinals in Conjunction, with 30 Prelates, or other Ecclesiasticks, out of the several Nations that were then in Council. Afterwards the Cardinals, and other Electors, entred into the Conclave, which was in the *Guild-Hall* at *Constance*, where, six Days after, they chose *Martin V.* who was Crowned *Novemb. 21. 1417.* He was Son to *Agapet Colonna*. *Innocent VII.* had made him a Cardinal, and he was several times a Legate. The Pope presided in the Forty second Session of the Council, and omitted nothing that might conduce to the Peace of the Church. He sent his Nuncio's likewise to *Constantinople*, to put an end to the Schism between the Greek and Latin Churches, but did not succeed in his design. He likewise wrote to the *Hussites*, to bring them back to his Communion, and made a famous Constitution in favour of Ecclesiasticks against Secular Judges, but he had not the satisfaction to see the finishing of these Projects, for he died of an Apoplexy at *Rome*, *Feb. 20. 1431.* Aged 63. *Martin* composed several Works. *Platina* speaks very advantageously of this Pope, saying, he was a Man of great Prudence in Debates, for he would tell what ought to be done, as soon as a thing was proposed to him; he was short in his Speeches, and wary in his Actions, insomuch that People saw a thing effected, before they could imagine he had thought of it. His Discourse was full of Sentences, using no Word so much as (*Justice*), frequently turning to his Attendants and Familiars, especially them that governed Cities and Provinces, and saying, *Love Justice, ye that judge the Earth.* 'Tis observed of him, that he never denied a reasonable Request. He began to reform the Manners of both the Laity and Clergy, which were Debauched with too much License: He Abrogated all Decrees that were made during the Schism, before his Pontificate, except such as were made to promote Faith, or good Manners. He found *Rome* at his return strangely ruined, the Houses being ready to totter, the Churches fallen down, the Streets empty, the City full of Dirt and Mire, and in extrem want of all sorts of Provisions, the Citizens seeming rather Sojourners and Vagabonds than constant Dwellers; and as he had begun with great success, to put things in their former Condition, the *Tyber* swelled so high, that it came in at the *Porta del Popolo*, over-flow'd the whole City, which lies upon a level, and filled the Church of *St. Mary* the round, as far as the great Altar; two Days after it fell, but took much Cattle along with it, and did great damage to the Citizens, who sailed about the Streets, as upon the *Tyber*. Sometime after, *Martin* applied his Mind to adorn the City and Churches, and to that purpose, repaired the *Portico* of *St. Peter's*, which was falling down, and paved the *Lateran Church* with Mosaic Work, Ciel'd it a-new, and began those Paintings there, which were done by the hand of the famous *Gentilis*; he likewise repaired the old Palace

that was ready to fall, near the Twelve Apostles, where he lived some Years; the Cardinals followed his Examples, and re-edified their Churches, as fast as they could. In the mean time, *Peter de Luna* dying, the Two Anti-Cardinals of his Party, periwaded by King *Alphonfus*, *Martin's* Enemy, chose *Giles Munio*, a Canon of *Barcelona*, and a Noble-man Pope, and called him *Clement VIII.* who immediately made Cardinals, and acted as Pope. But *Martin* and *Alphonfus* becoming Friends, *Giles* resigned his Title to the Popedom. *Martin* used great Discretion in conferring Benefices, advancing none but deserving Men; the Clergy and Citizens of *Rome* bewailed his Death, as if their City had been bereft of its only and best Patron. See *Lewis Jacob Bibl. Pontif. The Acts of the Council of Constance*, *Bzovius*, *Sponde & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccles.*

MARTIN, King of *Arragon*, was Second Son to *Peter IV.* called *The Ceremonious*. He usurped the Crown in 1395. after the Death of his Brother *John I.* who died by a Fall off his Horse when he was hunting, to the prejudice of two Daughters whom he left. He died *May 21. 1410.* the last of the Family of the Counts of *Barcelona*. *Surita in Ind. lib. 3. Mariana lib. 19.*

MARTIN (*Luther*) was born at *Isleben* in 1483. At 18 Years of Age he went to Study at *Erfurt*, and Commencing *Master of Arts* in 1505. he applied himself to the Study of the Law, but being frightened by a Thunder-bolt which killed his Companion, as they were a walking, he became an *Augustin* Monk against his Father's Will. A little after he was sent to *Rome*, about a Controversy which happened amongst those of his Order, and carried himself so that he obtained the Character of a prudent Man. He came to *Wittenberg* in 1508. six Years after the Foundation of that University, where he taught *Aristotle's* Philosophy. In 1512, he was made Doctor of Divinity by *Carlostadius*, and soon after published his Explication of the *Psalms*, *Romans*, *Galatians*; and, in 1516, began to explain the Decalogue and Catechism to the People. That same Year he disputed with the School-Divines about Free-Will, Merits, and Humane Traditions, on *Octob. 31. 1517*, being *All Saints Eve*. He set up publicly 95 Propositions against the Pope's Indulgences, which *Tecelius* sold about. After this, *Luther* requested the Archbishop of *Mentz*, who had the charge of dispensing the Indulgences, that instead of them, he would order the Gospel to be preach'd, the Bishop of *Misnia*, having, before that time, thrown the Indulgences out of his Diocese; *Tecelius*, in the mean time, disputed for the Indulgences at *Frankford*, and stirred up the Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, and others, against *Luther*, who boldly answered all their Writings. Being Summoned to appear at *Rome*, he declined it, because of the Danger, but went to Cardinal *Cajetan*, the Pope's Legate at *Augsburg*, in 1518, who, urging him to a Recantation, he desired, That in the first place, he might be convinced of his Error, but finding that the Cardinal was more for using Power than Argument, he returned to *Wittenberg*, and Appealed from the Cardinal to the Pope, on *Octob. 16.* and because he thought the Pope did privately seek his Life, he Appealed from him to a Council, *Nov. 28.* Then he published the Declaration of his Meaning, in the Propositions against the Indulgences, which he dedicated to *Leo X.* He published also Sermons concerning the Virtue of Excommunication, Penance, and Preparation to the Holy Supper, with a Meditation on our Saviour's Passion. Other Doctors did also join with him, and particularly *Zuinglius* in *Switzerland*. *Erasmus* also writ concerning him, at the same time, that he neither Accused nor Defended *Luther*, owning, however, that he Recommended very excellent things, but he wished that he had done it with more Civility; and he published also a Book, advising *Luther* to Moderation, who, in the mean time, went on to publish his Sermons about Justification, saving Meditation on Christ's Death, Baptism, Preparation to Death, and an Exposition on the *Galatians*. He was Excommunicated by Pope *Leo*, *An. 1521.* and published his Adherence to all his Propositions, which the Pope had Condemned, and Appealed from him again to a Council. He also Reply'd to the Universities of *Lovain* and *Cologne*, who condemned his Books to the Fire; he wrote also a Book concerning Christian Liberty, which Book he sent to *Leo*, and another concerning the *Babylonish* Captivity, whereby he provoked the *Roman* Catholics against him. He disputed at *Leipsick* with *Eckius*, before the Elector of *Saxony*, about the Pope's Supremacy, and did baffle him, but the D. himself cried out, That, *Whether it be by Divine or Humane Right, he is Pope.* The same Year, he was Summoned to appear before the Diet at *Worms*, and answered those who dissuaded him from appearing, That he would go, though as many Devils should oppose him, as there were Tiles upon the Houses of *Worms*; and accordingly he appeared before the Emperor, and Princes of the Empire, where he maintained his Doctrines with an undaunted Resolution; and while some of them, according to the practice of the Council of *Constance*, would have had his safe Conduct violated, the Elector *Palatine* opposed it. He left *Worms*, *April 26.* and on *May 8.* was proscribed by the Emperor; but the Elector of *Saxony* kept him so privately in the Castle of *Wurtsburg*, that

that his Enemies could not discover him during this Confinement, which he called his *Patmos*, he wrote abundance of things. He was again Excommunicated by the Pope, March 28. and published his Answer. He had afterwards some Disputes with *Carlostadius* about Christ's Presence in the Sacrament, and Images, and in 1552, did begin again to Preach publicly; after this, he had some Controversies with the *Enthusiasts*, *Stork*, and *Muntzer*, and King *Henry VIII.* of *England*, who wrote against him. But the Monks, by reading of the Books which were wrote by *Luther*, and others, deserted their Monasteries a-piece; and he, with the help of *Melancthon*, did publish the *New Testament* in the German Tongue. March 6. 1523, a Decree was made by the Princes of the Empire Assembled at *Nuremberg*, that a free General Council was the best means to settle Controversies in the Church, and that in the mean time, Divines should Preach the Gospel modestly and purely, which *Luther* interpreted for himself. He abolished the Canon of the Mass at *Wittenberg*, and Administred the Lord's Supper, but recalled Auricular Confession, which *Carlostadius* abolished. He published a Book of the Duty and Dignity of the Civil Magistrate, which rejoiced the Elector extremely. He wrote to the *Waldenses*, about the Adoration of the Sacrament, and an Elegy upon two *Augustin*-Monks, who were burnt for *Lutheranism* at *Brussels*. He laid aside his Friar's Habit 1524, wrote against *Erasmus* about Free-Will, *Carlostadius* about the Sacrament, and the Seditious Articles published by the *Boors*. About that same time, he married *Catharine à Boren*, of Noble Descent, who had been formerly a Nun; and wrote against *Oecolampadius* and *Zuinglius*, about the Sacrament. In 1528, at the Diet of *Spire*, the Name of Protestant had its Original, and that same Year, the *Smalcaldian* Confederacy against the *Roman* Catholics begun. An Agreement was made betwixt him and *Zuinglius*, at the Conference of *Marpurg*, which was not long lived. In 1530, the *Augsburg* Confession, composed by *Melancthon*, was exhibited to the Emperor *Charles V.* and a Peace was made as to Affairs of Religion, in 1532, until a free General Council should meet, which Cessation was obtained by the Electors, *Mentz* and *Palatine*. In 1534, *Luther* published the whole Bible in the German Tongue; and in 1536, there was a right Understanding betwixt him and *Bucer*. In 1537, he disputed against the *Antinomians*; and in 1538, published his Book concerning the Councils and Church. In Sept. 1544, he published his last Confession, as to the Sacrament, explaining what it was that the Worthy, and Unworthy received, in partaking of the same. Concerning which, the Divines of *Zurick* shortly after published their Opinion. He died at *Isleben*, a little before the *Smalcaldian* War, An. 1546. He was a magnanimous Person, even by the Concession of his Enemies, and undertook such things, as the World may reasonably admire, having opposed himself alone to the whole Earth. His Followers called themselves *Lutherans*, much against his mind, but they recede from him in many things, as may be seen by their Writings. *Melancthon* says of him; *Pomeranus* is a Grammarian, and explains the Signification of Words; I am a Logician, and show the Connexion between Propositions, and the Methods of Reasoning; *Justus Jonas* is an Orator, and discourses copiously, and with Eloquence; but *Luther* is good at every thing, the Wonder of Mankind; for whatever he Says, or Writes, it penetrates the Heart, and makes a lasting Impression. *Edward Leigh*, our Country-man, says of him, *Melancthon* has both Words and Matter; *Erasmus*, Words without Matter; and *Luther*, Matter without Words; and *Melancthon*, upon seeing his Picture after his Death, broke out into this Extemporary Verse,

Fulmina erant Lingua singula Verba tua.

Erasmus, Chytraeus, Laur. Surius, Scultetus, &c.

MARTIN, or *Martinus Polonus*, was so called, doubtless because he was born in *Poland*, though some will have him to be a *Scotch*, others a *French*-man. *Volaterranus* writes, that he was born at *Carfola*, a Town of *Italy* in *Ombria*, confounding him, 'tis like, with one *Martin* of *Carfola*, whom he mentions in his 22d Book in these Words, *Pontificum Romanorum, seu temporum eorum historias scripsere Vincentius, & Martinus Carfulanus, &c.* However this *Martin* was a Monk of the Order of *St. Dominick*, and not a *Cistercian*, or a *Benedictine*, as we find in *Charles Visch*, the Author of the *Bibliotheca Cisterciensis*, and *Gasper Jongelin*, in his Book Entitled, *Purpura S. Bernardi*, and several others. *Martinus Polonus* writ a Chronicle, which, in some Editions, ends in 1320, which made some Authors believe that he lived so long; but certainly there must be an Addition by some Author, or other, since *Martinus* himself sets down the time when his Work endeth, in these Words of the Preface, *Ego frater Martinus, Domini Papae Penitentiarius & Capellanus, ex diversis Chronicis & gestis summorum Pontificum & Imperatorum presens opusculum usque ad Johannem XXI. Papam deduxi inclusive.* The Pope died in 1277. *Onuphrius* in *Chron. Trithemius & Belarminus* de script. *Eccles.* *Leander Alberti.*

MARTINA, Nicee, and second Wife to the Emperor *Heraclius*, fearing lest her Son *Heracleonas* could not obtain the Empire, because *Constantine*, her Husband's Son, whom he had succeeded, had Two Sons, she caused this young Emperor to be poisoned by *Pyrrhus*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and usurped the Government of the Empire. But about Two Years after, the Senate of that City, Sentenced her to have her Tongue cut off, lest she should persuade the People to revolt by her Eloquence, and caused the Nose of *Heracleonas*, her Son, to be cut off, lest he should move them to Compassion by his Beauty; he was called *Constantine IV.* They were afterwards sent both in Exile into *Cappadocia*, a Province of *Asia Minor*. *Cuspinian* in *vita Heraclii*.

MARTINI, a Jesuit, born at *Trent*. He lived many Years in *China*, and hath writ a Book *De Bello Tartaros inter & Chineses*, printed at *Antwerp*, in 1654. *Historia Sinenfis Decas 1. Atlas Sinicus*. He returned into *Europe*, in 1651. He made a Geographical Description of *China*, with a general Map of the same, very exact, and 15 particular Maps of the 15 Provinces of that Empire. He hath added a Map of the Peninsula of *Corea*, and another of *Japan*.

MARTINIANUS, a Captain, his Courage advanced him in the Armies of *Licinius*. He was Master of the Offices, or Maire of the Palace, and the Emperor Created him *Cæsar* in *Chalcedon*, but after the bloody Battel, which *Constantine* won near the same Town, he was delivered up into the hands of the victorious Soldiers, who tore him in pieces in *Cappadocia*, in 324. See *LICINIUS*.

MARTINICO, an Island of *America*, one of the *Antilles*, or *Caribbes*. The Ancient Inhabitants called it *Madanina*, and the *Spaniards* gave it the Name it hath now. It is about 16 Leagues long, with an unequal breadth, and 45 in Circuit. It is now one of the most populous of the *Antilles*. The *French* have settled there, since 1635, and have often beaten the *Indians*, or *Caribbes*. The Country is very good and fruitful in *Tabaco* and *Manioc*; there is also *Sugar*, *Cassia*, *Cotton*, *Potato's*, *Indian Figs*, *Bananes*, &c. There be many dangerous Serpents, which creep into the Houses of the *Indians*, and get into their very Beds. There is but one Fort called *Fort St. Peter*. There are a great number of *Tortoises* on the Coasts of this Island. The Modern Relations of it, give an Account of 40 Rivers, whereof some are Navigable a good way into the Country. The *English*, under Sir *Francis Wheeler*, landed in this Island, and over-run most of it, destroying all the *Sugar-Plants*, and other its Plantations, without any considerable Opposition in the Year 1693. *Du Fertre, Linschot, Rochefort's Hist. of the Antilles, &c.*

MARTINUSTIUS, (George) Cardinal Bishop of *Waradin*. He took the Name of *Martinusius*, which was that of his Mother. He was a great Statesman, and had a great hand in the Troubles and Wars of *Hungary*. *Ladislaus VI.* King of *Hungary*, dying in 1616, left *Lewis the Young*, and *Anne* married to *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, first Emperor of that Name. *Lewis* being killed in the unhappy Battel of *Mohatz*, in 1626, part of the *Hungarians* chose *John* of *Zapol*, Count of *Scepus*, and *Vaivod* of *Transilvania*; but *Ferdinand*, who had his Party too, beat him out of *Hungary*, whereupon he went to *Poland* for help from *Sigismond*, King of *Poland*, his Father-in-law; here he came acquainted with *Martinusius*, through whose Intrigues and help, he afterwards re-mounted the Throne, for which good Service, he made him Treasurer of his Kingdom, Minister of State, and bestowed upon him the Bishoprick of *Waradin*. He reposed so much trust in him, that on his Death-bed, he Constituted him, and the Queen, Tutors to his young Son *John Stephen*, whom *Martinusius* Crowned King after his Death, notwithstanding the Agreement made with *Ferdinand*, That after the Father's Death, the Son should content himself with *Transilvania*. Hereupon *Ferdinand* sent an Army, under *Roccandolph*, into *Hungary*, which having taken several Towns, sat down before *Buda*, where the young Prince, the Queen, and *Martinusius* were, who immediately sent to *Solyman the Magnificent* for Assistance. This Prince Commanded the *Basha's* of *Bosnia* and *Belgrade* to march towards *Buda*, and followed them himself with 200000 Men, and instead of relieving, made himself Master of *Buda*, and of several other places in *Hungary*, sent the Prince and Queen to *Transilvania*, whereof he gave the Government to *Martinusius*, and confirm'd upon him the charge of Treasurer; but upon the Queen's Complaint of his ill usage of her, he sent the *Basha* of *Buda* to her Assistance; whereupon *Martinusius* assembled an Army of 50000 Men, besieged the Queen in *Alba Regalis*, forced her to an Agreement, then marched towards the *Turks*, and made them to retire. *Solyman* dissimbled his Resentment of this, wrote to him very obliging Letters, and confirmed him in his Places: A little after, *Martinusius* his Ambition gave the Queen a fresh Subject of Complaint, and occasioned a new War; at last, he designed to side with *Ferdinand*, and made the Queen sign a Treaty, that was very disadvantageous to her Son's Interest, and would afterwards persuade her to break it again. The Emperor *Ferdinand*, Commanded *John Baptista Gastaldo* to make him away, which he executed by the help of some Assassines,

who killed him in the Castle of *Bince*, or *Binch*, under Pretence that he kept Correspondency with the *Turks*, though the contrary was plain enough, and all those that had a hand in the Murder perished miserably. *Thuanus's Hist. Martinus Fumeus Hist. of Hungary. Florimond de Raymond, of the Birth of Hercf. lib. 4. cap. 7. §. 3. Paulus Jovius, Sponde, Auberi, Mezeray's Hist. of France, &c.*

MARTIRIUS, or *Martyrius*, Bishop of *Antioch*, succeeded *Acacius* in 459, and governed the Church with great Moderation, until *Peter Fullo*, and some of the Sectators of *Apolinarius*, accused him of *Nestorianism*, because he defended the Council of *Chalcedon*; the Bishop *Gennadius* shewed his Innocence, and the Malice of his Accusers, before the Emperor *Leo* at *Constantinople*, whither he was cited, so that he was remanded to his Charge at *Antioch*, where finding that *Peter* had possessed himself of the Chair, he renounced the See publicly thus: *I renounce a defiled Chair, a disobedient Clergy, a rebellious Flock, and reserve nothing but the Function of Priest. Nicephorus, Liberatus.*

MARTORANO, called by the Ancients *Mamertium*, and at this Day, *Mertoranum*, a Town of *Italy* in *Calabria*, with a Bishop's See, under the Bishop of *Cosenza*.

MARTYR, (*Peter*) a famous Divine, was born at *Florence* in 1500, his own Name was *Vermilius*, but assumed that of *Martyr*. He was a Regular *Augustin* in the Monastery of *Fiscoli*, studied Greek and Philosophy at *Padua*, and Hebrew and Philosophy at *Bononia*, where he profited so exceedingly, that he was looked upon as the Head of his Order, and one of the ablest Preachers in *Italy*. The reading of *Zuinglius*, and *Bucer's* Books, begot in him a good Opinion of the Protestants, but his Converse with *Valdes*, a Spanish Lawyer, did altogether confirm him, so that he preach'd that Doctrine at *Rome* privately to many Persons of Quality; for which he was accused, but escaped, by the Assistance of his Friends, to *Naples*, and thence to *Lucca*, where he was Superior to a House of his own Order; and there he converted *Emanuel Tremellius*, *Celsus Martinengus*, *Paul Lasicius*, and *Jeremy Zanchy*, who converted many of the Inhabitants of *Lucca* afterwards, which occasioned their going to reside in *Switzerland*, whither *Martyr*, and his Companions above-named, did also retire, on notice that Pope *Paul III.* was coming to *Lucca*. He came first to *Zurich*, then to *Basle*, at last, to *Strasburg*, where he settled, on *Bucer's* Request, and preached publicly. Here he married a young Nun, who had left her Convent; and the fame of his Learning, occasioned his being sent for to *England*, by King *Edward VI.* who made him Professor of Divinity at *Oxford*, in 1549; but being forced to fly in Queen *Mary's* Time, he returned to *Strasburg*, and was honourably invited to *Zurich*. He was at the Conference of *Poissy*, in 1561, where he disputed against the Papists, with *Beza*, and others. He differed however in his Sentiments from *Calvin*, about Christ's Presence in the Sacrament, but agreed with him in every thing else. He died in 1562, just as he was about to Answer *Brentius*, who had writ against him and *Bullinger*. *Beza, Thuanus, Vossius.*

MARTYROLOGY, or Discourse concerning Martyrs. There was one attributed to *St. Jerom*, another to *Beda*, which others have improved since. *Valesius* has publish'd a little Dissertation concerning the *Roman Martyrology*, printed at the end of his Edition of *Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History*: Here he examines the Reasons of the Jesuit *Rosweidus*, for publishing a Book, under the Title of the *Roman Martyrology*. This Jesuit goes principally upon the Authority of *Baronius*, and some other Modern Writers, who affirm, That the Church of *Rome* had a *Martyrology* proper to her self, of which *Gregory the Great*, and *Ado Viennensis* make mention. *Valesius* on the contrary asserts, That the Church of *Rome* never had any particular *Martyrology*, before that printed by Pope *Sixtus Quintus*. *Valesius* takes it for granted, as clear Matter of Fact, that the most Eminent Churches had formerly *Fasts* or *Registers*, in which the Names of their Bishops and Martyrs were written, and which afterwards were call'd *Calendars*: He owns that the Church of *Rome* had a particular *Calendar* of this sort, and that there is an Edition of it printed at *Antwerp*. He likewise grants this *Calendar* to be of great Antiquity, but then he denies these *Calendars* are, properly speaking, *Martyrologies*, because *Martyrologies* take in all the Churches in General, and are made up of a great many *Calendars*. To support his Opinion, he cites the Testimony of *Usuardus*, who, in a Letter to the Emperor *Charles the Bald*; standing at the head of his *Martyrology*, he gives a Catalogue of those *Martyrologies*, which were Compil'd before his Time, without making the least mention of the *Martyrology* of the Church of *Rome*: Further, *Bede* in his Commentary upon the Sixth Chapter of *St. Mark*, cites the *Martyrology* of *St. Jerom*, but says nothing of the *Roman*. And here *Valesius* observes, that the *Martyrology* cited by *Bede*, under the Name of *St. Jerom*, does not belong to that Father, but is a supposititious Piece, publish'd soon after his Death.

MARVAN, Son to *Mahomet*, 15th Califf, or Successor of *Mahomet*, was Governor of *Egypt* under the Reign of *Fezid-el-Gelid*, and was Elected Califf by the People of *Egypt* and *Ara-*

bia, in 748. when *Hechen* was Elected by those of *Syria*. To strengthen his own Party, he made a Truce with the Emperor, and promised to pay him a Tribute of 300 Golden *Besans*, 300 Horses, and 300 Slaves, and to deliver into his hands, all that the *Arabians* were possess'd of in *Thracia*, upon Condition that the Emperor should help him. So he easily over-came *Hechen*, whom he put to Death in the first Year of his Reign, with his Children, and all that were of the House of *Gelid*. When he was Master of *Syria*, he caused the Walls of *Jerusalem* and *Damascus* to be pulled down. In 751, he sent a powerful Army into *Spain* against *Abderame*, who not thinking himself strong enough, crossed into *Africa* to demand help. In the mean time, the *Arabians*, who met with no Enemies in *Spain*, turned their Arms against the *French*, and crossing the *Pyrenean* Mountains, made an Incursion through all the Country of *Narbonne*; but *Pepin*, Son to *Charles Martel*, forced them out of it. In the same time, *Zulcimin*, called by others *Solyman*, renewed in *Persia* the Sect of *Hali*, and took the Title of *Amir-el-Mocélemin*, which is to say, *The Emperor of the Children of Salvation*. In 754, *Zulcimin* won a Battel against *Marvan*, whose Head he caused to be cut off. Then he put to Death all those he could find of the Family of *Marvan*; the rest escaped into *Spain* and *Barbary*, where they established several Kingdoms. This *Marvan* was a Friend to the Christians, and favouring the Learned, he consented that *Theophylactus* should be consecrated Patriarch of *Antioch*. *Marmol, of Africa lib. 2.*

MARULA, a *Syrian* Bishop of *Misareket*, has writ a *Martyrology*, consisting in Hymns and Panegyrics, in Honour of the Martyrs. He wrote likewise the History of the Council of *Nice*, and translated its Canons. *Ebed Jesu, in his Catalogue of Chaldean Writers.*

MARULLUS, Tribune of the People, pulled down the Crowns which some had set upon the Statutes of *Cæsar*, and imprisoned them who first saluted him King, for which he was Deposed by *Cæsar*, which was the chief Motive of the Conspiracy of *Brutus*. *Plutarch in Cæsar's Life.*

MARULLUS (*Mark*) born at *Spalato*, in *Dalmatia*, in the XVIth Century, was a great Scholar, as appears by his Writings, the most considerable of which are, *Lib. VI. Exemplorum. Evangelistarum de Fide, Spe, & Charitate. Parabole, &c. Continuator of Trithemius. Mir. &c.*

MARUTHAS, Bishop of *Mesopotamia*, being sent Ambassador to the King of *Persia*, is said to have dispossest the King's Son of an Evil Spirit in 438, which procured the Christians a full Liberty to profess their Religion in that Kingdom. *Siebert.*

MARWYN, a vast River in *Brasil*, 05. 45. from the Line to the N. and at the Mouth one German Mile over, and very deep. *Harcourt*, in 1608. sailed up this River, and was kindly treated by the *Indian* Ryolets; about 20 Lat. from the Mouth, he found Cataracts that were hardly to be passed. The Soil about this River is low, and of a red Colour, and towards the Sea not so fruitful. *Laet.*

MARY, the Name of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of Jesus Christ, Daughter to *Joachim* and *Anna*, of the Tribe of *Judah*, and of the House of *David*. Besides what is in the Gospel, it is added, That Authors do not agree about the Time of her Death, nor how long she lived, *Peter de Natalibus*, *Meursius*, *Volaterran*, and others, say, she lived two Years after our Saviour, and died in the 49th of her Age, and 35 of our Redemption. *Evodius* will have her to have lived 57, *St. Antonius* 60, *Eusebius*, *Onuphrius*, and *Baronius* 63, our Author *Morcri*, upon the Authority of *Dionysius the Areopagite*, who was witness to her Death, and *Epiphanius*, a Priest of *Constantinople*, who writing her Life, says, *Ætas Virginis ad septuaginta duos annos processit*, affirms, she lived 72 Years. *Cedrenus*, *St. Anselm*, *Glycas*, and several others, are of his Opinion.

MARY, or *Miriam*, Sister to *Moses* and *Aaron*, Daughter to *Amram* and *Jocabad*.

MARY of *Aragon*, Empress, the Wife of *Otho III.* who reigned towards the end of the Xth Century, perished by as shameful a Death, as her Life was. This Princess used to keep a young Man in Woman's Cloths, who being discovered, and convicted of Adultery, was burnt alive. For all this, she continued her dissolute Life, and would have persuaded a young Count to yield to her Passion; but this Lord, no less Chaste and Beautiful than *Joseph*, refused generously, which so incensed her, that she accused him of the Crime he refused to commit. The Emperor rashly believed her, and without examining the Matter, he Commanded the Count's Head to be cut off. The Countess, to whom her Husband, being ready to die, had confessed the whole Matter, presenting her self before the Emperor, as he was rendring Justice, after the Custom of the Emperors, and Kings of *Italy*, in a great Plain near *Piacenza*, and without making her self known, she demanded Justice of him against the Murder of her Husband. *Otho* promised immediately to right her, according to the Severity of the Law; whereupon this generous Widow, shewing the Head of the Count, which she took from one of her Servants, who kept it under his Cloak, *Your self, Sir,* said

said she, *is the Murderer, you have unjustly put my Husband to Death, which I am ready to prove, by the tryal of the Fire, holding a hot Iron in my Hands.* The Emperor consenting to it, a red-hot Iron was brought, which she took and held it in her Hands, as long as he desired, without burning her self; then turning towards *Otho*, who was amazed at so surprizing a Spectacle; she did not stick to demand his own Head, according to the Sentence he had given against himself, since, by this Proof, he was convinced to be the Murderer of the Innocent Count. But, at last, after many delays, which she granted the Emperor, who owned himself Guilty, and worthy of Death, she was content, that the Emperess, who had forged that horrid Calumny, should be punished, which was immediately done, the Emperor Condemning her to be burnt alive, in 998. *Alb. Crantz. Cuspinian in Oth. III. Maimbourg's History of the Decad. of the Empire.*

M A R Y of England, Queen of France, and Eldest Daughter to King Henry VII. Lewis XII. King of France, marry'd her at Abbeville, upon the 9th of October, in 1514. This King being something in Years, died the January following, upon which Mary returning into England, her Brother, King Henry VIII. marry'd her to Charles Brandon, a Commoner, whom he afterwards made Duke of Suffolk. *Du Chesne. Bak. Chron.*

M A R Y de Medicis, Queen of France, Daughter to Francis de Medicis, Great Duke of Tuscany, and Joan, Arch-Duchess of Austria. She married Henry IV. after he had divorced Margaret of Valois. His Majesty preparing for great Designs, in 1610, declared her Queen Regent, and caused her to be Anointed and Crowned, and he being stabb'd the next Day, she governed till 1617, that the Marechal d'Ancre was killed, who, with his Wife, a Cabinet-maker's Daughter of Florence, was so great with the Queen, that she acted wholly according to their Direction, which occasioned the Troubles between her Son and her, and made her unhappy about the latter end of her Days. She withdrew into the Low-Countries in 1631, and died at Cullen in 1642. Aged 68. She took for Device, *Juno leaning on a Peacock, spreading out its Tail, with this Motto, Viro partuque beata.* After the Death of the King, she changed it for a Pelican, and this Motto, *Tegit virtute Minores,* and got Engraven the Bird of Paradise, bearing Three of his young Ones on his Back, and soaring to Heaven, with these Words, *Meos ad sidera tollu.* They represented her at Amsterdam, under the Form of Cybele, with this Motto, *Lata Deum partu.*

M A R Y, Queen of England, Eldest Daughter of King Henry VIII. by Catharine of Spain, succeeded to her Half-Brother, King Edward VI. in 1553. Jane Grey being overpersuaded by her Father and Father-in-Law, the Dukes of Suffolk and Northumberland, to set up against her, and took the Title of Queen, having the Colour of King Edward's Will for her Usurpation; but Queen Mary having some of the Nobility on her side, with the Suffolk and Norfolk Gentry, quickly made her way to the Throne; however there was some Opposition for the present, and Northumberland by the Advice of the Lady Jane Grey's Council, is sent with an Army to oppose her; this Duke likewise engag'd the Pulpits, as far as he could, to harangue for his Daughter Jane; but the People were then too Loyal and Conscientious, to receive any Impressions that way: Northumberland perceiving which way the Stream run, and that the Privy-Council had deserted his Interest, and gone over to the Legal Succession; tack'd about, and Proclaim'd Queen Mary at Cambridge; but returning to his Duty too late, he was Arrested, and sent up Prisoner to London. And now the Queen being settled, notwithstanding the Encouragement she gave to the Norfolk and Suffolk Men, that there should be no Alteration in Religion, sets the Reformation aside, and restores the Belief and Ceremonies of the Roman Communion: Upon this, Gardiner is Replac'd in his Bishoprick of Winchester, and made Lord Chancellor of England, notwithstanding he had subscrib'd her Father's Divorce from her Mother, Queen Catharine, and defended in Print, King Henry's Renouncing of the Pope's Supremacy. The rest of the Roman Catholick Bishops were likewise restor'd, and the Reform'd Prelates depriv'd without any Legal or Synodical Proceedings. The Duke of Northumberland, being brought to the Scaffold, own'd his Fault in opposing the Queen, and declar'd himself a Roman Catholick. The Queen concludes upon a Marriage with Philip, Son to Charles V. Emperor, and King of Spain, the Articles of which were drawn up to the advantage of England. This Match gave Sir Thomas Wyatt his little Colour for Rebellion, who endeavour'd to deceive the People, by telling them, *The Nation was in danger of being enslav'd to Foreigners and Spaniards:* This Insurrection was countenanced and concerted by the Duke of Suffolk: Upon these Disturbances, the Lady Jane Grey (who otherwise had most probably been pardon'd) was executed on Tower-Hill, where she was Penitent for her Usurpation upon the Queen, declaring, That her taking the Crown was against her Conscience and Inclination, and that she compli'd, perfectly out of Submission and Duty to her Parents. This Year being 1554. Cardinal Pool arriv'd in England, where after his being restor'd in Blood, he came to the Parliament, Reconciles the

Kingdom to the Church of Rome, and Absolv'd them from the Censures of Schism, &c. which it was pretended they lay under. The next Year, the Persecution began to grow hot in some Parts of the Kingdom, four Bishops of the Church of England, (viz.) Hooper, Ferrar, Ridley, and Latimer being burnt for the Reformation: Archbishop Cranmer likewise having the same Usage in 1556. These Severities reach'd some of the Inferior Clergy, together with no small number of the Laity, though in several Diocesses there was nothing of this Persecution. In the Year 1557, Charles Lord Stourton was hang'd in a Silken Halter, for the Murther of one Hargil, and his Son, together with four of his Servants, who assisted him in that Barbarity. The next Year, Calais being not sufficiently furnish'd with Ammunition and Men, was taken by the Duke of Guise, which together with some other Misfortunes of this Reign, sat so heavy upon the Queen's Spirits, that 'tis thought it occasion'd her Death, which happen'd on the 17th of November, 1558. This Queen, who was naturally of a merciful Temper, seems to have been over-rul'd into the Rigours and Cruelties of her Reign by Bonner, and some other hot-headed and sanguinary People, who under the pretence of Principle, Honour, and Security, push'd her much beyond what her own unbiass'd Inclinations would have led her to. *Godwin. Annal. Bp. Burnet. &c.*

M A R Y of Guise, Daughter to Claude I. of Lorrain, Duke of Guise by Antoinet of Bourbon, was married Aug. 4. 1534. to Lewis II. Duke of Longueville, who left her a Widow in 1537. She refused to marry Henry VIII. of England afterwards, but at the Command of Francis I. of France, married James V. of Scotland, then a Widower, and the handsomest Prince of his time, to whom she bore two Sons, who died young, and Mary, afterwards Queen of Scotland, eight Days before her Husband's Death. She was Courted again by the said Henry VIII. but refused him. After King James V's Death, she was chosen Regent by the States, the Earl of Arran being dismiss'd in the Year 1553. Being thus at the Head of the Government, she check'd the beginnings of the Reformation, more by Policy than Extremities of Rigour; however, finding the Roman Catholick Religion lose ground, she order'd the Preachers on the other side to come before the Council, but perceiving them abetted by great numbers of People after them, their appearance was deferr'd till the Multitude was dispers'd, giving Orders, at the same time, that those who came to Town without her Authority, should repair to her Army on the Borders against the English; some Gentlemen, in the West-Country, who were but lately return'd from that Service, complaining of this Order, as an Oppression, rush'd tumultuously into the Queen's Privy-Chamber, threaten'd her with rough Language, and made as if they would draw in the Presence. The Queen being frightened, was glad to make them general Promises of Satisfaction in Point of Religion, and so all was quiet for that time. Not long after, at the Instance of the French Court, Commissioners were dispatched from Scotland to France, to assist at the Solemnity of the Young Queen's Marriage with the Dauphine. This Year the Scots not receiving that Satisfaction they desir'd in their Petitions for Reformation, some Noblemen and Barons entred into a sort of Association, binding themselves by Oaths and Subscriptions to assist each other with their Lives and Fortunes to advance the Cause of Religion: The principal Persons were Archibald, Earl of Argyle; Alexander, Earl of Glencarn; James, Earl of Morton, &c. These, meeting together, concluded that the Rectors of all Parishes should be oblig'd to some Alterations in Divine Service; and if they refus'd to comply, the Lessons should be Read in the Church by some of the Laity. These steps in Religion being made not only without, but against the Authority of the Government, occasion'd several Tumults and Disorders; for the better quieting of which, the Queen was willing the Church-Prayers should be said in the Vulgar Language. Afterwards summoning the Reform'd Ministers to appear at Striveling, some Noblemen complain'd of this Order, as if the Queen had forgot her Promises of Liberty; being displeas'd with this Expostulation, she repli'd, with some warmth, *That the Promises of Princes ought not to be strain'd to their Inconvenience:* To which the Lords very hardly return'd, That if that was her Opinion, they should Renounce her Authority, and be Subject to her no longer. This unexpected Answer made the Queen Regent conceal her Dissatisfaction, and promise Redress of Grievances. And now Monasteries were tumultuously rifl'd and pull'd down, which had like to have occasion a Civil War between the Queen Regent, and the Lords of the Congregation. But by the Mediation of the Earl of Argyle, and the Lord James Steward, Natural Brother to the Young Queen, an Agreement was sign'd; but some of these Articles being broke by the Regent, the Lords above-mentioned deserted her, and went over to the Congregation. John Knox preaching at St. Andrew's against Monasteries, and some other Usages in the Church of Rome, the People presently took the hint, (and possibly further than he intend'd) went and rifl'd the Churches, and pull'd down the Monasteries of Black and Gray Friars to the Ground. These Singularities, to speak sofly of 'em, provok'd the Queen Regent

to that degree, that she resolv'd upon Punishment; to this purpose she ordered some Forces to March towards St. Andrew's, which the Lords of the Congregation understanding, drew a considerable Force into that Town to prevent her in her Design; so that now there were two Armies a foot, and after the Expiration of a short Truce, the Lords besieg'd Perth, which was yielded to them; Matters being carry'd thus high, the Queen Regent publishes a Declaration, in which she charges the Lords of the Congregation with Disloyalty, and a design of Usurping the Crown, charging them to quit the Town of *Edinburgh*, and Return to their Duty to the Government, under the Penalty of High-Treason. To this Charge the Lords make a lame Defence, excusing themselves, *That their Intentions were no other than to abolish Idolatry, and other Superstitious Abuses, that did not agree with the Word of God, and maintain the true Preachers thereof, against the Violence of wicked Men*; which in plain English amounts to this meaning, That they rebell'd for the Christian Religion, which damns Men for Rebellion: And here the Queen Regent, and the Lords coming to no Agreement, there was another meeting at *Preston*, where the Queen seem'd to yield the Free Exercise of Religion, with this *Proviso*, that the Ministers should cease Preaching, and Mass only be said in the Places where she resid'd; this Limitation the Lords would not agree to. They likewise Petition her to send away the *French Soldiers*, without which, they said, a lasting Peace was impracticable. To this, the Queen made no direct Answer, but march'd with what Force she had for *Edinburgh*; upon notice of which, the Lords drew out their Troops to prevent her Entrance; which the Lord *Areskin*, who Commanded the Castle, perceiving, stept a little out of his State of Neutrality, and threaten'd to play his Cannon upon the Congregationers, unless they suffer'd the Queen to Enter without Disturbance; this unexpected Check, 'tis thought, made the Lords willing to accept of a Truce, which was immediately concluded. And now, *Henry II. of France* being Dead, *Francis II.* who was marry'd to the Queen of *Scots*, succeeds him. And soon after their Accession to that Crown, both these Princes wrote a sharp Letter to Lord *James*, Prior of St. Andrew's, in which they reproach him with Ingratitude, and reprimand him for Opposing their Government, and making Disturbances in the Kingdom. The Prior purges himself of these Imputations in a canting way; does not deny the Fact of his joyning with the Lords of the Congregation, but pretends, 'twas all for the Honour of God, and the Reformation of Religion; and almost blasphemously adds, *That he could not desist, without virtually renouncing his Saviour*. The Queen Regent publishes a Proclamation to satisfy the People, that there was no danger from her receiving *French Soldiers*, their Numbers being comparatively so very few: And after this, she endeavours to break the Confederacy of the Congregation, promising them Toleration of Religion; but these Offers were to no purpose, for now they pretended, she had disappointed them so often, they could not trust her; soon after, the Lords with their Forces came to *Edinburgh*, and the Queen Regent with hers march'd to *Leeth*: And now the Lords write to her to dismiss the *French Forces*, &c. To this Letter, the Queen returns an Answer by a Herald, who insists, that the Foreigners they complain'd off, were not entertain'd, till the Lords of the Congregation had openly slighted the Government by entering into an Association, surprizing Towns, and holding Correspondence with the Ancient Enemies of the Kingdom; and in short, Orders them to depart the Town, and disband under the Penalty *Læse Majestatis*. Upon this, the Lords of the Congregation call'd a Council, and deliberate about Deposing the Queen Regent; but this being a singular Practice, unprecedented, and of a very odd Complexion, they could not come to a Resolution in the Affirmative. The Case sticking, Mr. *Willock* and *John Knox*, were call'd in to clear the difficulty, who by wresting and misapplying of Scripture, pronounced the Deposing Expedient, lawful. This piece of Casuistry having settled the Lords Consciences, they make an Act of Council to Deprive the Queen Regent of her Government, which was agreed to, *Nemine Contradicente*. The Queen hearing of these Proceedings, sends for new Forces from *France*, some of which were dispers'd by Tempest, and driven back; however some small Reinforcement arriving, the Lords having quitted *Edinburgh*, grew dispirited; but upon *John Knox's* Sermon, recover'd their Courage, and sent for a Supply from *England*: Queen *Elizabeth* comply'd with their request, and assisted them with 6000 Foot, and 2000 Horse. The Regent understanding these Practices, endeavour'd to break the Lords, and put an end to the War before the coming of the *English*, but could not effect it. The Lords being thus reinforced, send a Letter to the Regent to send the *French Soldiers* out of the Realm, and upon that Condition promise Obedience to the Government. The *English* General likewise offers to quit the Kingdom, provided the *French* did so too. To these Proposals, the Queen desir'd a Days time for Consideration, but the Army not admitting this delay, attack'd the Town of *Leeth*, in which, some numbers of both sides were Slain. And now the *French King*, and the Queen of *Scots*, perceiving that there would be no

Peace without calling back the *French Soldiers*, and not willing to condescend to the Dishonour of capitulating with their own Subjects, desir'd Queen *Elizabeth* to propose an Accommodation, and make up the Difference; to which Motion that Queen willingly agreed; but while her Agents were upon their Journey, the Queen Regent fell Sick in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and died *June* the 10. 1560. This Lady was a Princess of extraordinary Virtue, Prudence, and good Nature; a great lover of Justice, and very charitable and compassionate to the Poor: And as for her Court, it was very regular, and well manag'd, without any thing that was Leud or Licentious in't. She was likewise very well qualified for the Functions of Government, and had been much more agreeable to the People, had she been left to her own Judgment and Inclinations; but being cramped by the Orders and Directions of the *French Court*, she was sometimes forc'd upon unacceptable Measures, and could not give that general Satisfaction, which otherwise, as far as it appears, she was dispos'd to. As for the History that goes under the Name of *John Knox*, it is no better, as Bishop *Spotswood* observes, than a leud Libel, in which the Author discovers a great deal of Spight and Prejudice, and besides, delivers his own Conjectures for Oracles, and Matters of Fact; so that generally speaking, *That Book has neither Truth nor Manners*. *Spotswood Hist. Ch. Scot. &c.*

M A R Y II. Queen of *England*, Eldest Daughter to King *James II.* by his first Wife, was born at the Palace of St. *James*, the 30th of *April*, 1662. and bred up (notwithstanding her Father's then Disposition to the Church of *Rome*, and her Mother's openly dying in the Communion of it) in the Protestant Religion, and married in the Sixteenth Year of her Age, *Novemb. 4. 1677*, to the most Illustrious *William Henry of Nassau*, then Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*; soon after, she was conducted by the said Prince into *Holland*, where she resid'd above Eleven Years, till the Month of *February*, 1688, when she came over into *England*, on the 12th of the same Month landed at *White-Hall*, and next Day was solemnly proclaimed Queen of *England*, &c. She was an equal Sharer with her Royal Husband in the Regal Sovereignty, Supremacy, and Authority, in all the Dominion and Rights belonging to the Crown; but the Administration and Execution thereof was lodged solely in the King, according to the Sanction of the Convention, though in the King's Absence out of *England*, by an Act of Parliament afterwards made, the Queen had solely the same, assuming it always at the King's Departure, and resigning it at his Return. She was a Princess endued with the highest Perfections, both of Body and Mind; and the highest Character that ever could be attributed to any Mortal in so few Words, which we have in *Suetonius*, concerning that brave Roman *Germanicus*, may be justly attributed to her, viz. *Omnes Mariæ Corporis animique virtutes quantus nemini cuiquam contigisse satis constat*. Her Reservedness was remarkable, and such as became her Elevation, and suitable to those Affairs that were to pass through her Hands; yet when she saw cause for it, had the truest Methods to oblige others to use due freedom with her self, while yet she kept them at a fit distance from her own Thoughts; yet she hated Ambiguity in her Expressions, and as she would not deceive others, so she avoided the saying of that which might give them occasion to deceive themselves. She was far from a censorious Temper, and could ill bear it in others, she thinking it a cruel and barbarous way to be merry at other Peoples cost, or to make the Follies or Misfortunes of others any matter of Diversion. She had in her, says a Learned Author, all the Graces of her own Sex, and all the Greatness of ours; if she did not affect to be a *Zenobia*, or a *Boadicea*, it was not because she wanted their Courage, but because she understood the Decencies of her Sex better than they did. She was very much conversant with Divinity Books; and particularly took much delight in reading that excellent Piece of Father *Paul*, of the Council of *Trent*; loved History, especially those of her own Kingdom, as being more proper to give her useful Instructions; and when Reflections were once made before her of the sharpness of some Historians, who had left heavy Imputations on the Memory of some Princes. Her Answer was, "That if those Princes were truly such, as the Historians represented them, they had well deserved that Treatment, and others who trod their Steps, might look for the same; for Truth would be told at last, and that with the more Acrimony of Style, for being so long restrained. It was a gentle suffering to be exposed to the World in their true Colours, much below what others had suffered at their hands. She thought all Sovereigns ought to read such Histories as *Procopius*; for how much soever he might have aggravated Matters, and how unbecomingly soever he might have writ, yet by such Books they might see what would be probably said of themselves, when all Terrors and Restraints should fall off with their Lives. She was also a good Judge, as well as a great Lover of Poetry, and loved it best, when it dwelt upon the best Subjects. Indeed, she studied and read more than could have been imagined, by any, who had not known how many of her

her hours were spent in her Closet, (for her Devotion, publick or private, she never neglected upon any occasion) and would have made a much greater Progress, if the frequent returns of ill Humours in her Eyes had not forced her to spare them. She gave her Minutes of Leisure, with the greatest willingness, to Architecture and Gardening, and she had no other Inclinations, besides this, to any Diversions that were expenceful; but since it employ'd many Hands, she was pleas'd to say, "That she hoped it would be forgiven her; yet she was uneasy when she felt the weight of the Charge that lay upon it. As she was the most Gracious of Sovereigns to her Subjects, the most Obliging of Wives to her Husband, so she was the most Excellent of Mistresses to her Servants; and, indeed, never was Mistress both fear'd and loved so entirely as she; neither was she content to be Good and Devout her self, but she infused that Temper into all that came near her; chiefly those, whom she took into her more immediate Care; and 'tis remarkable that she gave Orders, that good Books should be laid in the places of Attendance, that such as waited might not be condemned to Idleness, but might entertain themselves usefully, while they were in their turns of Service. She was very apprehensive of some Judgments that might befall us, for our too obstinate adherence to our Vices, and exceeding zealous for a Reformation of Manners; and the very Day before the fatal Illness overtook her, she said, "Though she had no great hope of mending Matters, yet she was resolv'd to go on, and never to suffer her self to be discouraged or to lose heart; she would still try what could be done, and pursue her design, how slow, or insensible soever the Progress might be. She was also Bountiful and Charitable to the highest degree, taking all occasions to help those who were in necessity, so that some thousands daily tasted of her Charity; neither is there any Princess in *Christianity*, who gave more to Charitable Uses than she did, with so little Ostentation. As to her Government in general, her Punctuality to Hours, Patience in Audiences, Gentleness in Commanding, Reservedness in Speaking, Caution in Promising, Softness in finding Fault, Readiness in Rewarding, Diligence in Ordering, her hearkning to all that was suggested, and the copious Account she gave to him, whom both God, and her own choice, had made her Oracle, were every one of them surprizing, and yet all so wisely contriv'd, that no other Duty was omitted by her, nothing done in haste, and no hurry, nor impatience did appear. The first time she took the Administration of the Government upon her, was in the Year 1690. during his Majesty's Absence in *Ireland*, in which time, we had the misfortune to have our Fleet, under the Earl of *Torrington*, beaten by the *French*; which might for ever have given her disgust to the Exercise of Royal Power; but she seem'd all the while to possess her Soul in Patience, with a constant Resignation to the Divine Will, without any Anxiety concerning Events; and though the happy News of a great Victory at the *Boyne*, and the greater Preservation of His Majesty's Person from the surest Instruments of Death, did soon change the Scene, and put another face on our Affairs, she only seem'd the least changed, she look'd the more chearful, but with the same Tranquillity. The next Season of her Administration, concluded the Reduction of all *Ireland*, of which we entertain'd once but little Expectation of Success; and, indeed, the Reflections she made upon it, look'd the same way as all her Thoughts did. "Our Forces elsewhere, both by Sea and Land, were thought to be considerable, and so promising, that we were in great hopes of somewhat that might be decisive; only *Ireland* was apprehended to be too weakly furnish'd for a concluding Campaign; yet so different are the Methods of Providence from humane Expectations, that nothing memorable hapn'd any where-else, but only in *Ireland*, where little or nothing was expected. She was again at the Helm in 1692. when we were threatn'd with a Descent and an Invasion, but the Winds that stopp'd their Fleets, joyn'd ours, and went not out of that Direction, till it ended in one of the most Glorious Actions that ever *England* had, and the intended Invaders were the melancholy Spectators of the Destruction of the best of their Ships; but the Success she bare with the same decency that appear'd when the Sky seem'd to be more clouded. Clouds also returned in another Year of her Administration, viz. 1693. when the Battel of *Landen* was fought, though not with a face that was quite so black. The following Year was the last of her Administration, when the Sky grew clearer, our Forces being rather superior to the Enemy at Land, and obtained some Advantages over them, and our Fleets not only asserting the Dominion over those Seas which we claim as our own, but assum'd a more extended Empire, as being Masters both of the *Ocean* and *Mediterranean*; and in this flourishing Posture our Affairs stood both by Sea and Land, with a firm Expectation of Success to follow. The next Campaign, for which we were diligently providing, when it pleas'd God to deprive us of our choicest Jewel, this incomparable Queen, who departed this Life, on the 28th of *December*, 1695. in her Palace at *Kensington*, after she had lain some few days Sick of the *Small Pox*; in the 33d of Year of her Age, which has been observed to be fatal to

to many great Personages. To conclude all with a Word concerning her Person, she was Tall of Stature, of a Majestick and Graceful Mein, her Countenance and Air serene and pleasing, her Features beautiful, and Complexion ruddy.

MARY (*Stuart*) Queen of *Scotland*, was Daughter to King *James V.* by *Mary of Guise* above-mentioned, and succeed her Father at eight Days old. After the Death of the Queen Regent, there was a Parliament held in *Scotland* in 1560, without the Authority of any Commission from the Queen, then in *France*, or any Person sent to Represent her. There was notwithstanding, by Virtue of an Article of the late Peace, a Parliament to be held at this time, for the holding of which, the Queen, and King *Francis* her Husband, were to send a Commission, and upon this Article, the lawfulness of it was maintain'd by the Majority; though others were dissatisf'd with it. In this Parliament, *The Confession of Faith* was confirm'd, and the Pope renounc'd. The Queen embark'd for *Scotland*, and arriv'd at *Leith*, having pass'd by the *English* Fleet undiscover'd, which it was believ'd, was sent out to Intercept her. Upon her coming, she condescended that no Change should be made in Religion, desiring nothing further, than the private Exercise of her own Persuasion: This Liberty, the Earl of *Arran*, and the Preachers, exclaim'd against, and publickly condemn'd it as unlawful, which exasperated the Queen, and brought the Earl into disfavour. The Queen, about this time, sends an Embassy to *England*, desiring that Queen to declare her next Heir to the Crown, in case she died without Issue; but Queen *Elizabeth*, amongst other things, objected the unseasonableness of that Request, and so refus'd her. In *Scotland*, the Earl of *Huntley* disoblig'd at the Distribution of Court-favours, takes up Arms against the Queen, and is defeated. In 1564, *Henry*, Lord *Darnley*, Son to the Earl of *Lennox*, was marry'd to the Queen; but being of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, the Scots were disgust'd, and made an Insurrection at *Edinburgh*; but upon the Queen's marching thither, the Rebels were dispers'd, and afterwards pardon'd. The Assembly meeting at *Edinburgh* about this time, amongst other things, petition'd the Queen to Renounce her Religion, which being deny'd, and the Lord *Darnley* proclaim'd King, several discontented Lords sent out publick Remonstrances, and desired the People to joyn with them, and resist those beginnings of Tyranny; however, being pursu'd by the King and Queen, were glad to retire into *England*; of which number, the Earl of *Murray*, her Natural Brother, was one. In 1565, *David Riccio*, a *Piemontois*, who being advanc'd from a Musician to a Secretary, and much in the Queen's Favour, manag'd his Interest indiscreetly, and grew hated by the King, and the Nobility. The King declining, as he imagin'd, in the Queen's Esteem, and provok'd with the Haughtiness of *Riccio*, got him murder'd in the Presence. In 1566, the Queen went to *Edinburgh-Castle*, and was there brought to Bed of a Son, who was afterwards *James VI.* when this Prince was Baptiz'd, the King was not admitted to the Solemnity, who, soon after, fell Sick; being as *Spotswood* relates it, Poyson'd, but recovering by the Strength of his Youth, was Murder'd, as 'twas said, by *Bothwell*, for which that Earl was try'd, and acquitted. The next Year, her Majesty coming back from *Sterling*, was forcibly carri'd off by Earl *Bothwell*, and his Company, who then brag'd he would Marry her Majesty, whether she would or no; and the next day, the Court coming to *Edinburgh*, a great many Noble-men met and subscrib'd a Paper, declaring, that it was the Queen's and Kingdoms Interest, that her Majesty should Marry with the Earl of *Bothwell*, which Marriage was solemniz'd, not long after, in *Hally-Rood-House*. And now *Bothwell*, as Sir *James Melvil* reports, was very earnest to get himself possess'd of the young Prince, which, possibly, might be the reason of some Noblemens entering into a Bond for the Prince's Preservation: Upon the notice of which, another Part of the Nobility subscrib'd a Paper to stand firm to the Queen and *Bothwell*; and things now growing to a Rupture, the discontented Lords take the Field, and the Queen levies Forces against them; and upon the approach of the two Armies, *Bothwell* offers to fight single against any Person of Quality; this Challenge being accepted, the Queen interposes, and prevents the Combat; and here *Bothwell* finding the Queen's Forces disaffected to her Cause, shifts for himself, and the Queen surrenders her Person to the Lords of the other Party; who having intercepted a Letter (as some affirm) of the Queen's to *Bothwell*, in which there were some kind Expressions, with a Resolution not to quit him; they sent her Prisoner contrary to promise, to the Castle of *Loch-levin*; hither the Earl of *Murray* came to her, and treated her extreme roughly, of which Sir *James Melvil*, one of her Retinue, complains. Her Majesty being now Prisoner to her Subjects, they force her, by hard usage, to resign her Crown. But the next Year, 1568, she made her escape, upon notice of which, several of the Nobility repairing to her; her Resignation was, in Council, declar'd null, as being extorted through fear. The Earl of *Murray*, who was now Regent, draws his Forces together at *Glasgow*, and both Armies encountering at *Langside*, between *Glasgow* and *Dunbarton*, the Queen's Troops were defeated.

defeated. Upon this misfortune, her Majesty thought it most adviseable to Retire into *England*, having received large Assurances of Protection, and Kindness from Queen *Elizabeth*; but being Arriv'd in that Kingdom, she was deny'd Access to the Queen, and confin'd: And after a long Imprisonment of Eighteen Years, she was Tryed, for Compassing the Destruction of Queen *Elizabeth*; and notwithstanding her Defence, receiv'd Sentence of Death, and was Beheaded at *Fotheringay-Castle*, Feb. 18. 1585. This Queen was a Princess, to speak in *Camdens* words, *Of singular Piety towards God, Invincible magnanimity of Mind, Wisdom above her Sex, and admirable Beauty: But by Murray, her base Brother, and other her Ungrateful and Ambitious Subjects, She was much toss'd and disquieted, depos'd from her Throne, and driven into England, and destroy'd as 'twas thought, by the false Evidence of her Secretaries, who seem'd to be brib'd and corrupted with Money.* As for the calumnies rais'd against her, about her Husbands Death, and her Correspondence with *Bothwell*; see Article *Buchanan*, and *James VIth*. *Spotswood's Hist. Church of Scot. Melvil's Memoirs; Camden's Eliz.*

MARYLAND, a considerable Country and Colony of *English* in *N. America*, in 40 Degrees of Latitude, bounded with *Pensilvania*, *New-England*, and *New-York* to the North, with the *Atlantick* and *La Ware Bay* to the East, the River *Potomack*, which divides it from *Virginia* to the South, and the *Indian Territories* to the West. This Country is generally plain and even, yet rising in some Places into small and pleasant Hills; the Soil is rich and fertile, naturally producing all such Commodities, as are particularly set down to its neighbouring Colony *Virginia*; as, all Sorts of Beasts and Fowl, both Tame and Wild, Fish, Fruits, Plants, Roots, Herbs, Gums, Trees, Balsams, as likewise all Commodities produced by Industry, are here found, in great plenty and perfection. But the chief Trade of *Maryland* depends upon *Tabaco*, which is esteemed better for a foreign Market, than that of *Virginia*. The Natives are in their Complexion, Stature, Customs, Dispositions, Laws, Religion, Apparel, Diet, Houses, &c. much the same with those of *Virginia*, being divided into different Tribes, Governed each by their particular King. They believe that there are several Gods of different Sorts and Degrees, but hold, That there is but one Absolute from all Eternity. That the Sun, Moon and Stars, are petty Gods. That all the Variety of Creatures were made out of the Waters, That Woman was made first, who, by the Assistance of one of the Gods, Conceived and brought forth Children, but know not how long since that was done, having no Records, but only Tradition from Father to Son. They Believe, that after this Life, the Soul will be disposed of according to its Works here, either to the Habitation of the Gods, to enjoy perpetual Happiness, or to a great Pit or Hole in the farther part of their Country towards Sun-set, which they count the farthestmost Part of the World, there to burn continually. Their Priests tell them Stories of People that have been in the other World, and suffered to come back again, to acquaint their Friends with what they were to do, to Enjoy the Pleasures of the other Life; and what to shun, to avoid its Torments; which makes them very respectful to their Governors, and careful of their Actions. They look upon Fire-Arms to be Super-natural; say, The *English* are an old Generation reviv'd, and believe that there are a great many of them invisible in the Air, who, at the Intercession of the rest, revenge the Wrongs done them; they are no less ridiculous in their Ceremonies about their Idol. King *Charles I.* in 1632, Granted this Province, by Patent to the Right Honourable *Cælius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*; and to his Heirs and Assigns, Creating them True and Absolute Lords and Proprietors, &c. they doing Homage for it, in paying Yearly to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, 2 *Indian Arrows* at *Windfor-Castle* in the County of *Berks*, on *Easter Tuesday*, together with the 5th Part of the Gold and Silver Oar that shall be found there. Here is Toleration of Religion to all Sorts, that Profess the Faith of Christ. It is divided into 10 Provinces, and has about 16000 *English* Inhabitants, who have begun to build several Towns, as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvey-Town*, all Commodiously seated for the Benefit of Trade, and Conveniency of Shipping; but the Principal Town is *St. Mary's*, seated on *St. George's River*, being beautified with divers well-built Houses, and is the chief Place, or Seat of Trade for that Province.

MASACCIO, born in *Tuscany* Anno 1417, who for his copious Invention, and true manner of Designing; for his delightful way of Colouring, and the graceful Actions which he gave his Figures; for his looseness in Draperies and extraordinary Judgment in *Perspective*, is reckoned to have been the Master of the Second or Middle Age of Modern Painting: which 'tis thought he would have carried to a much higher degree of perfection, had he not been prevented by Death, which happened in the 26th Year of his Age. *Vassari, Felibien, Fresnoy.*

MASANDRAN in *Hyrkania*. The Air of this Province is very unwholesome, the Country being Low and Fenny, and full of Insects, which when the Water, in the Summer, is dried up, die, and infect the Air; and at other times, these

Waters over-flow the Country. In this Country lies the Province of *Guilan*, which is the most unwholesome Piece of all *Persia*, so that it serves for a Place of Punishment. The Limons of this Province are the best in *Persia*. *Tavern. p. 182.*

MASBOTHEANS, a Sect of Hereticks which Embraced the Errours of *Simon Magus*, or the Disciples of that infamous Apostate. *Theodoretus heret. fab. in Simon. Baronius An. Ch. 35.*

MASCALAT, a Town and Kingdom of *Asia* in *Arabia Felix*. The Chief Town of the Kingdom of that Name. See *Sanfon Geogr.*

MASCATE, a Town and Sovereign Principality in *Arabia Felix*, towards the beginning of the Gulph *Balsora*. It belonged to the *Portugueses*, but they were forced out of it by an *Arabian* Prince, called *Aceph-ben-Ali*, Prince of *Novenari*, who, at that time, took the Name of *Imenbeet*, Prince of *Mascaté*. It is but a small Province, but the best of all *Arabia Felix*. There grows all that is necessary for Life, and especially very good Fruits and excellent Grapes. This Prince hath the finest Pearl in the whole World, not so much for the bigness of it, for it weighs not above 12 Carats, nor for the perfect roundness of it, but because it is so clear and Transparent, that one may almost see through it. The *Cham* of *Ormuz* would have bought it, to present the King of *Persia*, and offered 2000 Tomans for it, which amount to above 30000 Crowns. The Great *Mogul* sent afterwards a *Banyan* to offer 40000, but he would not accept of it. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

MASCEZEL, or *Mazexil*, General of *Honorius's* Army; was, by Birth an *African*, and Son of *Nubele*, one of the most Potent *Moorish* Lords: When *Gildo* Revolted against *Honorius*, in the Year 398, *Mascezil*, tho' his own Brother, detesting his Rebellion, left him, and Sailed into *Italy*; upon which *Gildo* put two of his Sons to death: This unnatural Barbarity being reasonably thought a sufficient ground to make *Mascezil* irreconcilable with his Brother, he was pitched upon to head an Army against him: This Enterprize, though extremely difficult, upon the account of the inequality of the Forces, yet *Mascezil* got the Day and defeated Threescore and Ten Thousand of *Gildo's* Men with a small Force of his own. *Orosius* says, that *Mascezil* was put up with this Victory, and Misbehaved himself with respect to Religion, for which he was quickly punished; But *Jornandes* and *Zosimus* inform us, that being about to return Home out of *Italy*, he was tumbled off a Bridge into a River, by some Soldiers, who had been corrupted by *Stilico* who envied his Success. *Marcellin in Chron. Jornandes De Regn. Success. Oros. Lib. 7th. Zosim. Lib. 5. &c.*

MASCON upon *Saone*, a Town of *France* in *Burgundy*. This Town is very Ancient, *Cæsar* mentions it in his Commentaries, at the End of the 7th Book, where he saith, that *Cicero* and *Sulpitius* were sent to *Mascon* and *Chalon* upon *Saone*, to secure the Convoys. The *Latins* call it *Matisco* and *Matifcona*. It was often ruined by the Incurfions of the *Barbarians*, and chiefly of *Attila*. It suffered much during the Wars of the *Burgundians*, and the *French*. Several Kings of *France* have repaired it. Several Councils have been called at *Mascon*. The Country about *Mascon* is very fruitful, and affords good Wines.

MASCULUS, commonly called *Masculo* (*John Baptist*) was a *Jesuit*, born at *Naples* in 1583. He was a Person of more than ordinary Parts and Industry, and was very promising as to Learning from his Child-hood: As he grew up, he fully answered the expectations of his Acquaintance. When the Plague was at *Naples*, in 1656, Father *Masculo* continued there, and visiting the Infected with great Courage and Charity, got the Distemper, and died on't. His Works are, *Lyricorum sive Odarum Lib. XV. De Incendio Vesuviano. Persecutiones Ecclesie cruenta. Encomia. Ponderationes Concionales in Opera S.S. Augustini, Hieronymi, & Ambrosii. Lorenzo Crasso. Elog. de Huon Letter. Alegamb. Bibl. Sec. Jesh. Miraus de Script. Sec. XVI. &c.*

MASFA, a Town of *Asia* in *Arabia Felix*, the Chief Town of the Kingdom of that Name. It may be the same which formerly was called *Maspha*.

MASINISSA, or *Massinissa*, King of a small Country in *Africa*, took the *Carthaginian's* Party against the *Romans*, and twice beat *Syphax* King of *Numidia*, *An. Rom. 541.* Three or Four Years after, *Scipio* having routed *Asdrubal's* Army, sent *Massinissa's* Nephew without Ransom, and that Courtesy charmed him so much, that from that time, he was a constant Friend to the *Romans*. He joined his Army with theirs, and in *An. Rom. 551.* he fought in the Battle which they won against the Armies of *Asdrubal* and *Syphax*. He joined himself to *Caius Lælius* to pursue them, and they took *Syphax* Prisoner, and took, by Composition, the Chief Town of his Kingdom of the *Masesyles*. Queen *Sophonisbe* Surrendered to *Massinissa*, who Married her. But *Scipio* not approving of that Match, he dispatched his new Spouse, by sending her Poison. He died 90 Years old, left 44 Children, which he had by several Wives. It is reported, That being on his Death-bed, he entreated *Manlius*, General of the *Roman*

man Army, to send him young Scipio, that he might enjoy the Consolation to Die in his Arms, and to make him the Executor of his Will, about the Division of his Kingdom. *Titus Livius, Florus, Polybius, Appianus, Orosius, &c.*

MASIUS (*Andreas*) a Doctor of *Lovain*, born in a small Village near *Brussels*. He was a Philosopher, Lawyer, and had great Skill in the Oriental Languages. He died in 1573. His Works are, *Grammatica Syriaca, Syrorum peculium, Disputatio de Cæna Domini, Explicatio in historiam Josue, Commentarium de Paradiso, &c.* This last Treatise he Translated out of *Syriack* into *Latin*. *Philip II.* sent *Masius* to *Antwerp*, about the Edition of the Bibles, which he performed with *Arius Montanus*, and *Fabritius*. See the Critick of the Old Testament by *M. Simon*, who gives a very favourable Judgment of him.

MASLIPATAN, a Town in the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the Peninsula of *Indus*, on this side the Gulph of *Bengala*, upon the Coast of the *Indian Ocean*. It is famous for its Shoar, the best of that Gulph, from whence sail several Ships for *Pegu, Siam, Aracan, Bengala, Cochinchine, Mecca* and *Ormuz*; likewise for the Islands of *Madagascar, Sumatra*, and the *Manilles*. People Travel in this Country in Palanquins or Litters, the Roads being too uneven for Coaches. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies.*

MASORETHS, or *Massoreths*, the Name of the Rabbin chosen (as some Authors affirm) by *Esdra*, to correct the Faults which had crept into the Text of the Old Testament, during the Captivity of *Babylon*, and to hinder, for the future, its being corrupted by any Alteration. The Name is derived from *Mazora*, that is, *Tradition*, or from *Massorah*, that signifieth *To bind*. They first separated the Apocryphal Books from the Canonical, then they divided the Canon into 22 Books, which is the number of the Letters of the Alphabet amongst the *Hebrews*, and each Book into Sections and Verses. They counted all the Words and Letters of each Section; and because there were Words, which were to be read otherwise than they were written, and which contained more or less Letters, than those that were to be pronounced, they made Marginal Notes, calling *Cetib*, the manner of Writing, and *Keri*, the manner of Reading. They observed likewise the Anomaly, or irregularity of several Words, as to the Vowels or Accents. Some say, they were the Inventors of those Points that serve instead of Vowels. This College ended about 330, before the Birth of Christ, having lasted about 130 Years. And the last of these *Masoreths* was *Simon the Just*, who went to meet *Alexander the Great* in his Pontifical Robes, together with *Jaddus* the High Priest of the *Jews*, when this Prince was coming to besiege *Jerusalem*. This is *Buxtorf's* opinion, but *Ludovicus Cappellus* asserts, that the *Masoreths* Invented the Hebrew Points, but liv'd not till 400 Years, after our Saviour. See his Book call'd *Arcanum Punctuationis*, with his Defence. *Buxtorfius Comment. Masoreth. S. Augustinus de mirab. S. Script. lib. 2. Genebrardus lib. 2.*

MASOVIA, a Province of *Poland*, which the *Latins* call *Mazovia*, or *Masovia*. It lies between the Great and Lesser *Poland, Lithuania, Prussia* and *Polesia*. Its Towns are, *Warsaw, Plocko, Czerko*. Some confound it with the little Province called *Polachia*, which was united to it, where are the Towns of *Bielsk, Augustow, Tikoczin, Drogien, &c.* *Masovia* had formerly its own Princes, called *Dukes*. It became Subject to *Poland*, under the Reign of *Casimir the Great*; but it was not perfectly united to it till 1526, under the Reign of *Sigismund I.* This Country took its Name from *Masus*, Cupbearer to *Micislaus II. K. of Poland*, who Usurped the greatest part of the Province of *Plocko*, during the Interregnum that ensued the death of this K. in 1534, and the Retreat of *Casimir* into *France*; but being beat out in 1540, by the same *Casimir*, he was Crucified by the *Prussians*, whither he had fled; though he died this shameful death, the Province retained his Name. This Province was Divided among the Princes of the Blood, and has given its Name to a branch of them, which have had several *Dukes*, who had *Marshals, Chancellors*, and above Forty Thousand Gentlemen defend'em. This Duchy is now reunited to the Crown, for want of Heirs Male. *Starovolscius Descript. Polon. Le Laboureur Voyage of the Queen of Poland. Andreas Cellary Regni Pol. & Lithuan. descript. Cromerus histor. Polon. Ortelius & Cluverius, Geogr.*

MASS. The Word *Missa*, is sometimes taken in *Latin* Authors, generally for all Kinds of Divine Service, or for a Lesson of the Service; but in the Ordinary use, it signifies the Sacrifice, which they call *Mafs*. Some Divines have thought it an Hebrew Word, used in the Apostle's time; but not likely. Therefore the most Learned affirm, That *Missa* is a *Latin* Word, equivalent to *Dimissio*. This Opinion is confirmed by *Isidorus*, who saith, That Catechumens were sent out just before the Sacrifice. *M. Simon* observes in his Supplement to the Jewish Ceremonies, That there was not always such an Uniformity of Masses, as we see in all the West some Ages since; which he proves by an Epistle of *Innocent I.* who complains of the Diversity, that was in this respect, in the *Gauls, Spain, Africa, Sicily*, and other Places. Indeed there remains still something of those ancient Masses. *M. Simon.*

Spanish MASS. It is certain, that the *Goths*, being Masters of *Spain*, had a particular *Mafs*. *Toledo* and *Salamanca* keep still that *Gothick Mafs*. Those of *Arragon*, were the first that received the *Roman Mafs*, in *Pope Alexander II's* Reign. It was also received in *Navarre*, in *Gregory VIIIth* Reign, as one may see in the History of *Bearn*, by *M. de Marca*. *Alphonfus* King of *Castile*, admitted it at the Request of the Queen that came out of *France*, where the *Roman Rite* was used. That ancient *Gothick Mafs*, is that which has been printed with the Title of *Missa Mosarabum*, and was put in *Bibliotheca Patrum*. It was namcd so, because the *Arabians* were Masters of *Spain*, and that the Christians there were then called *Mosarabes*, that is mixt with the *Arabians*. *M. Simon.*

Gallican MASS. The *Gauls* had also a particular *Mafs*, and there *Charlemaign*, and his Successors endeavoured to introduce the *Roman Service*. The Abbot *Hilduinus*, attributes to *St. Denys*, (whom he thinks to be the *Areopagite*) the Original of the *Mafs* used in *France*, before the *Roman Rite*. The same Abbot writing to the Emperor *Lewis*, makes mention of several Ancient Missals, made use of in the *Gallican Church*. Cardinal *Bona* believes, that the *Gallican Mafs* formerly, was taken from the *Spanish Mafs*, called that of *Mosarabes*. *M. Simon.*

There was also a particular *Mafs* in *England*, or *Great Britain*, before *Austin*, the Monks coming into it. All the Western Churches did not agree in the Form of *Mafs*, nor in the other Services. *M. Simon.*

Milan MASS. *Milan* had a *Mafs*, and the whole Service different from that of *Rome*; and 'tis partly still in being, they commonly call it the *Ambrosian Rite*. According to *Walafridus Strabo*, *Ambrose* was the Author of it; others think that before *Ambrose's* time, the Church of *Milan* had a Service different from that of *Rome*.

Roman MASS. The *Roman Service* has been altered. *Radulphus of Tongres* observes, That there was in *Rome* itself two Sorts of Service, one long, and the other short; that the last abridged out of the first, was read in the Pope's Chappel, and that the other was properly the *Roman Service*. *M. Simon.*

MASSA, a Town of *Italy*, in the little Province of *Lunigiane*, which got its name from the ancient Town of *Luna*. It was made a *Dutchy*, and hath a Prince of the House of *Cibo*, who is also Prince of *Carrara*, for which reason that Town is called *Massa di Carrara*, to distinguish it from *Massa di Sorrento*, which the *Latins* call *Massa Lubrensis*. It is in the *Terra di Lavoro*. See *CIBO*.

MASSA, which is *Massa Veternensis*, a Town of *Italy* in the Territory of *Sienna*, a Province of *Tuscany*. It is seated upon a Hill, and belongs to the Great Duke. *Onuphrius* saith, That it was the Birth-place of *Gallus Cesar*.

MASSADA, a Place in the Tribe of *Judah*, one German Mile from the *Dead Sea S.* 10 from *Jerusalem S. E.* mentioned by *Josephus lib. 7. de Bell. c. 28.* as a Place of great strength. It was built by *Jonathan*, Brother of *Judas Maccabeus*, as a Refuge against the *Syrians*, much valued by *Herod the Great*, who, in his Troubles, left here *Mariamne*, his beloved Wife, with *Alexandra*, her Mother. In after-times he improved its Fortifications to that height, that *Vespasian* could not take it, after all *Judæa* was Conquered, without great Slaughter and Difficulty; but however he destroyed it at last. *David* fled to this Place. *Sam. I. 23, 26. Jos. 14. Ant. 22. 23, 24.*

MASSAGETES, a People of *Scythia*, who inhabited Mount *Imaus*, and the *Turquestan*, where is, at this time, *Tartaria Deserta*, towards *Zagathay*, or *Usbeckque*, and *Mawaralnathra*. *Ptolemaeus* saith, there were 2 Sorts of the *Massagetes* towards *Margiana*, and in the Country of the *Saci*, a People of *Scythia*; but others place them about the *Black Sea*, and the *Palus Meotis*, which is at a great distance, however these People had neither Towns nor Temples, they lived under Tents, and offered Sacrifices to the Sun. They were Cruel and Barbarous. They devoured their Enemies, and they used to eat their Parents, when they were dead. See *Strabo lib. 11. Ptolemaeus, Herodotus, &c.*

MASSALIANS, Hereticks under the Empire of *Constantinus* towards 361, who also were called *Euchites*. They said that Prayer alone was sufficient, instead of all other good Works. The Authors of that Sect, were some Monks of *Mesopotamia*, who that they might be constant in Prayer, left off Manual Work, which before was a considerable part of the Monastick Discipline. They pretended, that Prayer alone gave them strength to resist all Temptations, That it put the Will to flight, and rooted out Sins, which were but pared off by Baptism, as with a Razor, which pares the Hairs, and doth not root them up: According to their Doctrine, every Man had two Souls, one of which was more than Celestial, and another a Devil that was forced out by Prayer. They pretended they were Prophets, and that they could see the Trinity with their Corporeal Eyes, and that they became so far like unto God, That in such Condition, they did not so much as sin in their Thoughts. They Professed many other Errours. They were infatuated so much, That they believed the Holy Ghost descended visibly upon them, especially at the time of their Ordination, at which they danced, as they pretended.

tended, upon the Devil, for which reason they were called *Enthusiasts*, i. e. *Possessed*. They forbade the giving of Alms to any, but to them of their own Sect; Dissolved Marriages, and persuaded Children to leave their Parents to follow them; they wore their Hair long like Women, and Magnificent Robes; they did not spread farther than *Mesopotamia* and *Syria*, because of the general Opposition their Folly and Impiety met with. The Emperor *Theodosius the Great* published an Edict against the *Massilians*, and others persecuted them, who still continued to spread their Errours, tho' they were received into the Church. It was Ordered in a Council of Bishops, in 427, That by reason of their frequent Relapses, they should be no more admitted, whatever Promises of Repentance they should make. *Augustinus de her. cap. 57. Theodoretus heret. fab. lib. 4. Johannes Damascenus her. 80. Sanderus her. 85.*

MASSANIELLO, or *Anello* (*Thomas*) Head of the Male-Contents at *Naples* in 1647. He was no more than a Poor Fisher-man, and but Four and twenty Years old, when he occasion'd such miserable disturbances in that City, Burning several Houses, and murdering a great many People, and amongst the rest the Duke of *Caraffa*, whose Head was carry'd by *Massaniello's* Party, upon the top of a Pike through the Town, with about 150 others, which made a Terrible impression upon the Citizens, both Quality and others. *Massaniello* Order'd a great many Gibbets and Wheels for Torture, to be set up and prepar'd in the Squares and Markets, and was commonly follow'd by ten or twelve Hangmen to Execute his Orders. During this distraction, no Emperor was more Absolute, nor better Obey'd, than *Massaniello*; but after this Sedition had rag'd in all manner of Barbarity for ten days, 'twas broken and Suppress'd by killing this Incendiary, who, after he was knock'd o'th' Head, was dragg'd through the Streets, and us'd with all the Infamy and Contempt that he deserv'd. This Insurrection was occasion'd by the *Vice-Roy's* laying a new Gabel or Tax upon Fruit. *Du Verdier Histoire Universelle: See the Memoirs of the Duke of Guise. Howel's Translation of the History of the Revolutions of Naples.*

MASSARIA, (*Alexander*) an Eminent Physician in the University of *Padua*, towards the end of the XVIII. Cent. He wrote *De Peste. Practica Medica. Adversus Saxoniam de Abusu Medicamentorum Vesicantium. De Pulsibus. De urinis. Consultationes & Responsa Medicinalia. Thomasini in Elog. Ghilini Teat. de Hum. Letter. &c.*

MASSERAN, a small Principality in *Piemont*; its Pr. is of the House of *Ferrari*. *Masseran* is within the Lordship of *Vercell* towards the *Milanese*.

MASTREICHT upon the *Meuse* a Town of the Low-Countries, which the *Latins* called *Obtricum*, *Trajectum ad Mosan*, or *Trajectum Superius*, to distinguish it from *Utrecht*, called *Trajectum inferius*, or *Trajectum ad Rhenum*. This Town stands upon the Western Bank of the *Maes*, which has here a beautiful Stone-bridge over it, consisting of 9 Arches, from whence it has its Name, signifying the Passage over the *Maes*. On the Eastern Bank lies the *Wick*, which is a Suburb to the City. The Bishops of *Liege*, and the Dukes of *Brabant*, heretofore divided the Jurisdiction of this City betwixt them, but it was in the hands of the latter, and with that Dutchy pass'd to the House of *Austria*, who enjoyed it till 1632. The *Spaniards* suffering the *Dutch* to take it in 1633, left them in possession and quitted their Claim to it, at the Treaty of *Munster*. The *French* took it in 1673, and in 1676, the *Dutch* Attacked it again, but were forc'd to raise the Siege, but in 1678. They recovered it by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. *Dr. Brown* observes in his Travels, That the private Houses are generally covered with a black Slate, or Ardoise, That the Town House is fair, seated in one of the Piazzas, built of white Stone; That it hath 9 large Windows in a row, on each side, and is on the in-side very well painted, by *Theodorus van der Schuer*, who was Painter to the Queen of *Sweden*; in another Piazza, is a Fountain, rows of Trees, and a great Church. 'Tis strong, tho' its Wall be old, the Out-works being very considerable. Towards the S. E. lies a Hill, which arises gently, and over-looks part of the Town; under this Hill, is one of the noblest Quarries of Stones in the World. To secure the Town from the Disadvantage it might receive from this Hill, there was formerly a Fort built upon it, but it hath been long since slighted, and they have made out an Horn Work, within Musket shot of it, and the Bastion answering to it, is made very high to cover the Town. On the other side of the River stands *Wick*, very well fortified also, and rather stronger than *Mastreicht*, into which they may retire, if the Town should be taken by Storm; all about the *Wick* the Country is flat; there are many Inhabitants, and a handsome Glass-house.

MASURIUS (*Sabinus*) a Roman Gentleman, and a good Lawyer, liv'd in the Reign of *Augustus*. He wrote *De Indigenis. Fastorum Memorabilium Lib. 12. &c.* He is cited by *Pomponius Digest. Lib. 1. Tit. 2. De Origine Juris. Pliny, Aulus Gellius, Macrobius, &c.* make frequent mention of him.

MATACA, a Bay upon the Northern Coast of the Island *Cuba*, one of the *Antilles* in *America*. There it was that the famous *Peter Heyn*, Admiral of *Holland*, beat the Fleet of *Galleons* of the King of *Spain*, and took most of them, in 1627,

which put the *United Provinces* in a Condition to make War against him, with the prodigious Riches that were found in that Fleet. There it is, that the *Galleons* take in fresh Water, that they may sail through the Canal *Bahama*, to return into *Spain*. *Oexmelinus's History of the West Indies.*

MATAIA, a Province of the Southern *America*, towards the River of the *Amazons*, between the Mouth of the *Madera* and *Tapaisa*. *Texeira hist. Amer.*

MATAIONE, a Dutchy of the Kingdom of *Naples*, called by some, *Magdalonum*, and by others, *Meta Leonis*. It is in the *Terra di Lavoro*.

MATAMAN, a Kingdom of *Africa*, Westward of the *Ethiopic* Sea, between *Angola*, and the *Cafes*, towards the *Green River*.

MATAMORE (*Alphonfus Garfius*) a *Spaniard*, Native of *Seville*, one of the great Restorers of Learning in *Spain*, in the Last Century; he taught Rhetorick in the University of *Ascala*, and was an intimate Friend of *Arius Montanus*, *Alvarez Gomez*, *Antonius Augustinus*, and the other great Men of that Kingdom. He wrote *De ratione dicendi, De tribus dicendi generibus, De methodo concionandi, De Academiis, & Doctis viris Hispania. Gaddius, Nicholas Antonio.* He died about 1550.

MATAN, an Island of the *Indian Sea*, and one of the *Philippines*. It had formerly its Kings, who were forced out by the *Spaniards*; but, of late, those of the Country have settled there again, and beaten the Strangers out. It is reported, that *Magellan* died in that Island.

MATANE, a Countrey in *Africa*, Eastward of *Madagascar*. The *French* have some Plantations there of late.

MATAPAN, a Cape of *Morea*, which advanceth into the Sea Southward. The Ancients called it *Tenarium*, because of the Cavern *Tenarus* that is to be seen there, which is so frightful, that the Poets called it *The Gates of Hell*, and said, That *Hercules* came out that Way, when he dragged away the Dog *Cerberus*. The Sea about this Cape is very deep. Pilots find two good Harbours there; the Port of the *Quails*, because of the great number of Quails there, and the other, the Port of *Maina*. Between those 2 Havens, the *Turks* in 1570, built a Fort, which they called *Monige*, or *Castro de Maini*, to keep in awe the People of the Province of *Maina*, which cannot endure the Dominion of the *Turks*. But the *Sieur Quirini*, Captain of the *Gulph*, coming from *Candia* with 80 Gallies, made himself Master of 2 Ports and a Fortrefs, and Demolish'd them, to favour the Liberty of the *Mainotes*, Well-wishers of the Re-publick of *Venice*. 'Tis noted for its Marble Quarries, and the Arrival of *Arion* on the Back of a Dolphin. *Petri Coronelli Descriptio Morea.*

MATERA upon the River *Canopro*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Terra d'Otranto*, with an Archbishop's See. It is not very considerable. The *Latins* give it the Name of *Mateala*.

MATHAREE, or *Matheree*, a very pleasant Place, within two Leagues of the New *Cairo* in *Egypt*, where the Trees grew that bore formerly the true Balfam. They were but two Foot high, were always green, their Branches resembling a Vine, and the Leaves Basilick. The Balfam was a sort of reddish Water, that run out of the Incisions made in the Shrub. Near the Garden stands an Obelisk, and some Remains of fine Buildings. Here, Sultan *Selim* pitched his Camp when he took Grand *Cairo*, in 1517. *Vanfleets Voyage of Egypt, M. Thevenot Voyage de Lev.*

MATHATIAS, a Priest of the Family of *Joarib*, called the *Macchabees*, or *Affamoneans*. Not being able to see, without extraordinary Grief, the Abominations committed at *Jerusalem*, after the Taking of that Town by *Antiochus*, he retired with five Sons of his, into the little Town of *Modin*, in the Tribe of *Juda*, where he was born. This happened about An. Mun. 3887. The Partisans of *Antiochus*, exercised their Tyranny at *Modin*, and forced the *Jews* to Sacrifice to Idols. *Mathatias*, and his Children, continued in the true Worship of God. Spying one day an *Israelite* Sacrificing to the Idols, and being transported with a Holy Zeal, he killed him, with the Deputy of *Antiochus*, who forced him to that Impiety; after which, he escap'd to the Mountains, with his Children, and many Followers. God was pleas'd to make him an Instrument, for the abating of the Pride of *Antiochus*, and to set up his Worship again, which that Prince had almost abolish'd. Then began the Principality of the *Affamoneans*, which lasted to the Time of *Herodes*, and the High-Priesthood was almost always joyned with it. Some have been of Opinion, That *Mathatias* was the first that possess'd that Dignity; but it is more probable, that it was his Eldest Son *Judas Macchabeus*. He died a Year after this. I. and II. of the *Macch. Josephus lib. 12. antiq. & 1. de bello. Torneil and Salian in Annal. V. Test.*

MATHILDE, Countess of *Tuscany*, Daughter to *Boniface*, Marquis of *Tuscany*, and *Beatrix*, who, in all probability, was the Daughter of the Emperor *Conradus II.* She made War against the Emperor *Henry IV.* in the behalf of the Popes, and, at last, made a publick Donation of her Lands to the Holy See. She often led her Armies in Person against that Prince, who had made his Chancellor *Guibert*, Antipope, but was

was defeated by him, and Godfrey of Bouillon in 1081, who also besieged Rome; but this did not put an end to the War, in the Continuation of which, Mathilde got great Reputation, both by her Courage and Conduct; her Enemies accused her of being too familiar with Pope Gregory VII. She died in 1115. Aged 76 Years. The Priest Demnison hath writ her Life in Heroick Verses. See Lambert the Abbot of Urspurg, &c. quoted by Baronius in Annal.

MATHIEW (Margaret) the Wife of John Pudget, a Cloth-dresser at Toulouse, was 26 Years with Child. She began to be big in 1652; and at the end of Nine Months, had the Pains of a Woman in Labour, but could not be brought to Bed. Afterwards for the space of 20 Years, at times, she felt the Child move, and was so sensibly out of Order, that she was willing to undergo the hazard of any Experiment: But then the six last Years her Pains abated. She died in 1678, at 64 Years of Age, and being dissected, they found an Infant of a lesser Size, dead within her, the back parts of it being cover'd with a sort of Mefentery. That which is most to be admir'd in this Matter, is, that the Child should lye so long in the Uterus without Putrefaction. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MATHUSALEM, Henoch's Son, born An. Mun. 688. his Father being 65 Years old. In 875, he begot Lamech, the Father of Noah, and died in 1656. Aged 969 Years, the same Year that the Flood happened. — Gen. 5. Torniell, Salian and Spond. in Annal. V. T. A. M. 688. 1656. &c.

MATIGNON, (James) Marechal of France, and Knight of the King's Orders. He gave great Proofs of Prudence and Conduct in his very Youth, when Page to Henry II. especially at the Siege of Montmedy, Damvilliers, Defence of Metz under the Duke of Guise, and distinguished himself at the Battel of St. Quintin, where he was taken Prisoner; being set at liberty, he was honoured with a considerable Command in the Army, contributed to the Taking of Rouen, and was the occasion of the Victory of St. Denys, by hindering Andelot's passing the Seyne to joyn the Prince of Conde. He signalized himself at the Battels of Jarnac, Roche, Abeille, and Moncontour, in 1569, and three Years after hindred the Massacre of the Protestants at Alençon, and St. Lo, settled Peace in Lower Normandy, where he took Prisoner the Count of Montgomery in Domfront. King Henry III. made him Marechal of France, in 1578, and afterwards Knight of his Orders. He did him considerable Service against the League, fought valiantly against the King of Navarre, and proved as faithful to him, when he was declared King of France; represented the High-Constable at his Coronation, and entered Paris at the Head of the *Swissers* after its Surrender. He continued to render him great Services till his Death, which happened in 1597.

MATMAN, a great Kingdom on the Western Coast of Africa, between 15 and 20 Degrees of S. Lat. It is bounded to the N. by Angola, to the E. by Monotapia, to the S. by Caffrea, and to the W. by the Atlantick Ocean. The King is a Pagan. The Air is good, and the Earth fruitful, and yields plenty of Mines of Chrystal, and other Minerals. Mr. Povy saith, it is divided from Monotapia by the great River Bagamidri.

MATRALES, a Feast of the Goddeſs Matuta, which the Romans kept upon the 11th of June; none but the Roman Ladies entered into the Temple of the Goddeſs to Sacrifice. They took a Slave along with them, whom they beat with their Fists, because that Goddeſs, who was Ino, the Wife of Athamas, King of Thebes, had been jealous of a Slave whom her Husband loved. Moreover the Roman Ladies observed a very singular Ceremony in that Feast, for they took along with them the Children of their Sisters, whom they prayed for, but not their own. *Plutarch. in quest. Rom. Ovidius 6. Fast.*

MATRONALES, a Feast which the Roman Ladies kept upon the First of March, in Honour of the God Mars. Ovid gives many Reasons for which this Feast was instituted, he saith, That the Ground bearing Fruit in that Month, the Women offered Sacrifices that they might bear Children: That on the First of March, a Temple was built to Juno Lucina upon Mount Esquilinus, and that Mars was the Son of Juno, who presided over Marriage. *Ovidius 3. Fast.*

MATTHÆUS (Cantacuzenus) Son to John, Emperor of the East, was associated to the Empire in 1354, and Crowned by Philotheus the Patriarch. But Johannes Palæologus quarrelled with him, and Matthew following the Fortune of his Father, quitted the Imperial Ornaments, and retired into a Monastery of Mount Athos. There it was that John composed those admirable Works that we have. Matthew also composed some Commentaries upon the Canticles, which are printed at Rome, and is said to be the Author of some other Commentaries upon the Wisdom of Solomon, *Præcepta Salutaria, &c.* See JOHN V. Emperor.

MATTHEACCI, (Anglo) an Eminent Lawyer in the University of Padua. Pope Sixtus Quintus, and the Emperor Rodolphus, had a great Value for him, and preferr'd him accordingly. He died in 1600, and wrote *De Via & Ratione*

Artificioſa Univerſi Juris. De Fidei Commiſſis, &c. Thomasini in Elog.

St. MATTHEW, of a Publican was made an Apostle. He writ his Gospel at Jerusalem, according to St. Jerom. Several of the Fathers think, that he writ it in Hebrew for the Use of the Jews. Who Translated it into Greek is not well known, though some pretend it was the Apostle St. James, or St. John. St. Matthew preached the Gospel in Æthiopia. Some report of him, That because he had persuaded Iphigenia, the King's Daughter, to live in Chastity, the Prince, who would have married her, caused him to be killed at the Altar. Clemens Alexandrinus saith, That he did eat no Flesh, and that he fed only upon Herbs. Dr. Cave adds, That he was a great Instance of the Power of Religion; how much a Man may be brought off to a better Temper, for the World had very great Advantages upon him. He was become a Master of a plentiful Estate, engaged in a rich and gainful Trade, supported by the Power and Favour of the Romans, prompted by covetous Inclinations, and those confirmed by long Habits: And yet notwithstanding all this, no sooner did Christ call, but, without the least Scruple, he flung up all at once, and not only renounced, as St. Basil observes, his gainful Incomes, but ran an immediate hazard of the Displeasure of his Masters that employed him, for quitting their Service, and leaving his Accounts confused behind him; and his Change was the more admirable, that our Saviour appeared under all the Circumstances of Meanness and Disgrace, seeming to promise his Followers nothing but Misery, and Suffering in this Life, and to propound no other Rewards, but the invisible Encouragements of another World. Porphyry and Julian, two subtle and acute Adversaries of the Christian Religion, took occasion hence to charge St. Matthew, either with Falshood, or with Folly; either that he gave not a true Account of the thing, or that it was very weakly done of him, so hastily to follow any one that called him. His Contempt of the World farther appeared, in his exemplary Temperance, and Abstemiousness, and incomparable Humility; for whereas the other Evangelists, in describing the Apostles by pairs, constantly place him before Thomas, he modestly put him before himself. The rest of the Evangelists, openly mention the Honour of his Apostleship, but speak of his former disgraceful Course of Life, under the Name of Levi, whilst he himself sets it down with all its Circumstances, under his own Proper and Common Name: By all which may be seen, that the greatest Sinners are not excluded the Lines of Divine Grace, and that penitent Sinners are not to be upbraided with the Errors and Follies of their past Life. Pontanus found St. Matthew's Gospel in Hebrew in the Indies, whither it was carried by St. Bartholomew, and brought it to Alexandria. St. Matthew describes particularly the Humanity of Christ. The Nazarenes preserved his Gospel a long time, and it was from them that St. Jerom had a Copy to Translate it into Greek and Latin; but in progress of Time, they interpolated several Passages of it, as the Ebionites, the Cerinthians, and Carpocratians had done before them, taking occasion from the Humane Genealogy described in it, to deny the Divinity of Christ. St. Irenæus lib. 3. cap. 1. St. Hieronymus cap. 3. Cat. præf. in Evan. Matt. &c. Eusebius lib. 9. cap. 18. 24, &c. St. Epiphanius hæc. 29. St. Athanasius in Synop.

MATTHEW (Peter) an Historiographer of France. He writ the History of the memorable Things that happened during the Seven Years Peace, under the Reign of Henry the Great, to which he added, the Foreign Affairs that related to his Subject; afterwards he writ the whole History of that Prince, beginning at Francis I. His Style is Elegant, but stuffed with affected Metaphors, Citations, and Examples, drawn from Ancient Historians and Poets, which though they shew his Sufficiency, do not much conduce to the Reader's Instruction. He is faithful in Relation of Matters of Fact. *Imperialis in Mus. Histor.*

MATTHEW of Westminster, so call'd, because he was a Benedictine in a Monastery in that City. He is likewise surnam'd Florilegus, because he entituled his History; *Flores Historiarum*. He lived in the XIVth Century, and was a considerable Person for his time. His History is divided into Three Books. The first Treats of the most considerable Events and Passages, from the beginning of the World to our Saviour. The Second continues the First, and carries down the History to William the Conqueror. The Third Book goes from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Edward II. He wrote his History with so great Care and Impartiality, that the Reader needs not wonder at the Commendation and Character, which is given him. He wrote likewise the Chronicle of his own Monastery. The Life of St. Edmond, &c. *Pits. Bale. Vossius de Hist. Lat. &c.*

MATTHIAS, High-Priest of the Jews, lived An. Rom. 730. whilst he Exercised that Function, another Matthias, Son of Margalothus, and Judas, Son of Saripheus, both well versed in the Jewish Laws, pulled down a golden Eagle, set up on the Portal of the Temple by Herod; whereat that Prince was so incensed, that he deprived Matthias of his Office, thinking he kept Correspondence with the other,

and gave it to *Joazar*, his Brother-in-law, burned the other *Matthias* alive, with all that were taken in his Company. *Josephus lib. 17. Antiq. cap. 8.*

St. MATTHIAS, an Apostle, was chosen instead of *Judas*, in the 33d Year of our Saviour. He preached the Gospel in *Judea*, and part of *Aethiopia*, and suffered Martyrdom for Confessing the Name of Jesus Christ. His Feast is kept on the 24th of February, amongst the *Latins*, but the *Greeks* keep it on the 9th of August. Dr. *Cave* adds, That a Vacancy being made in the College of the Apostles, by the Defection of *Judas*; the first thing they did, after their return from Mount *Olivet*, where our Saviour took his leave of them, to St. *John's* House in Mount *Sion*, was to fill up their Number with a fit Person; to which purpose, *Peter* acquainted them, That *Judas*, according to the Prophetical Prediction, being fallen from his Ministry, it was necessary that another should be Substituted in his Room, one that had been a constant Companion and Disciple of the Holy Jesus, and consequently capable of bearing Witness to his Life, Death, and Resurrection. Two were propounded in order to the Choice, *Joseph* called *Barsabas* and *Justus*, whom some made the same with *Joses*, one of the Brothers of our Lord, and *Matthias*, both duly Qualified for the Place. The Way of Election was by Lots, a Way frequently used, both amongst *Jews* and *Gentiles*, for the Determination of doubtful and difficult Cases, and especially the chusing Judges and Magistrates. The Apostles took this Course, to comply with the Old Custom observed amongst the *Jews*; and the rather, because the Holy Ghost was not as yet given, by whose immediate Dictates and Inspirations, they were chiefly guided; afterwards having made their Address to Heaven, to guide and direct the Choice, *Matthias* his Name was drawn out of the Urn, and thereby the Apostolate devolved upon him. His Body is said to have been kept a long time at *Jerusalem*, thence, thought by *Helen*, the Mother of the Great *Constantine*, to have been Translated to *Rome*, where some Parts of it are seen with great Veneration, at this Day; though others, with as great eagerness, and probably as much truth, say they were brought to, and are still preserved at *Triers* in *Germany*. Among many other Apocryphal Writings attributed to the Apostles, there was a Gospel published under *Matthias's* Name, but rejected by the Ancients as spurious; as also by *Gelasius*, Bishop of *Rome*. Under his Name also, there were Extant, Traditions cited by *Clement* of *Alexandria*, from whence, no question, it was, that the *Niccolaitans* borrowed that Saying of his, which they Abused to so vile and beastly Purposes, as under the pretended Patronage of his Name and Doctrine, to defend some of their most Absurd and Impious Opinions.

MATTHIAS, Emperor of the West, was Son to *Maximilian* II. and Brother to *Rodolphus* II. After the Death of this last he was elected Emperor, June 13. 1612. being before Arch-Duke of *Austria*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. He died at *Vienna*, March 10. 1619. Aged 62 Years. He had married in 1611. *Anna Catharina*, Daughter of *Ferdinand*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

MATTHIAS, (*Corvinus*) King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was Son to *John Hunniades*. His Courage got him the Name of *Great*. The Enemies of his Father's Grandeur, kept him Prisoner in *Bohemia*, and having put to Death his Brother *Ladislaus*, under pretence that he had killed the Count of *Cilia* in a Duel, were resolved to make him away. He was then 15 Years old, as some say, or, as others observe, 18. But King *Ladislaus* being dead, in 1457, *Matthias Corvinus* was set at liberty, and Elected King of *Hungary*, Jan. 24. 1458, and at the same time *George Podebrache* was Elected King of *Bohemia*, by the *Hussites*. Some of the Lords of *Hungary* opposed the Election of *Matthias*, and endeavoured to persuade the Emperor *Frederick* IV. to take the Crown for himself. Some others offered it also to the King of *Poland*. Which caused great Divisions amongst them. The *Turk* made use of the opportunity, having taken *Bosnia*, and part of *Servia*. But *Matthias* took again that which he had lost, and reduced *Transilvania* and *Walachia*, and was Crowned in 1464, and he was preparing to renew the War with the *Turks*, when he died of an Apoplexy at *Vienna*, in 1490. He understood all that a Prince ought to understand. It is reported of him, that he could speak all the Languages of *Europe*, except the *Greek* and *Turkish*. He favoured the Learned. He Collected an excellent Library at *Buda*, which he enriched with the most curious Books, and rarest Manuscripts. His Body was carried to *Alba Regalis*, and put in the Monument of the Kings of *Hungary*. *Antonius Thebaldus* made this Epitaph mentioned by *Paulus Jovius* in *Elog.*

*Corvini Brevis hac Urna est, quem magna fatentur
Facta fuisse Deum, fata fuisse hominem.*

Bonfinius Hist. of Hungary. Turosius in reb. Hungar. Peter de Reva.

MATTHIOLUS (*Petrus Andreas*) of *Sienna*, a famous Physician, lived in 1554. He published his Commentaries upon the Six Books of *Dioscorides*, and *Gasparus Bauhinus*, a learned Botanist, printed very curious Notes with them. He

also writ *Epitome de Plantis, Consilia Medica, &c.* *Justus in Chron. Medic. Vander Linden de Scriptor. Medic. Gejnerus in Bibl. &c.*

MATTHIOLUS, a Physician of *Perugia* in *Italy*, liv'd in the XVth Century, and wrote a Book of the Art of Memory, call'd *Ars Memorativa*; and printed in Quarto at *Ausburg* in 1498. *Vander Linden.*

MATUTA, a Goddess whom the *Romans* worshipped, whose Feast was called *Matrales*. It was *Imo*, the Wife of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and the Nurse of *Bacchus*, who, as Poets feign, was changed into a Sea-Goddes, and called *Lex-cothea*, by the *Greeks*. Some by *Matuta*, understand *Aurora*, the Goddess of the Morning; others say, That *Matuta* signifieth *Good*, after the Ancient Manner of speaking amongst the *Latins*. King *Servius Tullius* built a Temple to this Goddess at *Rome*, which *Camillus*, Consul and Dictator repaired again, after the Battel he won against the *Veii*. *Titus Livius lib. 5. Festus.*

MAUD, Daughter of King *Henry* I. of *England*, was married to the Emperor *Henry* IV. who dying without Issue, she returned to *England*, where King *Henry* having lost all his other Children in their Passage out of *France*, settled the Succession upon her, and soon after married her to *Geoffry Plantaginet*, Earl of *Anjou*. King *Henry* died the fifth Year after this Match, *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, died also the same Year, together with the Earl *Plantaginet*, which, with the Empress's Absence, favoured King *Stephen's* Attempt upon the Crown so far, that he was Proclaimed King. *Maud*, with the Assistance of *David*, King of *Scots*, endeavoured to recover her Right. The War was attended with various Success. She was in Person in several pitched Battels, took King *Stephen* Prisoner at the Fight of *Lincoln*; but losing the *Londoners* by her Reservedness, her Party grew weak, so that she was at last forced to content her self with this Agreement, viz. That if King *Stephen* died without Children, *Henry*, her Son, should Succeed him. 'Tis observed, that during the War, she made her Escape twice by Stratagem, when the Enemy thought themselves sure of her; first, getting her self carried out like a Corps; the second time, in a great Snow, clothing her all in white, she passed unseen through King *Stephen's* Camp. She was Daughter of King *Henry*, married to the Emperor *Henry*, and Mother of King *Henry* II. as appears by her Epitaph,

*Ortu magna, viro major, sed Maxima partu,
Hic jacet Henrici, filia, sponsa, parens.*

MAULEON de Soule, which the *Latins* call *Malleo*, or *Mauleosolium*, a Town of *France*, in the County of the *Barques*, the Chief Town of the Viscounty of *Soule*. It is the Birth-place of M. *Henry Spondanus*, Bishop of *Pamier*.

St. MAUR, a Congregation of the Order of the *Benedictines* in *France*. It was Erected by Pope *Gregory* XV. in 1621. at the Request of King *Lewis* XIII. This Order is divided into Sixteen Provinces, whereof each has about Twenty Religious Houses. The most considerable are, St. *Denys* in *France*, St. *Germain des Prez*, St. *Rheim* of *Rheims*, *Marmoutier*, &c. The Monks, besides the Rule of St. *Benet*, have particular Statutes and Constitutions; they have a Superior General, Assistants, and Visitors, and hold a General Chapter in three Years. They make a particular Profession of Learning, and have Seminaries in each Province for the Education of Youth.

MAUREGAT VIIth. King of *Leon* and *Oviedo* in *Spain*, was Bastard to *Alphonfus* I. King of *Leon*. He Usurped the Crown that belonged to *Alphonfus* his Nephew, in 783. To maintain himself, he was forced to make Alliance with the *Moors*, to whom he Payed an Annual Tribute of 50 Noble Virgins, and as many out of the Common People, which exposed him to a general Hatred. He died in 788. *L. De Mayerne. Turquet's hist. of Spain.*

MAURICE, a Town of *America* in *Brasil*, built by the *Hollanders*, so called from *Mauritius* of *Nassaw*, Governor of that Country. The *Portuguese* are now Masters of it.

MAURICE, an Island of *Affick*, called by the *Dutch*, *Maurits Eylandt*. It is in the *Aethiopian* Sea. Some call it *The Island of Swans*; but the *Portuguese* call it *The Island of Cerns*. The Land of *Maurice*, which the *Hollanders* call *Mauritsland*, is in the Southern *America*. They discovered it in 1616. It is seated right against the Island of *Madagascar*, 140 Leagues to the East, and is about 60 in Compass, and affords great plenty of Ebony, for which the *Dutch* kept it some time; but finding the Profit not equal to the Expence, they forsook it, though it has plenty of Fruits. Mr. *Herbert*, who saw it, saith pag. 208. its Lat. is 20. 05. Circuit 100 Miles, stretching from N. E. to S. W. stored with all things that are pleasing and necessary to the Life of Man, but especially plenty of good, clear Waters, fragrant Woods, and pleasant Fruit-Trees. The Soil, towards the Sea, is Rocky and Barren, but within, even, fat and pleasant, full of shady Trees and Rivulets. It has no Humane Inhabitants, nor perhaps, never had any, but the *Dutch*.

St. MAURICE, a Military Order of *Savoy*: *Amé*, or *Ama-deus* VIII. Duke of *Savoy*, Instituted this Order, in 1434, in honour of St. Maurice, whose Ring was delivered to *Petr*, E. of *Savoy*, that by him it might be conveyed to his Successors, as a Badge of their Right to, and Sovereignty over the Country. D. *Philibert Emmanuel* obtained from Pope *Gregory XIIIth*. to have it United to the Order of St. *Lazarus*, in 1572, upon Condition the Knights should oppose those he called Hereticks, Defend the Honour of his See, and fight for the Faith.

MAURICE of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, Son of Prince *William*, by his second Wife, *Anne* of *Saxony*. He was a great Commander, Governor of the *United Provinces*, after the Death of his Father, killed in 1584, at *Delft*, by *Balthazar Gerard*. He did great Exploits in the absence of *Alexander* of *Farnese*, in 1590, and 92, Defeated the Arch-Duke *Albert's* Forces, in 1597, but was forced to raise the Siege of *Newport*, in 1600, though he beat the *Spaniards* in a pitched Battle, a few Days before. He took *Grave* upon the *Meuse* in 1602. *Ecluse* or *Sluys* in 1604, about the time that *Ostend* was Capitulating with *Spinola*. His other Conquests are all well known. He died at the *Hague*, in 1625. Some say, it was of Grief, that he could not raise the Siege of *Breda*. Prince *Maurice* leaving no lawful Issue, was Succeeded by his Brother *Frederick*.

MAURIENNE, a Province, or Valley of *Savoy*, reaching from the *Alps*, to the River *Isere* on the one side, and on the other from *Tarantais* to *Dauphine*. It is believed to be the Country of the ancient *Brannovices* in *Cæsar*, though *Sanfon* be of another Mind in his Remarks upon the ancient *Gaul*. 'Tis thought, the Village of *Braman* at the foot of Mount *Cenis*, was the Capital, as St. *John* of *Maurienne* upon the River *Arche*, a Bishop's See, is the Chief Town now. Its other considerable Places are, *Laneburg*, *Tremignon*, St. *Andrew*, St. *Michael*, &c. *Guichenon's* Hist. of *Savoy*. See St. *John de Maurienne*.

MAURITANIA, an ancient large Region of *Africa*, which now lies within the Western Part of *Barbary*. It was formerly divided into *Cæsariensis Tingitana*, and *Sitifensis*. *Cæsariensis* was bounded with *Getulia* to the South, the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, *Tingitana* to the West, and *Sitifensis* to the East, and is now almost wholly included in the Kingdom of *Algiers*. *Mauritania Tingitana* was bounded on all Sides by the *Atlantick* and *Mediterranean* Oceans together with *Cæsariensis* and *Getulia*, and in the time of the Emperor *Constantine*, was called by the *Spaniards*, *Mauritania Transfretana*. The Name of *Tingitana*, came from the City *Tingi*, now *Tangier*. *Mauritania Sitifensis* had for its Bounds, *Numidia* to the E. *Cæsariensis* to the W. the *Mediterranean* to the N. and *Getulia* to the S. Several Greek and Latin Authors say, That *Plinthon*, one of the Sons of *Cham*, was the first Inhabitant of *Libya* and *Mauritania*. *Josephus* and St. *Jerom* write, That in their time, there was a River in that Country that was called *Phuts*, whence the Place was called *Regio Phutensis*. The *Mors* were *Arabians*, as were also those *Saracens*, that settled here in 710, and afterwards entered *Spain*, to re-inthronize *Vitiza*, K. of the *Visigoths*, whom *Roderic* had Deprived of the Crown; but having killed this last, kept the Country themselves until *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, by taking of *Granada* in 1492, routed them quite out. *Sallust*, *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Cluvier*.

St. MAURITIUS, Colonel of the *Theban* Legion, in the Army of the Emperor *Maximilian*, in 269. In his Winter Quarters in *Palestina*, he was Baptized by *Zuambdal*, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, and all his Soldiers together with him. Afterwards he joined with *Maximian*, who, having crossed the *Alps*, Encamped in a Plain about the River *Rhodanus*, and commanded Sacrifices to be offered to his Gods. *Mauritius*, who abhorred such Idolatry, withdrew from the Camp, and went with his Legion Eight Miles from the Camp. The Emperor sending to know the Reason, Answered, *That himself, and all the Legion were Christians*: Whereupon he Commanded every Tenth Soldier to be put to Death. The rest not being Daunted at this Cruelty, he Ordered the same thing again; and, at last, he Commanded the whole Legion to be put to the Sword. This happen'd on the 22d. of *September*, in a Place called then *Agaunum*, and now St. *Maurice*; where *Sigismund*, King of *Burgundy*, caused a Noble Monastery to be built. The History of *France* tells us, That *Charles Martel* made use of the Lance and Helmet of that brave Martyr, when he fought against the *Saracens*. It is to be observed, That the Dukes of *Savoy* wear always his Ring, and leave it by Succession, one to another, as the best Mark of their Sovereignty. *Eucherius* Bishop of *Lyons*, his History of the Martyrdom of St. *Maurice*.

MAURITIUS (*Tiberius*) Emperor of the *East*, was Originally from *Rome*, but was born in *Arabissa*, a Town of *Cappadocia*. *Tiberius*, the Emperor, having made him General of his Armies, married him to *Constantina*, his Daughter, and made him his Successor. He Succeeded him. *Evagrius* writes, That he was a prudent and dextrous Prince. St. *Gregory* commends his Zeal and Care of the Catholick Church. He was very successful against the *Persians*, received their King

Cbroreez II. whom they had Banished, and soon after re-inthroned him. After this, *Chagan*, King of the *Avari*, made Incursions into Lower *Hungary*, Plundered *Mæsia*, and being advanced into *Thrace*, threatened *Constantinople* with a Siege; but a Contagion happening in his Army, which swept away a great part thereof, with his Seven Sons, put a stop to his Proceedings. He had 12000 Prisoners with him, which he offer'd to set at Liberty, on Condition that the Emperor should pay him about half a Crown for each, which being refused, he put them all to the Sword. Hereupon the People of *Constantinople* rebelled, and called the Emperor, *A Cruel, Covetous Tyrant*, who seemed extremely concerned at that unhappy Accident, begging the Prayers of all the Religious of his Time, for the Pardon of the Offence, or that he might receive Punishment for it in this World. They add; That he was advertised in a Dream, that he and his Wife, and Children, should be killed. Others say, That he was told, he should be Dethron'd by a man whose Name began with *Ph*. and that thinking it should be his Brother-in-law *Philippus*, he removed him from Court, in 584. In the mean time, *Phocas*, who of a simple Soldier, advanced himself considerably in the Army, being Proclaimed Emperor, pursued *Mauritius* to *Chalcedon*, where he put him, and 4 of his Children, to death. 'Tis said, he suffered with great Patience, uttering these Words of the Prophet, *Thou art just, O Lord, and thy Judgment is righteous*. This happened in 602, in the 63d. Year of his Age, whereof he Reigned 10. *Nicephorus* lib 18, 19. *Theophanes*, *Anastasius*, *Baronius*, &c.

MAUSOLEUM, a Name that was given to all magnificent Tombs, since *Artemisia*, Queen of *Caria*, built her Husband *Mausolus* a very sumptuous one, which she called from his Name *Mausoleum*. It stood in *Halicarnassus*, Capital of the Kingdom, between the Kings Palace, and the Temple of *Venus*. Its breadth from N. to S. was 63 foot, but the Fronts were somewhat less, so that the Circuit was 411 Foot, the height 25 Cubits, the whole being supported with 36 Columns. *Scepas* undertook the Part that faced the E. *Timotheus* the S. *Leochares* the W. and *Briaxis* the N. and though *Artemisia* died of Grief before it was perfected, the Work was not discontinued. *Pythis* joined himself to the other 4, raised a Pyramid upon the *Mausoleum*, and placed thereon a Marble Chariot, drawn by 4 Horses of the same. This Tomb passed for one of the World's Wonders, and was admired by all People, but the Philosopher *Anaxagoras* of *Clazomene*, who at the sight of it cried, *There is a great deal of Silver turn'd into Stone*. *Chevreau*.

MAUSOLUS I. of that Name, King of *Caria*, for whom his Wife *Artemisia* built a Noble Monument. See ARTEMISIA. From this Monument, all others have got the Name of *Mausoleum*. *Mausolus* was a Confederate with the Republick of *Byzantium*, *Rhodes*, *Co*, and *Scio*, against the *Athenians* in the War, call'd, *Bellum Sociale*.

MAUVIA, Queen of the *Ismaelites*, or *Saracens*, in the IVth Century. She ruined *Palestina* and *Arabia*, under the Empire of *Valens*. After several Battels in 382. she made an Alliance with the Emperor, and demanded of him, a holy Monk called *Moses*, who lived upon the Frontiers of *Egypt* and *Palestina*, to be the Bishop of her own People. She had been Converted to the Christian Faith, and desired that her People should partake of that Benefit. This Man was found out, and carried to *Alexandria*, to be Ordained there by an Heretick Prelate; but he made his Escape, so that *Valens* was obliged to give leave, that he should be Ordained by the Orthodox Bishops. After this Emperor's death, *Mauvia*, and her Subjects assisted the Empire against the *Goths*. *Socrates* lib. 4. cap. 29. *Sozomen* lib. 6. cap. 38. *Ammianus Marcellinus* lib. 14. *Baronius* in *Annal*. &c.

MAXENTIUS, (*Marc. Aurel. Valer.*) Son to the Emperor *Maximianus Hercules*, seeing the Image of *Constantine the Great* carried in *Rome*, as Emperor, he assumed the Purple, and was Saluted Emperor by the Imperial Guards, which were in *Italy*, in 307. *Constantine* to avoid the Mischiefs of a Civil War, endeavoured an Accommodation, and offered to make him his Associate, but all in vain, *Maxentius* behaving himself with so much Outrage, as to throw down all *Constantine's* Statues. *Maximianus Valerius* understanding this, Commanded *Severus*, whom he had created *Cæsar*, to march against this Rebel; but *Maxentius* having corrupted the Soldiers, and *Annulius*, Commander of the Guards, forced him to raise the Siege of *Rome*, defeated him, and made him fly to *Ravenna*, where he besieged him: During the Siege, *Maximianus Hercules* leaving his Retirement, which he had kept ever since his Deposition, entered *Ravenna*, cajoled *Severus*, and by a feigned Peace, betwixt his Son *Maxentius* and him, brought him to *Rome*, where he was Strangled, in 307. *Maxentius* knowing that the Christians favoured *Constantine*, feigned himself a Christian, and stopped the Persecution against them, by which he obtained a Reputation of Clemency; but having subdued *Alexander*, who was Proclaimed Emperor in *Africa*, and thinking that the Christians were not then capable of obstructing his Designs, he persecuted them with extraordinary fury, and became insufferably Cruel. He never made any Discourse to his Men of War, but he ad-

vised

vifed them to pillage the Citizens, and having one Day, upon a flight occasion, ſent them out againſt the People, they Maſſacred them in the Streets, with as much fury as if the Barbarians had taken it by Storm. He not only invoked Devils, but conſulted the Entrails of Women with Child, whom he cauſed to be ript up to Divine Futurities, and murdered Infants for that ſame end. He was ſuch a Brutish Debauche, that he had no regard to Age, Sex, nor Quality, ſo that many Women choſe rather to make themſelves be killed, than expoſed to his Impurities. At length, he became ſo inſupportable to the Senate, that they prayed *Conſtantine* to advance into *Italy*, and deliver them from this Tyrant, which he accordingly did, tho' with great difficulty, *Maxentius* having numerous Forces, and placed Three or Four Armies in the *Alps* to diſpute his Paſſage, but God was on *Conſtantine's* ſide; and having aſſured him of the Victory, by an Apparition of the Croſs, he defeated his Troops in divers Battles, and himſelf at laſt, ſo that he fled, and falling into the *Tiber* from *Pont Mola*, was drowned; after which, his Corps were dragged out, and his Head being cut off, was carried about on a Lance, as a joyful Spectacle to the People. *Euseb. Zosimus, Eutropius.*

MAXIMIAN (*M. Aurel. Valer. Hercul.*) Native of *Sirmium*, was advanced to conſiderable Employments in the Army by his Valour, and became *Diocleſian's* Favourite, who aſſociated him to the Empire, in 286. He defeated the rebellious *Gauls*, with their chiefs, *Ælianus* and *Amandus*, who had Uſurped the Title of Emperors. *Diocleſian* loved him particularly for his hatred againſt the Chriſtians; ſo that they raiſed a moſt dreadful Perſecution againſt them, neither ſuffering them to Buy, Sell, nor draw Water, or grind Corn, without offering Incenſe to the Idols in the Markets, and Corners of the Streets. He Condemned the Chriſtian Soldiers to work at his Baths in *Rome* and *Carthage*, &c. In their Time, they cut off more Chriſtians, than the *Romans* had done other People in all their Conqueſts; there being reckoned in *Egypt* alone 144000 Martyrs, and 700000 Banished, ſo that the Emperors believed that they had Extinguiſhed the very Name of Chriſtians, and thereupon erected inſolent Trophies. In 304, they quitted the Imperial Purple, moſt againſt *Maximian's* Mind. He married *Eutropia*, a Syrian, and gave her Daughter *Theodora*, to *Conſtantine Chlorus*. He married *Fauſta*, another of his Daughters, to *Conſtantine the Great*, with a Deſign to ruin him; but ſhe being faithful to her Huſband, gave him notice of it, ſo that he beſieged him in *Marſeilles*, where he ſtrangled himſelf, in 310. *Euseb. Baronius.*

MAXIMILIAN I. of that Name, Emperor, was Son to *Frederick IV.* called *The Pacifick*, of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. In 1477, he married *Mary*, the Heireſs of *Burgundy*, but was ſo poor, that ſhe was at all the Charge. He won the Battle of *Guinegaſta*, in 1479, againſt *Lewis XI.* of *France*. In 1482, his Princeſs died, and he was then ſo poor, that he was forced to pawn his Children to the Citizens of *Ghent*. In 1486, he was Created King of the *Romans*, his Father being alive. Sometime after, he took his Son from thoſe of *Ghent*, who thereupon, together with *Bruges*, and moſt other Cities in *Flanders*, declared themſelves his Enemies; and in Feb. 2. 1488. the Diſorders were ſo great, that being at *Bruges*, the People run to Arms, took him Priſoner, cut off ſeveral of his Creatures, and were about delivering up himſelf to the *French*, but they were moved to Compaſſion by his Tears. In 1489, he married *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Bretany*, by his Proxy the Count of *Naffaw*. But *Charles VIII.* of *France*, prevented his poſſeſſing her, and married her, himſelf in 1491, ſending him back his Daughter *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, whom he had affianced. *Maximilian* being enraged at this double Affront, ſurprized *Arras* and *St. Omer*, and entred *Amiens*, but was repulſed. But in 1493, a Peace was Concluded in Name of his Son *Philip*, *Maximilian* reſuſing to be ſo much as once named in the Treaty. His Father *Frederick*, the Emperor, being dead, he Succeeded, and married the Dutcheſs of *Milan's* Siſter, *Charles VIII.* of *France*, having at that time, made himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of *Naples*; ſo that *Maximilian* leagued himſelf with the Pope, and other Princes, and with 40000 Men, ſays *Moreri*, attacked the *French*, who were not above 8000, and were Defeated by them at *Fornova*, in 1495. *Maximilian* did afterwards enter into a Confederacy with *Lewis XII.* againſt the *Venetians*, and Pope *Julius II.* and afterwards joined with the *English* againſt *France*, and in 1513, fought the Battle of *Spurs* at *Guinegaſta*, where he or rather the *English* Defeated the *French* a Second time. He died at *Lints*, Jan. 12. 1519. He was a very prudent Prince, loved learned Men, having writ ſeveral Poems himſelf, as alſo the Memoirs of his own Life. By his firſt Wife he had *Philip*, who married the Heireſs of *Spain*, by whom he had the Emperor *Charles V. Paul. Jov. Cuſpinian. Hoffman* ſays, That he loſt a Battle againſt the *Swiſſers*, that he granted *Weſtfrieſland* to *Albert* of *Saxony*, in 1495, That he decided the Controverſy of *Bavaria* with great Prudence, reduced *Rupert*, Son to the Elector *Palatin*, who would not acquieſce therein. By his General, the Prince of *Anhalt*, he defeated and killed 10000 *Venetians*; but being deſerted by

his Soldiers, he was repulſed out of *Milan*, by the Duke of *Bourbon*. He founded the Imperial Chamber, and was an excellent Prince, but an exceſſive Hunter; whence he uſed to ſay, *Deus aterne, niſi vigilares quam male eſſet mundo quem regimus nos, ego miſer Venator & Sceleratus ille Julius. Hoffman.*

MAXIMILIAN II. was Son to *Ferdinand I.* and choſen King of the *Romans* during his Father's life. In 1562, he married his Couſin *Mary* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Charles V.* He was alſo King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. He was no Enemy to the Proteſtants, and therefore Accuſed at *Rome*, for entertaining a Miniſter, and introducing the Cup at the Sacrament, in moſt Places of his Dominion; neither did he diſſemble his Opinion, but often declared, that he could not Receive the Sacrament by halves; whereupon Pope *Paul III.* adviſed him, as he hoped for the Empire, to continue in the Catholick Faith; whereunto he Anſwered, *That he preferred the Salvation of his Soul to all Earthly Things.* He Succeeded his Father in the Empire, in 1564, and Governed in Peace. He put an end to the *Grombachian* War, by the Elector of *Saxony*, and having raiſed the Duke of *Weimar's* Caſtle, Condemned the Duke to perpetual Imprisonment. He carried on the *Hungarian* War, by his Generals, againſt the Prince of *Transilvania*, and *Solyman II.* who died at the Siege of *Sigeth*, in 1566. He re-took all the Towns which the *Vayvode* had taken, and having cut off 10000 *Tartars*, which aſſiſted the *Vayvode*, he extended his Dominions Forty Miles beyond the *Tibiſcus*; he loſt *Sigeth*, but made an advantageous Peace with *Solyman*. He threatened the Pope, for Creating *Cosmo de Medicis* Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, alledging that he invaded another Man's Right, and he would not ſuffer Pope *Pius IV.* to Create the ſaid *Cosmo*, a King, telling him that *Italy* had no King but *Cæſar*. However he did afterwards confirm the Title of Duke to *Cosmo*, as a Beneficiary of the Empire. He was prevented of the Crown of *Poland*, by the Expedition of *Stephen Bathori*, which would probably have had ill Conſequences, if the Emperor's death had not ſoon followed. He died in 1576, in the Twelfth of his Reign, being a Prudent, Pious, and Peaceable Prince, and kept down all Diſturbances on Account of Religion, ſaying, That it was impious to Command Men's Conſciences, calling it an Invaſion of the Throne of Heaven. He was Succeeded by his Son *Rodolphus II.* *Thuan. Onuphr. Bodin.*

MAXIMILIAN, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, Son to *Maximilian II.* and Brother to *Rodolphus* and *Matthias* the Emperors, was Chosen King of *Poland*, in Oppoſition to *Sigismund*, choſen by others of the Nobility, in 1587. He endeavoured to defend his Title by Arms, but was Defeated, and taken Priſoner. In 1596, he went to *Hungary* againſt *Mahomet III.* who too *Agria*, and Defeated him at *Kereſt*, October 26. but loſt the Fruit of the Victory, by the Greedineſs of the *Germans*, who fell upon the Plunder, ſo that *Cigale* the Renegado, rallying againſt them, cut off 12000. He afterwards beſieged *Javarin*, but in vain, and died in 1618.

MAXIMILIAN, Duke of *Bavaria*, for his Valour was named *Protector of Germany*. He gained the Battle of *Prague*, in 1620, againſt *Frederick*, Prince *Palatine*, choſen King of *Bohemia*, Count *Tilli* being his Lieutenant General; and that Prince having as it is ſaid, forfeited his Right, he was Created Elector in his place, in 1623. He was a prudent Prince, died in 1651, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Ferdinand*.

MAXIMILLA, Scholar and Concubine to the Heretick *Montanus*, and was, with *Prifcilla*, a great Patroness of his Errors; thoſe two Women, by their Riches and Impurities, ſeducing many. *Eusebius* ſays, That *Montanus*, and ſhe being acted by the Wicked Spirit, did Strangle one another. *Tertul. Jerom.*

MAXIMIN, (*Cajus Julius*) Emperor, was Native of *Thracia*, had a *Goth* to his Father, and an *Alan* to his Mother. He was at firſt a Shepherd, and afterwards a Soldier. His Stature was Gigantick, and ſo was his Stomach, it being his Ordinary, to Drink 8 Bottles of Wine, and eat 40 l. weight of Meat in a Day; nor was his Courage diſproportionable, which procured him great Employments in the Army, and the Love of the Soldiers, ſo that having contributed to the Murther of the Emperor *Severus*, the Soldiers declared him Emperor, in 235. He commenced his Reign with the Perſecution of the Chriſtians, becauſe the Earthquakes, at that time very frequent in the Empire, were, by the Heathen aſcribed to the Toleration of the Chriſtians, ſo that he became ſuch a Monster of Cruelty, that he was called, *The Cyclops, The Buſiris, The Sciron, Phalaris, Typhon*, and *Gyges* of his Age. His Election did fill the Senate, and City of *Rome*, with ſo much fear, that the Women and Children thronged to the Temples, praying the Gods that they would never ſuffer him to enter that City, which, like a wild Beaſt, he would fill with Blood and Slaughter. He cut off all thoſe, who could witneſs the lowneſs of his Birth, even ſuch as had maintained him, when in his meanest Condition. He never ſpared any, who were of high Birth, but either Crucified them, buried them alive in Beaſt Skins, expoſed them to Lions and wild Beaſts, or made them be cudgelled to Death, without ever ſhewing the leaſt Compaſſion. His Inſolence

was no less Notorious than his Cruelty, for he wrote to the Senate in a huffing Stile, bragging that he had done more than all the Ancient Captains had ever done; but they chose 20 Men to Counteract him in the Government, and declared him a publick Enemy; at which he was so enraged, that out of madness, he had well nigh killed his own Son, whom he had made his Partner in the Empire. He marched from Germany to Italy, and besieged *Aquileia*, which made such a gallant Defence, that his Soldiers being wearied out with the length of the Siege, and provoked with his inhumane Cruelty, they cut off both him, and his Son, in 238, and sent their Heads to Rome, exposing their Corps to the wild Beasts. Maximin was then about 65 Years old, and his Son 21, having nothing of his Father's barbarous Disposition, and being well skilled in Greek and Latin. Euseb. Orosius, Aurel. Victor.

MAXIMIN, (C. Valer.) surnamed *Daza*, Son of a Sister of Maximinus Armentarius, was made Cæsar with Severus, in 304. He had the East for his share, where he exercised unheard of Cruelties, especially against the Christians, but was obliged to desist from his Persecution, by the Letters of Constantine and Licinius his Colleague. In the mean time, he fell out with the latter, and having a powerful Army, and relying upon the Answers of his False Gods, thought he should easily rob him of his Purple, but he lost the Battel, and fled in a Disguise; and when he arrived in his own Dominions, he put the Heathen Priests to Death, to punish them for their Flattery and Imposture, and published an Edict in favour of the Christians. He was seized with a strange kind of Distemper, being consumed with an inward Fire, and losing his Sight, he became a meer Skeleton, and so died at Tarsus, in 313, or 314.

MAXIMIN, Bishop of Treves, liv'd in the IVth Century, and was much esteem'd, both for the Orthodoxy of his Belief, and the Holiness of his Life. He was born at Poitiers of a Noble Family, and Brother to St. Maxentius, St. Hilary's Predecessor in that See. When St. Athanasius was banished into Gaul, St. Maximin gave him an honourable Reception at Treves. He was a great Champion for the Council of Nice, and was present at the Council of Sardica, in 347. St. Hieron. in Chron. Gregor. Turon. lib. 1. Hist. cap. 35. &c. Socrat. Sozomen.

MAXIMUS the Emperor, was at first a Roman Senator, and having a very beautiful Wife, Valentinian III. fell in Love with her, yet could not debase her; but having on a time, not only won all Maximus's Money, but also his Ring, at Dice, he sent the Ring, as from Maximus himself, for his Wife to come to the Palace, where he ravished her, which Maximus having notice of, did comfort his Wife, ordering her to conceal her Displeasure, and promising to Revenge her, which he did, by causing the Emperor to be killed in the Campus Martius, after which he seized the Empire, married the Empress Eudoxia per force, Created his own Son Cæsar, and married him to the young Eudoxia, the Emperor's Daughter; but one Night having told the Empress, That it was for Love of her, that he killed the Emperor, her Husband; she was so incensed at it, because she knew the contrary, that she sent for Genseric, King of the African Vandals, to deliver her from the Tyrant, who kept her per force, as her Husband. Genseric having, according to her Desire, entered Rome, Maximus abandoned it, at the same time, and was pursued, and stoned to Death by the People; or, according to some, killed by a Soldier, and afterwards pulled in pieces by the Empress, and her Servants, and thrown into the Tiber. About 77 Days after he begun his Reign, June 12. 455. Procop. Baron. An. Ecc.

MAXIMUS (Flavius Magnus Clemens) got himself to be Saluted Emperor by the Army, which he Commanded in England, in 381, or 382. He pretended to be Descended from Constantine, and a near Kinsman to Theodosius. He went over to Gaul, where the Legions dissatisfied with Gratian, acknowledged him, and he made Treves the Seat of his Empire. The Emperor Gratian, at the same time, lost the Battel of Paris, and by the Treachery of Merobaudus, was slain at Lyons by Andragathius, and barbarously denied the Honour of a Burial by Maximus, who sent Ambassadors to Theodosius, to know whether he would take him to be his Associate in the Empire, of which he entertained him with some hopes, to prevent his coming into Italy, and surprizing Valentinian. The latter sent St. Ambrose to him, who, by his Persuasions, stopt him for a time; but having Created his Son Victor Cæsar, he passed into Italy, though St. Ambrose was sent to prevent him a second time. Valentinian, and Justina his Mother, fled to Thessalonica, to implore Theodosius's Assistance, whilst Maximus carried Ruin and Desolation along with him into Italy, sparing neither Age, Sex, nor Conditions, Towns, nor Churches. St. Ambrose, and his Church, being only those who found any Favour. Theodosius took Arms to punish the Tyrant, who omitted nothing to defend himself in the Dignity which he had Usurped. His Admiral, Andragathius, blocked up the Mouth of the Ionian Sea; Marcellinus, his Brother, guarded the Avenues of Italy, and he himself marched with a great Army into Hungary, where Theodosius

defeated him, as also in Italy, and pursued him to Aquileia, where his own Soldiers cut off his Head, and delivered it to the Emperor, August 27. 388. His Son Victor was slain by the Treason of Arbogastus, and his Brother Andragathius drowned himself in Despair. Zosimus, Theodoret, Socrates, Baronius.

MAXIMUS, (Tyrius) a Platonic Philosopher. He lived in the IIId Century, and was born at Tyre in Phœnicia, whence he got the Name. He came to Rome in 146, where he found Apollonius, Arianus, and several others. The Emperor Marcus Aurelius, to shew how much he esteemed him, became his Disciple. He is said to have lived in the Time of the Emperor Commodus. We have of his Forty one Discourses, which Daniel Heinsius hath published with Commentaries. Suidas in Maxim. Volaterranus lib. 17. Antr. Heinsius, &c.

MAXIMUS III. of that Name, Bishop of Jerusalem, call'd Maximenus by Epiphanius, succeeded Macarius in 331. He was a very Eminent Confessor, during the Dioclesian Persecutions, having lost his Right Eye, and had one of his Hams cut, because he would not renounce Christianity: He was likewise condemn'd to the Mines, and appear'd at the Council of Nice, with these honourable Marks upon him. Afterwards, in the Year 335, he assisted at the Council of Tyre, where the Arrians were the Majority, and being inform'd by Bishop Paphnutius, of the Caballing and ill Designs of that Council, he went off, and left it. Afterwards he entertain'd the Bishops at Jerusalem, who came thither to the Consecration of the Famous Church, built by the Emperor Constantine. In the Year 349, he held a Council at Jerusalem, where the Bishops receiv'd St. Athanasius into their Communion; and to make their Act the more publick, wrote a Synodical Epistle to the Bishops of Egypt and Alexandria. These Proceedings enrag'd the Arrians against Maximus to that degree, that they got him depos'd, as Socrates reports it. This Holy Bishop died in 352, or 353, having govern'd his See about 20 Years. Theodoret lib. 2. Sozomen lib. 1, 3, 4. Ruffin. lib. 1. Baron. Annal. &c.

MAZAGAN, a small Town and Fortrefs of Ducala, in the Kingdom of Marocco, situated on the North of the River Ommirabi, not far from its Mouth. It is incompass'd by the Sea, on one side, and with a large and deep Ditch, which rises and falls with the Tide, on the other; and in the middle of the said Ditch, there is a Fountain of fresh Water, walled in with Stone very high, where the Boats take in Water. This place was built by the Portuguese, in 1508, and better fortified, since they abandoned Safie and Azamer. The Fortifications are *A la Moderne*, and it is well Garisoned with abundance of Artillery, the Cheriff besieged it in 1572, with above 200000 Men, but the Garison making a resolute Defence with their Mines and Fire-works, chased him from before the City. Marmol.

MAZARIN, (Julius) Cardinal-Bishop of Mets, Abbot of St. Arnoul, and ten other Places, was of a Family originally Genouese, but born himself at the Town of Piscina in Abruzzo, July 14. 1602. He gave early Proofs of his great Spirit, made great Advances in Learning in Italy, and then studied the Law at Alcalá in Spain. At his return to Italy, he Commenced Doctor, and then going to the Court of Rome, became a Retainer to Cardinal Sachetti, whom Pope Urban VIII. sent to Lombardy, and there Mazarin studied the Interests of the Princes then at War, about Casal and Montferrat. A little after, the Pope sent his Nephew, Cardinal Barbarini, to Negotiate a Peace, with whom Mazarin made such Interest, that he had Orders to continue with the Nuncio in Savoy, to terminate that great Affair. He knew the Interests of the French, Imperialists, Spaniards, Dukes of Savoy and Mantua, and took sure Measures to accommodate the same. In the mean time, a Peace being concluded at Ratisbonne, the French and Spaniards would not accept of it; whereupon Mazarin fell upon new Expedients, and brought it to a Conclusion, just as the French were about to force the Spanish Lines, which they had drawn six Miles round Casal, with a Design to make an obstinate Defence; and whilst the Spaniards were expecting the Signal to play their Canon, Mazarin having effected his Design, rode full Gallop to the French, making a Sign with his Hand and Hat, and crying Peace, Peace, and coming up to Mareschal Schomberg, delivered his Propositions, which were accepted, and thereupon the Peace of Queiras was Concluded, April 6. 1631, of which Mazarin had all the Glory. Cardinal Richelieu being taken with his Conduct, did from thence forward highly Esteem him, as did also Cardinal Antonio, who procured his Advancement in the Court of Rome, and got him sent Vice-Legate to Avignon, and Nuncio Extraordinary to France, where he learned the Affairs of that Court, acquired Richelieu's Friendship, and the Favour of Lewis XIII. who procured him a Cardinal's Cap from Pope Urban VIII. in 1641. And after Cardinal Richelieu's Death, he was made Privy-Councillor, and Named him as one of the Executors in his own Will. So that he had the Charge of Affairs, during the Minority of Lewis XIV. under the Regency of Queen Anne of Austria. He was happy in the Commencement of his Ministry, and the Success

Success of the King's Army augmented his Reputation; but in process of time, the oppressed People, and the Grantees, who envied his Greatness, did both murmur against him, which gave Rise to the Civil War, from 1649 to 1652. They demanded that he should not be about the King; and the Cardinal finding the Current too strong against him, yielded to Necessity, asked Leave of the Court, and retired; but he had so great an Interest in the Queen, and managed his Fortune so well, that he accounted this, as one of the Things that advanced both his Fortune and Reputation. Every Misfortune that befel the Publick, at this Time, was attributed to the Cardinal, by the Populace, so that divers Acts were made against him, a Price set on his Head, and his Library sold; but he warded off all those Blows with so much Dexterity, that he returned to Court with more Glory than ever, and those who had been his greatest Enemies, were then loudest in his Praises. After this, he procured a Peace, and in 1659, went to the *Isle of Pheasants*, where he concluded a Peace with *Spain*, and a Marriage-Treaty betwixt the King, and the Infanta, which raised the Cardinal to the highest Pinnacle of Honour; but his continual Application, having occasioned a dangerous Distemper, he died at *Vincennes*, March 9. 1661. Aged 59. The King paid an extraordinary Respect to his Memory after his Death, and by his Letter to the King of *Spain*, did express the Sense, which he had of his Loss thereby. The Cardinal had a Brother, and two Sisters, &c. who were all honourably marry'd on his Account. *Dupleix. Hist.*

MAZARINO, a Place in *Sicily*, with the Title of County, in the Valley *del Noto*, called sometimes *Moracini* and *Maforium*, by the *Latins*.

MAZOURA, a Town of *Africk* in the *Lower Egypt*. It was near that Town, that King *Lewis* fought against the Infidels in 1250, and was taken Prisoner.

MAZUAN, an Island of *Africk*, in the *Arabian Gulph*. It belonged formerly to the *Abyssines*, but the *Turks* have had it ever since 1557. It is also called *Macaria*.

MAZZONI (*James*) an *Italian* born at *Cesena*, was a Person of great Reputation and general Learning, towards the end of the XVIth Century. His Writings are, *Methodus de triplici hominum vita*, Lib. III. In *Universam Aristotelis & Platonis Philosophiam praeludia*. *Difesa di Dante Imperialis in Mus. Hist. Lorenzo Crasso Elog. de Huom. Litter. &c.*

M^c BETH, or *Mac-beth*, the 85th King of *Scotland*, was General in the time of *Donald VII.* his Kinsman, and so severe to the Islanders and *Irish*, who infested the Country with their Robberies, that he quickly suppressed them. He was also employed as General against the *Danes*, who routed King *Donald*, whilst *Mac-beth* was Levying Forces. *Donald* having thereupon retired to *Perth*, entered into a Treaty with the *Danes*, whilst *Mac-beth* came up, and the *Danes* being unwary, and liberally entertained in their Camp, by the King of the *Scots*, who sent them Drink mixed with Nightshade, they were so intoxicated, that they fell asleep, and were surprized by *Mac-beth* in their Camp, where he found all things in a more negligent Posture than he could have believed, so that making a great Slaughter amongst them, a Party who had drank less escaped with their King, whom they carried off dead Drunk, there being scarcely so many Seamen left, as were sufficient to guide his Ship; so that to the Loss of his Army, there was added that of his Fleet, which being sunk in the Mouth of *Tay*, it gave occasion to the Gathering together of those Sands in that place, which are dangerous for Sailors, called by the Vulgar *Drummillaw-Sands*. *Mac-beth* being puffed up with his good Success, and disgusted with the sluggish Temper of the King, aspired to the Crown himself; and his Ambition and Hopes were hugely increased by a Dream, That he saw Three Women of more than Humane Form, the first of which saluted him, *Thane of Angus*, the Second, *Thane of Murray*, and the Third, King of *Scotland*; so that being impatient of the Accomplishment, he laid an Ambush for the King, slew him in the Seventh Year of his Reign, and Usurped the Throne, under the shelter of Popular Favour, whereupon the King's Children fled for their Lives. *Mac-beth* endeavoured to assure himself of the Nobility by great Gifts, and of the Vulgar, by Justice and Equity, in punishing the thieving *Clans*, for which end he sowed Discord amongst them; and having engaged them to Challenge one another, at a certain Day, he surprized them in an Ambush, and putting their Chiefs to Death, did terrify the rest. After this, he applied himself to the making of good Laws, and for Ten Years governed so, that he was accounted inferior to none of his Predecessors; and having thus Established himself on the Throne, he degenerated into a Treacherous and Cruel Tyranny. The first Shock of his Inhumane Rage, he vented upon *Bancho*, his Companion in the King's Murder, whom he cut off, after he had entertained him at Supper. This alarmed the rest of the Nobility, and made them frequent the Court but seldom; whereupon the King put many of the richest to Death, on feigned Causes, and with their Estates, maintained a Company of Debauchees about him for a Guard; yet not thinking

himself secure enough, he resolved to build a Castle on *Dunfinnan Hill*, which over-looked the Country, Commanding all the Thanes of the Country to send their Men, and over-see their Work in Person. *Macduff*, Thane of *Fife*, being a great Man in his Country, and unwilling to trust his Life in the King's Hands, sent his Men, but did not go himself, and understanding that the King had threatened him, fled to *England*, and finding *Malcolm*, Son to King *Donald*, honourably entertained at that Court, persuaded him to revenge his Father's Murther, and recover his Crown, which he accordingly performed, King *Edward* of *England*, assisting him with 10000 Men, and the *Scots* universally deserting *Mac-beth*; who thereupon fled, and shut himself up in his Castle, or was, according to some, slain by *Malcolm*, in 1057, and the Seventeenth of his Reign. This is that *Mac-beth*, concerning whom there go so many fabulous Stories; upon which account, he is made the Subject of Stage-Plays to this day. *Buchan.*

M^c DONALD, or *M^c Duald*, the Name of a great Highland-Clan in *Scotland*, whose Ancestors were Kings of the Isles, and pretended to be Chief of all the *Clans*. They were often very troublesome, and invaded the Continent, sometimes being Victorious, and at other times Subdued, and making their Peace again with the Government. One of them in *Donald VII.*'s Reign, raised a dangerous Rebellion, and being assisted by the *Irish*, defeated the King's Army, took *Malcolm*, his General, and beheaded him; whereupon *Mac-beth*, abovementioned, succeeding, pursued him with so much vigour, that he obliged *M^c Donald* to fly to a neighbouring Castle, after having given him a total Rout, where, despairing of Pardon, he, and the Chief of his Followers, put themselves to Death, and *Mac-beth* sent his Head afterwards to the King. There was another of this Name, a Native of *Ross*, in King *James I.*'s time, who plundered and Ravaged the Country, and amongst others, a certain Woman, who told him that she would complain to the King; whereupon he caused her to be shod like a Horse, and then jeering her, bid her go tell the King, for now she was fortified against the roughness of the Ways. The Woman, as soon as she was able to go, did in effect acquaint the King with the Matter, who, by that time, having the said *M^c Donald*, and his Associates, in Prison, he caused them every one to be shod in like manner, led about the Streets, with a Crier before them, to signify the Cause of their Punishment, and afterwards hanged them on Gibbets by the High-way. See *DONALD. Buchan.*

M^c DUFF, the Thane of *Fife*, mentioned above, was, for his good Service to King *Malcolm*, whom he assisted in revenging his Father's Death, and recovering his Crown from *Mac-beth*, Created Earl of *Fife*, being the first who ever carried that Title in *Scotland*. He had moreover these Three Privileges granted, That his Posterity should have the Honour of placing the King in the Chair of State at Coronations, That they should lead the Van of the King's Armies, and, That for the Killing of a Noble-man in a Rancounter, they should be Acquitted for a Fine of 24 Marks, and for the half, if it were a *Plebeian*, which last Law was observed, as long as any of that Family remained, which was to the Days of his Fore-fathers, says *Buchan*. It was one of this Family, who being wronged by *Baliol* in Judgment, Appealed from him to *Edward I.* of *England*, as his Superior, according to the Pusillanimous, and mean Resignation which he had but made a little before, of his Crown and Kingdom, as Homager to *England*, which occasioned *Baliol*'s Breach with *England*, and that fatal War mentioned in his Reign. *Buchan.*

M^c PHERSON, the Name of a *Scotch* Highland-Clan, commonly called the *Clan-Chattan*, fam'd for Antiquity and Valour. They draw their Original from the *Chatti*, or *Catti*, the ancient Inhabitants of *Hessia* and *Thuringia* in *Germany*, whence they were expelled by the *Hermondures*, with the Assistance of the *Romans*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Tiberius*. *Cattorum Castellum*, one of the Landgrave, of *Hesse's* Palaces, and *Cattorum Melibaci*, or *Catzenellebogen*, which is one of the Family's Titles, do still preserve the Memory of the ancient *Catti*; who being forced to leave their Country, came lower down upon the *Rhine* into *Battavia*, now *Holland*, where *Catwick*, &c. still bears their Name; thence a Colony of them came for *Scotland*, and Landing in the North of that Kingdom, were kindly received by the King of *Scots*, who gave them that part of the Country where they Landed, which from them was called *Caithness*, i. e. the *Catti's Corner*: Being settled here, they did many eminent Services against the *Picts*, and other Enemies of the *Scots*, till the time of King *Alphinus*, when the Chief of the *Catti*, called *Gilly Cattan Moir*, i. e. *The Great*, for his extraordinary Conduct and Valour, being married to a Sister of *Brudus*, King of the *Picts*, he was in a freight how to behave himself betwixt both Kings, who, in a little time after, fell out, and as the best Expedient, resolves upon a Neutrality. In the Reign of *Kennethus II.* who also had War with the *Picts*, this *Gilly Cattan Moir*, amongst others of the *Scotch* Nobility, was Summoned to attend the King's Standard, he excused himself, by reason,

son of his Age; but to evidence his Loyalty, though Allied to the *Picts*, he sent one of his Sons, with half of his Clan to join the *Scots*, which did not a little contribute to that fatal Blow, that issued in the utter ruin of the *Picts*. Most of the Clan *Chattan*, with their valiant Leader, falling in the Battle, the old Man died for Grief, and the remaining part, were, by the Advice of their Enemies, prosecuted as Favourers of the *Picts*, expelled *Caithness*, and, with much ado, obtained Leave to settle in *Lochaber*, where they remain to this Day; and the Son of the Captain of the Clan, who fell in the Battle against the *Picts*, was, in consideration of his Father's Merit, Created Knight-Marshal, from whom the Illustrious Family of *Keith*, now Great Earl Marshal of *Scotland*, are said to be Descended. The Chief of those who settled in *Lochaber*, was, in a little time after, made Hereditary Steward of that Country; and the Family, for some Ages, had a standing Commission from the Crown, to suppress Rebellions, by Virtue of which, they ruined the Family of the *Cummins*, one of the greatest in the Kingdom; but engaged in an incurable Rebellion in the time of *Bruce*. *Muirach M^c Gilly Chattan*, called *Albanach* abroad, where he Travelled, because of his Country, was Second Son to *Dermond M^c Gilly Chattan*, Chief of the Clan, and for his extraordinary Piety had a Church Preferment, and was made Prior of *Kinguishy*, Celibacy having not then obtained amongst the *Scotch* Clergy, he married the Thane of *Calder's* Daughter, by whom he had *Dugal Ovir*, or *The Swarthy*, his Eldest Son, afterwards Captain of the Clan, *Evan-bane*, or *The Fair*, from whom comes *Clunie M^c Pherfon*. *Niel Cromb*, or *The stooping Smith*, so called from his round Shoulders, and the curious Works which he made in Iron and Brass, from whom comes the Family of *Breakoe-Smith*, and others. *Farchard Gillybrae*, so called from his Swiftness and Expedition, of whom are the Family of the *M^c Gillibrayes* of *Dunma-Glash*, on the River of *Nairn*, and *David Dow*, or *The Black*, from whom are Descended the *Davidsons* of *Invernahavine*. These, and some others, were all *Muirach's* Sons, and besides their petty Nick-names from Complexions or Temper, and the Patronymicks derived by their Posterity, from their several Sects, they were always called *Clan Wirich*, in Memory of their Father and *Clan Pherfon*, or *M^c Pherfon*, from his Office. This *Muirach's* Eldest Brother dying, he Succeeded as Chief of the Clan, and having settled his Affairs, left his Eldest Son *Dugal Ovir* abovenamed, in possession of the Estate, and went in Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, and arriving there on the Third of *May*, he kept that Day ever after, and bound his Family in a Curse to do the like, which they observe to this Day. In his return he took *Rome*, *Spain* and *Ireland* in his way, and happening to come thither, when there was a Contest for the Crown of *Leinster*, and being in great Reputation for his Quality and Piety, he was applied to, for reconciling the differing Factions, in which he behaved himself with such extraordinary Conduct, that though neither of them would yield to one another, they unanimously chose him, a little after, being, by this time, a Widower, and well stricken in Years, he married the Daughter of *O Neal*, one of the Competitors, and gained so much Love from the People, that they made the Succession Hereditary to his Family. He died in the 23d. of his Reign, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Dublin*. His Son *Evar M^c Muirach* succeeded, governed well, and died in the 49th. of his Reign. His Son *Dermond M^c Wirich* succeeded, who for his Tyranny, and particularly ravishing the Wife of *Maurice O Rock*, King of *Meath*, was expelled his Kingdom, and restored again by *Henry II. of England*, who laid Claim to the Crown of *Ireland* afterward; so that *Muirach's* Progeny were outed of the Sovereignty, but the Family of the *M^c Muirachs*, still remaining in *Ireland*, derive their Pedigree from him. *Dugal Ovir* abovementioned, who was left Chief of the Clan in *Scotland*, had only one Son, and he an only Daughter, who marrying a Stranger called *M^c Kintosh*, i. e. *The Thane's Son*, being Son or Grandson to the Thane of *Fife*, the Estate was transferred into another Family, whence the Laird of *M^c Kintosh* is Lineally descended, and that Family pretended to be Chief of the *Clan Chattan*, as marrying the Heiress; but the *M^c Donalds*, who were Superiour to all the Clans, determined it often in favour of the Laird of *Cluny's* Predecessors, and it was finally determined on his Side, by the Council of *Scotland*, in the Reign of *Charles II.* who declared the *M^c Kintoshes*, and *M^c Pherfons*, different Families, because *M^c Kintosh* did not take the Name, and bearing of the Heiress's Family. *Evan Bane*, before mentioned, had for his Lady, a Daughter of *M^c Leans*, by whom he had *Kenneth*, the Eldest *Cluny's* Predecessor, and *Gilly's* II. of whom the Family of *Inveressie*, and one *John*, by another Woman, of whom the Family of *Pitmean*. This Family has had many Fewds with neighbouring Clans; but more especially with the *Clan Cameron*, having in one Battle killed their Chief, the Laird of *Lochzell*, with about 600 of his Clan, and taking the rest, brought them to *Cluny's* House, where some were for cutting them off, but he generously set them at Liberty, saying, *That his Family would grow Effeminate, if they wanted an Enemy to exercise their Valour*. It was also the *M^c Pherfons*, who fought

that bloody Combat of Thirty on a Side in the Inch of *Perth*, in Presence of the King, and came off with the Victory; and it was this Clan who held out the Castle of *Ruthven*, for the Earl of *Huntly*, against the Earl of *Argile*, in Queen *Mary's* Time. This Family appear'd in the Field for King *Charles I.* with 600 Men, under the Marquis of *Montrose*, and *William M^c Pherfon*, Laird of *Inveressie*, was killed under their Command at the Battle of *Old Earn*; they also Declared for King *James*, under the Viscount of *Dundee*, and Six and Twenty of them were killed at *Cromdale*, by Sir *Thomas Levingston*, Commander of *K. William* and *Q. Mary's* Forces; but since that time they have Submitted to the Government, and their Chief hath been Ordered to raise Men for its Service. This Clan can bring a Regiment of well Armed-Men to the Field. In time of Peace, they are said to be as Courteous, and Industrious as the Low-landers, and, in time of War, can endure the Fatigue of the rudest High-landers. Their Ancient Bearing was a Ship, in Memory of their Voyage by Sea, and the Cross Croslet, in Memory of the abovementioned Pilgrimage, and the Bloody Hand in remembrance of Exterminating the *Cummins*. Their Chief's Coat is now, *Party par Pale*, Or and Azure, in the Dexter Canton, a Hand holding a Dagger Saltirewise, and in the Sinister, a Cross Croslet, fitch Gules, and the Supporters are two High-landers with their slit Doublets, naked from the Girdle downwards, with their Shirt tied betwixt their Thighs, their Swords, Durks and Helmets proper, and for his Crest, a Cat rampant proper with this Motto, *Touch not the Cat, but a Glove*. The Authors are *Tacitus*, *Liber Pasletensis*, *Irish Annals*, *Buchanan*, *Spotswood*, Sir *George M^c Kenzy's* Heraldry, and this Narrative, was Collected by a Person of Quality of the Family, and one of its principal Branches.

There are many other Highland Families, whose Name begins with *M^c* or *Mac*, which signifies the Son of such a Man, who being Eminent for some great thing, his Posterity chose his Name for Sirname; as the *M^c Cleans*, *M^c Kintoshes*, &c. of whom we have no particular Account; but here 'tis fit to be noted, That all these High-land Families, are very careful in keeping Registers of whatever considerable thing hath befallen them, which would contribute much to clear the Antiquities of *Scotland*, if they were Communicated; the Chiefs of those Clans, being anciently the *Primores Regni*, and Petty Princes.

MCISLAW, Lat. *Mcislavia*, a Town and Palatinate of *Poland* in *Lithuania*, towards the River *Sofz*. It lies upon the Confines of *Muscovia*, within Ten Leagues of *Smolensko*. It was formerly besieged by the *Muscovites*, but they were beaten by *Sigismund I. King of Poland*; but since that time they have taken it. *Suenteflaus*, Duke of *Smolensko*, besieged it in 1386, but could not take it.

MEACO, a great Town of *Japan*, in the Island *Nippon*. It was formerly the Chief Town of the Country, and the Kings kept their Court there; but since *Fedo* or *Vedo* had this Advantage, it is not so considerable, though it be a Town of great Trade. It was almost quite burned down, during the Wars of *Japan*. It is divided into Two Parts, the Higher Town, in which is the Palace of the Emperors of *Japan*, and the Lower, where is the Haven with a Fort called *Fuxime*.

MEANDER, a River of *Phrygia*, springing from the Fountain *Aulocrene*. The Ancients fancied him to be the Son of the Earth, and the Ocean, and the Father of *Cyane*, the Mother of *Caunus* and *Biblis*; his Course was so unequal and winding, that it gave Name to all intricate Designs. *Ptolemy* mentions a Mountain of that Name in the *Indies*. *Strabo*, *Plinius*, *Ovid*.

MEATH, Lat. *Media*, a County in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Midh*, bounded on the E. by the Counties of *Fyngal* and *Kildare* (separated by the River *Boyne*) on the S. by *Kildare* and *King's-County*, on the W. by *Roscommon* and *Longford*, and on the N. by the County of *Monaghan*. 'Tis divided into two Parts, by the Names of *East* and *West Meath*; 'tis very fruitful and pleasant to the Eye, well supplied with Cattle and Corn, and watered with Rivers that abound with very good Fish. In the 38th. of King *Henry VIII.* this County being thought too big to be Governed by one Sheriff, was divided by Act of Parliament into Two.

MEAUX, a Town of *France* upon the River *Murme*, Capital of *Brie*, with a Bishop's See, Suffragan of *Paris*. It is called by the *Latins*, *Meldorum Urbs*, *Melda*, *Meledis*, *Meldis*, & *Jatinum Meldarum*, very Ancient, and hath the Title of a County. The City is divided into two Parts by a River; hath several Parish-Churches, besides a Cathedral, and Collegiat-Church, an Abby, several Monasteries, and three Suburbs. It had formerly Counts of its own, and suffered much by Civil Wars. The *English* besieged, and took it by Capitulation, in 1421, in three Months, and are said, by *French* Authors, to have broke the same, by Imprisoning the Garrison, and Executing three of their Officers. It was the first Town in *France*, where the Protestant Doctrine was preached, and several suffered here on that Account. In 1563, the Protestants expelled the *Romish* Clergy thence, and it was

taken by the Papists in *Charles IX's* time. It stands ten Leagues from *Paris* to the N. E. 18 S. W. of *Rheims*, and 25 S. of *Amiens*. 'Tis now both Pleasant and Populous, tho' it has suffered much formerly, especially in 1358, when, during the Imprisonment of *John*, King of *France*, it was Sacked, and almost quite burned, for Complotting with the *Parisian* Faction, against *Charles* the Dauphin, Regent of *France*. Several Prov. Councils have been held here.

MECÆNAS (*C. Cilnius*) a Roman Gentleman, Descended from the Kings of *Hetruria*. He was a Person of excellent Wit, extraordinary Diligent when his Affairs required it, and as much given to his Ease when otherwise, immersing himself in Pleasures. He was very much *Augustus's* Favourite, who, when indisposed, would be carried to his House, and spend his time in Raillery with him, comparing his affectedly polite Style, to Hair curled and perfumed. *Seneca* says of him, That he would have carryed the Roman Eloquence, to a great height had he not been debauch'd with Ease and Prosperity. He procured Assistance from *Anthony* against *Pompey* Junior, and made an excellent Harangue, advising *Augustus* to retain the Empire. The said Emperor being one Day upon the Bench, where abundance of Criminals were Condemned, *Mæcenas* fearing that he would thence be esteemed Tyrannical, and not being able to get near to advise him, threw his Table Book to him with these Words on it, *Be gone Executioner*, which *Augustus*, knowing *Mæcenas's* Affection, did not take ill in the least. However, 'tis said that he was jealous of *Augustus*, and his Wife, yet at his death, which was *An. Rom.* 746. Eight Years before Christ, he left him his Heir; and the Emperor on the other hand, did much regret the loss of him. He was a great Patron of Learned Men, which gave occasion to *Virgil* and *Horace* to Eternize his Fame. *Pliny* mentions another *Mæcenas*, who could be Three Years without speaking a Word. *Macrob. Sueton.* *Meibomius* has Collected all that is to be met with in Ancient Authors, relating to *Mæcenas*, and Printed it at *Leyden* in Quarto in 1653, under the Title of *Mæcenas, Sive de C. Cilnii Mæcenatis vita, moribus ac rebus gestis. Dion. Cassius.*

MECCA, a City of *Arabia Felix*, which *Bellon* thinks to be the *Petra* of the Ancients, and others think it to be *Marraba*. It is situated on the River *Betius*, called *Chaibar* by those of the Country, one Days Journey from the *Red Sea*, in a Valley surrounded with Mountains, through which there are Four small Passages, which serve for Avenues. The City is large, well Paved, and famous among the *Turks*, for the Birth or Burial of *Mahomet*, but which, their Authors do not agree. The Soil hereabouts is very Barren, without Herb, Corn, Trees, or Flowers, such of the latter as are found here, are brought from a far, as is also their Water, which is sold very dear; but all those Inconveniences are surmounted, by the Superstitious Zeal of the *Mahometans*, which brings abundance of Pilgrims thither from all Parts, and also store of Provisions. The constant Inhabitants make up about 6000 Families. Most of the Houses are built with Brick, and Terraced on the top. The famous *Mahometan* Mosque, and the best frequented in the Universe, is situated in the midst of the City. It is Conspicuous at a great distance by its Roof, which is raised in fashion of a Dome, with two Towers of extraordinary Height and Architecture. It has above a hundred Gates, each having a Window over them. The Plan of the Mosque is low, and has a descent of twelve Steps, the *Mahometans* account this holy Ground, because they Alledge that *Abraham* built his first House, and that *Mahomet* was born here. This Mosque is adorned with rich Tapestries and Gildings, and more especially a certain Place which hath no Roof, and is alledged to enclose the Space where *Abraham's* House stood. The Entrance into it, is by a Door of Silver of a Man's height; and on one side there is a Fountain, whose Water is Salt, and believed by the *Mahometans*, to have the Virtue of washing away their Sins; and they solemnize a Festival once a Year, when they throw this Water upon the *Mahometans*, at the time the Caravans come thither. The Vaults under this Mosque, and the Shops about it are full of rich Merchandize, precious Stones, and Aromatick Powders, which send forth a most admirable Scent. *Davity.*

MECHOACAN, a Town and Province of Northern *America*, in new *Spain* or *Mexico*. It reaches about 80 Leagues in length, along the *Pacifick* Sea. The Land is fruitful. The Towns are *Valladolid* of *Mechoacan*, called by the Inhabitants *Guangarco*, with a Bishop's See, *St. Miguel*, *St. Philip*, the Conception of *Salia*, *Leon*, *Zamora*, *Zacatulo*, and *Colima*. The Air of this Province is so Cool, Clear and Pleasant, that many sick People resort thither for their Health. There are many Lakes and Rivers in it, and innumerable Fountains, some of which are Natural Baths, and flow with hot Waters. The Earth is also very fruitful, consisting in Pleasant Vales, Hills and Mountains, covered with high Trees. When the *Spaniards* came hither, it was an Independant Kingdom. The Principal City was called *Taximaroc*, and submitted freely to the *Spaniards*, in 1522. Yet the Governor murdered the King, when a Christian, under the Pretence of Treason. The *Spaniards* now call the City *Valladolid*, *Lat.*

20. 00. The Bishop's See was first settled here, in 1544. The Lake by it, is said to be greater than that by *Mexico*; subject to be very much Agitated by Tempests, full of Fish, which being taken here, are sold to the Provinces near the Lake, to the great enriching the Inhabitants. *Laet p. 268.*

MECKLEBOURG, or *Mekelbourg*, a Province of *Germany*, with the Title of Dutchy in the Lower *Saxony*, between the *Baltick* Sea, *Pomerania*, *Holsatia* and *Brandenburg*. The Family of *Meckleburg*, is one of the most ancient Families of *Germany*, and Descended from the Kings of the *Heruli* and *Obotriti*. *Pribislaus II.* was the first Christian Prince of this Family, and was slain in a Tournament, in 1215. He married first the Duke of *Poland's*, and afterwards the King of *Norway's* Daughter. The Dukes of this Family, have been several times chosen Kings of *Sweden*, and married with the Daughters of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Brandenburg*, *Saxony*, *Hess*, and other Princes of the Empire. *Henry IV.* of this Family was, for his good Services in the Holy Land, named *Henry of Jerusalem*, and kept Prisoner by the *Saracens* 28 Years, and died in 1302. *Henry V.* embraced the Reformation, and died in 1552. *John Frederick* was the Founder of the present Line of *Swerin*, and he, and his Brother proscribed for Adherence to *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, but restored by the Victorious Arms of *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*. *Christian Lewis*, the present Prince Regent of this Family, turned Papist in 1663, got himself Divorced from *Christina Margaret* of *Gustrow*, his Cousin Germain, was made Knight of the Holy Ghost by the French King, and married to *Isabel Angela de Montmorency*, the Duke of *Chastillon's* Widow, but is like to have no Issue by her. The Line of *Gustrow* begun in *John Albert II.* who Embraced the Reformation, and died in 1636, and *Gustavus Adolphus*, the present Prince, married *Magdalen Sibyl*, Daughter of *Frederick*, Duke of *Sleswick*, *Novem.* 28. 1654.

MECNASE, a great, strong, beautiful City, in the Kingdom of *Fex* to the S. 50 from *Sale* to the S. E. and 15 from the *Atlas* to the W. consisting of about 6000 Families, and seated in a fruitful Plain, upon a small River. It has great plenty of Fruits, exceeding Cheap, and drives a considerable Trade for them, and their Manufactures at *Fex*, and at Home, with the wandering *Arabs* for Flesh Meat. This City has been frequently besieged by the Kings of *Fex*, and has ever been reduced with great Difficulty; in one of which Sieges it resisted seven Years, and in another two Months. *Leo Africanus p. 120.*

MEDABA, or *Madaba*, i. e. *The Waters of Sorrow*, a Town upon the Brook *Arnon*, in the East Borders in the Tribe of *Ruben*, belonging first to the *Ammonites*, and after to the *Amorites*. The Inhabitants of this City slew *Johannes Macchabeus*, whose death was revenged by *Jonathan*, his Brother, with the Slaughter of a great number of them. *Hyrcanus* took this City after a Siege of Six Months.

MEDALS, Pieces of Metal, representing the Faces of Princes, and Illustrious Persons, on one side, and some Figures or Emblems, on the other, called *The Reverse*. Those who value Antiquity, have always had a great Esteem for such Pieces, because they teach many things which are not to be found in Books. Among the *Romans*, *Varro* sought out the Portraits of all the Illustrious Persons, who had signalized themselves, from the Foundation of the City, till his Time. *Cicero* sought after Medals with great earnestness, and *Julius Caesar* took much delight in them. The Emperor *Severus* was so passionate a Lover of them, that he sought for those of *Jesus Christ*, and *Abraham*. The Learned *Spanheim* treats at large of the Utility of Medals; but those who would judge of the Physiognomy of Persons by Medals, must only take notice of such as are done by excellent Gravers, and in the Time when the Persons themselves were alive. For the *Roman* Emperors, those made in *Italy*, and particularly at *Rome*, are the best; for those made in *France*, *Spain*, and *Greece*, are not so Natural. Those who understand Medals, can easily distinguish the one from the other; for the *Grecian* Medals, and those made in other Provinces, have generally some Hieroglyphick, or Name, importing where they were made, and they are mostly of a different make; the *Egyptian* Medals are easily known by their peculiar Edges, the *Syrian* by their Thickness, and the *Spanish* by their small Relief. Moreover, Strangers were not allowed to coin Golden Medals of the Emperor; so that those of Gold are of *Italy*, and most of those in Silver, or large Copper, with *S. C.* upon them, i. e. *Senatus Consulto*, were by Order of the Senate. Nothing certain can be determined, concerning the Physiognomy of the *Roman* Consuls, or the Hero's of Antiquity from Medals, because the Consuls were not permitted to represent their Heads upon Money, so that their Medals were Coined by their Descendants, and those of the Hero's were Stamped after their Death. *Spanheim of Medals. Spon. Recherch. Cur. d'Antiquity.*

MEDARDUS, Bishop of *Noyon*, was born at a Village, called *Salency* in *Picardy*, in the Reign of *Merovius*: His Father's Name was *Nestor*, a Gentleman of Quality in the French Court; and his Mother, *Protagia*, was descended from an Ancient *Roman* Family, settled in *Gaul*. He studied under the

the Bishop of *Vermand*, and was made Priest by him. Some Years after he was chosen Bishop of that Church, but the Country about the *Oise* and the *Somme*, being over-run by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, and other *Barbarians*; and the Town of *Vermand* being a Place of no Defence, he resolv'd to remove his See to *Noyon*, which was then a considerable Fortrefs, and is since improv'd into a Town of Note, and honour'd with the Title of an Earldom, and the Privilege of *French* Peerage. The Bishoprick of *Tournay* becoming void, by the Death of *Eleutherius*, all the Catholics of that Town were earnest to have *Medardus* for their Prelate, he would by no means, hearken to that Proposal, because it was not lawful for one Person to have two Bishopricks together; but the King, *Remigius*, who was the Metropolitan of that Province, and all his Suffragan Bishops applying themselves to Pope *Hormisdas*, laid before him the Necessity there was of placing *St. Medardus* in that Bishoprick, in Order to the destroying that Idolatry, which still remain'd in part of the Diocess. The Pope, considering the particular Circumstances of the Case, complied with their Request, and order'd *Medardus* to take Care of that Diocess, without quitting his own. Now, immediately upon his Governing the See of *Tournay*, the Face of Affairs were much alter'd for the better, and nothing was scarcely to be met with but Orthodox Belief and Regular Behaviour; and thus *Medardus*, having converted the Idolaters and Libertines of the Diocess of *Tournay*, return'd to *Noyon*, where he fell Sick, and was visited by King *Clotarius*, who came to him to beg his Blessing, and likewise, to be Absolv'd by him, upon the Account of the great Severity, which this Prince had us'd towards *Chramnes*, his Natural Son, with his Wife and Children, whom he had caus'd to be burn'd alive in a Cottage. The Bishop satisfied the King in both Parts of his Request, and died about the Year 560. At his Burial, the King himself would be one of the Bearers. *Baronius*, *Nithardus* Abbot of *St. Requier*. *Hist. Lib. 3.*

M E D E A, Daughter to *Aetas*, King of *Colchis*, who possessed the Golden Fleece. She lived about *An. Mun.* 2824, and is represented as a Magician. She fell in Love with *Jafon*, King of *Thessaly*, Chief of the *Argonauts*, who came to Conquer the Golden Fleece, which she taught him how to come by, and then went away with him; but fearing that her Father would pursue, she killed her young Brother *Abfyrus*, and strowed the Way with his dissected Members, to retard her Father. Arriving in *Thessaly*, she restored the Age of *Eson*, *Jafon's* Father. To be revenged of her Uncle *Pelias*, she made his Daughter boil him to pieces, on pretence of restoring his Age. After this, *Jafon* espoused *Creusa*, Daughter to *Creon*, King of *Corinth*, which so enraged *Medea*, that she slew both Father, Daughter, and the two Children which *Jafon* had by her; and afterwards being carried by winged Dragons to *Athens*, she married *Egeus*, but was banished some time after. *Ovid. Natal. Comes.*

M E D E N B L I C K, a Town in *West Frezeland*, one of the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, seated upon the *Zuyder-Zee*, where it has a large and secure Haven, 2 Miles and a half from *Horn*, and 8 from *Amsterdam* to the N.

M E D I A, an Ancient Kingdom of *Asia*, very famous in old Authors. It contained most of the Country, where now are the Provinces of *Servan*, *Gilon*, *Terach*, *Agemi*, and *Mazandorum*, or *Dilemon* in *Persia*. The first Inhabitants are agreed, to have descended from *Madai*, one of *Japhet's* Sons. Their Country was bounded by *Armenia Major*, *Hyrcania*, the *Caspian-Sea*, *Affryia*, *Susiana*, &c. and the Metropolis was *Ecbatan*. Other Towns of Note were, *Arsace* now *Casbin*, *Cyropolis*, &c. The *Medes* were formerly subject to the *Assyrians*, until the time of *Arbaces*, who being Governor thereof for *Sardanapalus*, and not able to endure the Effeminacy of that Prince, he shook off his Yoke, and ruined *Nineve*, *An. Mun.* 3171, 100 Years before the first Olympiad, and 876 before Christ. This Monarchy lasted 317 Years under Nine Kings, from *Arbaces* to *Astyages*, dethroned by *Cyrus*, *An. Mun.* 3495. The Proverb *Mensa Medica*, came from *Astyages* making *Harpagus* eat his own Son. See **H A R P A G U S**.

M E D I C I S, the Surname of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*. The Sentiments of Authors are various, as to the Original of this Family, some deriving it, but without any good Foundation, from one *Everard de Medicis*, a Domestick of *Charlemaign*. Other Authors say, That they were Men of Note, in 1168, and that their Descent is well enough known since 1250, that *Philip de Medicis* was the Grand Patron of the *Guelphs* of *Florence*, and brought his Family back thither in Triumph, they having been Expelled by the *Gibelins*, and advanced them to the principal Charges of the Republick. The Poet *Verimus* says of their Original,

*Ex Appennino, celsaque ex arce Magelli
Nobilitas Medicum Thuscum descendit in Urbem.*

There have been several Popes, and divers Cardinals of this Family. *Schewart* speaking of the Original of the Family of *Tuscany* says, That his Ancestors were Merchants, but that *Cosmo de Medicis* was Elected Prince by the Populace, in

1434, but *Peter de Medicis*, his Grandson, having entered a League with the *French* King, without the Senates knowledge, was Ejected by the *Florentines*, so that they remained under their Ancient Liberty, till 1512, that *Ferdinand*, King of *Spain*, restored the Family of *Medicis*, which was Expelled again by the *Florentines*, in 1529. The Emperor *Charles V.* having seized on that City, and made *Alexander de Medicis*, who married his Natural Daughter *Margaret*, their Governor; he was slain, and the Populace made Choice of his Kinsman *Cosmo de Medicis*, who was declared King of *Tuscany* by Pope *Paul V.* in 1569; but upon the Emperor *Maximilian II's* opposing it, he laid a-side the Title of King, and contented himself with that of Great Duke. His Son *Francis* married the Emperor *Ferdinand I's* Daughter, whose Grandson is *Cosmo III.* the present Grand Duke, born in 1642, who by *Margaret Louise*, Daughter of *Gaston*, Duke of *Orleans*, has a Son, viz. *Gaston*, who, in 1688, married the *Violanta Beatrix*, Daughter of *Ferdinand Maria*, and Sister to the present Elector of *Bavaria*.

M E D I C I S (*Cosmo*) called *The Great*, Son to *John*, lived in the XVth Century. He Governed the Republick of *Florence* with admirable Conduct, and amassed a vast Treasure by his Trading every where, which procured him Enemies, so that he, and his Brother, were Banished. He retired to *Venice*, where his Merit procured him the Esteem of a Sovereign Prince. He was afterwards re-called by the *Florentines*, with great Glory and Applause, being called *The Deliverer of the People*, and *Father of the Country*. He was a great Lover of learned Men, and had many of them about him, who immortalized his Fame. He Collected a famous Library, which *Catharine de Medicis* parted afterwards, with her Brother, and brought her Share to *France*, being very considerable for *Greek* Manuscripts. *Cosmo* after a Long and Glorious Reign, died in 1464. Aged 75 Years.

M E D I C I S (*Hippolyte de*) Cardinal, Administrator of the Archbishoprick of *Avignon*, was Natural Son to *Julian de Medicis*, his Mother being ashamed of her Fault, Ordered him to be Murdered, to conceal it; but they to whom the Charge was given, brought him up in Secret, and, at last, carried him to his Father, who owned him, and took care of his Education. He had no Inclination to Learning, but applied himself to Musick and Poesy. His Cousin, Pope *Clement VII.* Created him Cardinal in 1529, and afterwards made him Administrator of the Archbishoprick of *Avignon*, and Vice-Chancellor of the Church. Those Preferments were contrary to his Inclinations, yet he accepted them, and was afterwards sent Legate to the Emperor *Charles V.* on Account of the War with *Solyman*; at which time, he raised 8000 *Hungarians* at his own Charge, which, together with some Troops of Light-Horse, composed of his own Retinue, behaved themselves so well, that they contributed much to the Chasing of the Infidels out of *Austria*. After this, *Charles V.* going into *Italy*, our Cardinal Equipped himself like a General, and marched with his Retinue in a Warlike manner before the Emperor; who being jealous that he had a Design to make a Difference betwixt him and the Pope, sent after him, and had him confin'd; but understanding that it was only the Cardinal's Humour, he set him at liberty again. In short, *Hippolyte* was oftner in a Martial than Ecclesiastical Habit, which he never wore, but when obliged to assist at a Consistory. He was more at Court, and a Hunting, than at the Church, or in his Closet. He was also a Night-walker, and frequented the Streets of *Rome* with lewd Company at unreasonable Hours. He was also extremely Ambitious, and mightily enraged, that Pope *Clement VII.* had preferred *Lawrence Medicis*, Natural Son to the D. of *Urbino*, to the Principality of *Florence*, before himself, and therefore Conspired against him; but it was discovered, and some of the Cardinal's Guards Arrested upon it, which obliged himself to retire to the Castle of *Tivoli*, and he died of a Fever, or Poyson, as some think, *August 13. 1535.* Amongst his bad Qualities, he is said to have had some good Ones, viz. That he was Liberal; Made his Palace a Sanctuary, to those who were afflicted; and kept an Open house for all Strangers, so that twenty different Languages have been sometimes spoken in his House at one time. *Paul. Jov. Onuphr.*

M E D I C I S (*John de*) Cardinal, Son to *Cosmo I.* of that Name, Grand Duke of *Tuscany*. Pope *Pius IV.* made him Cardinal in 1560, though he was then but 17 Years old. He had a Brother named *Garcias*, of a wild Disposition, who had a Natural Aversion to him; and as they were one Day a Hunting, quarrelled with him, and killed him; whereupon *Cosmo*, their Father, stabbed *Garcias* with his own Hand, and to cover the Matter, gave out that they both died of the Plague. Thus *Thuanus*. But *Moreri* questions the truth of it, alledging it was added after *Thuanus's* Death.

M E D I C I S (*Lawrence de*) Surnamed *The Great*, and *The Father of Learning*, was Son to *Peter*, and Brother to *Julian de Medicis*, who was murdered by the *Pazzi*, in 1478, who also had a Design against him, but he escaped to a Church, and with the Assistance of the *Florentines*, repulsed his Enemies, after which, he was declared Chief of the Republick, and much Esteemed, both by his own Subjects, and Foreign Princes,

Princes, who chose him as Umpire of their Differences. *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, had so great a Respect for him, that he sent him one of those who Assassinated his Brother from *Constantinople*. He was very Studious, and loved learned Men, divers of whom he Entertained, and did also Protect the *Greek* Exiles. He sent *John Lascaris* into *Greece* to recover Manuscripts, with which he enriched his Library. He was a Magnificent, Liberal, Generous Prince, and true Friend; but, according to *Moreri*, neither Religious, nor of good Morals. He subdued *Volterra*, and had some Controversies with Pope *Sixtus IV.* whence he extricated himself with dexterity enough. He died in 1492, aged 44. leaving two Sons, *Peter* who succeeded him, and *John*, afterwards Pope, under the Name of *Leo X.* All *Europe* bewailed the Death of this Prince, and the *Florentines* especially were unconsolable, and so much concerned, That they are said to have thrown his Physician into a Well, for neglecting his Duty towards him. *Angel. Polit. Machiavel.*

MEDICIS, another Family in *Milan*, which some Authors will have to be of the same Original with the former; and others say, That *Cosmo de Medicis*, Great Duke of *Florence*, did only say so, to Complement *John Angelo* of this Family, who was chosen Pope. However that is

MEDICIS, or *Mediquin*, *John James Chatelan* of *Mussa*, and Marquis of *Marignan*, of this Family, was one of the greatest Captains of his Time. He was Son to *Bernardin* of *Milan*, who farmed the Duke's Revenues. *John James* was very serviceable to Duke *Francis Sforza II.* and some say, employed by him to Assassinate *Monsignorino Visconti*, of whom he was jealous, because of his Merit and Popularity; but the Duke having made away with *Ponzi*, the other Assassin, intended the like to *Medicis*, who suspecting it, seized the Castle of *Mussa*. In 1526, he entered into a League with the Pope, *French King*, and *Venetians*, against *Charles V.* and made himself redoubtable by several Victories; whereupon the Emperor thought it worth his while, to gain him to his Party, which he accomplished, and *Medicis* served him with great Success and Honour against the *Turks*, whom he defeated; and was Colonel General to that Emperor, against the Duke of *Cleve*, at the taking of *Luxemburg*, *St. Dezier*, and the Siege of *Metz*. He was also General for him afterwards in *Italy*, where he defeated *Strozzi*, took *Sienna*, and died at *Milan*, in 1555, aged 58. His Brother *John Angelo* was chosen Pope in 1559, by the Name of *Pius IV.* and was so sensible of the loss of his Brother, who had contributed much to his Promotion, that in the midst of the Ceremony, he sighed and said, *Alas! Where is now the Marquis de Marignan?* Importing his Sorrow, that his Brother could not partake of the Joy of his Election. *Paul. Jov.*

MEDINA, a Town of *Arabia Felix*, very considerable among the *Mahometans*, because the Body of their Prophet *Mahomet* is deposited there; which some say, was removed hither from *Mecca*, after *Albuquerque*, General of the King of *Portugal*, attempted to take it thence, and Surprize the Town of *Gide*, to favour his Retreat. But the common Opinion is, That *Mahomet* himself desired to be buried there, to be revenged of the Inhabitants of *Mecca*, his Birth-place, for Banishing and Contemning him when he began to set up for a Prophet, and Legislator. This Town is four Days journey from *Mecca*, situate near the River *Laakie*. There are scarce 1200 Families in't. The Houses are but one Story high, except those inhabited by the *Dervises*, *Ebruhars*, and *Kadri's*, who are Religious *Mahometans*, much esteemed by the *Turks* for their pretended Holiness, and Skill in the *Alcoran*. The chief Mosque of the Town called *Mos a kiba*, or *Most Holy*, is supported by 400 Pillars, charged with 3000 Silver Lamps; here in a small Tower adorn'd with Plates of Silver, and covered with Cloth of Gold, lies *Mahomet's* Coffin, under a Canopy of Cloth of Silver, embroidered with Gold, which the *Bassa* of *Egypt* renews yearly by the Grand Signior's Orders. The common Opinion, that this Coffin was Iron, and that it hung suspended in the Air between two Load-stones, is false; for the *Turkish* Pilgrims that become Christians say, 'tis supported by small Marble Pillars, and environed with a Ballister of Silver, on which hang a great number of Lamps, whose Smoke renders the place somewhat obscure. The *Turks* are obliged, by a Principle of their Religion, to Visit this Place once in their life time; but few go thither, besides the common People, the *Musli*, Absolving the richer Sort from the Obligation; upon Condition that they hire others to go for them, and bestow somewhat upon the Poor. The Christians are forbid, upon Pain of Death, to come within 15 Leagues of this Place. See **MECCA**. *Davity.*

MEDINA (*Peter*) born at *Seville* in *Spain*, and flourish'd about the middle of the XVIth. Century. He understood Navigation very well, and wrote *Arte de Navigat. Regemento de Navigation. Libro de las Grandezas y Cosas Memorables d'Esphanna*. His Book of Navigation was Translated into *French*, by one *Nicholas de Nicholai*, a Gentleman of *Dauphine*. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hist. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MEDINA CELI, in Lat. *Ecelesta*, *Augustobriga*, &c. a small Roman City, in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, built upon a Hill,

near the River *Xalon*, and gives the Title of Duke to the House of *Corda*, one of the Noblest Families in *Spain*, which pretends a Right to the Crown of that Kingdom. This City stands two Leagues from the Head of the River *Xalon* to the East, 31 from *Madrid* to the North-East, and 34 from *Saragosa* to the South-West.

MEDINA SIDONIA, in Lat. *Asindum* or *Asidonia*, a Town in *Andaluzia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, now made famous, by giving the Title of Duke to the Family of *Guzman* in *Spain*. It stands upon a Hill, 9 Miles from *Cales* to the East; 25 from *Malaga* to the West, and was once a Bishop's See.

MEDITERRANEAN Sea, called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Mar Mediterraneo*, lies between *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. It is divided from the Western or *Atlantick* Ocean, by the Streight of *Gibraltar*, has *Europe* to the N. *Asia* to the E. and on the S. *Africa*. 'Tis called by different Names, as to its Parts; that Branch of it between *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*, is called the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, that between *Italy* to the W. *Greece* and *Dalmatio*, to the E. the *Adriatick* (now the Gulph of *Venice*) and the *Ionian* Sea; that which parts *Greece* from *Asia* to the *Dardanells*, formerly called the *Egean* Sea, is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands it self between *Greece* and *Asia* as far as *Constantinople*, is call'd the *Propontis*, and that much more extended Sea, North of *Constantinople*, between *Europe* to the N. and W. *Asia* to the E. and *Anatolia* to the S. is called the *Euxine*, or *Black-Sea*.

MEDITRINA, a Pagan Goddess, whom the Ancients believed to preside over Medicaments, and appointed Festivals to her Honour, called *Meditrinalia*, in which they offered her New and Old Wine, drinking a little of the one and the other, in manner of a Medicine; looking upon Wine, moderately taken, as a special Remedy and Preservative against most Diseases. It was also an Ancient Custom amongst the *Latins*, that when they drunk New Wine in the beginning of the Year, they pronounced the following Words, as a good Augur, *Vetus novum Vinum bibo, Veteri novo morbo Medeor. Festus, Varro.*

MEDNIKI, a Town of *Poland*, in the Province of *Samogitia*. Some call it *Wornia*, and the *Latins*, *Mednicia*. It is towards the Spring of the River *Wirwitz*. Here is a Bishop's See, Founded by *Wenceslaus*, King of *Poland*, in 1413.

MEDOC, a Country in *France* in *Guienne*, between the Ocean and the River *Garonne*. It is the Country of the Ancient *Medulians*.

MEDON, was Son to *Coerus*, the Seventeenth, and last, King of *Athens*. Now there being no more Kings after *Coerus*, the *Athenians* plac'd Archons in their Room, which Magistrates, at the beginning of the Republick, held their Office during Life. *Medon* was the first Magistrate of this kind, being prefer'd to his Elder Brother *Neleus*, by the *Delphian* Oracle. He began his Government in the Year of the World, 2984. *Justin lib. 2. Velleius Paterculus lib. 1. Pausanias in Attic. &c.*

MEDRASCHIM. *Vid. RABBOOTH.*

MEDUA, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tremisen* in *Barbary*, 180 Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Borders of *Numidia*, five of *Serzelli*, seated in a pleasant, fruitful Plain, environed with sweet Rivers, and beautiful Gardens, and the Inhabitants Rich and Curious in all things, and drive a great Trade with those of *Biledulgerid*, *Numidia*. *Leo Africanus* was so taken with the Pleasantness and Civility of this City, that he was well inclined to have lived and died in it, p. 231.

MEDUSA, one of the Three *Gorgons*, Daughters of *Ceto*, and of a Sea-God called *Phorcus*. She was the Eldest, and her Hair was so extraordinary fair, that *Neptune* falling in love with her, forced her in the Temple of *Minerva*. That Goddess changed her Hairs into Serpents, and put the Picture of that horrid Monster upon her Shield to frighten her Enemies, the Spectacle being so very dreadful, that it changed the Beholders into Stones; but *Persus* being armed with *Mercury's* Ax, with which he killed *Argus*, cut off *Medusa's* Head, from whose Blood sprung *Pegasus* and *Chrysaor*. *Ovid.*

MEDWAY, Lat. *Vaga*, a River of *Kent*, which riseth in the *Weald*, or *Wild*, in the S. W. part of the County; at *Penhurst* it receives the River *Eten* out of *Surry*, and dividing it self into five Streams, surrounds *Tunbridge*, from whence passing N. E. to *Maidstone*, and thence to *Rocheſter*, it receives a great number of lesser Rivers below *Rocheſter*-Bridge; 'tis capable of the greatest Ships, the Royal Fleet riding in it in Time of Peace, and forms the Isle of *Shepey*, one of its Mouths entering the Ocean at *Sheerneſs*, and the other at *Stelneſs*, above eight Miles from each other. In 1657, the Dutch Fleet entered this River, June 22. having, with their Cannon, battered down the Fort of *Sheerneſs*, carried off the *Royal Charles*, and burnt and spoil'd four or five other Ships.

MEGABYZES, General to *Darius*, King of *Persia*, who gave him 80000 Men to Subdue *Europe*, with which he did very considerable Exploits; for he overcame the *Perinthians* in

in the *Helleſpont*, Reduced *Thrace*, Subdued the *Pannonians*, and Conquered the *Macedonians* in the LXIXth. *Olympiad*. *Darius* had ſo much Eſteem for him, that one Day cutting a *Pomegranate*, and *Artabanus* asking him what ſort of things they were, of which he would deſire as great a number, as there were Grains in the ſame, he answered, that he had rather have ſo many *Megabyzes*'s, than to be Conqueror of all *Greece*.

MEGABYZES, a great *Persian* Lord in the time of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, who gave him great Employments. He Deſcated *Inarus*; King of *Lydia*, in a Battle, and obliged him to come in Perſon to *Artaxerxes* his Court, and deſire Peace, Aſſuring him of ſafe Conduſt; but *Artaxerxes* his Wife, to revenge the Death of her Son, whom *Inarus* had killed, cauſed this unfortunate King to be Crucified; at which, *Megabyzes* was ſo much incenſed, that he Revolted, and *Artaxerxes* finding it hard to reduce this brave Captain by force, did it by fair means: But not long after he Banished him again, for killing a Lion, which was about to aſſault the King as a Hunting. *Artaxerxes* being willing thereby to inſinuate that he had no need of his help, as having Courage enough to defend himſelf; but he re-called him afterwards, honoured him with his Table, and the Marriage of his Daughter, by whom he had *Zopyrus*. *Cteſius*.

MEGACLES, Deſcended from *Neflor*, King of *Pylos*, in *Meſſenia*, and one of the Annual Archons of *Athens*; knowing the Deſign of *Cylon* to Uſurp that Government, he purſued him to the Temple of *Minerva*: *Cylon* came out thence with a linen Cloth on his Head, Conſecrated to that Goddeſs, and asked his Pardon, but *Megacles* without regarding the ſame, cauſed him to be cut off, whence he had the Reputation of a Cruel and Sacrilegious Perſon. *Plutarch*.

MEGÆRA, one of the Three Furies, which the Poets feigned to be the Daughters of *Acheron*, and of the Night. They gave her the Name from the Greek Word *μεγας*, which ſignifieth to hate, and to envy. *Servius the Grammarian*.

MEGALESIAN Games, Celebrated at *Rome* in the honour of *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods, kept upon the 12th. of *April*. The City of *Pefſinus* in *Phrygia*, being taken then by *Scipio Naſica*, who was eſteemed the beſt Man of the whole Republick. *Florus*.

MEGALOPOLIS, called now *Leondari*, or *Leontary*, a Town of *Arcadia* near the River *Alpheus*. It was famous for the Birth of *Polybius*, and ſome other Learned Men. It became ſo Deſolate, that it gave riſe to the Proverb, *Magna Civitas, Magna Solitudo*.

MEGARA, a Town of *Achaia*, ſometimes a famous Republick, and had Wars with *Athens*. It was the Birth-place of *Euclid*. It is, at this day, but a poor Village called *Megra*, under the *Turk*. *Megara* was anciently built upon two Rocks, but now one is Deſolate, and the other has but about 3 or 400 pitiful Cottages, built one Story high, and cloſe together, the Walls of which are but the Ruins of the former Houſes, or a few Faggots covered with Clay. They have no Chimnies, except it be a hole in the top of the Houſe, or the Door. A Place, at firſt, Capital of a Monarchy under the Reign of twelve Kings, then a Republick, which maintained divers Wars with the *Athenians*, and others, and alſo Eſtabliſhed a Colony in the Iſland of *Sicily*. The News of the *Venetian*'s having taken *Athens* in 1687, ſo terrified the People of *Megara*, that not attending the Approach of the Enemy, they abandon'd the place, and carryed what effects they could along with them, leaving the reſt to the diſpoſal of the *Venetians*, who conſidering it as a place rather troubleſome than uſeful, Burnt it.

MEGHEN, a Town and County in *Brabant*. It is upon the left ſide of the *Meuſe* within three Leagues of *Boiſleduc*.

MEGOLE (*de Leſcar*) a *Genoua* Merchant, Deſcended from a Noble and Ancient Family in that City, he made himſelf famous in 1380. Thus following his Traffick in the *Levant*, he became ſo great a favourite to the Emperor of *Trebizonde* in *Aſia Minor*, that his Courtiers, being jealous, attempted his Ruine by all means poſſible; whereupon one of them gave him a Blow, as playing one day at Cheſs, for which the Emperor, not having done him Juſtice, he retired into his own Country, and Equipping two Gallies, did Inſeſt his Coaſts, and being Attacked by four of the Emperor's Gallies, took two, and put the reſt to flight, and cutting off the Noſes and Ears of the Priſoners, ſent them to the Emperor, with Word, That if he did not ſend him that Man, who gave him the Affront, he would continually Ravage his Coaſts. The Man being accordingly ſent, *Megole* ſeeing him in his Power, returned him again, only bidding him tell the Emperor, That if he would build a Houſe at *Trebizonde* for the *Genoua* Merchants, and Paint this Hiſtory upon the Walls of it, he would never Commit any Hoſtilities againſt him, which was accordingly done; for which Noble Exploits, *Megole* was Rewarded with Honours and Riches, by the Senate and People. *Hemming's Geneal. Leſcar*.

MEHEMET, Baſſa of *Negropont*, was taken at the Battle of *Lepanto*, by the Chriſtians, and ſent to *Rome*. He un-

derſtood the Cuſtoms of the Europeans, and the *Italian* Language very well; ſpeaking of the Battle of *Lepanto*, he named theſe two things, as contributing much to the Victory of the Chriſtians, viz. Their great number of Muſqueteers, who were much better than Archers, and the Parapets, raiſed a-board the Gallies, which defended the Soldiers whiſt they fired; and to thoſe who ſaid that the Grand Seignior had loſt more by the Battle of *Lepanto*, than taking the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, he answered, That it was true, they had cut the *Turk's* Beard, which would grow again, but the *Venetians* could not re-join that Member to their Body, which the *Turks* had cut off. General *Colonna* viſiting the Priſoners, Ordered them to be civilly treated, and turning to *Mehemet* told him, That they ought to learn Humanity from them, and not carry it with ſo much Barbarity towards the Chriſtians; to which he replied, Your Lordſhip will do well to excuſe our Ignorance, for we have hitherto been accuſtomed to Take, but not to be Priſoners. *Gratian's Hiſtory of Cyprus*.

MÉHERDATES, King of the *Parthians*, the Son of *Vonones*, had been given in Hoſtage to the Emperor *Auguſtus*, by *Phraates* III. his Grandfather, and was ſent back with the Title of King, by *Claudius*. His Ally, *Izates* King of the *Adiabeniens* deſerting him, he was made Priſoner by *Gotarzus*, the Son of *Artabanus*, who cauſed his Ears to be cut off, and then put him to death to Uſurp his Crown. So ended the Houſe of the *Arſacids*, after 130 Years Reign. *Tacitus lib. 6*.

MEIERUS or *Meyerus* (*James*) was born at *Uletern*, in the Territory of *Bailleul*, in *Flanders*, in 1491. He Studied at *Paris*, and was a conſiderable Proficient, both in Philoſophy and Divinity; and at laſt took Priests Orders; in ſhort, *Meierus* was a Perſon of Worth, and of an Exemplary Life: He had an Acquaintance with *Eraſmus*, *Deſpauterius*, and ſeveral other eminent Men of that Age. His Works are, *Rerum Flandricarum*, T. 10. in which he gives a Genealogical Account of the Antiquity, and other Advantages of the Earls of *Flanders*, *Chronicon Flandriæ*. *Hymni*. *Carmina*, &c. *Miræus* in *Elog. Belg. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MEIN, a River of *Germany* in *Franconia*. It ſprings near *Culembach* in the ſame Country. The *Latins* call it *Manus*, and ſome *Moganus*. It waters, *Bamberg*, *Suringford*, *Lisbourg*, *Verthaim*, *Duisburg* and *Frankford*, and throws it ſelf into the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, after having received the *Regnitz*, *Sala*, &c. In the *Itinerary lib. 4*. a certain Poet ſpeaks of it thus.

*Vitiferumque Cava trajecimus arbore Manum
Iriguas cujus Francia potat aquas.*

MEINARD, or *Mainard*, the Name of ſeveral famous Men in *France*, who have born great Charges in that Kingdom, and were Members of the *Royal Academy*. *Francis Mainard* was the moſt famous of them, by his Learning and Poetie; he was Preſident of *Aurillac*, and Councellor of State; he was alſo Secretary to Queen *Margaret*, Friend to *Deſportes*, Comrade to *Regnier*, and afterwards Scholar to *Malherbe*. In 1634, he went to *Rome* with *Noailles*, the *French* Ambaſſador, where he acquired the Friendſhip of Cardinal *Bentivoglio*, and Pope *Urban VIII*. He was well known to all the Grandees of *France*, and a Member of the *French* Academy, but Cardinal *Richlieu* never did him any kindneſs; whereupon he preſented him one day with an Epigram, complaining of his growing Years, and inſinuating how that, in a little time, he ſhould be with his Fore-fathers, and amongſt the Followers of that good King of *France*, who Patronized learned Men in an Ignorant Age, and gave him an Account what great Things *Richlieu* had done, to abate the Pride of *Spain*, which would cure him of his Melancholy, for the adverſe fortune of the Battle of *Pavia*; But, ſays he, if he ask what Employment you gave me, What ſhall I answer? But the Cardinal was ſo far from being taken with that ingenious Poem, that he Answered him angrily, contrary to his cuſtom; whereupon he employed his Pen againſt *Richlieu*, during the Regency of Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria*. He died Dec. 28. 1646. Aged 64 Years, having placed over the Door of his Cloſet, ſome time before, an Inſcription, witneſſing his Diſſatisfaction with the Court, and the Age wherein he lived, and that there he waited for Death, without either Fearing, or Deſiring it. *Racan's Life of Malherbe*.

MEISSEN on the *Elbe*, a City of *Miſnia* in *Germany*, formerly Capital of the Country, as is *Dreſden* now. It was alſo a Biſhoprick, and Depended on the Biſhop, but ſince the Reformation, it Depends on the Eleſtor of *Saxony*. It hath a fine wooden Bridge over the *Elbe*, and is ſituated in a pleaſant and fruitful Country. *Bertius*.

MELAMPUS of *Argos*, a famous *Græcian* Phyſician, about A. M. 2705. he Cured the Sons of King *Prætus* who were Mad, by giving them *Hellebore*, which from him was called *Melampodium*. *Herodotus* ſays, that being ſent for from *Piſa*, to cure the Women of *Argos*, who were taken with Madneſs, he Demanded no leſs Reward than the Kingdom. *Herodotus*.

MELANCH.

MELANCHTON (*Philip*) was born at Brette, a Village of the Palatinate, Feb. 16. 1497. In his Youth, he made an admirable Progress in Learning. In 1509, he was called by the Elector Frederick to Wirtemberg, where he was Greek Professor, and published many things. He Founded many Schools, and was extraordinary well versed in Humanity and Divinity. The University of Paris having Condemned Luther's Opinions, he wrote a Book against them, Entituled, *Adversus furiosum Parisiensem Logastrorum Decretum*, Published in 1521. He wrote also with Luther, against the Articles of the Boors, An. 1525, and Composed the Augsburg Confession, which was Exhibited to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. He wrote also an Apology for that Confession, which the Emperor would not admit. He had a Conference for three Days with Eckius at Worms, in 1541, about the remaining of Original Sin after Death; but the Conference was broke up by the Emperor's Command, and Adjourned to Ratisbone. He Refuted the Interim, but Flavius thinks he was not zealous enough against the Adiaphora. He denied Oral Manducation in the Lord's Supper, and was much of Zuinglius's Sentiments. He died at Wirtemberg, April 19. 1560. Aged 64 Years. He was of a sweet Temper, and highly esteemed, even by the greatest of his Enemies. Francis I. of France, had a great Desire to have seen him, on the Commendation which his Sister, the Queen of Navarre had given him; but the Cardinal de Tournon being afraid of the Consequences, which might thence follow to the Popish Religion, did cunningly break off that Design. Melanchton was also highly Commended by Erasmus, and the Emperor Ferdinand I. His Works were published in five Tomes in Folio at Basil, in 1544. The Character given him by Hoffman is, that he was the Phoenix of Germany, and Restorer of the Liberal Arts. Arrowsmith says, he was *Vir in quo cum Doctrina pietas cum utraque Candor certavit*. Lipsius says, he was *Communis Germaniæ Præceptor*. Stephanus calls him *Literarum & Literatorum decus*. Montacute styles him *Theologie Corculum Reformata*. Taubmannus writes of him,

*Heu quam multorum Lolio sterilesceret Arvom
Ni bove solerti Melanchthonis illud arassent.*

He Composed his own Epitaph before his Death thus,

*Iste Brevis Tumulus miseri tenet Ossa Philippi
Qui qualis fuerit nescio, talis erat.*

MELANIA, a Roman Lady of an Illustrious Family, Daughter or Niece to the Consul Marcellinus. She was married very young, but her Husband, and two of her Sons, dying in one Year, she went in Pilgrimage to Jerusalem with a third, being then an Infant. She went afterwards for Egypt, and protected the Hermits, who were Banished by the Arians, and reduced many of them, whom those Heretics had perverted. She built a Monastery in Jerusalem, where she lived 25 Years in Religious Exercises. She was tainted with Origen's Errors, but relinquished them. She visited St. Austin at Hippo, and died at Jerusalem, in 408. *St. Aug. Ep. Baron.*

MELANIA the Younger, Niece or Grandchild to the former, was married to Pinianus, Son to Severus, and one of the greatest Noblemen of Rome, and foreseeing the Destruction of that City, two Years before the taking of it by Alaric, in 409, she went with her Family to Carthage, and thence to see St. Augustin at Hippo. Where the People upon the Reputation of his Piety, forc'd this Pinianus into the Priesthood against his Inclination. After which, her Husband, and she lived Monastick Lives, and she retired into a Cell on Mount Olivet. Her Uncle Volusianus being at Constantinople, in 414, and desirous to see her, she went to him, and was instrumental in his Conversion from Paganism, as she was of several Nestorians from their Errors, and having animated the Emperor Theodosius the Younger, and the Empress Eudoxia, to maintain the Truth, she returned to her Cell, and Died holily in 438. *Baron. in Annal.*

MELANION, the Son of Amphidamus, and Grandson of Lycurgus, King of Arcadia, overcame the fair Atalanta, whom her Father Jasus had promised in Marriage to the Man that should out-run her; by the three Golden Apples which Venus had given him, which throwing down as he ran, she hindered her Course by taken them up.

MELAS, a River of Thracia, the same which Xerxes dried up, by drinking out of it with his Army, according to Herodotus. Some call it La Mere, as Nardus, others, as Belon, call it Larissa. There is another of this Name, which flows from Mount Parnassus, and makes the Sheep which feed on its Banks black.

MELAZO, a Town in a Province called Eidanelli, in Natolia; It stands in Caria, and was anciently call'd Mylasa. 'Tis a Bishop's See, under the Arch-Bishop of Santa Croce. *Spon Voyage de Italie, &c.*

MELCHIADES, or Miltiades, Pope, was an African by Birth, and Succeeded Eusebius, Oct. 3. 311. He is Commended for having acquitted himself, as became his Office.

At Constantine's Request, he call'd a Council of Nineteen Bishops at Rome, to determine the Controversy between Donatus and Cicilian, Bishop of Carthage; the first of these was condemn'd, with those Schismatics who adher'd to him, to whom the Pope propos'd several Expedients to bring them back to the Church, but without effect. He Ordered that no Fasts should be kept on Thursday nor Sunday, because the Pagans esteemed those Days Sacred, and after he had sat two Years, two Months, and seven Days, in the Time of a most cruel Persecution, he died Dec. 10. 313, and is reckoned among the Martyrs, according to the Custom of that Age, though he did not suffer a violent Death. Baron. Platina says, he Governed Four Years, Seven Months, and Nine Days, that he was Crowned with Martyrdom, by Maximin's Order, and buried in the Via Appia.

MELCHIOR (*Hoffman*) a Skinner of Strasburg, about 1528. He was an Eloquent and Crafty fellow, and deluded about 300 Men at Embden in Westfriesland into his Errors. He was a mighty Prop to John of Leyden's Reign, and looked upon as a great Prophet of the Party. He pretended that he should be Imprisoned six Months at Strasburg, and afterwards be set at liberty, and with his fellow Prophets, disperse their Opinions through the World; and arriving at Strasburg, he Challenged the Ministers to Dispute, but was Confounded, yet would he not acknowledge himself overcome. Others of his Party prophesied, That after half a Years Imprisonment, he should go abroad with 144000 Prophets, and reduce the whole World to their Doctrine, without resistance; but, at last, he voluntarily pined himself to Death. *Prateole, Gautier.*

MELCHIOR (*Rink*) another of the same Stamp, was a mighty Promoter of those Enthusiastick Raptures, extolled Anabaptism, and was a mighty Interpreter of Dreams, giving out his Interpretations to be Heavenly Inspirations from God the Father. Thomas Stucker, one of his Disciples, in a full Council of the Party at St. Gall in Switzerland, cut off his Brother's Head, and was so much overcome with his Enthusiastick Conceits, that he could not be beat out of it, but that he had therein Obedied the Decrees of God. This happened in 1527.

MELCHISEDECK, Priest of the Most High God, and King of Salem, met Abraham returning from the Victory over Chedorlaomer, An. Mun. 2106. He blessed Abraham, and brought forth Bread and Wine, and Abraham gave him the Tithes of all that he had. 'Tis much Debated amongst the Learned, who this Melchisedeck was; some Greek Fathers say he was a Pagan, Descended from Side, a King of Egypt and Libya; but the Latins, with more reason think him to be Sem. Others have thought him to be an Angel, some the Holy Ghost, and others Jesus Christ, as those called Melchisedecians, the Disciples of Theodore the Banker; but most think that he was only a Man, and a Type of Jesus Christ, who had no Father on Earth, nor Mother in Heaven, and was to Establish in himself a new Priesthood without End, after the Order of Melchisedeck, of which the Apostle Treats, Heb. 7. It is also controverted amongst Authors, What this Salem was, whereof he was King; some will have it to be Salem, a City of the Shechemites; but most think it to be Jerusalem.

MELCHITÆ. They call by this Name, in the Levant, the Syrians, Copti, or Egyptians, and the other Nations of the Eastern Church, who though they be no Greeks, yet follow the common Doctrine of the Greek Church, and Adhere to the Decisions of the great Council of Chalcedon. The Name was given them by the opposite Parties, from the Hebrew Word Melech, which signifies A King, in Derision of their being of the Religion of the Emperor, who presided over the said Council. They call themselves the Orthodox, and have Translated into the Arabick Language the Bible, Councils and Euchologion, with most of the Divinity Books of the Gracians. Gabriel Sionita, in a little Book which he has written, concerning the Religion and Customs of the Eastern Nations, calls the Melchita, Greeks, for in truth, they do not differ in Belief from the Greek Church. Sionita Assures us further, that they deny Purgatory, and are strong Opposers of the Pope's Supremacy. *M. Simon.*

MELCOMB (*Regis*) a Corporation in Dorsetshire, in Ugscumb Hundred upon the River Wey, where it falls into the Sea, united by a fair Timber-bridge to the Town of Weymouth, on the other side of the same River, and together with it, by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Incorporated into one Body, Governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, yet they both chuse two Burgeses for Parliament.

MELEAGER, King of Macedonia, Succeeded his Brother Ptolemaus Ceraunus towards An. Rom. 474. *Pausanias in Phoc. Justin lib. 24, &c.*

MELEAGER, the Son of Æneus, King of Calydonia, and of Althæa, the Daughter of Thestius. The Poets feign, that as soon as he was born, his Mother saw the Parce near the fire, who put a fire-brand into it, and pronounced these Words, *This Child shall live, as long as this Fire-brand shall last.* The Goddesses being gone, Althæa took out the Fire-brand

brand, and kept it carefully. *Meleager* growing up and distinguishing himself at the Hunting of the *Caledonian-Boar*, which he kill'd, an Accident happen'd; There being at this Chace a great many People of Quality to dispatch this Boar which had harass'd the Country: And *Attalanta*, Daughter to *Jafius*, King of *Argos*, striking the Boar first, *Meleager* made her a present of the Head, in Consideration of her Courage. This Preference disgusted *Plexhippus* and *Toxeus*, *Althæa's* two Brothers, who making a dispute about it, were kill'd by *Meleager*, who afterwards marry'd *Attalanta*. *Althæa* hearing of the Murther of her Brothers, threw the Brand into the Fire out of Revenge, which being made to burn slowly, caus'd *Meleager* to die of a lingering and painful Death. *Ovid*. 8. *Metam.* See *ALTHÆA*.

MELLES, King of *Lydia* in *Asia Minor*, succeeded his Father *Alyattes*, and was the last of the *Heracrides*, who Reigned in *Lydia*. *Eusebius*.

MELFI, which the *Latins* call *Melphia*, a Town, a Bishoprick and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicata*. Some confound it with *Amalfi*, an Archiepiscopal Town in the same Kingdom. It was formerly more considerable than it is now.

MELIAPOR, or *Meliapur*, a Town of *Asia*, in the *Peninsula* of *Indus*, on this side *Ganges*, upon the Coast of *Coromandel*, with an Archbishop's See. It had also the Name of *St. Thomas*, because that blessed Apostle suffered Martyrdom there, in a place called *Calurmina*, by those of *Malabar*, that is, upon a Stone, that is near that Town, as Father *Athanasius Kircherus* explains it.

MELICERTUS, the Son of *Athama* and *Ino*, threw himself headlong into the Sea, and was changed into a Sea-God. *Ovid* mentions him in 4. *Metam.* The Ancients celebrated the *Isthmick Games* in Honour of this *Melicertus*. *Eusebius* mentions him in the Third Year of the XLIXth *Olympiad*.

MELIGALUS, a Citizen of *Rhodes*, became *Turk*, to betray his Country. He was stout and bold, but accustomed from his Youth to all sort of Vice; having spent all his Means, he took a Plan of the Fortifications of *Rhodes*, with an Account of the Artillery and Ammunition of the place, and went to *Constantinople*, where he soon got Access to the *Bacha Misac Paleologus*, and, by his means, to *Mahomet II*. He met another Renegado at *Constantinople*, called *Demetrius*, with whom he entered into a very strict Friendship, and both together took Measures to destroy the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*; they shewed *Mahomet* the Plan of the City, told him, That the Walls of the Castle were ruinous, That the *Jews* Quarter was the weakest Part, and that in becoming Master of the Tower of *St. Nicholas*, it would be no difficult Matter to get the rest. *Mahomet*, at first, took but little notice of these Advices, but they prevailed at last, and animated him so against the Knights, that he resolved on the Siege, and Ordered *Meligalus* and *Demetrius* to accompany the *Bacha Paleologus*, General of his Fleet. *Meligalus* was seized at Sea with a very uncommon Distemper, his Flesh flinking insupportably, and devoured with Worms bred in its self, so that having suffered unexpressible Pain, he expired, breathing nothing but Curses against God and Man. *P. Bourbons*.

MELINDA, a Kingdom and Town of *Africk*, upon the Coasts of *Zanguebar*, between *Montbaze* and *Pata*. The Town is built near the Sea, and has a very good Port, which is defended by a strong Castle, built by the *Portuguese*, who drive a great Trade here, and have many Churches. The King of *Melinda* is a *Mahometan*. When he appears in Publick, the Women sing his Praise, and carry Vessels of Perfume before him, making an odd sort of Harmony, by beating some small Vessels of Brass with Sticks of Ivory. This King is a great Friend of the *Portuguese*. Some are of Opinion, that the Coast of *Melinda* is the *Asperum Mare* of *Ptolemy*.

MELISSA, Daughter of *Melissens*, King of *Crete* or *Candia*. If we believe the Poets, she and her Sister *Amalthæa* nursed *Jupiter*, and brought him up with Goats Milk. She is said to have been the first that found the way of preparing Honey, which gave occasion to the Fiction of her being changed into a Bee. *Columella* l. 9. c. 2.

C. MELISSUS, an enfranchiz'd Slave of *Mæcenat*, was a Comick Poet deputed by *Augustus*, to take care of his Library in the *Octavian Gallery*. He invented a new sort of Comedy, which he called *Trabecata*. *Vossius*. *Sueton*.

MELISSUS of *Samos*, a Philosopher, Son of *Ithagenes*, and Disciple of *Parmenides*. He lived in the LXXXIVth. *Olympiad*, i. e. *An. Rom.* 310. *Heraclitus* recommended him to the *Ephesians*, as a very deserving Man, whereupon they made him their Admiral, and gave him a more ample Power, and greater Privileges than any had, that exercised that Charge before him. He held, That this Universe was infinite, immutable, and immovable, that there is no Vacuity, nor Local Motion, but things look'd as if there was; said, That People should advance nothing as certain concerning God, because we have but an imperfect Knowledge of every thing. *Eusebius in Chron.* *Diogenes Laertius* lib. 9. vit. *Philos*.

MELISSUS, the Second King of *Argos*, the Husband of *Inaca*, the Mother of *Phoroneus*. He was the first that made Laws, according to *Eusebius*. *Lib. Præp. Evang. & in Chron.*

MELITA, a small Town of *Barbary* in the Kingdom of *Fez*. It is upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, and belongs to the King of *Spain*. It was taken from the *Moors* by King *Ferdinand*, in 1496, who took care to fortify it. The *Moors* laid Siege to it in 1687, but the Garrison killing 500 of them in a Salley, they drew off. 'Tis about 40 German Miles from the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar* to the E. over against *Almeria* in *Granada*.

MELITO, or *Meliton*, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Coast of the *Calabria Ulterior*. It is not very considerable.

MELITO, Bishop of *Sardes* in *Asia*, liv'd in the IId. Century, and presented an excellent Apology for the Christians, to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*; we have lost this Piece, excepting what *Eusebius* relates of it in his Ecclesiastical History. But by what remains of it, it appears, he was a very considerable Person: *Melito* likewise wrote several other Treatises, cited by *St. Jerome*, and others. As two Books concerning *Easter*. The Lives of the Prophets. Of the Church. Concerning *Sunday*, &c. which are all lost. *Euseb. in Chron.* A. C. 150. & lib. 4. Hist. cap. 25. *Hieron. de Script. Eccl.* cap. 24. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl.* &c.

MELLA, (*John*) a Cardinal Bishop of *Zamora* and *Siguenza* in *Spain*, was a very considerable Divine and Lawyer, and had a great Character and Employments in the Court of *Eugenius IV*. Pope *Calixtus III*. gave him a Cardinal's Cap in 1456. He died at *Rome* in 1467, when the Town was visited with a great Mortality. Cardinal *de Mella* wrote a Treatise of the Indispensible Obligation the Rectors of Parishes lie under to Reside upon their Cures in the Time of a Plague. In this Book, he declaims with a great deal of Zeal against those Cowardly Pastors, who fancy themselves at liberty to leave their Flocks, when they have most need of their Company and Assistance. *Mariana* lib. 21. *Onuphrius, Ciaconius*, &c.

MELLI, a Town and Kingdom of *Africk* in *Nigritia*. The River *Niger*, which is divided into several Branches, is Northward of that State, *Mandinga* and *Sages* lie Eastward, *Malaguet* Southward, and the *Atlantick Ocean* Westward. Besides the Town of *Melli*, which is pretty large, there is *Beria*, &c.

MELLI, a Kingdom of *Nigritia*, about *Rio Grande*. There is but one Town of about 6000 Inhabitants, where the King keeps his Court, within 30 Days Journey of *Tombut*. The Country abounds in Corn, Cattle, and Cottons, and the Inhabitants are very Rich, through their great Commerce. They have their Mosques, their Moulas, or Doctors, who instruct them in the *Arabick Tongue*, in Sciences, and in the Principles of their Religion. They were subdued by *Joseph*, King of *Morocco*; but *Tzchia*, King of *Tombut*, made them Tributary to him in 1520. *Dapper's Description of Africa*.

MELLONA, or *Mellonia*, a Goddess among the Ancients who took care of Bees and Honey. *St. Augustin* mentions her in the Fourth Book, *De Civit. Dei*.

MELPOMENE, one of the Nine Muses, the Inventress of Tragedies. She is commonly represented with a grave Countenance, richly habited, holding Scepters and Crowns in one Hand, and a Poniard in the other. *Virgilius* in *Epigr. Musarum*, which is said to be his,

Melpomene Tragico proclamat mæsta boatu.

MELVILL, one of those Families which came into *Scotland* with Queen *Margaret*, in *Malcolm Canmoor's* Time, and are supposed to be of *Hungarian* Extract, there being Families in that Kingdom lately, who bore the same Arms; but as for those of this Surname in *France* about *Orleans*, they Descended from the House of *Raith* in *Scotland*, about 100 Years ago, which Family of *Raith*, is above 600 Years standing; and the present Earl of *Melville* is Lineally descended thence, from Father to Son without Interruption, and possesses the Estate of *Raith*, which gives Denomination of Lord to his Eldest Son. There were two other Families, which pretended to be Brothers to the Founder of the Family of *Raith*, and that they came from *Hungary* at the same time, viz. *Melville* of *Glenbervie*, whose Issue Male failing, the Estate went, with the Heiress, to the Family of *Angus*, a Brother of which she married, and is now possessed by the Marquis of *Douglas*, and *Melville* of *Melville-Castle* in *Lothian*, which also went off with a Daughter to Sir *Ross* of *Hacket*, now Lord *Ross*, who quarters the Arms of *Melville* with his own. From these Three Families are Descended several others, as *Melville* of *Carnbie* in *Fife*, *Melville* of *Dysert* in the *Merns*, which were both of above 300 Years standing; *Melville* of *Mordicarnie*, *Melville* of *Hall-hill*, *Melville* of *Cassengray*, *Melville* of *Caskardow*, and *Melville* of *Pithahp*. The Charters of the Family of *Raith* being burnt, at the beginning of the Reformation, when Sir *John Melville* of *Raith* was cut off, as you shall hear anon, makes the History of this Family more imperfect; only they have Three Charters preserved by Providence, one from King

King *Alexander*, and two from King *William*. Sir *Stephen Melvill* of *Raith*, was married to one of the Daughters, and Heiress of the Lord *Lorn*, but *Archibald Campbell*, called *The Knight of Lochow*, married the other, and carried most of the Estate, so that the Eldest Sons of the Earls of *Argyle*, bear the Title of Lord *Lorn*. Sir *John Melvill* was, together with the Earl of *Fife*, sent Ambassador by King *Alexander* to *Henry* King of *England*. Sir *John Melvill* of *Raith*, being one of the first of Quality in *Scotland*, who embraced the Reformation, and entertained Mr. *George Wishart*, the Minister and Martyr, in his Family. Cardinal *Beaton*, who then had the chief Sway in the State, did thereupon design his Ruin; but Sir *John* being well beloved, both by his Prince and Country, he attempted nothing against him openly; but King *James V.* and the Cardinal both dying, and *Hamilton*, Brother to the Earl of *Arran*, then Vice-Roy of *Scotland*, coming to the Archbishoprick of *St. Andrew's*, he formed a Design against that old Gentleman's Life and Fortune, and wrought his Ruin thus: There being a declared War, at that time, betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, upon Breach of the Contract, whereby *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, Daughter to King *James V.* was promised in Marriage to *Edward VI.* of *England*, all Commerce betwixt the Two Nations was forbid, on the highest Penalty, and Sir *John Melvill* having a Son then in *England*, to whom he had writ a Fatherly Admonition, advising him to Fear and Serve God, live Vertuously, and carry himself like a Gentleman, without any thing in it, relating to Intelligence, or Correspondence, as the Process, yet Extant, testifies. The Archbishop did nevertheless resolve to Ruin him upon it, and coming one Morning to Sir *John's* House, on pretence of a Visit, stayed and dined with him, and after Dinner, Sir *John* attended the Archbishop a little way, with a few of his Servants on Horseback in Compliment; but he was scarce got a Mile from his own House, when he fell into an Ambush, laid for him by the Archbishop at *Abbots-Hall*, so that he carried him off by Surprise, which he would have found hard to have effected otherwise, Sir *John* being a Gallant Man, 92 in Family, and ordinarily attended with Men in Arms, according to the Custom of those Times. But being thus taken, he was carried to *Sterlin*, Condemned, Forfeited, and Executed, merely upon the Account of that Letter; his Lady, and Eleven Children turned out of Doors, his House rifled, his Evidences burnt, and all the Marks of Ignominy and Contempt imaginable put upon his Family. But it was remarkable, that this very Archbishop was afterwards hanged (by *Matthew*, Earl of *Lenox*, then Regent) at *Sterlin*, where he procured this unjust Sentence for his Accession to the Murther of King *Henry*, Son to the said Earl of *Lenox*, and the Forfeiture of Sir *John Melvill* was reduced, not as an Act of Favour, but Justice, as the whole Process, yet Extant, doth testify, and his Heirs possess the said Archbishop's House; as also the Houses of those who were greatest Enemies to his Family. Sir *John's* Lady, a Wife and Excellent Woman, ... *Napier* of *Merchiston*, and Grand Aunt to the famous *Merchiston*, who invented that called *Napier's Bones*, and the *Logarithms*; being much Disconsolate at her Husband's Imprisonment, &c. he did all he could to comfort her, and told her, that God would provide better for his Children, than he could, if he were to live, which was fulfilled accordingly; his Eldest Son was restored to his Estate; his Second Son, Sir *Robert Melvill* of *Mordicarny*, was Created a Baron of Parliament, made Deputy Treasurer, and entrusted with the Management of the Kingdom, as Vice-Chancellor, during King *James VI.* and the Chancellor's Absence in *Denmark*, about his Marriage with Queen *Anne*. He was also Employed in several Embassies to *England*, both by the said King, and his Mother. His Third Son, was Sir *James Melvill* of *Hall-Hill*, who wrote some Memoirs of those Times, but they are imperfect, never being designed for the Press, but neglected, and not found till Forty Years after his Death, and then also torn, and much of what he had writ wanting. His Fourth Son, Mr. *William Melvill*, Lord of *Tungland*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, a Learned and Polite Man, was likewise Employed in several Embassies. His Fifth Son was Sir *Andrew Melvill* of *Garvock*, Steward of the House to Queen *Mary* till her Execution, and afterwards served her Son King *James*, in that same Station. *George*, now Earl of *Melvill*, is Son to *John*, Lord *Melvill*, who died about 1642, leaving him very young. He lived long in a private manner, not being of a meddling Temper, nor willing to comply with the Courses of the Times; yet he was obliged to retire, because of the Prejudice, which some of those at the Helm had then against him, upon the Account of his Principles, and his Relations; and because he did not appear when Cited, which was not safe for many then to do, his Estate was Forfeited upon frivolous and false Pretences, but since restored by way of Justice. Upon King *William* and Queen *Mary's* coming to the Crown, he was made Sole Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, advanced to the Title of an Earl, and in 1690, made High Commissioner to the Second Session of His Majesty's first Parliament; in both which Stations he behaved himself as a faithful Subject, and good Country-man, and is now Lord Privy Seal of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. *David*,

Second Son to the Earl of *Melvill*, succeeded as Heir of Entail to the Earldom of *Leven*, and does now enjoy the Honours and Estate. This Family is of the Surname of the *Leslies*, as is also that of *Roths*, who have enjoyed the Title of Earls since the Time of *James II.* and therefore, upon Account of their Religion, we will say something here of the *Leslies*, and refer you for the rest to the Letter *L*. Count *Lesly*, one of the Counts of the Empire, was Son to *Lesly* of *Balquhain* in *Scotland*, by the Lady *Edertel*, Sister to the Earl of *Kelly*, and Grand Aunt to the present Earl of *Melvill*. He was advanced to the Honour of a Count of the Empire, for his Valour, and good Service to the Emperor, who sent him also Ambassador to *Constantinople*, to Treat of a Peace, with the most splendid Retinue that ever went from *Europe* to that Court. He died without Issue, so that his Nephew *Balquhain's* Son succeeded him, was also Count of the Empire, Lieutenant-General of the Imperial Army, and died in 1692. *John Lesly*, Bishop of *Ross*, was Ambassador for *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, in *England*, and wrote a History of *Scotland* in Latin, Dedicated to Pope Gregory XIII. Sir *Alexander Lesly*, afterwards Earl of *Leven*, served first in *Flanders* under Sir *Horatio Vere*; then he went to *Sweden*, and served *Hertsoch Carle*, or Duke *Charles*, afterwards King of *Sweden*, *Gustavus Adolphus*, his Son, and Queen *Christina*, his Daughter, for some time, in the Quality of *Felt-Mareschal*. When the Emperor had reduced all *Germany*, except *Stralsund*, the King of *Denmark*, some of the German Princes, and the Town of *Stralsund*, then Invested, and jealous of their Governor, made Application to the King of *Sweden*, to send them an Officer to Command in that Place; upon which he made Choice of Sir *Alexander Lesly*, who acquitted himself with so much Gallantry, that though the Plague was in the City, some of the Out-works not good, and that *Wallestein* besieged it long, with a formidable and victorious Army, which made him so confident of Success, that he swore, Though it were hung in Chains betwixt Heaven and Earth, he would have it; yet Sir *Alexander* obliged him to raise the Siege with Disgrace, which was the greatest Rub that ever *Wallestein* met with. After this, Sir *Alexander* took in the Island of *Rugen*, though the Imperialists were four times stronger than he, by which he made way for *Gustavus Adolphus* his Landing in *Germany*. He continued in that Prince's Army till 1638, having done him considerable Service, and gained great Honour to himself. After which, he came to *Scotland*, Commanded the Scotch Forces in *Ireland* and *England*, with Honour and Success; but, at last was, with some others of the Scotch Nobility, taken Prisoner at *Elliot*, by the English, carried to the Tower of *London*, and had his Estate sequestered. His Son, Colonel *Lesly*, Lord *Balgenie*, married the Lady *Margaret Lesly*, Daughter to the Earl of *Roths*, and Mother to the present Dutchess of *Buccleugh* and *Monmouth*, by whom he left one Son named *Alexander*, and one Daughter *Catharine*, the present Countess of *Melvill*, Mother to *David*, now Earl of *Leven*, who succeeded as Heir of Entail, the said *Alexander*, Earl of *Leven's* Three Daughters, by *Howard*, Daughter to the Earl of *Carlisle*, having all died without Issue. The present Earl of *Leven*, was Colonel under the Elector of *Brandenburg*, attended King *William* in his Expedition into *Britain*, who hath made him Governor of *Edinburgh Castle*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, one of the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and a Member of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council in *Scotland*.

MELUN, a Town of *France* upon the River *Seine*, in the Government of the *Isle of France*, with the Title of Viscounty. The Latin Authors call it *Melodunum*, *Melledunum*, and *Mecledunum*. What *Cæsar* writes of *Melun* in his Commentaries shews, that it is very ancient, and that it was very considerable in his time. The House of *Melun*, a very Ancient Family, got the Name from the Town *Melun*. 'Tis now both pleasant, and well-peopled. The River forms an Isle in it, in which stands the Castle, with the Churches of our Lady, and *St. Stephen*. There are besides these, several other very fine Churches in the other Parts of the Town; as the Collegiate of our Lady, the Parish Church of *St. Stephen*, the Abby of *St. Peter*, &c. with divers Monasteries. The Town and Suburbs are very well fortified, and have a Bailiwick, Presidial, and Election. It is 10 Leagues above *Paris*, and 14 below *Fontainebleau*. It was often taken and re-taken during the Wars with the English, and suffered considerably in the Civil Wars of the XVIth. Century.

MELZI (*Lewis*) a Knight of *Malta*, born at *Milan*. He serv'd the King of *Spain* in *Italy*, and the Low-Countries, and had considerable Posts under that Prince; besides this, he got a great Reputation by his particular Talent in Horse-manship, concerning which he publish'd a Book, entituled *Regole Militari supra il Governo & Servizio particolare della Cavalleria*: This Book has been Translated into several Languages. As for the Author, he died at *Milan*, 1517. *Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter.*

MEMEL, or *Mommel*, called by those of *Curland*, *Cloupede*, Lat. *Memelium*, *Mommelburgum*, & *Cleupeda*, a Town of the Ducal *Prussia*, in the little Country called *Sclavonia*. It is seated near the Lake *Curon*, or *Curish*. 'Tis very well fortified,

tified, some say, it was built by the Knights of *Livonia*. The *Polanders* were Masters of it after them, and the *Swedes* after these; but now it belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Cromer*.

MEMEL, *Memen*, or *Russe*, a River of *Poland*, the *Chronus* of *Ptolemaeus*, formerly in *Sarmatia*. The *Germans* call it *Memel*, the *Polanders*, *Memen*, and the *Prussians*, towards the Mouth of it, call it *Russe*. The River *Memel* springs in *Lithuania*, near the Town *Slucko*, and falls into the *Baltick* Sea.

MEMMINGEN, an Imperial Town of *Germany*, in *Al-gou* in *Suabia*. It is situate near the *Ifler*, within Seven or Eight Leagues of the *Danaw*.

MEMNON, was an *Ethiopian*; for this Country is called *Memnonia* by the Poets, and some think, that he was King thereof. *Anticles*, quoted by *Pliny*, says, *Memnon* was the Inventer of Letters, or Characters, *An. Mun.* 2232, Fifteen Years before the Reign of *Phoroneus*, King of *Argos*. He must not be confounded with *Memnon*, Admiral of *Darius*, last King of *Persia*, his Fleet. *Ovidius lib. 13. Metam.* *Plinius, Strabo, Tacitus, Pausanias, Qu. Smyrneus, Bacon, Suidas, &c.*

MEMNON, Son of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, was kill'd by *Achilles*, at the Siege of *Troy*, where he commanded some Auxiliary Troops for *Priam*. *Pausanias* says, that he came from *Susa* in *Persia*, and *Diodorus Siculus* Relates that *Teutamus*, King of *Affyria*, sent this *Memnon* at the Head of twenty thousand Men to raise the Siege of *Troy*. The Poets pretend that his Ashes were turned into Birds. The Ancients likewise mention a Famous Statue of *Memnon* at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, which made a sort of a mournful noise when it was beat upon and warm'd a little with the Rayes of the Sun. *Ovid. Metam. Lib. 13. Pausan. in Phosic. Plin. Lib. 7. cap. 58. Strabo, Lib. 16th. &c.*

MEMON, 22d. Califf, or Successor of *Mahomet*, succeeded his Father *Imbrael* in 849. He had a great Inclination for Virtue and Sciences, writ to the Emperor *Michael*, and desired he would send him *Leo* the Philosopher, Bishop of *Theffalonica*, to teach him Mathematics; but the Emperor refused to comply, though *Memon* promised to live in Peace with him, and pay him a considerable Sum of Gold, to help to defray the Charges of the fore-going War. This disappointment angered him so much, that he Invaded the Provinces of the Empire, but lost the Battel, and his Life, in 865. 'Tis said, that the two Armies being in fight the one of the other, he asked a Christian, whom he had taken Prisoner, the Name of that place, who told him the Country was called *Lalaceon*, the Place of Battle *Eptosante*, and the River *Hire*, which he interpreted to portend bad Success; because *Lalaceon* signifies Affliction of the People, *Eptosante*, Banished, and *Hire*, Trod under the Enemies Feet. *Marmol*.

MEMPHIS, Heb. *Odoph*, an Ancient, Great and Populous City of *Egypt*, built above the Division of the *Nile* into two great Branches, but near it, and in the form of a Tube. *Joseph 8. Ant. 6. Mimos*, King of *Egypt*, built this City, which, next to *Alexandria*, was the greatest of the old Cities, being 150 *Stadia* in Compass. It was, a long time, the Royal City of the Kings of *Egypt*, as appeareth by the Pyramids, and other ancient Monuments about it. The Priests of this Place were so much celebrated for their Learning, that *Plato* and *Pythagoras* went to hear them; yet they were noted to be excessive Superstitious. In *St. Heron's* Time, they Worshipped here a brass Bull, as a God. This was also the Place where *Apis*, or *Serapis*, (the Living Bull) had his Temple, and the Devils gave out their Oracles. *Antipater*, the Father of *Herod*, took this City, which was afterwards called *Babylon*, and now *Cairo*, or *Grand Cairo*, and of whose Greatness, strange, incredible Stories are related in our Times; as, that it is twice as big as *Paris*, but, in truth, it is equal to *Rome* (11 Miles in Compass) and much more Populous, as *Lend. Romanus de Navigatione lib. 1. cap. 1. faith.* *Selim* took this City, and added it to his Dominions, in 1515, *Ptolemy. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 29. 50. See GRAND CAIRO.*

MEMPHITÆ, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt* that Reigned at *Memphis*, between the Lower *Egypt*, and *Thebais*. The first King was *Menes*, who gave the beginning to the Empire of *Egypt*, and Founded the three Dynasties of *This*, *Thebes*, and *Memphis*. See DYNASTIE.

MENADES. Women transported with Fury, who Worshipped *Bacchus*. They were also called *Bacchantes*. They killed *Orpheus*, as *Ovid* feigns it, in the 11th. Book of his *Metam.* See BACCHANTES.

MENAHEN (de *Lonzano*) a Rabbi, composed a Book, intitled *Selle Jadoth*, wherein he Treats of divers things; the first Part, *Ortora, The Light of the Law*, is the most considerable, for here the Author examines the Hebrew Text of the *Pentateuch*, and compares it with a great a number of Manuscript Copies, the exacter to mark the different Readings, even to the very Niceties of Accent. It was printed at *Venice* in 1618. Some of the Copies may be had now of the Jews of *Amsterdam*. *M. Simon.*

MENAION. The Name given by the *Greeks*, to the twelve Volumes of their Church Service. They answer to the twelve Months of the Year, and every Volume takes in a Month. In this Book, is contain'd the Office for the Saints, of every Day, Methodically digested. The Menology is drawn out of this *Menaion*. *Leo Allatius Dissert. 1. De Libris Ecclesiasticis Græcorum.*

MENAN, a River of the *Indies* in the *Peninsula*, beyond *Ganges*. It is said to spring out of the Lake of *Chiamai*, in the Territories of the King of *Ava*. It overflows every six Months. The Name *Menan*, in the *Indian* Language, signifieth *The Mother of Rivers*. After having run through several Kingdoms, it passed into that of *Siam*, and after a considerable Course, falls into the Gulph of *Siam*.

MENANDER, a Disciple of *Simon Magus*, and his Country-man. He taught the same Errors with his Master in the first Century, but preferred himself to him saying, *He was sent to save Mankind, That his Disciples should never die.* *Basilides* and *Saturninus* were his Scholars. *St. Epiph. Baron.*

MENANDER, a Comick Poet of *Athens*, was born in the 109th. *Olympiad*, as appears by an Ancient Inscription in *Gruther*. He is said to be the Prince of New Comedy; *Plutarch* prefers him to *Aristophanes*, both for his Judgment, and the Sobriety of his Stile. He is said to have written a Hundred and eight Comedies, which are all lost, excepting some Citations from Ancient Authors. See, *Stobæus's* Collection. *Casaubon in Athen. Vossius. de Poet Græc. pag 57, 58, &c.*

MENAPIANS, a People of the *Belgick Gaul*, which *Cæsar*, *Plinius* and *Tacitus* mention. *P. Briet* and *Sanfon* say, these People inhabited the Country that lies between the *Scheld*, and the *Meuse*, now the Dutchy of *Brabant*. Their chief Town was *Kessel*, upon the *Meuse*.

MENARDUS (*Hugo*) a *Benedictin* in *France*, born at *Paris*: He was a Person of a considerable Figure, for his Learning, the greatest Scholars of his time, having a value for him, and consulting him often, in Cases of difficulty. In 1629, He publish'd a *Martyrology* of the Saints of his order, with Notes upon it; this Work is in two Volumes in Folio. In 1638, He Printed a Treatise of *St. Bennet* of *Anian*, call'd *Concordia Regularum*, with the Life of that Saint, written by *Ado Viennensis*: *Menardus's* Notes upon it, are very curious, and so are those which he wrote upon the Book *De Sacramentis*, of *Gregory* the Great, publish'd in Quarto in 1642. He wrote likewise a Treatise, call'd *Diatriba de Unico Dionysio*, and Remarks upon an Epistle attributed to *St. Barnaby* the Apostle. *Dacherius.*

MENASSEH (*Ben Israel*) a Jew of the *Spanish* Synagogue of *Amsterdam*, has rendred himself famous amongst Christians, by the several Works which he compos'd in *Latin*, *Spanish* and *Portuguese*. In his *Conciliador* printed at *Francfort*, in 1632, he endeavours to reconcile the seeming Contradictions of Scripture. The Method he follows is altogether the Jewish, making use of the Testimony of ancient and late Rabbis. He also acts the Philosopher, and Cabbalist, in some Places, and in other, keeps close to the Letter. They that are curious of Jewish Literature, may satisfy themselves in this Work, which is full of it. The Author takes this Quality, *Theologo y Philosopho Hebræo*, and says in the Preface, That none of his Nation wrote on this Subject before him. *M. Simon.*

MENCRATES, or *Menecrates*, a Physician of *Syracusa*, lived in the CVth. *Olympiad*, in the time of *Artaxerxes Ochus*. He was much esteemed for his Skill, but was far more notorious for his Vaniry. He led such as he Cured along with him, dressing one like *Apollo*, a Second like *Æsculapius*, and a Third like *Hercules*, and he himself took the Crown, Scepter, and Name of *Jupiter*, as having given life to others. He directed a Letter to *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander the Great* thus, *Menecrates Jupiter Philippo regi salutem*, King *Philip* Subscribed his Answer to him thus, *Philippus Menecrati salutem*, *Philip wishes Menecrates good Sense.* *Suidas, Ælian.*

MENDE near *Lot*, a Town and Bishoprick of *France*, in the Province of *Guivaudan*, in the Government of *Languedoc*, in *Cevennes*. The *Latins* call it *Mimatum Gabalorum*, or *Mirnata*. 'Tis situate in a Valley surrounded with Hills. It suffered much in the Civil Wars, but is still considerable, and very pleasant, having many fine Churches, and other Stately Buildings, as the Bishop's Palace, &c. This Prelate is Earl of the Country, Shares in the Jurisdiction of the Town with the King, and has part of the Administration of Justice, and had Privilege formerly to coin Money.

MENDECIAUS, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt*, that Reigned at *Mendes*, in the middle of *Delta*, in the Lower *Egypt*. He that Founded that Dynasty, was called *Nepheritus*, or *Nephreus*. His Successors were *Acoris*, *Psammuthis*, and *Nepheritus II.* who Reigned in all but 32 Years. *Paulus Pexron, Antiquité des Temps.*

MENDGLIGERI, a Prince of the Lesser *Tartary*, who, in the year 1530, enter'd *Moscovy*, took the Town of *Mosco* and plunder'd it, and press'd the Castle so hard, that the

great Duke was forc'd to beg Peace of him, and consent to the disadvantage of Tribute. *Mendgligeri*, having the vanity to shew himself Sovereign of *Mosco*, Order'd his Statue to be set up in the middle of the Town, obliging the Great Duke to make a profound Reverence to it, every time that he pay'd his Tribute; after this Victory he retir'd to *Crim*, and his Brother *Sapgeri*, went to *Cazan* to set up a Sovereignty there; *Mendgligeri* having a mind to enlarge his Conquests, besieged the Town of *Rezan*, letting the *Vaivode* understand at the same time, that it was now to no purpose for him to resist, since the Grand Duke of *Muscovy* was his Subject; and to convince him of the truth of this matter, he was so imprudent as to send him the Instrument unseal'd, by which the Great Duke oblig'd himself to become Tributary. The *Vaivode* immediately dispatches these Writings open to *Mosco*, upon the sight of which, the Citizens threw down *Mendgligeri's* Statue, and made so vigorous a Resistance, that he was forc'd to Raise the Siege. *Olearius*, Voyage of *Moscovy*.

MENDOZA (*Francis de*) Knight of the Order of *Calatrava*; He serv'd the King of *Spain* in several Embassies, and in the Low-Country Wars, and was taken Prisoner by the Dutch at the Siege of *Newport*; and at his Return into *Spain*, Married the Dutcheß of *Veragua*, after whose Death he went into Priests Orders, and died in 1623, being nominated by the King, to the Bishoprick of *Siguença*. He publish'd an Account of his Embassies. Intitled, *Francisci de Mendoza Relatio Legationis suæ ad Cesariam Majestatem. Ad Arche-Ducem Austria, & Regem Poloniae*. Printed at *Brussels* in 1679. *Nich. Anton. Bibl. Hist.*

MENE, a Goddess, formerly Worshipp'd by the *Roman* Women, and Maidens, as curing them of their Monthly Issue. She hath the Name from the *Greek* Word *μήν*, a Month, or *μήνη*, the Moon; and some have taken her for the very Moon. *S. Augustinus lib. 4. de Civit. Dei cap. 4.*

MENEDEMUS, a Philosopher, Son of one of *Phedo's* Disciples, Native of *Erythreum*, lived in the CXXth. Olympiad, and *An. Rom.* 454, in great Esteem, and high Employments in his own Country. King *Antigonus* sending to him to come to a Drinking bout with him, he desired to be Excused, and returned him this Answer, *Remember thou art a Kings Son, and ought not to do any thing unworthy thy self.* To one that ask'd him, *Whether a wise Man should Marry?* He made Answer, *Do not you know I have a Wife.* Another telling him, *That it was a great Happiness to have what we desire:* He said, *It was a greater not to desire but what we have.* 'Tis said, he was very serviceable to his Country, and that he starved himself to death, because he could not prevail with *Antigonus*, to desist from oppressing it. *Strabo.*

MENEDEMUS, a Cynick Philosopher, Disciple of *Colotes* of *Lampsacum*, was so extravagantly Superstitious, that he pretended he was come out of Hell, to examine Men's Actions in order to give the Gods an Account of them. He wore a long, tawny-coloured Robe, which hung down to his Heels, a red Sash about him, a kind of Turban on his Head, marked with twelve Letters, Buskins on his Feet, wore his Beard long, and carried a Stick, on which he rested himself from time to time. *Diogenes Laertius.*

MENELAUS, the Brother of *Agamemnon*, King of *Mycenæ*, married *Helena*, whom *Paris* run away with; which occasioned the *Trojan War*, as is observed elsewhere. See *HELENA*.

MENELAUS, Brother to *Simon* and *Lyfimachus*, was of the Tribe of *Benjamin*: He got the High Priest-hood, of which *Jason* was Depriv'd. This *Jason* had given the Ready for it, but *Menelaus* beat him at the same Weapon, and got his Post from him, by outbidding him at *Rome*, however not being able to make good the Payment according to Articles, his Brother *Lyfimachus* was made High-Priest. After this, *Menelaus*, being Reinforced in the Pocket, got into the Chair once again, and being complain'd of by *Onias*, for conveying away the Consecrated Plate, he got that Good Man murdered by *Andronicus*. This wicked *Menelaus* was in *Antiochus Epiphanes's* Train, when he Prophan'd the Temple. But afterwards he was put to Death by *Antiochus Eupator*. *Josephus Lib. 12. Antiq. Jud. &c.*

MENES, born at *This*, a Town of *Thebais*, in the Upper *Egypt*, was the Founder of the *Egyptian Empire*. He is said to have had three Sons, that divided his Empire among themselves. The First was named *Athotis*, who Commanded after him at *This* and *Thebes*. The Second was *Chrudes*, who had for his Portion all Lower *Egypt*, where he Established the Kingdom of *Heliopoli*, which afterwards was the Kingdom of *Diospoli*. The Third was *Necherophes*, who Reigned at *Memphis*, between the Lower and Higher *Egypt*. Some Authors are of Opinion, That this *Menes* sat upon the Throne 117 Years after the Birth of *Phaleg*, the Son of *Heber*, which was the very Year of the Dispersion of the People throughout the whole Earth. He is said to have built *Memphis*, and, that by a wonderful invention, he stopped the Nile near this Town, viz. by a Causey 100 Furlongs broad, and caused it to take another Course through the Mountains, through which it now runs. This Causey was kept with

great care, by the Kings of *Egypt*, and they used to keep Guards upon it, lest it should be spoiled. *P. Pezron's Antiquity of Times, Marmol of Asick lib. 11.*

MENESARCHUS, the Son of *Pythagoras*, kept his Father's School for a while, with his Brother *Telauges*. It is the Opinion of *Eusebius* in his *Chronicles*. But *Diogenes Laertius* saith, That *Pythagoras* had but one Son, who was this same *Telauges*. *Diogenes Laertius in vita Pythagoræ.*

MENESTHEUS, or *Mnestheus*, the Son of *Peteos*, He was King of *Athens*, and Conquered that Kingdom by the help of *Cassor* and *Pollux*, who forced *Theseus* out of it, *An. Mun.* 2864. He died in the Island *Meloz*, returning from the *Trojan War*, *An. Mun.* 2871. having Reigned Seven Years. *Plutarch. in Thef. Eusebius in Chron.*

MENGRELIA: See *Mingrelia*.

MENGUS (*Hieronymus*) A *Franciscan*, Living towards the End of the XVth. Century, was a Learned Man, and wrote a Book, call'd *Flagellum Dæmonum*, to which he afterwards added a Second Part, call'd *Fustis Dæmonum*. It was Printed at *Venice*, 1587. See *Possévin, &c.*

MENIPPUS, a Cynick Philosopher, was born a Slave in *Phœnicia*. He got, in a little time, wherewithal to purchase his liberty, and to make himself a Citizen of *Thebes*. From that time he became an Usurer, for which infamous Trade, being laugh'd at and scorned by every body, out of shame and despair hanged himself. He compos'd thirteen Books full of Railery and Satyr; though others affirm, that these Books were none of his, but writ by *Dionysius* and *Zopyrus*. *Diogenes Laertius* mentions several *Greek* Authors of that Name. The first had writ the History of the *Lydians*, and abbreviated the Works of *Xanthus*; the second was a Sophist of *Caria*; another was a Graver, and two were Painters.

MENIPPUS of *Stratonica*, a Town of *Caria*, was a famous Orator in his time. *Plutarch* and *Strabo* mention him with Commendation, as likewise *Cicero*, who owns *Menippus* for the first Man, and the most Eloquent of his Age; and, in a word, a true Attick Orator. *Strabo lib. 14. Cicero in Bruto.*

MENNAS, Patriarch of *Constantinople* in the VIth. Century, succeeded *Anthimus* in 536. He was Chief of the great Monastery, or Hospital of that City called *Samson*, and Pope *Agapet* Ordained him, at the Request of the Emperor *Juslinian*. He called a Synod against the *Origenists*, in 536, and another in 538. But afterwards, his excessive Complaisance with the Court, engaged him in the Sentiments of the Emperor, who published an Edict against the three Chapters, and Pope *Vigilius* blaming his Weakness, Excommunicated him. *Mennas* indeed owned his Fault, and died in the Communion of the Church, in 552. *Evagrius lib. 4. Anastasius, in vit. Pontif. Baronius in Annal.*

MENNONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptists* in *Holland*, so called from one *Mennon Simonis* of *Frisia*, who liv'd in the XVth. Century. The Protestants, as well as the *Roman Catholics*, confuted them. Several *Socinians* joined with them. *M. Stoupp* explains their Doctrine thus, *Mennon* is not the first of the *Anabaptists*, but having rejected the *Enthusiasms* and Revelations of the first *Anabaptists* and their Opinions, touching the New Kingdom of *Jesus Christ*, he set up other Tenets, which his Sectators hold to this time. They Believe, That the New Testament is the only Rule of our Faith, That the Terms of Person and Trinity are not to be used, in speaking of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, That the first Men were not Created Just, That there is no Original Sin, That *Jesus Christ* had not his Flesh from the Substance of his Mother *Mary*, but from the Essence of his Father, That it is not lawful for Christians to Swear, or Exercise any Office of Magistracy, nor use the Sword to punish Evil-Doers, nor to wage War upon any Terms, That a Christian may attain to the height of Perfection in this Life, That the Ministers of the Gospel ought to receive no Salary, That Children are not to be Baptized, That the Souls of Men, after Death, rest in an unknown place. In the mean time, these *Mennoites* are broken into several Divisions, for very inconsiderable Reasons. Many amongst them have embraced the Opinions of the *Socinians*, or rather of *Arians*, touching the God-head of *Jesus Christ*, and they are all for Toleration in Religion; not thinking that they may lawfully debar from their Assemblies, any Man that leads a pious Life, and that owns the Scriptures for the Word of God. These are called *Galenites*, and borrow their Name from a Physician of *Amsterdam*, call'd *Galen*. Some of them are called in *Holland*, *Collegiates*, because they meet privately, and every one in their Assembly hath the Liberty to Speak, to Expound the Scriptures, to Pray, and to Sing. They that are truly Collegiates, are *Unitarians*. They never receive the Communion in their College, but they meet twice every Year, from all Parts of *Holland* at *Rynsbouw*, a Village about two Leagues off *Leyden*, where they receive the Sacraments; the first that sits at the Table, may distribute it to the rest, and all Sects are admitted, even the *Roman Catholics*, if they would come. *Stoupp's Religion of the Hollanders. See ANABAPTISTS.*

MENOCHIUS,

MENOCHIVS, vulgarly called *Menochio* (*James*) a famous Lawyer, born at *Pavia*. He was of a mean Family, but he made it illustrious by his Merit and Learning; for he became so Skilful in the Law, that he was commonly called the *Baldus*, and *Bartholus* of his Age. All the Princes of *Italy*, endeavoured to get him to read in their Universities. He read in *Piedmont*, then at *Pisa*, then at *Padua*, where he lived 23 Years together; but at last, the love of his Country brought him to *Pavia*, where he got the Professor's Chair of *Nicholas Gratiani*, dead a little before. *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, shewed, on several Occasions, the great Esteem he had for *Menochio*, by making him first Councillor, then President of the Council at *Milan*. He hath got an Immortal Fame by his Works; the most considerable are these, *De recuperanda possessione*, *De adipiscenda possessione*, *De presumptionibus*, *De arbitrariis Judicium questionibus & Causis Conciliorum*, Tom. XIII, &c. *James Menochio* died August 10. 1607. Aged 75 Years. *Thomasini* in *Elog. Illust. P. 1.* *Lorenzo Crasso*, *Elog. d' Huom. Letter. Ghilini*, *Thuanus*, *Riccioli*, &c.

MENOCHIVS (*John Stephen*) born at *Pavia*, and Son to the famous *James Menochius*. He was bred to Learning; in which he made a considerable Progress. This *Menochius* afterwards turn'd Jesuit, and had some of the best Posts in *Italy*, belonging to his Order. His Works are, *Hieropoliticon, seu Institutionis Politicæ & Sacris Scripturis depromptæ*, Lib. III. *Institutionis Oeconomicae & Sacris Literis depromptæ*, Lib. II. *Brevis Explicatio sensus Literalis totius Scripturæ*, Tom. II. *De Republica Hebræorum*, Lib. VIII. &c. *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jes. Miræus de Script. Sac. 17, &c.*

MENOLOGY, that is, a Greek Calender, which answers to a Martyrology, wherein the Lives of the Saints in short, or their Names only, are cited; and is different from what they call *Μηνολογ*, *Menaion*; which is like the Papist's Breviary. *Leo Allat. 1. Dissert. de lib. Eccles.*

MENTEL, (*John*) a German Gentleman, born at *Strasbourg*, Invented the Art of Printing, about 1440, or 42, and at first made the Letters of Box, or Pear-Tree, afterwards of Pewter, and, at last, of Lead, Pewter, Brass, and Antimony, mixt together. *Gensfleisch*, his Servant, revealed his Master's Art to a Goldsmith, named *Guttemberg*; but the Emperor *Frederick III.* by Patent in 1466, declared *Mentel* the only Inventor of the Art, and permitted him to Crown the Lion in his Coat of Arms with Gold, and to add a Golden Crown, surmounted with a Bunch of streight Feathers, to the Lion on the Crest, which may be seen still in his Posterity's Coat of Arms. *Jam. Mentel de vera Typographia origine 1650. Parisiis.*

MENTZ, Lat. *Moguntia*, *Mogontiacum*, a City of Germany of great Antiquity, situate upon the *Rhine*, 6 German Miles from *Frankfort* on the *Main* to the W. 18 from *Treves*, and 15 from *Spire* to the N. It derived its Name from the River *Main*, or *Mein*, which falls into the *Rhine* over against it. The ancientest City in that part of Germany, as having been certainly built before the Birth of our Saviour, being a City in the Times of *Drusus*, General of *Augustus*. In 745, it was made an Archbishop's See, instead of *Worms*, to which it was Suffragan before. It was very severely treated by *Frederick Enobarbus*, the Emperor, in 1158, but rebuilt and restored by *Otho IV.* In 1462, it was taken by *Adolphus of Nassau*, its Bishop. Its University was opened in 1461. *Gustavus Adolphus* entered it in Triumph in 1631. It was re-taken from the *Swedes* in 1635, but they took it the next Year after, and kept it till the Peace of *Munster*. It claims the Invention of Printing, about 1430. *Dr. Brown* says, 'tis a strong and guarded Place, adorned with Churches, Monasteries, and other fair Buildings; but the narrowness of its Streets, and many old Houses, take away from its Beauty. 'Tis most extended towards the River, and that part excels the other also towards the Land, as being more populous, and better built. Its Archbishop is Great Chancellor of the Empire, and the first of the Electoral College, in all Publick Conventions, he sits at the right Hand of the Emperor. This City received a French Garrison in 1688, but being besieged by the Confederate Forces, under the Duke of *Lorraine*, it was surrendered September 11. 1689, after six or seven Weeks resistance. There has been several Councils held at *Mentz*; one in the Reign of King *Lewis the Debonnaire*, who, in 828, ordered the convening of four Councils, which were held the Year following at *Mentz*, *Paris*, *Lyons*, and *Toulouse*; *Lewis* confirm'd the Decrees of these Four Councils in that of *Worms*, held the same Year. *Rabanus Maurus*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, held four Councils. The first of which met in October 847. The business treated, was the settling and securing the Privileges of the Church. For the rest, we refer the Reader to the Editions of the Councils. There are Forty two Canons in the Chapter of *Mentz*, of which, the Twenty four Seniors have the Right of chusing the Archbishop, and by consequence, of giving a Prince Elector to the Empire, who is afterwards confirm'd by the Pope and Emperor. By the latter Constitutions of this Church, no Man is qualified to be chosen Canon, unless he can prove himself a Gentleman of four Descents. In the Year 1695. March 30. The Elector and Archbishop of this City, *Anselm Francis Frederick de Angelheim* departed this Life, being very old, after

having held the Bishoprick about 16 Years, and was succeeded in that and the Electorate, by *Lothair Francis de Schonborn*, his Co-adjutor and Bishop of *Bamberg*.

MEPPEN, a fortified Town of *Westphalia*, on the little River *Hase*, between *Munster* and *Embsen*, belonging to the Bishop of *Munster*.

MERCADO, called *Mercatus* (*Lewis*) *Philip II's* Physician, born at *Valladolid* in *Spain*, flourished in 1580, and 90. All his Works were printed at *Frankfort* in 5 Volumes in Folio. *Castellan in vita Illust. Medic.*

MERCATOR (*Gerard*) one of the most famous Geographers of his time, born in 1512 at *Ruremonde* in the *Low-Countries*, so delighted in Mathematicks, that he neglected Eating and Sleeping. He composed a Chronology, some Geographical Tables, an *Atlas*, &c. besides Divinity and Philosophy Books. He engraved and coloured his Maps himself. He died in 1594. *Vossius de Scient. Math. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MERCATOR, (*Marius*) an Ecclesiastical Writer, living in the Vth. Century, and Contemporary with *St. Augustin*. He wrote against the *Nestorians*, *Pelagians*, &c. What Profession he was of is not certain, though 'tis plain, he died before the sitting of the Council of *Chalcedon*; held in 451, for otherwise he would not have treated *Theodoret* so ruggedly, who was receiv'd as an Orthodox Prelate by that Council. *St. Augustin* had a great Value for this *Mercator*, as appears by a Letter which he wrote to him, desiring him if he knew of any Books lately published, to convey them to him. *Si quid hinc absolutum ac Definitum Disputatione rationabili atque perfecta, vel audisti, vel legisti, vel etiam audire, vel legere aut excogitare potueris, peto mihi mittere non graveris; Ego enim, quod confitendum est charitati tue, plus amo dicere quam docere.* *Garnerius*, the Jesuit, has publish'd his Works from the Library of the Chapter of *Beauvais*.

MERCATRUE, or *Mercatrude*, *Gontran*, King of *Orleans's* Second Wife, who being jealous of *Venerande*, poisoned her Son *Gombaut* by *Gontran*; but soon after, by a just Judgment of God, lost her own Son, and was Divorced. She died about 566, or 67. *Gregor. Tur. lib. 4. cap. 24.*

MERCABA, a Word famous amongst the *Jews*, to signify deep Speculations on the Nature of God and Spiritual Beings. It signifieth properly a Chariot, and has been taken out of *Ezekiel's* Vision, where Chariots are often mentioned. *Rabbi Juda*, surnamed *The Holy*, Author of the *Misna*, comprehends under the Name of the Work of *Mercaba*, the Three Visions, viz. That of the Wheels, Of the Beasts, and, Of the Man, according as they are written in *Ezekiel*. *R. Moses* also understands by *Mercaba*, the high Mysteries of the Creation, understood only by wise Men, and not to be expounded to common People. *M. Simon.*

MERCER, an Anabaptist in the XVIIth. Century, kept Prisoner in *England*, for publishing his Errors, viz. That Baptism is a Prophane Invention; That Regeneration is to be received by the Adult only. *Walter Chron. S. 17. cap. 20.*

MERCIA, the Name of a large Kingdom of *Britain*, in the time of the Heptarchy; large in comparison to the rest, for it contained no less than 16 Counties, besides part of *Hartfordshire*, as may be seen under the Word *Heptarchy*. It took the Name of *Mercia*, from the Word *Meare*, signifying a Bound, or Limit; this Kingdom being, in a manner, bounded by all the rest of the *Saxon* Kingdoms.

MERCIER, Lat. *Mercerus* (*John le*) born at *Uzez* in *Languedoc*. Died in 1570. *Thuanus* saith, That he was the most Learned in *Hebrew*, that ever was amongst the Christians. His Comments on many Books of the Bible, are much esteemed. *Josias le Mercier*, his Son, was famous also for his Learning and Works, being a considerable Critick, the best of his Performances of this kind, are his *Nonius Marcellus*, which he has very exactly corrected. He wrote Notes likewise upon *Aristenetus*, *Tacitus*, *Diclys Cretensis*, and upon *Apuleius's* Book, *De Deo Socratis*, &c. *St. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gall. lib. 2.* *Thuan. Hist. lib. 3.* *Le Mire*, &c.

MERCOEUR, a little Town of *Auvergne* in *France*, honoured with the Title of Dukedom. King *Charles IX.* erected it into a Principality in 1563, and afterwards into a Dukedom and Peerdom in 1569, and it gave its Name to the Ancient and Noble House of *Mercoeur*, or *Mercueil*. *M. M. Jusiel, S. Marthe, Du Chesne, Du Bouchet, Du Puy, &c.*

MERCURIALE, the Name of an Assembly of the Parliament of *Paris*, held the first Wednesday after *St. Martin's* Holy-day, and the first Wednesday after *Easter-Week*; where the first President, and one of the Attorneys-General, speak against the Cheats and Disorders in the Administration of Justice. This Word is also taken for the Discourte, made that Day on that Subject. Thence *Mercuriale* is taken for a publick Reprimand. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MERCURIALIS, (*Ferome*) born at *Forli* in *Italy*, in the XVIth. Century. He was an Eminent Physician, and a General Scholar. His Writings are, Six Books, *De Arte Gymnastica*, which gain'd him great Reputation. His other Works were in his Profession, i. e. *De Componendis Medicamentis. De Venenis, & Morbis Venenosis. De Morbis Puerorum. De Morbis Cutaneis. De Morbis Oculorum & Aurium. De Cognoscendis*

ascendit & curandis Humani Corporis Affectibus, Lib. V. Hippocratis Opera Omnia, Græce & Latine Edita & Scholis Illustrata. Galeni Opera Latine conversa & emendata, &c. Thomafini in Elog. Doct. Castilan in Vit. Illust. Medic. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Letter. &c.

MERCURY, a Heathen God, Son of Jupiter by Maia. They commonly distinguish three other Mercury's; but they are not different from Maia's Son. He was the God's Messenger, having Wings at his Heels, and a Caduceus in his Hand. He conducted the Souls of the Deceased into Hell, and had Power to take them out again. He was the God of Eloquence and Merchandice. By Jupiter's Order he play'd the hundred Ey'd Argos asleep, and afterwards kill'd him. He likewise stole Apollo's Oxen, which he kept for Admetus. Mercury also turn'd Battus into a Touch-stone, and perform'd a great many other Exploits. Mercury is also one of the Seven Planets. Ovid. Metam. Hesiod. Homer. Natal. Comes, &c.

MERCURY, Named by the Græcians Trismegistus, that is, Three Times Great, because Priest, King, and Philosopher, was an Egyptian, lived after Moses, and invented divers Arts. Cicero and Lactantius say, That there were five great Men of that Name, and that this was the last. Mercurius Ficinus makes him Atlas's Nephew; and, according to St. Austin, he was a Magician. His Works are lost, and the Two Dialogues, i. e. his Poemander and Asclepius, attributed unto him, are not his. St. Austin lib. 8. c. 23. De Civit. Dei. Strabo l. lib. Causabon. Marsil. Ficin. Genebrard. Chron. &c.

MERE, a Market-Town in Wiltshire, the Capital of its Hundred.

MERIDA, a Town of New Castile in Spain, on the River Guadiana, Lat. Emerita Augusta, considerable formerly, but ruined now. Its Metropolitan See was transferr'd in 1124, by Callistus II. to St. James of Compostella in Galicia. The Moors were turned out of Merida in 1230, and the Knights of St. James's of the Sword, trusted with it. There is a Castle, where the Magnificence of the Ancients is admired, in the Ruins of a Triumphal Arch, some Aqueducts, &c. Ambrosius. Morales Antiq. de las Cividad. de Espanna. Marian. Nonius, &c.

MERIDA, a Town and Bishoprick of New Spain, or Mexico, in the Province of Yucatan, in the Northern America, so named because of the Ancient Buildings found there, like those of Merida in Spain. It is situated towards the Gulph of Mexico. Bernardin de Lizana's History of the Province of Yucatan.

MERIDIAN, a Circle of the Sphere passing from South to North, under which all People have Noon at the same time. Geographers use Meridians to mark the Longitudes, that is, to show how much one Place is more Eastern or Western than another, taking the length of the World from East to West; and to have a fixed Term, they settle a first Meridian from whence they begin to reckon the Longitudes, drawing from West to East. Most Geographers have chosen the Canary Islands, in the West of Africa, for the first Meridian. The Dutch make it pass through Teneriff Island, and the Cape Verd, and the French through the West part of the Island of Iron, more Westerly, as Ptolemy did, which makes a difference of 2 Degrees, 44 Minutes. The Portuguese have settled their first Meridian, about 10 Degrees beyond that, viz. Through Tercere, one of the Azores towards America; because, as they say, the Needle touched with a Load-stone (which varieth and declineth almost every where else) in Tercere Island, directly points to the North. Those that read Voyages, must take Notice of the diversity of those first Meridians, to judge of Longitudes, and to know the distance of Places in respect of East and West. Concerning the Portuguese's first Meridian, we must observe that they did chuse Tercere Island, for this Reason, as it is reported; after the first Discovery of the East and West-Indies, about the end of the XVth. Century, Ferdinand V. King of Castile, and John II. King of Portugal, made a Treaty, by which it was agreed, That they should enjoy their new Conquests, each in an Hemisphere, viz. The Portuguese in the Ancient Continent, and the Spaniards in the New; so that the Spaniards should take their Course towards the West, to go into America; and the Portuguese towards the East, to go to the Indies, beginning at the first Meridian, fixed in the Island of Fer, the most Westerly of the Canaries. That Treaty was Confirmed by Pope Alexander VI. provided they would endeavour to establish the Catholick Religion there. Nevertheless the Portuguese, sometime after, desiring to have some part in America, complained of this Division, and would have the first Meridian fixed in the Island of Tercere, which gave them occasion to Conquer Brasil; but the changing of the Meridian, took away from them their Right to the Philippine and Molucca Islands, which were without Contest in their Hemisphere, keeping Ptolemy's first Meridian. Hornius orb. Imper. Others say, That Magellan being displeased with the King of Portugal, went to Charles V. King of Spain, and persuaded him to take the Molucca Islands, which he affirmed to be in the Spaniards Share, moving the first Meridian forward Westerly to the Island of Tercere, where it ought to be, because the

Needle of the Mariner's Compass, points directly towards the North in that place, without declining towards East or West. Memoirs Scavans.

MERINDOL, a famous Place, for being the Vaudois's Retreat, situate on the Borders of the Earldom of Venaissin in Provence. They were also settled in the Borough of Cabriers, in the same County, and in some Villages thereabouts, where they mightily increased, professing their Ancestor's Religion. But the Protestants appearing in France, and the Vaudois joining with them, King Francis I. Issued out a severe Edict against them, in 1535. To avoid the Execution, they ravaged the Valleys, and seized upon the Castles, and strong Places in the Mountains. Then the King Commanded the Parliament of Aix to Exterminate them, which accordingly Condemned 19 Vaudois to be burnt alive, and Ordered all the Houses of Merindol to be demolished, as well as all their Castles and Forts. The Vaudois defending themselves resolutely, the King promised to pardon all those that would Abjure their Religion, and Commanded Grignan, his Lieutenant in Provence, to gather his Forces, and destroy them. But instead of Abjuring, they went into Provence, breaking Images, and burning what Crucifixes they could find, and being near 16000, they designed to take Marseilles. Then Grignan receiving new Orders in 1545, raised Soldiers, and called the Ban and Arrier-ban to march against the pretended Rebels, who retired into Woods, and inaccessible Rocks; but the Old, and Infirm People, Women and Children, left behind in Towns and Villages, were put to the Sword, and all the Houses burnt down; Merindol, Cabriers, Cavaillon, and other Places, were destroyed, and the People Massacred; the rest of the Vaudois were starved in the Woods, the strongest only excepted, who retired to Geneva, and the Protestant Cantons. Three Thousand perished in this occasion; 600 of the strongest Men were sent to the Gallies, and 900 Houses burnt down in 24 Villages in Provence. Some Historians affirm, That Francis I. a little before his Death, charged his Son Henry II. to examine the Business of Merindol, and see that Justice should be done; and this Prince referred it to the Parliament of Paris, in 1551. See OPPEDE. Maimbourgs Hist. du Calvinism.

MERINS, the Name of the Fifth Race of the Kings of Fez in Africa, which began to Reign in 1210. Muhamede Enazir, King of Fez, left Ten Sons, who destroyed themselves by their Divisions, giving occasion to the Governors of Provinces, to usurp an absolute Power. During those Disorders, the Merins turned the Almohades out of the Kingdom of Fez, which they possessed till 1420. They took only the Title of Prince at first, and that of King afterwards, in 1269. Haseenes Cheriff having killed the last of that Family, usurped the Royal Authority, a Year; but was Dethroned by the Otaf-sens. Hornius Orb. Imper.

MERIONES, Son to Molus, and Brother of Dielys Cretensis, who wrote the Trojan War. He was Idomeneus's Charioteer, and has the Character of a good Soldier by Homer and Horace.

MERIONETHSHIRE, Lat. Mervina, or according to late Writers, Merionethensis Comitatus, is a Maritime County of North Wales; bounded on the N. with Carnarvan and Denbighshires, on the S. with Cardiganshire, from which it is parted by the Dovy, Eastward with Montgomeryshire, and Westward with the Irish Sea. Its Length from N. to S. 36 Miles, the Breadth from E. to W. 28. The whole divided into 6 Hundreds, wherein are 37 Parishes, and three Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the Ordovices, possessed of N. Wales, and now in the Diocess of Bangor. This is a very Mountainous County, not much commended either for Pleasure or Profit, and the Hills so very high, that according to Giraldus Cambrensis, Men may discourse one with the other on the Tops thereof, and yet hardly meet beneath in a Day's time. Besides the Dovy, which rises and falls in this Shire, the Dee has its Rise here, and many others of less Note. In the N. E. Parts of this County, is a noted Meer, called Pimble Meer. As for the Natives, Camden commends them for their Beauty and Comeliness. The Market-Towns are, Herleck, Dolgelhe, and Bala.

MERKS (Thomas) Bishop of Carlisle, living in the Reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. was a Person of great Courage and Resolution, as appears by that remarkable Speech, he made in the House of Lords, in the behalf of King Richard, after his Forc'd Resignation, and the Coronation of Henry IV. where amongst other things he told the Lords, "That in England, the King was the Supream Power, that neither any single Magistrate, nor all of them together have any Authority over the Prince, from whom all Authority and Jurisdiction is deriv'd. What Subject (says he) can Assist, or Counsel, or so much as Conceal the knowledge of Violence against his Prince, without Unfaithfulness and Treason? Against whom, the very Intention and Design, though unexecuted, is sufficient to make a Man a Traitor; nay, Madness, which goes for a sort of Innocence, and is a Protection in all other Cases, is punishable in this. Does the King (continues he) Command any thing contrary to the Laws of God? Why then, we must neither

"wholly

"wholly Obey, nor violently Resist, but with a Religious Fortitude submit to all manner of Severity, and shew our Subjection by Suffering, and not Performing: Indeed, the Church has declar'd it no less than Heresy, to affirm, That a Prince may be Slain or Depos'd by his Subjects, for any Miscarriages or Disorders either in Life or Government: There will be faults as long as there are Men, and as we are Patient under unseasonable Weather and Scarcity, when it so happens; so are we obliged to acquiesce under the Mismanagement of our Governors, till it pleases God either to Change or Reform them. As for King Richard's Resignation, says he, it was an Act of Compulsion and Force, and therefore of no force to bind him: And as for the Right of Conquest, which is mainly pretended; I would gladly know what Conquest can a Subject make upon his Sovereign, where the War is Insurrection, and the Victory, High-Treason? The rest of his Speech to this purpose, is too long to be inserted. *Trussel. Hist. in the Life of Henry IV. &c.*

MERLIN born in *Carmarthen* in *Wales*, lived towards the End of the Vth. Century. He is said to be the Son of an *Incubus*, and that his pretended Prophecies were the effects of *Magick*. *Geoffrey of Monmouth* has translated a Tract of this Author, and inserted it in his History, upon which account he is rallied by *Polydore* and others for his Credulity; however if the Prophecies of *Merlin*, had been the Writings of a *Magician*, 'tis very improbable that *Alanus de Insulis* a very Learned and vertuous man would have writ Notes upon them. *Leland. Bayle, Cambden Brit. Speed.*

MER MEROE, a *Persian* Captain, who having spent his Youth in Wars, and being not able to Walk in his old Age, was carried about in a Litter to give Advice, and to be an Example to the Soldiers. After death, his Corps was exposed in the Fields, in hopes it would quickly be devoured by Dogs, or Wild Beasts, which was to them, a certain Proof of their Predestination; as they believed, That those that were not devoured, were Reprobates. *Agathias de bello Gothorum.*

MERMNADES, a Dynasty, or Race of the Kings of *Lydia*, begun by *Gyges* about *An. Mun.* 3340, *An. Rom.* 40. Continued till *Cresus's* Defeat, *An. Rom.* 210. See *LYDIA*. *Herodotus lib. 1. or Clio. Euseb. in Chron. Pliny lib. 35. cap. 8.*

MERODACH, or *Berodach* (*Baladan*) King of *Babylon*, named *Mardokempade*, by *Ptolemy*, Son of another *Baladan*, reputed *The Nabonassar of the Prophane*, began his Reign *An. Mun.* 3332, or 33. He sent some Ambassadors with rich Presents to *Hezekiah*, King of *Judah*, to Congratulate the Recovery of his Health, and be informed of the famous Miracle by *Isaiah* the Prophet, who made the Sun go 10 Degrees backward on *Abaz's* Dial. After that, *Merodach* took *Manasses*, King of *Judah*, Prisoner, and carried him in Chains to *Babylon*, *An. Mun.* 3344. and *An. Rom.* 44. The Year after he conquered *Affyria*, and Defeated *Arphaxad*, King of *Media*, who is taken for *Arbianses*, *Dejace's* Father. *Merodach* Reigned 42, or, as others say, 52 Years.

Authors disagree about this King of *Babylon*, some making him *Nebuchadnezzar the Great's* Father, or Grandfather. Others, the King of *Nineve*, of that name, mentioned in the Book of *Judith*, which is not likely. For this *Merodach Baladan*, was Succeeded by *Ben Merodach*, and he, by *Nebuchadnezzar the Ancient*, named by *Berosus*, and others, *Nabopolassar*, and he again by *Nebuchadnezzar the Great*, *Evilmerodach's* Father, and *Balthazar's* Grandfather; which the inquisitive Reader may see more fully in the following Authors. *Euseb. in Chron. & lib. 2. præp. Evang. Scaliger lib. 5. Emend. Temp. Torniel A.M. 3332. n. 1. & 2. &c. Petav. lib. 9. de Doct. Temp. cap. 52. &c.*

MEROE, an Island of Upper *Æthiopia*, in the River *Nile*. Modern Authors are of another Opinion, and *Vossius* in his Dissertation concerning the Head of that River, speaks thus, *The Ancients*, say he, *knew not Meroë well, when they took it for an Island, since Nile, makes no Island in Æthiopia*. And truly if the Ancients were mistaken in the Situation of divers Places of *Æthiopia*, it was chiefly in what they said of the Island and Town of *Meroë*, which they remove far from the *Arabick* Gulph. Neither do I approve the Opinion of those who think the Kingdom of *Gaiama*, and the Town of *Meroë*, to be the same thing. All the Ancients agree in this, that *Ptolemais*, (which is *Mazua*) and the Town of *Meroë*, are under the same Parallel. As for *Astraboras*, or the River that runs by *Meroë*, towards the East, it is *Mareb*, or *Marabo*. And for *Meroë* it self, which according to *Ptolemy*, was in the Northern part of the Island, though it be above Seventy Thousand Paces from it towards the South, according to *Pliny*, and others, I don't doubt, but it is the Town called *Beroa* or *Baroa*, and by mistake *Batua*.

MEROPE, one of the Seven *Pleiades* mentioned by *Ovid*, *Fast. lib. 4.* *Atlas's* Daughter by *Pleione*. She is darker than the rest, because as the Ancients say, she married a Man, viz. *Sisyphus*; her Sisters having Gods for their Husbands.

MEROVEANS, or *Merovingians*, a Name given to the Kings of *France* of the First Race, which began in 420, in

Pharamond, who was succeeded by *Clodion*, and afterwards by *Merovee*, and ended with *Childeric III.* in 751. They reckon 21. Kings of that Family.

MEROVEE, or *Merouee*, King of *France*, succeeded *Clodion the Hairy* in 448. He joined with *Actius*, General of the *Romans*, and *Theodoric*, King of the *Wisigoths*, against *Attila*, who named himself *God's Plague*. They defeated him near *Orleans*, and killed above 200000 of his Men, in 451. Afterwards *Merouee* enlarged his Dominions from the River *Somme*, far into the Country of the Second *Belgium*, and First *Germany*, coming near the Rivers *Seine*, *Marne*, *Meuse* and *Moselle*. His great Actions, Conduct and Valour were such, that the Kings of *France* of the First Race, took from him the Name of *Merovingians*. He died about 457, or 458.

We know nothing certainly of his Age, nor his Wife, and Children; only that *Childeric*, his Successor, was his Son. Nevertheless it is probable, that *Merouee* was *Clodion's* Son. *Gregor. Turon. l. 2. c. 7. Priscus l. 1. T. Hist. Bizant. Pro-sper. in Chron. Aimon, Valois, &c.*

MEROVEE, *Chilperic I's* Second Son by *Andovere*, a fine and hopeful Prince, but unhappy. Being charmed by *Brunehaut*, he married her without his Father's Consent, who caused him to be Shaved, and sent into *St. Calix's* Abby, whence he escaped, and retired to *St. Martin of Tours*. Afterwards he went to *Brunehaut* in *Austrasia*, where the Inhabitants condemning his Conduct, he resolved to withdraw, but was killed by *Galien*, his Favourite, in 577. *Gregor. Tur. l. 5. c. 13. Marius in Chron. Mezeray, Valois, &c.*

MEROVEE, Son of *Thierry II.* King of *Burgundy* and *Austrasia*. *Clotaire II.* saved him from being murdered, like his Brethren and brought him up secretly in *Neustria*, but he died soon after.

MERRION (Lord) See *Fitz William*.

MERSBOURG, Lat. *Martiopolis*, or *Merseburgum*, a Town of *Misnia* in *Germany*, on the River *Yssel*, with a Bishoprick.

MERSBOURG, another Town of *Swabia* in *Germany*, on the Lake of *Constance*, now the Residence of the Bishop of *Constance*.

MERSENNUS (*Marin*) a French *Minime* Friar, much esteemed by *Cartesius*, famous for his Learning and Works; as *Quæstiones celebres in Genesin*; *Cogitata Physico-Mathematica Tom. III. La verité des Sciences, &c.* He died in 1648. See his Life by *Hilarion de Costa*.

MERSEY, a *Cheshire* River, has its Rise upon the Borders of this County, and *Yorkshire*, from whence it takes its Course Westward, dividing most part of its way the County of *Lancaster* from *Cheshire*, and falls at last with a wide Mouth into the *Irish* Sea. The principal Places it Waters in its Course, are *Stofford* in *Cheshire*, *Warrington* and *Liverpool* in the County of *Lancaster*.

MERVIN, Prince of *Powisland* in *Wales*, was the youngest Son of *Rhoderick*, surnamed *The Great*, King of *Wales*, who dividing his Kingdom amongst his three Sons, *Ameraud*, *Cadel* and *Mervin*, bestowed that Part of it called *Powisland* on *Mervin*, who, being a Prince of great Valour, was looked upon as the fittest of the three to have his Portion on the very Borders; *Powisland* contained the whole Counties of *Montgomery* and *Radnor*, all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and part of *Denbigh* and *Flintshires*, which Estate continued in *Mervin's* Line, a long time together; but was much dismembred by the Earl of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury*, who took from it a good part of *Flint*, *Denbigh* and *Shropshire*, and it was also dismembred by the Princes of *N. Wales*. At last, *Owen ap Gryffth*, of the Line of *Mervin*, surrendered his Estate and Title to King *Edward I.* at a Parliament holden in *Shrewsbury*, and received them of the King again, to be holden in *Capite*, and free Baronage, according to the Custom of *England*. Then it passed by Marriage to the *Charletons*, and from them to the *Greys*, *Edward* being the last of the Line, after whom the Title lay Extinct, till revived again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Castle*, Created Lord *Powis*, by King *Charles I.* *An.* 1629, whose Descent was from the *Herberts*, Earls of *Pembroke*.

MERULA (*Paul*) born at *Dort* in *Holland*, a famous Lawyer, Historian and Linguist; having Travelled all *France*, *Italy*, *Germany* and *England*, to converse with the Learned Men of those Countries. He was chosen Professor of History in the University of *Leyden*, after *Justus Lipsius*, in which Station, he published the Fragments of *Ennius*, with Commentaries upon them; the Lives of *Erasmus* and *Junius*, with a Cosmography in three Books; a Treatise of Law, &c. and died in 1607. *Valer. Andr. &c.*

MERULA (*George*) born at *Alexandria de la Paille*, in the Dutchy of *Milan*, in the XVIth. Century. He was a great Scholar, and much esteemed by *Erasmus*, *Hermolam Barbarus*, and others; he publish'd a History of the Viscounts of *Milan* in Twelve Books. The Description of *Vesuvius*. Notes upon *Martial*, *Statius*, *Juvenal*, *Varro* & *Columella*, *Epistles*, &c. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. cap. 37. Vossius Lib. 3. de Hist. Lat. &c.*

MESHA, a King of the *Moabites*, was besieged in his Chief Town by *Jehoram*, Son of *Ahab*, King of *Israel*,

to whom he owed, and refused to pay, an Annual Tribute of 100000 Lambs, and 100000 Sheep. Being pressed to Surrender, he appeared on the Walls, where he himself Sacrificed his own Son before his Enemies, who, full of Indignation for this Cruelty, raised the Siege, and retired.

Observe, That *R. Solomon*, and his followers, explaining the Hebrew Word *Beno*, by *Filius ejus*, instead of *Filius suum*, say, That he was not *Mesha's* Son, but the King of *Edom's* Son, who served *Israel*, and had been taken in a Sally; and that as soon as the King of *Edom* saw, that *Mesha* out of Despair, was going to Sacrifice his Son, he retired with his Army to save his life; but to no purpose, the Desire of Revenge prevailing in *Mesha's* Mind. But most Interpreters not approving this Interpretation, attribute the raising of this Siege to the Indignation against the King of *Israel* who was the Cause of this Sacrifice. 4 *Kings* c. 3. *Cornel. à Lap. Emanuel, Estius, Ficinus.*

MESIA, or *Moestia*, a Province of *Illyria*, named by the Romans, *Ceres's Granary*, because of its Fertility. It was divided into the higher *Mesia* where *Servia* is now, and the Lower, were *Bulgaria* is. *Tacitus* and *Pliny* mention it.

MESMES, is a Castle, and an Estate in the Diocese of *Bazas* in *France*. It gave its Name, as it is reported, to the Family of *Mesmes*, which having produced, during 400 Years, many Illustrious Soldiers, has been famous also for many Great Lawyers and Magistrates.

MESMES, the Name of a French Family, that came Originally out of *Scotland*, according to some Authors, and settled in *Guienne*, in King *Philip Augustus's* Reign. The Count d' *Avaux*, lately Ambassador, and Plenipotentiary at *Nimeguen*, was of that Family. *Thuan. hist. Duplex. hist.*

MESOPOTAMIA, a Country in *Asia*, formerly a considerable part of the *Assyrian Empire*, between *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, as the Name given it by the *Græcians* imports. It is named now *Asamia*, and *Diarbeck*; its Towns are *Asanchif*, *Orpha*, *Camarit*, *Merdin* and *Herran*. Its situation makes the *Arabians* (like the *Græcians*) call it *Al-Gezira*, that is, *Island*; as the *Hebrews*, *Aram-Naharajim*, the *Syria* of the two Rivers, for the same Reason. There the Bishops of *Mesopotamia* held a Council in Pope *Victor I's* Reign. *Pliny lib. 2. cap. 26. Strabo lib. 11. Ptolemæus, &c.*

MESRAIM, or *Mestram*, or *Misraim*, or *Mitzram*, Son of *Cham*, and *Noah's* Grandson. Many think, that *Cham* settled in *Egypt*, therefore called in the Bible, *The Land of Cham*; but if he did not go thither, *Misraim* took possession of that Inheritance left him by his Father *Cham*, or by his Grandfather *Noah*; for that reason, the Country of *Nile* is named *The Land of Misraim*, in holy Writ. *Syncellus* saith, that since *Egypt* was inhabited by *Misraim*, it was called so by the *Hebrews*, *Syrians* and *Arabians*; thence the first Children of that Man, whom the *Egyptians* have considered, as their Hero, are called *Mestrcans*, in their ancient Chronicles. And besides, we find in the Bible, That from this *Misraim*, the first Possessor of *Egypt*, are descended all the Different People that have inhabited that, and the neighbouring Countries, as the *Ludians* of *Moses*, that is, *The Æthiopians*; the *Pathrusians*, or the People of *Thebais*; the *Leabians*, or *Libyans*, near the Higher *Egypt*, towards the W. of *Nile*; the *Anameans*, reputed to be the *Ammonites*; and the *Nasamonites*. The time of this going into *Egypt*, is uncertain; but it was likely in the Patriarch *Heber's* time, about 430 Years after the Flood. Some say, *Mesraim* Reigned in *Egypt*, under the Name of *Pharaoh*, when *Abraham* retired thither; but *Herodotus*, *Manetho*, *Eusebius*, &c. are against it, affirming, that *Menes* was the first that took the Name of *Pharaoh*, which his Successors had likewise. So it should follow, that *Mesraim*, and *Menes*, were two Names of the same Person. *Mesraim* dead, was adored like a God, under the Names of *Osiris*, *Apis*, or *Serapis*, and *Adonis*. Those that believe that *Cham* went into *Egypt*, say, That after his death, he was honoured like a God, and named *Hammon*, or *Jupiter Hammon*. *Syncell. in Chronograph. Josephus Antiq. lib. 1. & 8. Bochart, in Phaleg. l. 4. Diodor. l. 1.*

MESSALINA (*Valeria*) the Emperor *Claudius's* Wife, *Barbatus Messala's* Daughter, famous in History for her Lewdness. Her Impudence was such, that she married *C. Silius*, a Roman Knight, the Emperor being living, who put her to death, *An. Chr. 48. Tacitus lib. 11. Annal. Sueton. in Claud. Dion. &c.*

MESSAPIA, an ancient Province of *Italy*, where the Country of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, is now. It is supposed, that this Name was given unto it by *Messapus*, *Nep-tunc's* Son, who helped *Turnus* against *Aeneas*. *Virgil. Æn. l. 7. Ovid. Metam. l. 14. Pliny, Strabo.*

MESSENE, an ancient Town of *Peloponnesus*, which is now a little Borough of *Belvedere*, a Province in *Morea*. It was the Chief Town of the fruitful Country called *Messenia*. *Ovid. Metam. lib. 6.* The first War between the *Messenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, about some Virgins, which the first took away from the last, lasted Twenty Years, till *An. Rom. 30*, or the first of the XIVth. *Olympiad*. The Second War between them lasted Fourteen Years, in the XXIIIth. *Olympiad*,

An. Rom. 69. Read *Pausanias*, who distinguisheth those two Wars, which *Justin* seems to join into one. The *Messenians* went into *Messina*. See MESSINA. There was also the Gulph of *Messena*, called by *Sophian*, *Golfo di Coron*, and by Seamen, *Golpho di Calamata*.

MESSINA, a Town of *Sicily*, with a good Port, and an Arch-bishoprick, Lat. *Messana*, called formerly *Zancle*. It is reported, That the Fort of Mount *Ira*, being taken by the *Lacedæmonians*, from the *Messenians*, these last saved themselves by flight into *Sicily*, *An. Rom. 84.* and settled at *Zancle*, which they called *Messenia*. Others relate this differently, The *Mamertines* conquered *Messina*, and being attacked by the *Carthaginians*, were Assisted by the *Romans*, which was the beginning of the first *Punic War*, that continued 24 Years to *An. Rom. 513*. This Town became afterwards a Roman Colony; the *Saracens* took it in 1058. *Messina* was always the most famous Town of *Sicily*. Its situation is pleasant, partly on Hills, and partly in the Plain, representing an Amphitheater, in the middle of which is the Port, 1000 Paces long, bordered with a Key, Fac'd with Free-stones, and Adorned with fine Houses. The Trade, chiefly of Silks, enricheth the Town. Its Fare and Canal is the Passage for all Ships coming from the East. The Town is strong, Adorned with stately Churches and Houses. *St. Mary the New*, whose Porch and Pavement are of Marble of different Colours, where are fourteen Marble Statues, a Vault painted, and the Tabernacle for the Host of Gold, &c. is worth the seeing. The *Spaniard's* severe Government made them Rebel, in 1671. *Messina* has produced many great Men, as *Dicearcus*, *Symmachus*, *Ibicus*, *Lycus*, &c. *Antonello da Messina*, a Painter in the XVth. Century, who having learn'd of *John de Bruges* in *Flanders* to paint in Oyl, carried the Receipt into *Italy*, where before this time they us'd to Paint only in *Fresco* and *Water Colours*. *Strabo l. 6. Pliny l. 6. c. 8. Placido Rayna Memor. Hist. della Cita de Mess. Solin. c. 11. Polyb. &c.*

METAMORPHISTS, or *Transformers*, a Name given in the XVIIth. Century to those *Sacramentarians*, who affirmed, that the Body of *Jesus Christ* ascended into Heaven, is wholly Deified. *Prateol* or *du Preau*.

METANGISMONITES, Hereticks so named from the Greek *ἀγγείον*, that is, *A Vessel*, who say, that the Word is in his Father, as one Vessel in another. The Author of this Opinion is unknown. *St. Austin her. 58. Castrodens her. 6. Prateol. 5. Metangism.*

METAPHRASES: See *Sineon Metaphrastes*.

METAPONTUM, a Town of the Ancient *Lucania* in *Italy*, now call'd *Torra di Mave*.

METELINO, an Island of the *Ægean Sea* in *Asia*, the *Lesbos* of the Ancients. The Name of its Chief Town was given unto it. There are two considerable Ports. Formerly it was under the *Venetians*, but now under the *Turks*, to whom it payeth a Tribute of 18000 *Piasters*. Its Revenue consists in Corn, Fruit and Cheese. The circuit of this Island is an Hundred and Forty Miles; Its principal City is *Metelino*, which is seated on the East side of the Island, and is an Arch-Bishop's See; It has likewise two other Cities which are Bishopricks, that is, *Gerema* and *Calons*.

METHODIUS, call'd *Eubulius*, was a Bishop and Martyr, in the IIIrd. Century. He suffered under the Emperours *Dioclesian* and *Maximian*. His See, as some say, was at *Patara* in *Lycia*, from whence he was Translated to *Tyre*. He wrote against *Porphry* and *Origen*, but that Treatise is lost. However *Father Combefis* has publish'd his Book, *De Libero Arbitrio. De Resurrectione, De Castitate*, and two *Homilies*, &c. *Photius Cod. 234, 235, &c. St. Jerom in Catal. cap. 83. Ep. 84. ad Magnum Orat. & Apol. ad Pamach. Bellarmin. Baronius, &c.*

METHODIUS I. Patriarch of *Constantinople* in the IXth. Century, a zealous Defender of Images, by the Emperor *Theophilus's* Orders was beaten, and shut up in a Well, where he was allowed nothing but Bread and Water to live upon. *Theophilus* being dead *Michael III.* succeeded him, whose Mother and Guardianess restored *Methodius* to his Patriarchate, in 842. And soon after he called a Council to restore Images. He was Charged by his Enemies, with having debauch'd a Woman; but he clear'd himself to satisfaction, and died in 847. *Cedren. Hincmar, Baronius, &c.*

METHODIUS, a Greek Monk, and a good Painter, was employed by *Bogoris*, King of *Bulgaria*, to draw terrible Objects, which he loved to behold, represented the last judgment so terrible, that *Bogoris* being frighted, resolved to embrace Christianity, and was Christned in 845. *Maimbourg hist. des Iconoclastes.*

METIUS, (*Adrian*) a Mathematician, born at *Alcmaer* in *Holland*, famous for his Works in the XVIth. and XVIIth. Century. His Brother *James Metius* invented the Prospective Glasses, which made Objects at a distance appear near. He presented one of them to the States General in 1608. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Vossius de Mathem. &c. Cartes in Dioptre.*

METIUS (*Suffetius*) General, or Dictator of the Town of *Alba*, in *Tullus Hostilius's* Reign. In his time, the Fight was propos'd between the three *Horatii*, against the three *Curatii*,

Curatii, and *Alba* was subdued. But afterwards, *Suffetius* betraying the *Romans* in their War against the *Veians*, and *Tullus Hostilius* having got the Victory, caused *Suffetius*, as breaker of the Treaty, to be tied between two Chariots, and drawn by two strong Horses, that tore him in pieces in the fight of the Army. *Tit. Liv. l. 2. Florus l. 1. c. 3. Dion. Halicarn. &c.*

M E T O of *Athens*, a famous Mathematician, published about *An. Rom. 321.* his *Enneadecaeteride*, that is, his Circle of Nineteen Years, to add the Course of the Sun to that of the Moon, and make the Solar and Lunar Years begin at the same Point. The Learned agree not about the beginning of *Meto's* Period. *Ptolem. l. 2. Almagesti. Aelian. l. 10. c. 7. Varia Hist. Scalig. de emend. Temp. Vossius de Mat. c. 33, &c.*

M E T O C H I T E S (*Theodorus*) *Logotheta*, one of the most learned Men of *Greece* in the XIVth. Century, called *A Living Library*, because of his extraordinary Memory, wrote many Histories, and other Books, and died in 1332. *Vossius de Hist. Lat. &c. Meursius in Not. ad Metoch. &c.*

M E T R A, Daughter of *Erysichthon*, a *Thessalian* Lord, prostituted her self to satisfy her Father's prodigious Hunger, and there being no Gold nor Silver then, she received of her Lovers, an Ox, an Horse, a Sheep, or some other Beasts, which made the Poets say, she took several Shapes, and that being loved by *Neptune*, he had given her the Faculty to Transform her self as she pleased. *Ovid lib. 8. Metamorph.*

M E T R O D O R U S, a famous Architect, about *An. Ch. 327.* He was born in *Persia*, and embraced Christianity. He went to the *Indies*, where he got a great Name, and considerable Riches. *Cedrenus* observes, That he persuaded the Emperor *Constantine*, to make War with the King of *Persia*, that he might deliver the Christians there from Persecution. *Cedrenus Hist. compend.*

M E T R O P H A N E S, (*Critopulus*) a *Greek* Author, who drew up a Confession of Faith of the *Greek* Church, publish'd by the Protestants in *Germany*, 'twas printed in *Greek* and *Latin* at *Helmstadt*, in 1661. The famous *Cyrellus Lucarius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, being desirous to be perfectly inform'd of the Condition and Sentiments of the Protestant Churches of *Europe*, order'd this *Metrophanes* to go into *England*, and make a thorough Enquiry into the Doctrine and Circumstances of that Church. *Critopulus* debarking at *Hamburg*, travell'd over part of *Germany*, and in this Country it was, that he drew up his *Confession of Faith*, which the Supplement to *Morery* owns, is agreeable to the *Reformation* in several Points. This Author makes it his business to set the Sense of his Church in a clear Light, and argues like an Able Divine, and a Person of good Sense. *Hornius* translated it into *Latin*. There is an Epistle placed at the Head of the Book, by *Coringius*, where he dilates upon the Belief of the *Greek* Church, against the Representation of *Leo Allatius. R. Simon.*

M E T R O P O L I T A N. This Word comes from the Metropolitan Towns, the Capital, or Mother Cities, out of which Colonies were sent. This Name was also given afterwards to Cities, which Commanded a Province, and this Title and Rights of Metropolis, were given by the Emperors. The Church knew no such Name, before the Council of *Nice*, the Name of Bishop being only used then. The Name of Archbishop and Metropolitan, are very promiscuously used; nevertheless it appears by the ancient Notitia's of Churches, that the Metropolitan was above the Archbishop, and below the Patriarch. But Archbishops now, and Metropolitans, are reciprocal Terms. In the Notitia's of the *Greek* Churches, it is plain, that some Bishops were erected into Metropolitans, by the Emperors; but it was only a Titular Honour, those Titular Metropolitans being always under the true Metropolitan. *M. Simon.*

M E T Z, on the Influx of the River *Seille* into the *Moselle*, a Bishoprick and Chief Town of the *Messin*-Country in *France*, named in *Latin*, *Metz* or *Mediomatricum*, or *Divodurum Mediomatricorum*. It is very Ancient, and was the Chief Town of the Kingdom of *Austrasia*. Its pleasantly seated, of a large Compass, Rich and Populous. The Princes of *Germany* in 1552. put themselves under the Protection of *Henry II.* King of *France*, and in a Treaty, acknowledged him for the Restorer and Defender of the *German* Liberty. According to this Treaty, he went towards the *Rhine*, at the Head of a powerful Army, and seized upon these Three Towns, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, formerly belonging to him, but usurped afterwards by the latter Emperors. *Charles V.* endeavoured, in vain, to take *Metz*; and by the Peace of *Chateau Cambresis*, in 1559, those Three Towns were left to the *French*. *Henry II.* dying in 1560, the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* demanded them again to no purpose; so this Matter rested, till the settling of a Parliament at *Metz* in 1633. Then the Emperor's Commissioners complained, That the King of *France*, who had been only considered as Protector of those Towns, and their Territories, was going to Abolish the Ordinary Jurisdictions, and the Inhabitant's Right of Appealing to the Imperial Chamber, making himself Absolute Sovereign. At

last, those Complaints ended by the Peace of *Munster*, in 1648, by the 44th Article, the Sovereign Power of those Three Towns, being to remain to the Crown of *France*, reserving only the Right of Metropolitan to the Archbishop of *Triers*. *Metz* is a large and populous Town, pleasantly situated. *Henry II.* fortified it with a Citadel. Its Bishop is Suffragan to *Triers*, and takes the Title of a Prince of the Empire. The Cathedral is famous for its Antiquity, Prerogatives, and many Curiosities, as a Font of one piece of *Porphyry* 10 Foot long. There are 4 Arch-Deaconries in the Diocese, 623 Parishes, 16 of them in *Metz*, 4 Abbies of Men, and 3 of Women, several Religious Houses, &c. Tradition saith, that *Clement*, St. Peter's Disciple, was their first Prelate, which is very uncertain. *Thuan. Hist. St. Marthe Gall. Christ. Du. Chesne Antiq. des villes. Fabert's Descript. du Pais Messin. &c.*

Councils of M E T Z.

The first Synod was held there in 590, where *Giles*, Bishop of *Rheims*, was Deposed and Banished, for Conspiring against the King's Life. Another was called by *Pepin* in 753. Another was held in 835. where *Lewis the Merciful*, Deposed before, was Crowned again. Another in 859. Another in 863. Another in 888, or 889: Another in 1272, &c.

M E U N, or *Mehun*, a little Town of *Berry* in *France*, on the River *Yevre*, which is not the *Mediolanum Aulercorum* of *Antonine*; for the *Aulerci* were in *Le Maine*, *Perche*, and the Dioceses of *Evreux*; neither is it the *Megledunum* of *Gregory de Tours*, as *Ortelius* thought. However there is another Borough on the River *Inde* in *Berry*, named *Meun*.

M E U R S, a well fortified Town in the Low Country of the *Rhine* in *Germany*. Some place it in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, though it be in the Diocese of *Cologne*. It had particular Earls formerly, but now belongs to the Princes of *Orange*, and Earls of *Nassau*.

M E U R S I U S, (*John*) a *Dutch*-man, born at *Lofdun*, near the *Hague*, in 1579. He had so great a Genius for Learning, that at 12 or 13 Years old he spoke very fine *Latin* Speeches of his own Composing, and made very good *Greek* Verses. His Industry was as great as his Parts, which made his Improvement very extraordinary. *Meursius* studied the Law at *Orleans*, and travell'd with one of *Barnevelt's* Sons, which gave him an opportunity of seeing the Courts of Princes, of making an Acquaintance with Men of Learning, and of having Access to the best Libraries, which he made great advantage of, as appears by the Curiosity of his Learning and Remarks. *Meursius*, upon his Return to *Holland*, was made History Professor at *Leyden*, in 1610, and afterward *Greek* Professor. *Christiern IV.* King of *Denmark*, invited him to the University of *Sora*, and gave him the Chair there to read History and Politicks; he accepted this Office, and having perform'd up to Expectation for some Years, died in 1641. He publish'd and wrote Notes upon a great many *Latin* and *Greek* Authors. As for the Works of his own Composing, they are as follow; *De Gloria. De Funere. De Luxu Romanorum. De Puerperio. Glossarium Græco-Barbarum. Rerum Belgicarum, Lib. IV. Historiæ Danicæ, Lib. III. De Populis Atticæ, Lib. III. Atticarum Lætionum, Lib. VI. Archontes Athenienses. Fortuna Attica de Athenarum Origine. Cecropia de Athenarum Arce. Orchestra de Saltationibus Veterum. Græcia Feriata de Festis Græcorum. Eleusinia Græcia. Ludicra de Ludis Græcorum. Athenæ Atticæ de Athenarum Antiquitatibus. Regnum Atticum. Theſeus. Athenæ Battava. De Regno Laconia. Laconica. Cyprus & Rhodus. Piræus, &c.*

La M E U S E, in *Latin*, *Mosa*; in *Italian*, *La Mosa*; in *German*, *Die Mase*; in *Dutch*, *Bas Maas*; a River of *Europe*, whose Head is in *Champagne*, near a Village called *Meuse*, and *Montigni le Roy*; thence it runs through *Lorraine*; begins to be Navigable at *St. Thibaud*; receives the *Sambre* near *Namur*; joins with the River *Vahel*, near *Hervoeerden*, where it takes the Name of *Merwe*; and having formed an Island called *Ysselmonde* near *Dort*, runs into the Ocean.

M E X I A, or *Messia*, (*Peter*) born at *Sevil* in *Spain*, *Charles V's* Chronographer, died in 1552. *Andrew Matamore de Doſt. Hisp. viris* blames him, for introducing some *Latin* Words into the *Spanish* Tongue. He wrote *Silva de varia Lexion*, a Piece very much esteem'd. His other Writings are, *Los Casares. Laus Asini, &c. Le Mire de Script. sec. 16.*

M E X I C O, or *New Spain*, a large Country of the Northern *America*, so denominated from its Chief City, called also *New Spain*, since the Spaniards settling there. It is 600 Leagues long, from the River *Chagre* in the Isthmus of *Panama*, to that of *del Norte de la mer Vermeille*. Its Breadth is irregular. It has the Sea of *Mexico* on the East, its Gulph, *Florida*, and *New Mexico*, on the North, and the Southern Sea on the West and South. All the Country is divided into Three Chief Audiencies, or Governments, viz. *Mexico, Guadalupe*, or *New Galicia*, and *Guatemala*; The First contains Seven Provinces, *Mexico, Mechoacan, Panuco, Yucatan, Los Angeles, Guaxaca*, and *Tabasco*. I name the rest in the Article of *New Spain*. It is a fruitful and healthful Country. There

There the Cows, She-goats, Sheep, &c. breed twice a Year. Gold and Silver Mines are common, these Metals likewise being found in Rivers, nevertheless *Cacao-Nuts* serve for Money. Their Muguey, or Maquey, is an admirable Plant, furnishing small Wine, Vinegar, Honey, Needles, Thred, Stuffs, and Timber. All *European* Commodities, except Oil and Wine, are to be found there. The Chief Rivers are *Panuco*, *Equitalan*, *Les Yopes* and *Mexico*. *Nicaragua* and *Mexico* are the Chief Lakes. The Inhabitants are good natur'd, and trusty enough, but cannot endure to submit to Arbitrary and ill Usage. They are Dextrous, Inventive, and good Artificers, but naturally Lazy. Their miraculous Bird *Cincon*, less than a *Maybug*, covered with wonderful Feathers, feeds, as they say, upon Dew, and the Smell of Flowers, and fastening it self to a Bough in *October*, sleeps there till *April*. The last Kings were *Motecuma*, who ended so tragically and shamefully, and *Quahutimoc*, or *Quicuxtemoc*, was Elected in his place. *Ferdinand Cortez* conquered it in Three Years time, from 1518, to 1521. The noise of his Artillery made them believe him a God; but the *Spaniards*'s Cruelty soon shewed that they were scarce Men. The Archbishoprick of *Mexico*, or *Mexico* strictly taken, is 135 Leagues long from South to North, and 60 from East to West, contains many little Provinces. Above 4000 *Spaniards* work, with a great number of Slaves, in the Silver Mines; and some Jasper, almost like Porphyry, is also taken out of a Mountain there.

MEXICO, Lat. *Mexicum*, the Chief City of the Archbishoprick, and of the vast Country of that Name, 20 Degrees off from the Equinoctial Line, is situated near a Lake of the same Name, whose Water is salt, because of the Niter at the bottom; this Lake joining another, both are above 30 Leagues about. It produceth a kind of Fishes without Scales, having four Feet, and Privy-Parts much like Women's, as also their Monthly Flowers, the Natives call them *Axolotl*; and the *Spaniards*, *Juguete de agua*. There are now 4000 *Spaniards* in *Mexico*, and about 30000 Natives. It is the Residence of the Vice-Roy, and Archbishop, and was built, as the Natives say, in 1322, all along the Lake, and not upon it, as *Venice* on the Sea. The *Spaniards* took it in 1519. It was almost drowned in 1629, but soon repaired. A Modern Author affirms, That there were 30 or 40000 *Spaniards* here in 1635, whereof many had rich and stately Coaches, drawn by fine Horses shod with Silver Shoes. Men and Women wear commonly Silk Cloths, and rich Jewels, and even Slaves never go without Pearls, golden Bracelets, Necklaces, Buckles, Rings, &c. with precious Stones, which shews the Wealth of *Mexico*. *Herriera*, *Linschot*, *Sanfon*, *Duval*, *Robbe*, *Ovied*. l. 17. *A. Costa* l. 7. *Henry Martinez*, &c.

Councils of MEXICO.

The *Missionaries* called a Synod in 1524, and Condemned the Plurality of Wives. Another was held there 1585, to reform Manners.

MEXICO, or *New Mexico*, a Country in Northern *America*, divided by high Mountains from *Canada* and *Florida* on the East, has *Mexico* on the South, the Sea of *California* on the West, but its Bounds and Extent are not well known on the North. Some say it was the Country of the Ancient *Navatelcos*, who settled in *Mexico*. *Antonio d'Epeio* discovered it about 1583, and named it *New Mexico*; the Chief Provinces whereof are *Anien*, *Quivira*, and *Cibola*, and *Santa Fe* the Chief Town. The Air is good and sweet, and the Land, though Mountainous, fruitful. There are some Silver Mines, Turquoises, Emeralds, Crystal, &c. The Natives are naturally Good and Civil, governed by a Captain named *Casick*, whom they chuse themselves; many of them were Converted by the *Spaniards*, who have a Governor at *Santa Fe*, but the rest are given to Idolatry. Some of the Natives adore the *Sun*. Others believe a God, the Author of all things, who they suppose, keeps his Residence in Heaven; and some of them have no Religion at all.

MEYNE, a Place 200 Paces off from *Arles* in *Provence*, where there is a Spring of Mineral Water, good for the Gravel and Dropsy, Obstructions and Foulness of the Blood. Its Virtue was found out 1680. *Memoirs du Temps*.

MEZERAY, (*Francis Eudes de*) Historiographer of *France*, and the *French Academy*'s Secretary, named *Eudes*, which was the Name of his Family, and *Mezeray*, from the Village *Mezeray*, near *Argentan* in the Lower *Normandy*. Being acquainted at *Paris* with *John Baudouin*, Member of the Academy, who had undertaken to write a General History of *France*, he helped him to seek and dispose the Memoirs, concerning the First Race of the Kings of *France*; and after *Baudouin*'s Death, he was chosen to continue the Work; then he took the Name of *Mezeray*, and afterwards of *de Mezeray*, and had an Allowance from the Chancellor *Seguier*, another from the King, and a third from Cardinal *Mazarin*. He put out Three Volumes in *Folio*, of the General History of *France* to the Death of *Henry IV.* and Abridged it in Six Volumes in *Twelves*. This Work acquired him the Name of the most

Faithful and Learned Historian, that ever was in *France*. He died in 1683. *Memoirs de Temps*.

MEZIERES, on the *Meuse*, a Town of *Champagne* in *France*, with a doubly fortified Cittadel, Lat. *Maderiacum*, and *Macerie*, between *Sedan* and *Charleville*, partly on the Hill, and partly in the Valley. Near this City *Ariovistus*, King of the *Germans*, gave the *Gauls* a great Defeat, before the coming of *Julius Caesar* into *Gallia*; after which, he treated the *Gauls* with so much Severity, that they begged the Assistance of the *Romans*, for the Expulsion of the *Germanians*, which occasioned the Conquest of *Gallia* by *Julius Caesar*. *Com. lib. 1.*

MEZOROTTA (*Lewis*) of *Padua*, a Cardinal, Archbishop of *Florence*, afterwards Patriarch of *Aquileia*, left the Name of his Family, which was *Arena*, to take that of his Mother. He had a warlike Inclination, and was employed by Pope *Eugenius IV.* in several Wars against *Milan* and *Naples*. Under *Calixtus III.* he was declared General of a Croisade against the Infidels, whose Gallies he scattered, and took *Lemnos*, and other Islands of the *Archipelago*, and so got a great Name, but had better Qualities for a Soldier than a Churchman. He died in 1465. *Platina*, *Spond.* *Auberi.* *Thomasin.* in *Elog.* &c.

MEZZAVACCA, (*Bartholomew*) a Cardinal, Bishop of *Rieti*, born at *Bologne*, being unwilling to comply with the unreasonable Designs of *Urban VI.* for the advancement of his Nephew, lost his Cardinal's Cap, which *Boniface IX.* restored to him again. He died in 1396. *Sigonius de Epist.* *Bonon.* l. 3. *Ciaconius*, *Auberi*, &c.

MICAH, one of the 12 Lesser Prophets, of the Town of *Moreseth*, in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, Propheied *An. Mun.* 3280, and 3310. and marked plainly the Birth of *Jesus Christ* in *Bethlehem*. *St. Hierom.* in *Comment.* *St. Epiphani.* de vit. *Prophet.* &c.

To avoid the Error of many Authors, we must remember that this Prophet is different from another *Micah*, also a Prophet, Son of *Jambla*, in the Reign of *Ahab*, King of *Israel*, *An. Mun.* 3120. When *Ahab* joined with *Jehosaphat*, King of *Judah*, against the *Syrians*, *An. Mun.* 3138, he consulted 400 Prophets, who all promised him the Victory. But *Jehosaphat* desiring to consult a Prophet of the Lord, *Micah*, or *Micajah*, was sent for, who declared boldly the future unsuccessfulness of the War; whereupon one of the false Prophets buffeted him, and *Ahab* sent him to Prison; but the Event confirmed the truth of *Micah*'s Prophecy, the *Syrians* being Conquerors, and the King of *Israel* killed. *3 Kings* c. 22. *Paralipom.* c. 18. *Torniel An. Mun.* 3137. n. 3.

MICHA, a Jew, living on Mount *Ephraim*, who became an Idolater, *An. Mun.* 2620. In the time of the Judges, he made a Silver Idol, and kept a *Levite* in his House. Those of the Tribe of *Dan* took his Idol away, and worshipped it themselves. *Judges* 17 and 18. *Torniel An. Mun.* 2594. n. 15. *Sallian An. Mun.* 2622.

St. MICHAEL, an Archangel mentioned in *St. Jude*'s Epistle, *Ver.* 9. He was the Protector of the *Jews*, as we read *Daniel*, *Chap.* 12. and it is believed that he represented God's Majesty in the Burning-Bush, and on Mount *Sinai*. He has been more particularly considered as the Church's Protector, by the *Roman Catholics*, who relate many Apparitions of his, and chiefly one in *Apuleia* in 493, in the Pope-dom of *Gelasius I.* whereof the Anniversary is kept the 8th May. Pope *Boniface III.* built a Church at *Rome* in his Honour, on the Top of *Adrian*'s Sepulchre, therefore called the Mount *St. Angel*. He is also Protector of *France* in particular, where there is a famous Monastery named the Mount of *St. Michael*, which was built on a Rock in the middle of the Sea, after such an Apparition to *St. Aubert*, Bishop of *Auranches* in *Normandy*, in 709. *Torniel An. Mun.* 2583. n. 34.

MICHAEL I. of that Name, Emperor of the *East*, Surnamed *Rangabe*, was raised by his Merit; being made Lord High-Steward of the Emperor *Nicephorus Logotheta*'s Household, married his Daughter *Procopia*, and got the People's love, so that the Emperor being killed, and his Son wounded, he was Elected Emperor, and Crowned afterwards. He associated his Son *Theophylactus* to the Empire, which he was forced to yield to *Leo the Armenian*, to whom he sent the Diadem, and the Purple Cloak, in 818. *Michael* lost almost all *Thrace* and *Adrianople*, and was defeated by the *Bulgarians*. *Theophanes* in *Annal.* *Anastaf.* &c.

MICHAEL II. Surnamed *The Lisper*, born at *Amorium* in *Phrygia*. The Emperor *Leo V.* called the *Armenian*, kept him Prisoner, designing his Death after *Christmas*. But *Leo* being killed the Night before, *Michael* was delivered, and raised up to the Throne in 820. He had no Religion, though reputed a *Sabeian*. They say, he was for a Religion made up of the Opinions of the *Jews*, *Manichees* and *Monothelites*. He married a professed Nun, named *Euphrosyne*; but this Liberty was punish'd with a great many Misfortunes; for the *Saracens* took *Candia*; *Dalmatia* rebelled; *Euphemius* delivered up *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, to the Infidels; and the Emperor died of a Bloody-Flux in 829. hated for his Cruelty. *Cedrenus*, *Theodorus Studita*, &c.

MICHAEL

MICHAEL III. Surnamed *The Drinker*, or *Drunkard*, succeeded his Father *Theophilus* in 842, who being very young, his Mother *Theodora* took care of the Government, and restored the Images, and *Methodius* to the Patriarchate. Her Brother *Bardas*, a wicked Man, persuaded *Michael* to Reign alone; and because the Empress endeavoured to reform him, this blind and impious Prince, by the Advice of his Uncle *Bardas*, caused her to be shut up in a Monastery in 853, and the Patriarch *St. Ignatius*, refusing to cut off her Hair, was Banished, and *Photius*, first Secretary of State, elected in his place. Afterwards he made *Bardas*, *Cæsar*, but soon after put him to Death, and fell into a kind of Brutishness. *Photius* being Excommunicated by Pope *Nicholas I.* he called a Council at *Constantinople*, and Deposed and Excommunicated the Pope himself, in 861, which was approved by *Michael*. In the mean while *Basilius*, whom he had associated to the Empire, knowing that *Michael* designed to Murther him, prevented him in 867. So *Michael* ended, having Reigned 25 Years, 8 Months, &c. *Nicetas in vita S. Ignatii, Zonaras, &c.*

MICHAEL IV. a *Paphlagonian*, of very mean Extract, a Goldsmith, but a very handsom, eloquent, and bold Man, being at *Constantinople*, the Empress *Zoë*, *Romain III's* Wife, fell in Love with him, and kept him privately in the Palace, and having dispatched the Emperor, she raised her Adulterer to the Throne in 1034. *Michael* became extraordinary ugly, and so tormented with the Devil, that he went to *Salonica* for help, and left the Government to his Brother *John*, who shut up *Zoë*, after she had adopted one of the Emperor's Nephews. *Michael* took a Religious Habit, and died Penitent, in 1041. *Zonaras, Cedrenus, &c.*

MICHAEL V. called *Calaphates*, Adopted by *Zoë*, forgetting what he owed to his Uncle, and to *Zoë*, caused her Hair to be cut off, in order to shut her up in a Nunnery, and banished her. Her Complaints provoked the People so much, that they pluck'd his Eyes out. *Zonaras, Cedrenus in Annal.*

MICHAEL VI. Surnamed *The Stratiotique*, that is, *The Warrior*, and *The Old*, because of his great Age, Adopted by *Theodora*, *Zoë's* younger Sister, was little Qualified for an Emperor, though Stout, and a good Soldier. He defeated *Theodosius*, but was forced to yield the Diadem to *Isaac Comnenus*, in 1057, having Reigned but a Year, and so retired into a Monastery. *Johan. Silitz. in compend.*

MICHAEL VII. Surnamed *Parapinacens*, Son of *Constantine Ducas* by *Eudoxia*, succeeded *Romanus IV.* surnamed *Dio-genes* in 1071. After *Constantine's* Death, *Eudoxia* had married *Romanus*, and made him Emperor. *Michael* removed his Mother, and pluck'd out *Romanus's* Eyes. His Covetousness made him odious. During a Famine, he lessened the Measure of Corn, thence came his Surname of *Parapinacens*. Nevertheless he loved Learning, but neglected the Publick Affairs, which caused *Nicephorus*, Surnamed *Batoniates*, with the *Turks* Assistance, to take *Constantinople*; so *Michael* was forced to leave his Crown in 1078, and retire into a Monastery, out of which he was removed soon after, and made Archbishop of *Ephesus*. In his time, the *Turks* Conquered part of the *Lesser Asia*, which they named *Turcomania*. *Zonaras in Hist. Baronius in Annal. &c.*

MICHAEL VIII. *Andronicus Paleologus's*, Son by a Wife of the same House, thence named, by some, *Diplo-Paleologus*. He was Despot only; but *Theodorus Lascaris* making him his Son *John IV's* Guardian, he pluck'd out his Pupil's Eyes, and took Possession of the Throne, in 1259. He took also from *Baldwin II.* in 1261, the City of *Constantinople*, which had been possessed 58 Years by the *French*; and was Surnamed *The Great*, for having enlarged his Dominions. He maintained a long War against the *Venetians*, and contributed to the Massacre in *Sicily*, called *The Sicilian Vespers*, in 1282, therefore Excommunicated by the Pope. Either out of Policy, or Piety, he submitted to the *Latin Church*, which made him so odious to the *Gracians*, and to his own Son *Andronicus the Young*, that his Body was left unburied in 1283. This *Michael* was very nobly Born, being descended from five Imperial Families. He was likewise a Prince of a Majestick Presence, of an obliging Temper, and a great Lover and Encourager of Learning. In short, he was a great Man for the Foundations, both of War and Peace; being a Person of Courage, a good General, and an excellent Statesman. These Qualities join'd with an uncommon Magnificence, gain'd him the Love and Esteem of almost all sorts of People. 'Tis pity, so brave a Character should have had an Allay of Ambition, Cruelty, and Perfidiousness in't, but these Vices were but too common among the latter *Greek Emperors*. *Gregoras, Bzovius, Rainaldi, & Spandau. in Annal. Eccl.*

MICHAEL EL. King, or Prince of *Bulgaria*, in the IXth. Century, turned Christian, and endeavoured to Convert his Subjects, assisted by divers Churchmen sent by the Pope for that purpose. *Anastasi. in Nicol. 1. Barinius in Annal. &c.*

MICHAEL, named *Federowitz*, Great Duke of *Muscovy*, Son of *Fedornikit*, Patriarch of *Muscovy*. The *Muscovites* raised him to the Throne in 1612, having turned out, as an Impostor, *Demetrius*, and others, whose Conduct was odious.

Michael retook *Moscow* from the *Polanders*, whom he drove out of his Dominions, and was beloved for his Prudence, Moderation, and Courage. He made a Peace with the *Polanders* in 1635. and a Truce for 26 Years, and died in 1645. His Wife *Eudoxia Lucanowna* died also 8 Days after. Their Son *Alexis Michalowa*, or *Michalewitz* died in 1676.

MICHAEL, Patriarch of *Constantinople* for the *Gracians* in the XIIIth. Century, the IVth. of that Name, opposed about 1206. to *Thomas Maurocene*, then Patriarch for the *Latins*. The other Three Patriarchs of *Constantinople* named *Michael*, are *Michael Cerularius*, *Michael Oxites*, and *Michael Anchialius*. The Name of this Fourth is found only in some Catalogues.

MICHAEL ANGELO, a famous Painter and Carver, Son of *Lewis Buonarroti Simoni*, of the Ancient House of the Earls of *Canosse*. Many have blamed his extravagant and fantastical Fancies, his Licentiousness against the Rules of Perspective, and many other Faults; but others admire him, because no Man has ever been a greater Master of the Principles of Painting, and of the Art of Drawing, that is, no Body has better represented things with Strokes or Lines, without any dependance upon Colours, Lights, and Shadows, in which the Excellency of that Art consists. He likewise understood Architecture, and was a good Anatomist. His most celebrated Piece of Painting, is that of *The Last Judgment*, in the Pope's Chapel. He died Rich at Rome in 1564. See *Translation of Fresnoy's Art of Painting*. See *BO-NAROTA*.

MICHAEL, (*Cerularius*) Patriarch of *Constantinople* in 1043. A Learned Man, but the *Latins's* Enemy, therefore Excommunicated, and afterwards Banished by the Emperor *Isaac Comnenus* in 1058. died soon after. *Baronius in Annal.*

MICHAEL, called *Oxites*, from the Island *Oxia*, whence he was taken out of a Monastery to be Patriarch of *Constantinople* in 1143, which Church he governed, till preferring a quiet and retired Life, before Episcopal Cares, he returned to his Monastery in 1146; where, as they say, he desired all the Monks to tread on his Belly, to punish him for leaving so sweet and rational a Life. *Nicetas Choniates in Hist. Baronius in Annal. &c.*

St. MICHAEL, a Military Order in *France*, Instituted by *Lewis XI.* at *Amboise* in 1459. He ordered the Knights to wear every day a Golden Collar of Shell-work, one within another, laid on a Golden Chain, where hangs a Medal of *St. Michael* the Archangel, Ancient Protector of *France*. The Statutes of that Order, are contained in 65 Chapters; the first prescribeth, that there shall be 36 Knights, whereof the King shall be Head, and that they shall forsake any other Order, except they be Emperors, Kings, or Dukes: Their Motto was *Immensi tremor oceani*. This Order was much honoured under Four King, but the Women-Favourites made it cheap by selling on't, and making it too common under *Henry II.* and Queen *Catharine de Medicis* gave it to every body, so that the Lords despised it. *Favin l. 3. du Theat. d'hon. & de Cheval. P. Matthieu Hist. de Louis XI. Nichol. Gil. in Annal.*

MICHAEL, *Saul's* Daughter, married to *David*, 1 Sam. c. 18. and 2 Sam. c. 6.

MICHIELE, one of the most considerable Families of *Venice*; for besides a great number of Bishops, Senators, Generals, and Procurators of *St. Mark*, it hath produced Three Dukes of *Venice*, viz. *Vitalis Michiele I.* of that Name, Elected Duke in 1096. *Dominick Michiele* in 1117. and *Vitalis Michiele II.* of that Name, in 1157. In this Century, *Peter Michiele* was famous for his Wit and Poems. *Bembo & Justianian Hist. Venet. Mantina in Elog. Duc. Venet. &c.*

MICHIELE (*John*) a *Venetian* Cardinal, Son of Pope *Paul II's* Sister. *Alexander VI.* to get his Estate, which was considerable, caused an Officer of the Kitchen to Poison him, in 1503. And by a Judgement of God, *Alexander* himself was poisoned afterwards; and the unfaithful Servant, who had dispatched his Master, was Executed in the Reign of Pope *Julius II.* *Bemb. Hist. var. l. 6. Ughe Ital. Sacr. &c.*

MICHON, (*Peter*) known by the Name of *The Abbot Bourdelot*, born at *Sens* in *France* in 1610. His Uncles by the Mother-side, obtained a Writ of *Lewis XIII.* in 1634. for changing his Name *Michon*, into that of *Bourdelot*, which was his Uncle's Name. He was made the Prince of *Conde*, and afterwards the King's Physician, in 1641. He began to hold a kind of an Academy in the Palace of *Condé*, and afterwards in his own House, composed of very Learned Men. The Queen of *Sweden*, in her Sickness sent for him, in 1651, and was so pleased with his Advices, that she procured him the Abby of *Mace*, which he enjoyed with *Urban VIII's* Dispensation, provided he would practice Physick gratis. He died in 1685, very unhappily. For a heedless Servant, having put a piece of Opium in the Musk-Roses's Pot, which were his ordinary Purge; one Morning, *Bourdelot* swallowed the Opium instead of Musk-Roses, and perceiving, by the Taste, what it was, he brought up part of it; nevertheless he continued so sleepy, that he was insensible for near 20 Hours. But those that look'd after him, endeavouring to keep him warm, the Warming-Pan burnt his Heel, which he felt not during

during his Drowiness, and soon after the Gangrene killed him. He left many Works, and several Manuscripts; among others, a *Treatise de la Vipere*. Another *Du mont Aetna. La Relations des Appartenances de Versailles, &c. Memoirs du Temps*.

MICHOV or *Michovia* (*Matthias*) a Doctor of Physick, and Canon of *Cracovia*, flourish'd in the XVIth Century. He wrote a Chronicle of *Poland*, Dedicated to King *Sigismund*. There are likewise two other Geographical Books of his, One of the *European*, and the other of the *Asiatick Sarmatia*; These last were printed at *Paris* in 1532.

MICIPSA, King of *Numidia* in *Africa*, Son of *Massinissa*, who preferred him before his other Sons *Monstabal* and *Gulussa*, *Micipsa* had Two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempsal*. *Sulust. de bell. Jug. See ADHERBAL*.

MICON, or *Miconius* (*Frederick*) a German Protestant Minister, was a Monk, but embracing *Luther's Doctrine*; he was sent into *England*, and was in great Esteem. He died in 1546. He is different from another *Oswald Micon*, called in *German Geszheuser*, Minister at *Basle*. This last was born at *Lucern* in *Switzerland*, in 1488, Esteemed for his Learning and Works. *Eras. l. Epist. Glarianus, Melchior Adam. &c.*

MICONE, now *Micoli*, formerly *Myconus* and *Mycone*, an Island of the *Aegean Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*. Its Commodities are *Wine*, *Barley*, *Cotton*, and plenty of *Wild Fowl*. There is but one Village, where the *Turks* take Tribute. The Poets feign'd that the Giants overcome by *Hercules*, were buried there; thence the Proverb *Omnia sub unam Myconem congerere*. The Inhabitants were bald, and Spungers; thence those Proverbs, *Myconiorum more*, and *Myconius coniviva*. *Strabo l. 10. Pliny l. 11. c. 37. Athenæus l. Plutarch. symp. l. 1.*

MIDAS, King of *Phrygia*, Son of *Gordius*, had much Wealth but little Wit; thence the Fables in *Ovid Metam.* *Herodotus* saith, That he sent a golden Throne to *Diana's Temple* at *Ephesus*. *Eusebius* speaks also of *Midus*, King of *Phrygia*, who killed himself with drinking some Bull's blood, about the XXth. Olympiad, and *An. Mun. 3356. An. Rom. 56.* and before *Christ 698*.

MIDDELBURG, or *Mildebourg*, the Chief Town of *Zealand* in the *Low-Countries*, in the Island of *Walachrie*, or *Walcheren*, named by some *Middelbourg*, that is, a Borough in the middle of the Island. A Modern Author that puts *Middelbourg* amongst the Episcopal Towns of *Flanders*, takes it for a Village of that Name near *Bruges*. The *Latins* name it *Metello-Burgus*, or *Metelli Castrum*, as built by the Roman *Metellus*. It was at first a little Village, and by degrees became very considerable, being now a Town of great Trade, half a League from *Rammeken's Port*, joined with it by a Canal, and a Staple-Town for all the *Wine* transported by Sea. *Thuan. hist. Valer. Andr. in Topogr. Belg. &c.*

MIDDENDORPIUS (*James*) Canon of *Cologne*, and afterwards Rector of that University. He was look'd upon as one of the most Eminent Men of his Country, both for Learning and probity. He was employ'd, by several Princes, as one of their Privy Council; and the Advice which he gave was always founded upon a Bottom of Conscience and Morality; being honest and Christian, as well as Politick and Prudential; but these great Employments did not hinder him from pursuing his Studies, and making himself a considerable Author, as appears by his Works, which are, *De Academicis Orbis Universi. De Officiis Scholasticis. De vita Xenobiali. Historia Aristæ de LXX. Interpretibus Script. Quaestiones Juridicae, Theologicae, & Politicae Imperatorum, Regum & Principum cum Responsis. Middendorpius* dyed in 1611. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus de Script. Sac. 16, &c.*

MIDDLEHAM, a Market-Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire* in *Hangwest Hundred*, situate upon the River *Toure*.

MIDDLESEX, Lat. *Middlesexia, Trinobantes*, is bounded on the North by *Hartfordshire*, on the West by *Buckinghamshire*, separated by the River *Colne*, on the South by *Surrey*, cut off by the *Thames*, and on the East by *Essex*. It is 19 English Miles in length, and 16 in breadth, 275 Square, divided into 6 Hundreds, which have 7 Market-Towns, *Brandford, Edgware, Enfield, London, Stanes, Uxbridge* and *Westminster*, one of the least Counties in *England*, but its Fertility and nearness to *London*, recompenceth this want of Extent. The ancient *British* Inhabitants were the *Trinobantes*, afterwards it was a part of the Kingdom of the East Saxons. *Whitehall* and *St. James's*, the Royal Mansions of the Kings of *England*, are both in this County, *Hampton-Court* their Country-House of Pleasure; and *London* the Capital of *England* is its Head. The Honourable *Charles Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, is also Earl of *Middlesex*, by a Creation of Feb. 4. 1674. which Title was first bestowed by King *James I.* in 1622. on *Lionel*, Lord *Cranfield*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, whose Son *James* enjoyed the same, and after him *Lionel*, Brother of *James*, in whom it was extinguished.

MIDHURST, a Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, in *Chichester Rape*, which sends Two Members to Parliament; 42 Miles from *London*.

MIDDLEWICH, a Market-Town in *Cheshire* in *Northwich Hundred*, situated upon the River *Croke*, near its fall into the

Dune. 'Tis a large Town governed by Burgeffes, and having several Streets and Lanes; of chief Note for its Salt-pits; from *London* 128 Miles.

MIESKO, *Miecislavus*, or *Micislaus I.* of that Name, Duke of *Poland*, was the first Christian King of that Country, Converted by marrying *Dambrowche*, *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Bohemia's* Daughter. When he was a Pagan he kept Seven Concubines, and complaining to some *Bohemian* Merchants that he had no Children, they told him, That the Christian's God did bless a lawful Marriage, and proposed their Princeess to him, which Marriage was happily Solemnized after his Baptism, and he had by her *Chrobi*, who succeeded him. *Baronius* saith, that his Wife dying, he married a Nun named *Oda*, by whom he had three Sons. He founded the two Archbishopricks of *Cracow* and *Gnesna*, besides seven other Bishopricks. *Baronius, Cromer hist. Pol. &c.*

MIESKO, or *Micislaus II.* King of *Poland*, Son of *Boleslaus I.* Crowned in 1025, and Surnamed *The Lazy*, and *Unhappy*. Died in 1034.

MIESKO, or *Micislaus III.* called *The Old*, Son of *Boleslaus III.* Brother to *Ladislaus II.* and *Boleslaus IV.* succeeded this last in 1173, but was deposed four Years after; and his Third Brother *Casimir II.* called *The Just*, Crowned in his place. He had Three Sons, and endeavoured, in vain, to recover his Crown; so he died in 1202. *Cromer's hist. Pol.*

MIGDONIA an ancient Country of *Macedonia*, between the Rivers *Stremon* and *Strimonia*, and *Axius* or *Vardari*. Its chief Towns were *Apollonia*, *Antigonis*, *Amphipolis*, &c. The Name of *Migdonia* was given to a Country of *Mesopotamia*, along the River of that Name. Some think, that the *Migdonians* had their Name from a Prince called *Migdonius*; but *Pliny* affirms, that it was from the *Migdonians* of *Macedonia*, who probably sent a Colony into *Mesopotamia*. However *Herodotus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, mention it.

MIGDONIUS, or *Migdon*, King of *Thrace*, Son of *Cisseus*, Brother of *Otreus* and *Hecuba*, *Priamus's* Wife. *Virgil. l. 2.* speaks of his Son *Choræbus*, who was at the Siege of *Troy*, and in love with *Cassandra*. A Modern Author was mistaken, taking the Word *Migdonides* for a Nation; for *Servius* in *Virgil* observes, that those Words never end in *des*. *Porphyr. in Iliad. lib. 3.*

MILAN, the chief Town of the Dukedom of *Milan*, with a fine Cittadel, and a famous Archbishoprick; Latin in *Mediolanum*, in *Italian*, *Milano*, and in *German*, *Meilandt*. It is one of the largest Towns of *Europe*, built by the *Gauls* about *An. Rom. 170.* as *Tit. Livius* saith. The *Romans* took it from the *Gauls*, and it was the Residence of divers Emperors. It has been often ruined by the *Barbarians*, and the Country exposed to the Incurfions of the *Goths* and *Huns*; at last, Subdued and Possessed by the *Lombards* till *Charlemagne's* time. Nevertheless it is to be observed, that *Belisarius* took *Milan* from the *Ostrogoths*, though it was re-taken by *Vitiges*, King of the *Ostrogoths*, in 539. 300000 People being then destroyed. After *Charlemagne*, *Milan*, with its Territories became part of the Empire, and grew so rich and powerful, that it commanded and despised the other Towns. The Emperor *Frederick I.* defeated the Inhabitants, and to humble them, imposed great Tributes upon them; which caused such Animosities, that the Empreß, out of Curiosity, viewing the Town, the People seized her, made her ride on an Ass, with her face towards the Tail, all over the Town, and destroyed the Garrison. Whereupon the Emperor besieged and took it in 1162, levelled all the Houses, except three Churches, and, to the Inhabitants indelible shame, the Town was plowed and sowed with Salt. Some say, that all the Captives, to save their Lives, were obliged to draw a Fig, with their Teeth, out of the Ass's back-side, which they made the Empreß bestride; which Infamy, many chose rather to die than undergo. Those that escaped, re-built their Town in 1171, with their Neighbours Assistance, and Pope *Alexander III's* protection, and had many Lords and Dukes afterwards. It is enough to observe, that the first were the *Visconti*, and afterwards the *Sforza's*. The Kings of *France* were to succeed the first, because of *Valentine John Galeas Visconti*, first Duke of *Milan's* Daughter, married to *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, second Son of *Charles*, named *The Wife*: For *John Galeas* left two Sons, that died without lawful issue; but the Inhabitants submitted themselves to *Francis Sforza*, a Bastard of the *Sforza's* Family, but a great Soldier. Since that time *Lewis XII.* renewed his Claim to *Milan*, as being *Valentine's* Grandson, which caused so many Wars in *Italy*. To end them after *Francis Sforza's* death in 1535, the Emperor *Charles V.* promised a long time, to put one of the Sons of *Francis I.* King of *France*, in possession of this Dukedom; but notwithstanding his Promise to the Electors, he gave it to *Philip II.* his own Son, King of *Spain*. The desire of possessing this fine and fruitful Country, caused many Sieges and Battles; and it is observable, that *Milan* has been besieged 40 times, and taken 22 times. 'Tis called *La Grande*, because it is above ten Miles about. There are no great Rivers, but it enjoyeth the conveniency of the Rivers *Tessin* and *Adda* by two Canals. It has 22 Gates, above 230 Churches, where-

of 96 are Parishes, 40 Monasteries, 50 Nunneries, and 100 Societies. The Cathedral called *Dome*, it over-cast within and without with white Marble, with above 600 Statues of the same, and 160 Columns so big, that three Men can hardly fathom one. The other Churches are very fine; the Palaces stately; the Trade considerable; and the Town extraordinary well inhabited. The Castle is one of the finest Fortresses in *Italy*, and is composed of six great Bastions with large Ditches full of running Water; there is another compass, and the Platform which is the Duke's old Palace, the whole regularly fortified. The State of *Milan* called *Milaneze*, has *Piedmont* and *Montferrat* on the West, *Genoa's* Dominions on the South, the Dukedoms of *Parma* and *Mantua*, the Principalities of *Sabionetta* and *Bozolo*, and the Territories of *Venice* on the East, the *Valais*, the Bailiwicks of *Logan-Loarne* and *Mendrisio*, the Earldom of *Chavenne*, and part of the *Valtoline* on the North. There are two famous Lakes, the Greater, and that of *Come*. The Towns are *Milan*, *Pavia*, *Alexandria de la Paille*, *Compte*, *Cremona*, *Tortone*, *Lodi*, *Navarre*, *Bobio*, *Mortare*, *Valence*, and *Vigevane*. The Apostle *Barnabas* is reputed the Founder of the Church of *Milan*; and it is observed, That of about 130 Prelates that have governed it, 35 were Canonized, amongst whom *St. Ambrose*, and *Charles Borrom'e*, are the most famous. *Milan* has produced four Popes, and many great Men, as *Andrew Alciat*, *Hierom*, *Cardan*, &c. The *Spaniards* have an Arbitrary Power there, which makes the *Italians* say, that the King of *Spain* governs *Sicily* with Meekness, *Naples* with Subtilty, and *Milan* with Authority. It is also said of the Governors, That in *Sicily* they Gnaw, at *Naples* they Eat, and at *Milan* they Devour. The Most famous and ancient Authors speak of *Milan*, as *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Solin*, *Platina*, *Corio* and *Merula*, *Guichardin*, &c. See *VISCONTI* and *SFORZA*.

Councils of MILAN.

The first was held in 344, against the *Arians*. Some put another in 347. Another named the *Ild. Council of Milan* in 350, against *Phytinus*, *Ursacius* and *Valens*, *Arians*. Another in 355, against the *Arians*, which was in short thus: Pope *Liberius* Succeeding to *Julius*, and being desirous to close the Divisions of the Church, and put an end to the *Arian* Persecution, Requested a Council of the Emperor *Constantius*, who, consenting to the motion, a Council was convened at *Milan*, but the issue of it proved unfortunate, for here the *Arians* were extream violent to pass their Censure upon *St. Athanasius*; To this purpose, they got the Council remov'd from the Church to the Palace, where their Faction presiding and overbalancing the other Party, they carry'd their cause, and banished a great number of the *Orthodox* Prelates; particularly *Dionysius* Bishop of *Milan*, putting *Auxentius*, a Zealous *Arian*, in his Place. Another in 390, against *Jovinian*. Another in 451, where the Doctrine of the Incarnation of the Word was approved. Another in 679, against the *Monothelites*. Another in 1287. Another in 1291, about a Crusade. *St. Charles* called six Provincial Councils, viz. 1565, 1569, 1573, 1576, 1579 and 1582; and a Synod in 1584, concerning the Reformation of Manners, &c.

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm I.* the 76th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Constantine III.* In his time *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* Revolted from the *English*, to their old Masters the *Scots*; and *Edmund* of *England*, to strengthen himself against the *Danes*, yielded them to *Milcolumbus*, on Condition, That the Heir Apparent to the *Scottish* Crown, should take an Oath to the King of *England*, as Lord Paramount of that Country; after which, *Edmund* did easily reduce the *Danes*, but did not out-live this Victory long. The *Danes* rebelling against King *Edred*, and taking *Tork*, and many other strong Places from him, were at last Subdued, by the Assistance of 10000 *Scots*, under the Conduct of *Malcolm*, who returning home, applied himself wholly to the Arts of Peace; and to remedy the Corruptions which had crept into the Courts of Justice during the War, did Visit them all in Person once in two Years, and Governed with great Equity; but while he was busie in punishing Robberies, and Reforming of Manners, he was slain by some Conspirators in *Murrayland*, in the 15th of his Reign, about 950. The Villains were carefully pursued by the Nobles, and brought to condign Punishment. *Buchan*.

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm II.* the 83d. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Grimus*. At his Entrance upon the Government, he publish'd a General Amnesty; rooted out the Seeds of Faction and Discord; appointed just Men to Govern the Provinces; restrained Plunder and Robbery; and encouraged the Vulgar to follow their Husbandry, by which means Provisions between Man and Man became cheap, and Commerce safe. During his Reign, *Sueno*, Son to *Harald*, King of *Denmark*, being Banished his own Country, and many times taken, and ransom'd from the *Vandals*, sought help in vain from the King of *Scandia*, but professing Christianity, obtain'd it in *Scotland*, and passed from thence with it into his own Country. Whence, not long after, he Invaded En-

gland, where he defeated the *English*; first in a Battle by themselves, and then a second time, when joined by the *Scots*, whom he threatened grievously, to make them return: But finding they would not desert the *English*, he sent a great Army, under Conduct of *Olavus* of *Scandia*, and *Enecus*, into *Scotland*, where they ravaged the County of *Murray*, sparing neither Age, Sex, nor Place; and having destroyed the open Countrey, attacked the Fortresses. Whereupon *Malcolm* advanced against them with an Army, which he had Levied from the Neighbouring Countries; but the *Danes* being superiour both in Number, Discipline and Preparations, the *Scots* were quickly routed, and several Castles were thereupon Surrendered. The *Danes* treated the Captives with the greatest Barbarity, and sent for their Wives and Children to Inhabit the Country. *Malcolm* having Levied a better Army, Encountered them again at *Mortlich* in *Marr*, and at the first Onset lost three of his greatest Captains and Subjects, viz. *Kennethus*, Thane of the *Isles*, *Grimus*, Thane of *Strathearn*, and *Dumbar*, Thane of *Lothian*. The *Scots* being hereupon discouraged, retired to their Camp, which they fenced with a Trench, Ditch, and huge Trees. The *Danes* believing themselves to be Conquerors, Attack'd the *Scots* with too much rashness, so that *Enecus* one of their Generals, was killed in the Fight, and the *Scots* renewing the Charge with a great deal of Valour, put the *Danes* to the rout, and their surviving General *Olavus* fled into *Murray*. *Sueno* receiving the news of this Defeat in *England*, sent a new Army to *Scotland* under *Canus*, but he was routed at *Balbride* in *Angus*, where the Monuments of the Victory do still remain, and 500 of his Men who had escaped on board, being necessitated for want of Provisions to come a-shoar, were every one destroyed; and to this Day, when the Winds blow up the Sand in those places, the Bones of Men of a greater Stature than those of our Age are discovered. *Sueno* being nothing discouraged, sent his Son *Canutus*, with a new Army into *Scotland*, and *Malcolm* rencountering him in *Buchan*, there ensued a bloody and desperate Battle, and though the Name of the Victory fell to the *Scots*, yet so many of the Nobility were slain, and the rest so much wearied and wounded, that the *Danes* retired without being pursued, and the Priests, whom they sent the next Day to interceed, did easily obtain a Peace on Condition, That the *Danes* should leave the Country, That as long as *Malcolm* and *Sueno* Reigned, they should live in Mutual Peace, and not assist one anothers Enemies. After this, *Malcolm* calling an Assembly of the States at *Scoone*, he divided all the King's Lands amongst such of the Nobility, as had deserved well of the Country, and the Nobility in return Granted to the King, That when any of them died, their Children should be under the Wardship and Tutelage of the King, till they came of Age, during which time, the King should enjoy all the Revenues, but so much as was necessary, for the Education of their Children; and he was besides to dispose of them in Marriage, when grown up, and to receive their Dowry; which Custom *Buchanan* thinks was taken from the *Danes* and *Normans*. Peace being thus restored to the Kingdom, *Malcolm* applied himself to the making of wholesome Laws; and, according to the Customs of his Neighbours, Created new Titles of Honour, the *Scots* having none, at that time, Superiour to those of Knight and Thane, who was Governor or Sheriff of a Province. After this, he Reigned some Years in great Fame and Glory, which he stained towards the latter end of his Days, with an horrible Avarice, insomuch that he endeavoured to re-assume those Lands, which he had unadvisedly distributed; for which end, he put some of the Nobles to death, and oppressed others, whose Friends being intent on Revenge, corrupted the King's Domesticks, and murdered him in his Bed at *Glames* in *Angus*: but endeavouring to escape, together with his Villainous Servants, they lost their Way in the Snow, and were all of them drowned in the Lake of *Forfar*, and their Bodies being found after the Thaw, they were hung upon Gibbets by the Highways. There are some who say, that he was slain in an Ambush, by the Kindred of *Grimus* and *Constantinus*, former Kings, who reckoned themselves injured by the Hereditary Succession, established by *Kennethus*, *Malcolm's* Father, and which he himself had gotten to be confirmed by Parliament. This valorous Prince fell in the 30th of his Reign, about 1040. *Buchan*.

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm III.* the 86th. King of *Scotland*, Succeeded *Mc Beth*. He was Son to King *Donald*, but forced to fly from the Tyranny of *Mc Beth*, who had slain his Father; and being at the Court of *England*, *Mc Duff*, Thane of *Fife*, who had also fled from *Mc Beth's* Tyranny, persuaded him to attempt the Recovery of his Crown. King *Edward* assisting him with 10000 Men, he was quickly joined by his Friends in *Scotland*, and *Mc Beth* being deserted of all, because of his Tyranny, *Malcolm* was declared King at *Scoone*, April 25. 1057. He restored the Estates which *Mc Beth* had forfeited, and is said to be the first who introduced the new Titles of Dukes, Marquises, Earls and Barons, and Created *Mc Duff*, Thane of *Fife*, the first Earl of *Scotland*. Some think (but *Buchanan* dissents) that it was in his Reign, that

the Nobility of *Scotland* began to be Surnamed from their Lands. During the Meeting of the States at *Forfar*, *Mc Beth's* Faction declared his Son *Luthlac*, King at *Scoone*; but *Malcolm* defeated and killed him, about three Months after in *Strabogy*. During his Reign, *Patrick Dumbar* defeated a great Band of Robbers, who taking the Advantage of the Disorders of the Time, posted themselves at *Cockburnspath*, and infested the Neighbouring Counties, *Patrick* killed 600 of them on the Spot, with the loss of 40 of his own Men, and for this Exploit, was Created Earl of *March*. *Malcolm* being now Established on the Throne, yet could not be quiet from Secret Conspiracies; whereupon he sent for the Head of the Plot, and taking him aside, upbraided him with his Ingratitude, and told him, *That now seeing both of them were Armed, if he had Courage enough, he might try to obtain that by his Valour, which he designed by Treachery*; whereupon he fell down at the King's Feet, and begged his Pardon, which was generously Granted. After this, *Edgar Atheling*, who was Heir to the Crown of *England*, as he fled from the Tyranny of *William the Norman*, was driven a-shoar in *Scotland*, courteously entertained by *Malcolm*, and married to his Sister *Margaret*. *William the Norman*, sent to Demand him, but *Malcolm* refused; whereupon it came to a War, the *Scots* defeated *Roger*, one of his Generals, in *Northumberland*; and *Patrick*, Earl of *March*, baffled *Richard*, Earl of *Glocester*. Then *Odo*, Brother to *William the Conqueror*, and Earl of *Kent*, invaded *Northumberland*, but *Malcolm* defeated him, and recovered the Prey. After this, *William* sent his Son *Robert* at the Head of an Army, who Encamped at the *Tine*, but performed no Exploits. Whereupon the *Norman* came to a Peace on the following Conditions, That he should restore *Sibert*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and leave *Cumberland*, as formerly, to the *Scots*. That the Boundaries of the Kingdoms, should be King's Crofs on *Stanemoor*, between *Richmondshire* and *Cumberland*, which should have the Statues and Arms of the Kings on both sides, and that *Edgar* should be received into Favour. The Peace being thus settled abroad, was followed by Intestine Rebellions at home, in the West and the North, both of them being fomented by the *Highlanders*; that in the West was quelled by *Walter*, Nephew of *Bancho*, for which the King made him Steward of *Scotland*; which Office gave Surname to his Posterity, the Royal Family of *Stuart*. The King in Person composed the Disturbance in the North, and perceiving his Standard-bearer to faint, as entering the River *Spey* against the Rebels, who were very numerous on the other side, he took it from him, and gave it to a valiant Knight Surnamed *Carron*, whose Posterity did enjoy the same Honour, and on that account were called *Scrimger*. Having thus settled Peace by his Industry and Valour, he applied himself to Reformation of Manners, being induced thereunto by the Advice of his Queen, a pious Woman, who, together with her Mother and Sister, shut themselves up in a Monastery of Virgins, Nunneries having a greater Reputation of Piety in those Days, than afterward. The King did also reform Abuses, which had crept in amongst the Clergy, and added the Bishopricks of *Murray* and *Caithness* to the former four. He first reformed his own Family, and afterwards enacted Sumptuary Laws. He is said to have abolished the villainous Law of *Evenus*, and substituted that called *Marcheta Mulierum* in its place. He built at the same time, the Cathedral of *Durham*, and that of *Dumfermling*, and made the Abbot of the former, Bishop of *St. Andrews*, whilst *William Rufus*, of *England*, pulled down Churches to make the *New Forest*. He also surprized the Castle of *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*, and put the Garrison to the Sword. *Malcolm* demanded Restitution, but in vain, and thereupon besieged it. The Garrison being reduced to great Extremity, did offer to Surrender, and desired the King to come and receive the Keys with his own Hand, which being tendered upon the Point of a Spear, the Soldier thrust him into the Eye, as he was about to take them off, and killed him. His Son *Edward* carried on the Siege, but being eager to revenge the Death of his Father, and too careless of his own safety, was also slain in an Assault; whereupon the *Scots* were so much afflicted, that they raised the Siege, and buried their Two Kings at *Tinnmouth*, whence they were afterwards Transported to *Dumfermling*. *Malcolm* reigned 33 Years, and rendered himself famous to all Posterity, for his great Virtues. He had Six Sons, Thrice of whom succeeded him in the Kingdom; and Two Daughters, one of which was married to *Henry*, King of *England*, and the other to *Eustace*, Count of *Bologne*. Before his Death, an Inundation of the *German Ocean*, over-threw Villages, Towns, and Castles, and more People were killed at that time by Thunder-Bolts, than ever was known to have been in *Britain* before. *Buchan*.

MILCOLUMBUS, or *Malcolm IV.* the 92d King of *Scotland*, succeeded *David I.* in 1153. In the beginning of his Reign, the Kingdom was visited by a great Plague, and *Sumerled*, Thane of *Argyle*, Aspiring to the Crown, because of the King's Nonage, and the common Calamity, rebelled, but was defeated by *Gilchrist*, Earl of *Angus*. This was scarcely over, when *Henry* of *England*, tho' he had solemnly

Sworn to *David I.* King of *Scotland*, that he would never deprive himself, or any of his Posterity of his Possessions in *England*, fought occasion to quarrel with *Malcolm*; and for that end, when the Bishop of *Glasgow* was performing his Office in *Cumberland*, *Henry* of *England* ordered *Trustine*, Archbishop of *York*, to send another Bishop thither, whom he called Bishop of *Carlisle*. *Malcolm* being of a peaceable Disposition, thought this no sufficient Cause of War, but to compose Matters, went to *Chester*, where *Henry* circumvented him, and made him take the Oath of Fidelity to him in Person, for the Lands which he held in *England*, contrary to the Agreement by which the King's Brothers, or Sons, were only to swear. After this, he sent for him to *London*, that according to the Custom of his Ancestors, he should in Parliament acknowledge himself his Feudatory, for the Lands which he held in *England*, and *Malcolm* going thither upon the Publick Faith, was forced against his Will, with his small Retinue, to accompany him in the War against *France*; *Henry* designing hereby, both to alienate the *French* King from the *Scots*, and keep them in quiet. King *Henry* having returned, without doing any great matter, suffered *Malcolm* to come home, where he had much ado to satisfy the States, who were then Assembled, and reproached him for joining his Enemies against his Friends. *Henry* knowing that their Resentments were rather Suspended than Extinguished, summoned *Malcolm* to a Convention at *York*, and Charging him with the Miscarriage of his Designs in *France*, despoiled him of *Northumberland* by Act of Parliament. The *Scots*, at his return, were so incensed, that they besieged him in *Perth*, and had almost taken him, but, by the Mediation of the Nobility, the Matter was adjusted, and a War declared against *England*, which at last ended in a Conference near *Carlisle*; and *Malcolm*, for Peace's sake, did part with *Northumberland*, but had his Rights confirmed to *Huntingtonshire* and *Cumberland*, at which the *Scotch* Nobility were enraged afresh, denying that he could alienate any Part of his Dominions, without the General Consent of the States; so that being Universally despised by his Subjects, Rebellions were raised in several Parts of the Kingdom; that in *Galloway* was speedily quelled, but the *Murray*-men obtained a Victory in the first, and were beaten in the second Battel. *Sumerled* of *Argyle*, did also commence another Insurrection, but was totally routed, and he and his Son both slain. A Parliament being called, many things were Enacted for the good of the Kingdom, and they desired the King to marry, as being then above 22 Years of Age, but he refused it; and spending the rest of his time in building Churches, and endowing of Monks, died Dec. 9. 1165. *Buchan*.

MILDEN-HALL in *Suffolk*, seated between Fen and Sand, is a large Town, and very populous, having distant Streets called *Rows*, as *Beck-row*, *How-row*, &c. to the *Fenward*; as big as some Towns, graced with a fair Church, and a tall Steeple; from *London* 57 Miles.

MILETUM, formerly one of the most considerable Towns of *Ionian*, with a good Port on the *Aegean Sea*, near the River *Meander*. It is not the Town called now *Melaxo*, or *Milazzo*, as some say. The *Miletians* were famous for their Courage, but degenerated afterwards. Their Town was taken by the *Persians*, *An. Rom.* 250. in the LXIXth. Olympiad. *Alexander the Great*, and the *Romans* also subdued it. It has produced many Great Men, as *Thales*, *Anaximander*, *Anaximenes*, *Hecateus*, *Pittacus*, *Eschines*, &c. and had a considerable Territory, where *Apollo Didymus's* Oracle was. Some say it was built by *Sarpedon*, King of the *Lesser Lycia*. *Strabo* l. 14. *Pliny* l. c. 29. *Euseb. in Chron.* &c.

MILETUS, King of *Caria*, Son of *Apollo* by *Acacelis*, *Minos's* Daughter, who being forced by *Apollo*, exposed secretly her Child in a Forest, to whom some Wolves gave suck. He was afterwards Educated by Shepherds; thence he went into *Caria*, where he obtained the Princess *Idothea's* Love, and King *Eurythus's* Esteem. He built the famous *Miletum*, since the Chief Town of the Kingdom, and had a Son named *Cannus*, and a Daughter named *Byblis*. *Antonius Liberalis* Fab. 30.

MILEVE, or *Mela*, Lat. *Milevum* and *Milevis*, a Town of *Numidia* in *Africa*, mistaken by some for *Miletum* in *Ionian*, *Melitene* in *Armenia*, or for *Malta*-Island.

Councils of MILEVE.

This Town is famous for Two Councils held there in Pope *Innocent's* I's Reign, in 402, and in 416, to examine the Cause of several Prelates, and against *Pelagius*. *T. 11. Concil.*

MILFORD-HAVEN in *Pembrokeshire*, S. W. esteemed the best in all *England*, not only for its largeness, being capacious enough to hold a 1000 Sail of Ships at a time, and to ride secure at a good distance from one another; but also for its variety of deep and safe Creeks, and nooked Bays to harbour in, having within it 13 Roads, 16 Creeks, and 5 Bays, all known by their Names.

MILLIUS, (*George*) a *German* Minister, opposed the Reformation of the Calendar, and wrote divers Comments on the Bible. He died in 1607.

MILLAUD,

MILLAUD, or *Milband*, Lat. *Millialdum*, a Town of *Rovergne* in *France*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Rhodes*, formerly strong, but its Fortifications were demolished in 1629. The Territory is fruitful in Almond-Trees.

MILLENNARIANS, Hereticks. See **CHILIASTES**, **NEPOS**, and **PAPIAS**. Some Ancient Authors speak of certain *Millennarians* named so, because speaking of Hell, they believed that there was a Cessation of Pains once in a 1000 Years.

MILLIARIUM, a gilt Pillar in the middle of *Rome*, whereon were engraved all the Ways in *Italy*, and in the *Roman Empire*, erected and gilt with Gold by *Augustus*. *Varro* saith, that all the High-ways of *Italy* met there, as in their Center. *Bergier Hist. des grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain*.

MILO, or *T. Annius Milo*, a Roman, adopted into the *Annian's* Family, who appeared in Arms with his Friends to stand for the Consulship, which made the Senate name *Pompey* Consul alone, and give him Power to chuse himself a Colleague, *A. R.* 702. *Milo* was banished to *Marseilles*, for killing *Clodius*, Tribune of the People, though *Cicero* made a Speech for him. When *Milo* was indicted for the Murder, *Tully* was to plead for him, and made his Oration, *Pro Milone*, on purpose; but seeing *Pompey* and his Forces drawn up, in the *Forum*, he wanted assurance to deliver his Harangue, and making only a little extempore faint Defence, went off; upon which *Milo* was cast; not long after, *Tully* recovering his Spirits, published his Oration, sending *Milo* a Copy of it: After the reading of which, *Milo* return'd him a Letter of thanks, telling him withal, that he was exceeding glad that *Tully* did not plead his Argument in the Court, for if he had, the Rhetorick and Force of it would certainly have brought off his Client. And then, says he, I should never have had the Satisfaction of being banish'd into Luxury, and eating so many delicious Mullets, as I have done at *Marseilles*. *Dion. Cass. Asconius Pedianus in Milo, Dion. &c.*

MILO, a Wrestler of *Crotone*, so prodigiously strong, that he carried a Bull on his Shoulders, and killed it with his Fist. He overcame the *Sybarites*, but endeavouring to divide a great Oak, which was already split with Iron Wedges, the Wedges falling down by his pulling, the Oak closed upon him, and exposed him to Wild Beasts. *Strabo l. 6. Aul. Gell. l. 15. c. 16, &c.*

MILTIADES, a famous *Athenian* Captain, who with 12000 Men, routed above 500000 *Persians* at *Marathon*, in the LXXII^d Olympiad, *An. Rom.* 264. and pursuing the Enemies by Sea, he took many Islands in the *Archipelago*; but retiring to *Athens* without taking *Paros*, because of his Wounds, and the Army's Panick fear, he was kept Prisoner, till he paid a great Fine, where he died miserably, *An. Rom.* 265. *Herodot. l. 6. Thucyd. l. 1. Plutarch. in Cimon, &c.*

MILTON, (*John*) Son of *John Milton*, Scrivener, was born in *London*, in the Year 1606. being, as it is said, descended from the *Miltons* of *Milton* in *Oxfordshire*. He was Educated in *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Master of Arts, soon after which, he left the University, and travell'd into *Italy*; returning into *England* about the beginning of the Civil Wars, during which, he was a great Enemy to the King, and the Church of *England*, as also to the *Presbyterians*, when they declar'd against the Murder of the King. When *Cromwell* had grasp'd the pretended Protectorship, he made *Milton* his Latin Secretary. Having had the same Post before under the Council of State, in which he likewise continued, after *Oliver's* Death, under *Richard* and the *Rump*. As to his Religion, he was in his Youth a favourer of the *Puritans*, in his middle Years he was best pleas'd with the *Independants* and *Anabaptists*; but in the latter part of his Life, he was not a professed Member of any Church, or pretended Church of Christians, frequenting none of their Assemblies, nor making use of any thing peculiar to them in his Family. He died in 1674. As for the Remainder of his Character, the Reader may please to take it in the Words of Mr. *Anthony Wood*; "*Milton* (say he) "was a Person of wonderful Parts, of a very sharp, biting, "and satyrical Wit. He was a good Philosopher and Historian, an Excellent Poet, Latinist, Grecian, and Hebrician; "a good Mathematician and Musician, and so rarely endow'd "by Nature, that, had he been but honestly principled, he "might have been highly useful to that Party, against which "he all along appear'd with much Malice and Bitterness. His Works are lately publish'd in Three Volumes in *Folio*. The two first containing the *English*, and the third the *Latin* Pieces. *Athen. Oxon. Vol. 1, &c.*

MILTON, *Milton-Abbas*, an ancient, but mean-built Market-Town in *Dorsetshire*, 92 Miles from *London*.

MILTON in *Kent*, *Scray-Lath*, an Ancient Market-Town, seated on a Creek near *Sittingburn*, 37 Miles from *London*.

MIMICKS, (an Expression of the Ancient Comedy) Buffoons, who diverted the People with ridiculous Postures, and represented any thing by ingenious Gestures. They appeared sometimes in the *Chorus's* to amuse the People, and act a kind of dumb Comedy, representing by their Gestures,

what was to be acted in the Act following. See **PANTOMIMES**.

MINA, or *St. George of the Mine*, a Place in *Africa*, on the Golden Coast in *Guinea*, between the Cape of *Three Points*, and the Cape *Corse*; there is a Fortrefs on a Hill, with a good Port. The *French* had a Colony there in 1383. And the *Portuguese* settled in the same place in 1482. It was called *Mina*, because of the Golden Mines near it. It is now under the *Dutch* since 1637.

MINARD, (*Anthony*) Lord of *La Tour-Grolier*, &c. President of the Parliament of *Paris*, a great Enemy to the Protestants, murdered by Three Men near his House in 1559, coming from the Parliament about Six in the Evening; since which, the Parliament decreed, That the Audiences should end at Four in the Afternoon. *Thuan. Hist. l. 22. Blanchard. Hist. des Presid. &c.*

MINARET, is an extraordinary high Tower, built with many Stories and Balconies jetting out. These Minarets are instead of Steeples, whence the Officers of the Mosques call the *Turks* to Prayers, for Bells are not used in *Turky*. There are two of an admirable Structure, on both sides of the Cupola of the Mosque at *Mecca*.

MINDANAO, one of the *Philippine* Islands, lying in about the 7th Degree of Northern Latitude; it is about 60 Leagues long, and 40 or 50 broad. The Soil, in general, is deep and black, and extraordinary fat and fruitful: The Valleys are furnish'd with small Rivers of delicate Water. The Trees are very large, and most of them of kinds unknown to us; the *Libby* Trees afford *Sago*, which furnishes the Poor with Bread for Three or four Months in the Year. This Tree in bulk and shape, is much like the *Palmeto* or Cabbage-Tree, but not so tall as the latter. In some places of *Mindanao* there's plenty of Rice; but in the Hilly Land, they plant Yams, Potatoes, and Pumpkins. The other Fruits of this Island, are Water-Melons, Musk-Melons, Plantains, Bonanoes, Guava's, Nutmegs, Cloves, Betel-Nuts, Durians, Jacks or Jaca's, Cocoa-Nuts, Oranges, &c. This Isle is plentifully stock'd with Fowl and Fish; the Batts in *Mindanao* are as big as a Kite. The Weather there is temperate enough, notwithstanding it lies so near the *Æquator*; the Inhabitants having commonly the benefit of the Breezes by Day, and cooling Land-winds by Night. As to their Religion, they are *Mahometans*; they have Schools to instruct their Children to Read and Write, and to inform them in the Principles of *Mahometanism*. The Inhabitants are extremely afraid of the *Dutch*, being sensible how many of the Neighbouring Islands they have enslav'd; and upon this Account, they have a long time desired the *English* to settle among them, giving this reason for their preference, that they do not find these so encroaching, as the *Dutch* or *Spanish*. *Dampier's New Voyage, &c.*

MINDEN, an Hans-Town of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, with a Bishoprick and Principality. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, since the Peace of *Munster*.

MINDORA, one of the *Philippine* Islands, 100 Leagues about, belonging to the *Spaniards*. *Mindora*, the Chief Town, has a good Haven.

MINEHEAD, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough-Town in *Somersetshire*. It lies in *Carhampton* Hundred, in the S. W. parts of the County: Trades much with *Ireland*.

MINERVA, the Goddess of Wisdom and Arts, and of what concerns Wooll; the same with *Pallas*, the Goddess of War. *Vulcan* striking *Jupiter's* Head with his Hammer, she came out of his Brain ready armed. Some Authors reckon five of her Name. The *Romans* kept Feasts, named *Minervalia*, in Honour of her, the 3d of *January*, and the 19th of *March*. In the last, some Presents were made to School-Masters. *Hesiod. in Theog. Ovid. Metam. Pausanias in Attic.*

MINGRELA, a large Borough, half a League from the Sea, in the Province of *Visapour*, in the Peninsula of *Indus*, one of the best Shallow-Roads of all the *Indies*, where the *Dutch* take in fresh Provisions. This Borough is famous for the Cardamom, which is esteemed the best sort of Spire in the East, and is very dear, because it is found no where else. The *Dutch East-India Company* has an Exchange, with Ware-Houses, &c. here, for not only the Ships which come from *Japan*, *Bengala*, *Ceylan*, and other Places, Anchor in this Road, in their Voyage to *Surat*, *Balsora*, the *Red-Sea*, &c. but also when the *Portuguese* shut up the Bar of *Goa*, they send their Barks hither for Provisions. *Tavernier's Voyage des Indes.*

MINGRELIA, named also *Imereta*, and *Baciachionch* a Province in *Georgia* in *Asia*, properly the *Colchis* of the Ancients, has the *Black-Sea* on the West, Mount *Caucasus* on the East, *Armenia* on the South, and *Circassia* on the North. There are some Gold and Silver Mines; whence the Fable of the Golden Fleece. The most considerable Towns are *Sebastopolis* and *Fazzo*; the Mountains, *Caucasus* and *Corax*; the Rivers, *Fasso* or *Phasis*, and *Ciano*. The Country produceth *Sena*, *Black Hellebore*, *Scammony*, &c. White Bears, and plenty of Pheasants, to which the River *Phasis* giveth its Name. When the *Mingrelians* are made Friends after a falling out, they suck the Breasts of their Enemies Wives. We must observe, that the Kingdom of *Colchis* formerly was much larger.

MINGRELIA, or *Mengrelia*, a Country of *Georgia*, situated between the *Gurgistan*, and the *Black Sea*, called by the Inhabitants *Odisci*, and *Colchis* by the Ancients, has the *Gurgistan* on the East, the *Abcassians*, or People of *Avogasia* on the North, and *Turcomania* on the South. It contains three Provinces, viz. *Imereta*, or *Bassachion* towards the East, *Guriel* towards the South, and *Danian*, or *Mingrelia* properly so called, towards the North. That part of *Mingrelia*, call'd *Imereta* is Independent of the *Turk*, but the rest of the Country is under Tribute.

Princes of MINGRELIA.

Mingrelia was formerly part of the Kingdom of *Georgia*. Its Kings sent *Eristaves*, or Governors, into their other States, The *Eristave* of *Odisci*, or Governor of *Mingrelia*, named *Dadian*, was the most considerable, who made himself Master of it, and from him are descended the *Chefilpes*, or Princes of *Mingrelia* that have reigned since. Those that Command now in the three Provinces of *Mingrelia*, take the Title of Kings, and are independent; they are continually at Wars, and all three called *Dadian*, that is, Chief Justice, from the *Persian* Word *Dad*, Justice; and say, that they are descended from King *David*. The King's Revenue is about 20,000 Crowns a Year out of the Customs, which he treasureth up, for his Subjects serve him without Wages, and his Demesnes keep all his House. His Court on extraordinary Days, is composed of 200 Gentlemen, and the Queen's Court of Sixty fine Ladies. He has 300 Officers, besides the Nobility. This Prince frequently presents the King of *Persia* with Faulkons, and all sorts of Birds for Hawking. And the *Sophy* in Return, sends him Gold and Silk Brockards, Tapistry, Plate and Arms.

The Qualities of the Country.

The Country is almost all covered with Woods, the Air temperate, but the Rains troublesome. In Summer the Air infected, often causeth the Plague; the Inhabitants seldom live above Sixty, and Foreigners that live there, become yellow, dry and weak, in a Years time. The Soil is not fruitful, the Fruit not good, but the Vines, that grow to the top of Trees, (the Trunks of which are so very large, that a man can scarce fathom them) would produce the best Wine in the World, if they understood rightly how to make it. Their Bread is made of *Gom*, which is a kind of Corn like *Hirse* Millet, very nourishing and opening, but must be eaten warm, and its cold and laxative Quality is remedied by drinking Wine. It is so good, that Travellers when us'd to it, dislike that of Wheat: Besides this *Gom*, there is a great deal of Millet, some Wheat, Rice, and Barley growing there. Their Meat is Beef and Pork; Fowl and Fish are scarce. The Nobility and Gentry do nothing but Hunt, having, like the *Persians*, a small Drum tied to their Saddle, to frighten, and make Fowl rise. There are many Eagles, Pellicans, Castors, Tigers, White Bears, Leopards, Lions and Jack-calls, which are a kind of Foxes, but bigger, reputed to be the *Hyana's* of the Ancients, because they dig out the dead Bodies, and devour Carcasses. The poorest Man keeps a Horse, because of the plenty of Pasture-Grounds; some Gentlemen keep 200, and the King above 5000. There is plenty of Honey, some white and hard, like Sugar. At the bottom of Mount *Caucasus* there is a Wall above 60 Leagues long, flank'd with large Towers, kept by Musqueteers relieved every Month, to keep the Country from the *Abcassian* Incursions. In many places, chiefly in Plains, the Earth sounds under an Horse, as if it were hollow; which makes some People believe that there has been a Subterranean Communication betwixt the *Caspian* and *Black Sea*.

The MINGRELIANS. Habitations and Manners.

They have neither Towns nor Boroughs, but some Villages, only near the Sea; all their Houses stand alone, but there are so many, that it is impossible to go a Mile without finding three or four. There are nine or ten Castles in thick Woods to retreat unto. The Men are handsome, and Women very fair; their dress is like that of the *Persians*, excepting their Heads, which resemble the Fashion of the *Europeans*. They are Witty and Civil, but Proud, Cruel, Perfidious and Lascivious. The Men have also a greater share of all these ill qualities than the Women. Each *Mingrelian* rides with a little Drum, tied to the Pomel of his Saddle, which he makes use of to start his Game; their common saying is, That that Man is really happy, who has a good Horse, a good Dog, and a good Falcon. Theft, Murder, Treachery, Adultery and Rape, are counted laudable Actions amongst them. Incest is common there, and they have three or four Wives, besides many Concubines. When the Husband takes his Wife in the Fact, he can force the Man to pay a Pig, which they commonly eat all three together. They think it charity to destroy the Infants newly born, when they can't keep them, and those that are sick, when they can't recover. The *Mingrelians* are divided

into *Ginasca*, or *Ginandi*, that is, Lords, or Gentlemen; *Saccurs*, rich Burgesies; and *Moinali*, or common People. The *Ginasca* have Gentlemen for Servants; and the *Saccurs*, and *Moinali*, serve the *Ginandi*. No mans Merit can ever prefer him above the Quality of his Birth. The Lords are Sovereign Judges of their Vassal's Lives and Death, and take possession of their Lands and Goods, when their Family is extinct. The Lords and Gentlemen, wear a Shirt imbroidered with Gold in the Neck and Bottom, and to shew that Ornament, their Vest is shorter than the Shirt; they were also a Girdle, whereon hangs a Knife, a Whet-stone, a Tinder-box, and three Purses, one for Salt, the second for Pepper, and the third for Thread, Needles and Awls. They are served in wooden Dishes and Trenchers, except they be Noblemen. The King, Queen, and even the meanest Officers eat together, and Servants fill drink three times round. It is uncivil there to call for, or refuse it. At Feasts they drink till they be fuddled, and having roasted whole Oxen, Hogs and Sheep, serve them up on Hand-barrows. In their Mourning like desperate Men, they tear their Cloths and hair off, and strike their Breasts with terrible Howlings for forty Days together; then they bury the Corps, and make a Feast. When a Lord dies, the Bishop reads the Service, and the Gifts presented to him, come to above 500 Crowns; and as the King is the Bishop's Heir, he encourageth this Custom. The Prince himself is invited to the Funerals. The next Day after *Easter*, they feast on the Tombs of the Deceased, imagining that this Regale is as good as Praying for the Dead. They can Arm 30000 Men, but have no Order in their Wars. They are extraordinary kind to Physicians, and civil to Strangers. Women can ride like Men. The Gentlemen selling their Subjects to the *Persians* and *Turks* depopulate their Country. Besides Slaves, they sell Silk, Flax, Linen-cloth, Skins, Box, Wax and Honey. Their Religion seems to have been like that of the *Gracians*. Some Ecclesiastical Historians say, that a Slave converted the King, Queen and Lords of *Colchis*, in the Reign of *Constantine the Great*. Others affirm, that *Cyrellus*, in *Sclavonian Chiusil*, did it in 860. But the *Mingrelians* shew a Church near the River *Corax*, where they affirm, that St. *Andrew* preached. Formerly they were under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; but are now under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*; nevertheless they have two Primates call'd *Catholicos*. The Primate of *Georgia* has five Provinces under him. The Primate or Patriarch of *Odisci* has as many, and his Revenues are almost as Great as those of the Prince; and indeed all the Bishopricks are very rich. Formerly there were twelve Bishopricks, and now but six. They take Money for Confessions. They offer Sacrifices, as under the ancient Law. They keep *Lent* very strictly, eat no Flesh on *Mondays*, because they Respect or Fear the Moon. *Friday* is a holy Day to them, because of the *Good Friday*; which Custom came probably from *Constantine*. Church-men are none of the most knowing, and as our Author reports it, somewhat negligent in their behaviour at the Mass. Their Prelates wear very Rich Habits, and little different from lay men of Quality; they Divert themselves with Hunting, and in time of War they take the Field, and putting themselves at the Head of their Subjects or Vassals, distinguish themselves with no less Resolution than the Temporal Nobility. St. *George* is their great Saint, as he is likewise to the *Georgians*, *Muscovites* and all the *Greeks*. They keep four Lents, and, at that time, Mass is said *Sundays* and *Saturdays* only, because Communion breaks the Fast. They kill Beasts and Birds, and pour Wine and Oyl on the Tombs of their Relations, as the *Pagans* did. Priests can marry a second time, with the Bishop's Dispensation, which costs a Pistol. Being called to to visit sick People, they only look in a Book, to find out the cause of the Disease, which commonly is attributed to some Image's Anger, which must be appeased with an Offering. As soon as a Child is born, they anoint him, and sign his Fore-head with the Sign of the Cross, deferring his Baptism till he be two Years old; then they dip him in warm Water, sometimes in Wine, and being anointed all over, they give him some of the *Panis Benedictus*, or Bread Bless'd, but not consecrated, to eat, and Wine to drink. *Theatin Relation de la Mingrelie*, Sir. *John Chardin. Tavernier's Voyage de Perse*.

MINIMS, an Order of Monks, founded by St. *Francis de Paule*, they were named *Bon hommes* at *Paris*, because *Lewis XI.* and *Charles VIII.* called *Francis de Paule*, and his Fellows, so: They took the Name of *Minims* out of Humility. See St. *FRANCIS de Paule*.

MINORI, Lat. *Minora*, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Bishoprick.

MINORCA, an Hilly and Woody Island of the *Mediterranean Sea*, East of *Majorca*, towards the West of *Spain*, 45 Leagues about.

MINOS I. of that Name, King of *Crete*, reputed Son of *Jupiter* by *Europa*, a severe Judge, therefore feign'd Judge in Hell, began his Reign about *An. Mun.* 2645. He is different from *Minos II.* *Androgeus's*, *Ariadne's* and *Phadra's* Father. He forced the *Athenians* to pay a Tribute of young Men and Virgins, till *Theseus* killed *Taurus*, his famous Champion.

Champion. *Ovid's Metam.* l. 8. *Plutarch. in Theseo, Euseb. in Chron.*

MINOTAURE, a Monster, part Man, and part a Bull, born of *Pasiphae*, Wife of *Minos*, King of *Crete*. Poets Romance thus, *Pasiphae* falling in Love with a Bull, *Dædalus* contrived it so by putting her into a Cows Hide, that she enjoyed the Beast, and bore the *Minotaure*, which *Minos* shut up in a Labyrinth. But *Servius* says, That *Pasiphae* became enamour'd of *Taurus*, Secretary to *Minos*, and was naught with him in the King's Absence, and was brought to Bed of Twins; whereof one was adjudg'd to *Minos*, the other to *Taurus*, which occasioned the Fiction of a *Minotaure*.

MINTURNE, in Latin *Minturnæ*, a Town and Colony or *Latium* near *Campania*, famous for a Council, wherein it was decided, That no Judge was above the Pope; nothing remains of it now, but Ruines of Amphitheaters and Aqueducts. It is known in History by *Marius's* Imprisonment, whose Look frighted the Soldier that went to behead him. *Lucan. lib. 1. Pharf. Ptolemy, &c.*

MINUTIUS, a false God, implor'd by the Ancients for small Things. *Festus, Lamprid. &c.*

M. MINUTIUS AUGURINUS, a Roman Consul in 257 of R. The Family of the *Minutians*, *Minutia gens*, one of the Noble Families of *Rome*, produc'd many Magistrates, as *Marcus Minutius Augurinus*, who left *L. Minutius Augurinus* Consul in 296. This Consul had the Command of an Army against the *Æqui*, whose Courage being rais'd by despair, made him beat the *Romans* into their Camp, which they afterwards Besieg'd; but the Senate making *Cincinnatus* Dictator, the *Æqui* were repuls'd, and *Minutius* brought off, however for the misfortune of his Conduct, he was obliged to lay down his Consulship. *P. Minutius Augurinus*, *Marcus's* Brother, Consul 262. whose Son was Consul 297. *T. Minutius Augurinus*, Consul 449. of R. &c. *Tit. Liv. l. 2. & 3. Dion. Halic. l. 6. c. 16. Cassiodor. &c.*

MINUTIUS RUFUS, a Roman Consul, to which Office he, and *Cornelius Scipio Nasica* were Elected in the 533 of *Rome*: 'Twas this Year that the *Romans* made War with the People of *Istria*, and that *Hannibal* sat down before *Saguntum* in *Spain*: Soon after *Hannibal* passing into *Italy*, gained several Battles against the *Romans*, and amongst the rest that at the Lake of *Thrasimene* in 537; upon which *Fabius Maximus*, being chosen Dictator, *Minutius Rufus* was General of the Horse; 'Twas at this time, that *Fabius* got the Name of *Cunctator* or the *Delayer*. Now the People of *Rome*, being naturally Hot, and impatient for Action, grew weary of *Fabius's* discretion, but not being able to depose him from his Dictatorship, found out an Expedient to cut off one half of his Authority, by making an Order, that the General of Horse should have an Equal Power with the Dictator, so that now *Minutius*, standing upon equal ground with *Fabius Maximus*, was very desirous to hazard a Battle; *Hannibal* understanding his Distraction, drew him into a Defile, where if *Fabius* had not disengaged him, he had lost all his Army. *Minutius* was so acknowledging, for this favour, that he did not think it any disparagement to him to quit his new Privilege of Equality, and put himself, as formerly, under *Fabius's* Command. *Livy Lib. 32, 33. Salust, &c.*

Q. MINUTIUS THERMAS, a Roman Consul in 561, R. and Collegue to *L. Cornelius Merula*: He made War upon the *Ligurians*, but not with Success, for suffering himself to be drawn into a Defile or narrow Passage, he had undoubtedly been lost, if *Massinissa's* *Numidian* Cavalry had not fetcht him off: For these *Numidians* who were despis'd by the Enemy, charging the Vanguard, and afterwards breaking through the whole Army, Rear'd the *Ligurians*; upon which advantage, *Minutius* making a Push with his Men, open'd the way, and Oblig'd the Enemy to Retire. *Livy Lib. 33.*

MINUTIUS FELIX, an Eminent Roman Lawyer, living in the beginning of the Third Century, or towards the end of the Second. *St. Jerom* gives this account of him. "*Minutius* a great Roman Orator, wrote a Dialogue, call'd *Octavius*, where he brings in a Christian and a Heathen disputing about Religion. There is another Intitl'd *De Fato*, goes under his Name, but this, though writ by a Man of Eloquence, seems different from the Style of the first. *Lactantius* likewise gives a great Character of *Minutius*. Some Authors fancy, the Dialogue above mentioned, was written by *Arnobius*, but this is very unlikely, for, as the Criticks observe, *Arnobius's* Works are written in a very different Style from the other. Some are of Opinion that *Cæcilius*, whom *Minutius Felix* introduces on the Christian side of the Dispute, was *St. Cyprian's* Master, in Respect to whom, that Father took the Name of *Cæcilius*, at his Baptism. *Hieron de Vir. cap. 58. Epist. ad Magn. Orat. & Apol. ad Pammach. Lactant. Lib. 1. Divin. Inst. cap. 11. Rigaltius in Not. ad Minut. &c.*

MIRAMOLIN, or *Miramalolin* by Corruption, for *Emir-elmemunim*, that is, Chief or Prince of the Faithful, was a common Name to the *Moorish* Princes; and under this Name we have known many of those Princes, as him, who in 1195 entered into *Spain* with 60000, and killed 50000 *Christians* in 1233 of the *Spanish* Epocha, &c. *Rhoderic, Mariana, Surita, Turquet, &c.*

LA MIRANDE, or *Mirandola*, a Sovereign Dukedom of *Italy*, with a fortified Town of that Name between *Ferrara, Modena, Mantua*, and *Concordia*. The Town is defended with Seven Royal Bastions, a Cittadel and Fort called *Roua*. It has been possess'd by the Family of the *Pics* these 5 or 600 Years. See *PIC*.

MIRCHOND, a Famous *Persian* Historian, who writ the History of that Country, in several great Volumes; these Books are so esteem'd in *Persia*, that they are commonly Sold for more than 200 Crowns. There are some People at *Paris* and *Leyden*, who have several of these Volumes, but 'tis thought, they are not all of them brought into *Europe*. *Olearius, Voyage de Perse.*

MIREFLEUR, or *Mirofede*, a poor Woollen-Weaver's Daughter, and one of the Maid-Servants of *Ingoberge* King *Charibert's* Wife. This Prince fell in Love with her and married her, his Wife being still living. *Marcoveffe, Mirefleur's* eldest Sister, very fair and handsome, whom though she had vowed Virginity, the same King married, after her Sister's Death. *S. Germain* excommunicated them for this Scandal. *Charibert* dyed in 570. *Gregor. Tur. l. 4. Valois de gest. Franc.*

MIREMONT, a Borough of *Perigord* in *France*, famous for the large Cave nam'd *Cluseau*, which runs very far under Ground; and if we believe the Country People has Chambers, Paintings, Altars, &c. where the Ancient *Pagans* sacrificed to *Venus* and the Infernal Gods.

MIREPOIX, in Latin *Mirapicum, Mirapiscæ, Mirapincum*, and *Mirapicium*, a Town of the Earldom of *Foix*, in the higher *Languedoc*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Toulouse*. *Du Chesne, S. Marthe, &c.*

MIREUS (*Albertus*) Dean of *Antwerp*, was born at *Brussels* in 1573; He was a person of great Probity and Learning. His Works are, *Elogia Illustrium Belgii Scriptorum. Elogia Illustrium Gentis Spinulæ. Vita Justii Lipsii. Origines Monasteriorum Benedictinorum, Carthusianorum, Ordinum Equestrum, Carmilitani Ordinis, Augustinianorum, Canonorum Regularium S. August. Originum Monasticarum, Lib. 5. Chronicon Ordinis Præmonstratensis. Cisterciense. Benedictinum. De Congregationibus Clericorum in Communi Viventium. Notitia Episcopatum Orbis. Geographia Ecclesiastica. Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica. Codex Donationum Piarum. De Bello Bohemico. Notitia Ecclesiarum Belgii. Rerum Belgicarum Annales. Chronicon, &c.* Several Authors give *Mireus* a great Character, as the Reader may see more particularly, in the Front of his *IId. Part* of his *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*.

MIRMECIDES, [*Myrmecides*] a famous Carver, who made a Chariot, which a Fly could cover with one Wing. *Pliny l. 36. c. 5.*

MIRRHA [*Myrrha*] *Cinyras* King of *Cyprus's* Daughter, fell in Love with her Father, and by the Help of her Nurse, lay with him; and, to avoid his Anger, retired into *Arabia*, where she was delivered of *Adonis*, and turned into the Tree that produceth *Myrrh*. *Ovid. l. 10. Metam.* Read the Explication of this Fable, in the 3d. Volume of *La Bibliotheque Universelle*.

MIRZAMA HAMED, The present King of *Golconda's* Son-in-Law, (in 1680.) Surnam'd *Chek*, because he is related to the Great *Chek*, or Prince of *Mecca*. The History of his Marriage is very remarkable. He went to *Golconda* in a Fakir's Habit, where his Wit being known, he was brought to the King, to whom he declared that his Design was to marry the Princess; which Proposition was received as from a Madman; but he insisting, threatening, and foretelling many Misfortunes, if he was denied, he was kept Prisoner, and afterwards sent back to *Mecca*. Two Years after he went again to *Golconda*, and made himself so well known, that he married the Princess, and is now very powerful there. He hindered the surrendring of the Fortrefs of *Golconda* to the *Mogul*, threatening to kill the King if he would not resist bravely. He loves Mathematics, and is kind to the *Christians*: *Tavernier's Voyage des Indes.*

MISACH PALEOLOGUE, Bashaw and General of the Grand Seignior's Army, was a *Græcian* of the Imperial House of the *Paleologi*; He turned *Mahometan* to save his Life, when *Constantinople* was taken by *Mahomet II.* 1453. Where that Prince put to Death all the *Christians* of the Emperor *Constantine's* Family. He became the Sultan's Favourite and commanded the Army that besieged *Rhodes* in 1480. But because of his bad Success there, he was banish'd. After the Sultan's Death he returned to the Port, and acquired *Bajazet's* Favour. *P. Bouhours, Hist. de Pierre d'Aubusson.*

MISCOU, an Island in New France, in the Northern America: 'Tis small but extremely fruitful; it lies in the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, between *Canada* and the Isle of *St. John*.

MISELLUS, *Myscellus*, or *Myscelus*, of *Argos*, having *Hercules's* Order to go into *Calabria*, went into *Italy*, where he built a Town, which he nam'd *Crotona*, in Memory of *Croton Hercules's* Host. Some say that *Misellus* directed by the Oracle to settle where he should find Rain with fair Weather, finding a Curtezan weeping, built *Crotona* there in the *XVIIth. Olympiad* and 45. of *Rome*, according to *Eusebius. Ovid. l. 11. Strabo l. 6. &c.*

MISERI-

MISERICORDIA, a Goddess worshipped by the *Heathens*, had a Temple at *Athens*, and another at *Rome*, which was a Sanctuary for Criminals and unfortunate People. *Virgil*. 8. *Æn.* *Pausanias*, &c.

MISITRA, a Town of *Morea*. See LACEDÆMON.

MISNIA, or *Myssen*, a Province of *Saxony* in *Germany*, with the Title of Marquisate, belonging to the Electors of *Saxony*, the Chief Town whereof is *Dresden* on the *Elbe*, with a Stately Castle, the Residence of the Elector. The other Towns are *Altemburg*, *Chemnitz*, *Hall*, *Leipsick*, *Mersburg*, *Meissen*, &c.

MISON [*Myson*] a *Lacedæmonian*, esteemed one of the Seven Wise Men of *Greece*. *Anacharsis* asking the Oracle, who was wiser than himself, was answered that *Mison* was the Man, who was found mending his Plough. *Digen. Laert.* lib. 1.

MISSIONARIES, Churchmen, or Monks sent by the Pope, or Bishops to convert the *Infidels* and *Schismatics*. The *Jesuits*, *Carmelites*, and *Capuchin-Friars*, are sent now to preach in *Turky*, *Persia*, *Georgia*, *Africa*, *East-Indies*, *Congo*, &c. There are always some of them that practise *Physick*, to introduce themselves the better.

MITHECUS, a Sophister of *Syracuse*, got a great Name by his Cookery, and was esteemed the best Cook of his Time. With his Art, he thought he might settle at *Lacedæmon*, where he really found so many Disciples among the young Men, that the Magistrates commanded him to go out. *Ælian.* l. 4. *Hist.*

MITHRA, a Name given to the Sun by the *Persians*, *Eastern People*, *Romans* and *Gauls*. He was represented in *Persia* with a Lion's Face, because the *Sun* is in most force in that Country, when in the Sign *Leo*, and a *Persian Crown* on his Head. *Tertullian*, *Justin the Martyr*, and *St. Hierom*, say, That the God *Mithra's* Ceremonies were performed in Caves, and Places under the Ground: Bulls and Humane Creatures were sacrificed unto him. The *Gauls* adored him under both Sexes, which is not so strange, since the *Hebrews* gave the *Sun* a Name, signifying *The Queen of Heaven*; and the Ancient *Græcians* of *Mesopotamia* represented the *Moon* under the Shape of a Man. *Spon Recherches curieuses d'Antiquité*, *Vatabl. crit. Sacr.*

MITHRIDATES, King of *Pontus*, famous for his Wars against the *Romans*, a great and stout General, hating the *Romans*, as much as *Hannibal* did. He conquered almost all *Asia*, and by Letters and Promises he caused all the *Romans* to be massacred the same Day and Hour, *A. R.* 666 or 667. *Sylla* overcame his Generals, with whom he made a Peace 670. *Mithridates* soon after began the War again, and had great Success at first; but *Lucullus* defeated him several times in *An. Rom.* 682 and 83. He raised another powerful Army, was defeated again by *Pompey* 689. and lost all his Troops, which made him retire into *Armenia* to his Son-in-Law *Tigranes*. But hearing that his Son *Pharnaces* had declared himself King, being poison Proof, he stabb'd himself in the CLXXIXth Olympiad, and 690 of *Rome*. He was a great Traveller, very Learned, and could speak many Languages. He Compos'd a Treatise *De Arcanis morborum*, and the Sort of Antidote named *Mithridate*; but he was cruel. *Appian, Tit. Liv. lib. 67. and 77. Plutarch, Dion, &c.*

MITREUS and AUTOBEZACES, Two young Lords in *Cyrus* the Young's Court, who appearing before the King without hiding their Hands in their Sleeves, according to the *Persians* Custom, were executed without Mercy. It was likewise Death to sit in the King's Seat, though in his Absence, to look upon the Face of the King's Wife, or any of his Concubines, to wear the King's Cloaths after him, and even to hurt a Wild Beast in hunting, before the King had wounded it. *Herodotus* l. 13. *Xenophon* l. 2. *Hel-len, &c.*

MNASON, a Prince or Tyrant of *Elatea*, a great Lover of Pictures, gave 300 *Minæ* of Silver a piece for the 12 Pictures of the Gods, drawn by *Asclepiadorus*. He gave also 100 *Minæ* for each Picture of the Hero's, drawn by *Theomnestes* another famous Painter. *Pliny* l. 35. cap. 16.

MNEMOSYNE, a Nymph, teigned the *Muses* Mother, because her Name signifieth *Memory*. *Pliny* l. 35. cap. 11. speaks of her famous Picture drawn by *Philiscus*.

MOAB, that is, my Father's Son, Son of *Lot* by his Eldest Daughter, born *An. Mun.* 2139. The *Moabites* descended from him, *Gen.* 19. 12. *Josephus Ant. Judaic.* l. 1, &c. *Torniel in Annal.*

MOATAZALITES, or *Mutazalites*, the Name of a Sect of *Mahometans* signifying *separated*, because separated from the rest. They call themselves Defenders of God's Unity and Justice. They say that God is Eternal, Wise, Powerful, &c. but not Eternal by his Eternity, nor Wise by his Wisdom, for fear of admitting some Multiplicity in God. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MOAVIA, a Governor of *Egypt*, and General of *Odman's* Army; afterwards *Califf* of *Syria*, and the IVth Successor of *Mahomet*. In *Odman's* Reign, he ruined *Cyprus* in 649, routed the Emperor *Constans II.* in 654; took *Rhodes* and pulled down the *Colossus* of the *Sun*, one of the Wonders of the

World in 655. After *Odman's* Death, *Ali* endeavouring to come to the Throne, overcame *Mahomet Odman's* Son, and was proclaimed *Califf*, whom *Moavia* opposed, and caused him to be killed in a Mosque 659. *Hascen Ali's* Eldest Son being declared *Califf*, *Moavia* feigning to yield, crowned him himself that he might have a better Opportunity to Imprison him. After having dispatched his Enemy, he made War against the *Christians*, and the *Persians*; and returning home to *Damascus* his Chief City, he took the Title of King and Emperor, instead of that of *Califf*. He attacked *Constantinople* 671, during Seven Years without Success. Some few Years after he sent two powerful Armies against the *Christians*, which were defeated, so that he was forced to beg a Truce for 30 Years, which he obtained, upon Condition that the Emperor should pay him Ten *Besants* of Gold *per diem*, together with a Slave, and a good Horse. *Moavia* enjoying Peace, began to regulate Religious Affairs, and chusing 12 of the most Learned Doctors of his Law, he shut them up in an House, commanding them to study asunder, and extract out of *Abubequer's*, *Omar's*, and *Odman's* Books, what they should like best; which extract of Six Books was named *Alcoran*, that is a Collection of the Law; and all the rest were thrown into the River. Since that an *Arabian* named *Leshari*, gathered those Ten Books into One Volume, which has the Author's Name, viz. *Leshari's Alcoran*. So *Moavia* having in a manner repaired his Law, after many Conquests, died 682 at *Damas*, leaving Two Sons, *Fezid* and *Abdala*. *Marmol. de l'Afrique* l. 2.

MOCENIGO, (*Andrew*) a Noble *Venetian*, Author of Two Books, *De Bello Turcarum*, and *Belli Cumeracensis* l. IV. The Family of *Mocenigo* has produced many great Men, and given Four Doges, viz. *Thomas Mocenigo* Elected 1413. *Peter Mocenigo*, 1474. *John Mocenigo*, 1477. and *Lewis Mocenigo*, 1570.

MODENA, the Chief Town of the Country named *Modena* in *Italy*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Bologna*. It is called in *Latin* *Mutina*, and is situated between the Rivers *Secchia* and *Panaro*. There are many Springs, Porches, and Arches, but the Streets are very narrow. It was formerly a Roman Colony, where *Brutus* was besieged in vain, *An. Rom.* 710. after *Jul. Cesar's* Death. This Town was destroyed by the *Goths* and *Lombards*, and Rebuilt in the Reign of *Charlemagne's* Sons. It is seen a far off, because of its high Steeple. The Cathedral, Monasteries, and other Churches are fine, the Duke's Palace is very stately, the Citadel strong, the Town well inhabited, the Country fruitful, and there they make the best Masks. *Modena* was erected into a Dukedom by the Emperor *Frederic III.* 1452. in *Borso d'Este's* Favour, and has produced many famous Men. It has *Parma* on the West; *Bologna* and *Ferrara* on the East, the Dukedoms of *Mantua*, of *Mirandola*, &c. on the North; and part of the Dukedom of *Tuscany's*, and the Republick of *Lucca's* Dominions, and *Malefpines* on the South. The Duke of *Modena's* Lordships, besides *Modena*, are the Dukedom of *Reggio*; the Principality of *Carpi* and *Corregio*, *Frignan*, *Sassivil*; part of *Guarfagnagne Vale*, and the Earldom of *Roli*. *Strabo* l. 5. *Pliny* l. 3, &c. See ESTE.

Councils of MODENA.

A Synod was held at *Modena* in 973, to reconcile some Princes of *Germany*. Some Synodal Ordinances for that Diocess were published in 1565.

MODIUS (*Francis*) Canon of *Aire* in *Artois*, was born in 1556, near *Bruges* in *Flanders*. He was a good Linguist, a good Lawyer, and understood the polite Part of Learning. *Modius* wrote Notes upon *Quintus Curtius*, *Livy*, *Vegetius*, and *Justin*. His own Works are as follow; *Oblasticha ad singulas Cleri Romani Figuras*. *Notæ in Corpus Juris*. *Rerum Criminalium Praxis*. *Pandectæ Triumphales*, sive *Pomparum*, *Festorum ac Solennium Apparatum*, *Conviviorum*, *Speâculorum*, &c. *Tom. II.* in *Fol.* *Melchior Adam in Vit. Philos. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MODON, a Town of the Province of *Belvedere*, on the Southern Coast of *Morea*, called by the Ancients *Metone*, and by the *Turks* *Metune*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Patras*, and a very good Haven. It is famous for trading, and the Residence of the Sangiack of *Morea*. In the times of *Trajan* it suffered very much by the *Illyrian Barbarians*, who surprized and slew many of its Inhabitants; which Loss that generous Prince repaired by his Princely Compassion, and advantageous Grant to it. In 1208. the *Genouese* ravished it from the *Venetians*, but did not hold it long. The *Venetians* came into Possession again, and were Masters of it until *Bajazet II.* in 1498. besieged it with an Army of 150000 Men, and took it by a kind of Surprize, after a stout Defence upon the Arrival of a considerable Succour, which drew the Inhabitants from their Posts to their Ruin. In 1659. *Morosini* the *Venetian* General took it, and might have taken *Coron* too if he had not been forced to sail away to the *Dardanelles* for the Security of *Candy*. The *Turks* regained this Place in the end of the *Candian War*. But in 1683. the *Venetian Arms* again prevailed, to deliver this Noble and Strong City out of the hand

hands of the *Infidels*. They found in it 90 Pieces of Cannon. *P. Coronelli Descript. de la Morie.*

MOEN, or *Mone*, an Island of Denmark in the *Baltick-Sea*, not far from *Zeland* Island.

MOENIUS, (*Caius*) a Roman Consul, conquer'd the *Latins*, who liv'd in *Campania di Roma*: The Romans, in Reward of his Conduct, gave him the Third Part of the Booty. This *Moenius* was the first that ornamented the *Rostra* in the *Forum* with Stems of Ships, taken from the Enemy at the Battel of *Antium* in the 416th Year of Rome. *Pliny lib. 34. cap. 5. Livy lib. 8.*

MOERIS, King of Egypt, who, as it is said, digged the Lake *Moeris* on the W. of *Memphis*, from S. to N. 3600 Furlongs about, which is all the Extent of the Coasts of the *Mediterranean Sea* all along Egypt, and therefore esteemed one of the Wonders of the World. Its Depth was Fifty Paces. Many Pyramids were built in the middle of it, before the River Nile had filled it. Every Pyramid was Fifty Paces elevated above the Water, and had on the Top a Giant of a prodigious Bigness. *Marmol de l'Afrique l. 11. See MOERIS.*

MOERIS, a great Lake of Egypt, 72 Miles from *Memphis* Westerly. *Mela* saith that it is 20 Miles about. There was the famous Labyrinth so much admired formerly, built, as some think, by King *Petefucus*, or *Tithoes*, above 2000 Years before the taking of *Troy*. *Herodotus* saith, That all the Kings of Egypt were concerned in that great Work, finished A. M. 3550. Others say, That *Moeris* built it for his Burying-place. *Pliny* thinks that it was erected in the Sun's Honour, and divided into Sixteen Parts, each containing many large Habitations; that there were as many Temples, as Egyptian Gods, besides other Holy Buildings, and many high Pyramids. The coming in into the Turnings of the Labyrinth was through Entries leading to Porches, adorned with Columns of Porphyry, and extraordinary great Statues, representing the Gods and Kings of Egypt, whence they went up Ninety Stairs. That Part that was the true Labyrinth was but the hundredth Part of that Illustrious Monument; and it was not like other Labyrinths, that have many Turnings in a little Compass; for it was extraordinary large, walled about, and divided into many distinct Parts, with so many Ways and Doors on all Sides, that it was almost impossible to get out without the help of Pack-thread, the End of which was to be tied to the first Door. *Herodotus* describes it thus: Of the 12 vaulted Rooms or Halls, whereof the Doors are opposed one to another, Six are on the North, and Six on the South: The Lodgings are double, under and above the Ground, and contain 300 Rooms. Through the Windings and Turnings therein, one is led from a Hall into some Closets and Rooms, thence into other Parlours, and from them into other Closets and Rooms. Each Hall is almost surrounded with Columns, and all the Cielings adorned with carved Work. In the Corner, where the Labyrinth ends, is a Pyramid 40 Fathoms high, the Entrance whereof is underground. *Pliny* saith, That it was divided into Sixteen Apartments to answer the Sixteen Governments of the Country, each containing stately Palaces, Temples, Pyramids, and Galleries, adorned with Columns and Statues. According to *Strabo*, there were Thirty Apartments to answer the Thirty Governments of Egypt. There was a Statue of *Serapis*, Nine Cubits high, made of a single Emerald, as *Appion* relates. The Place where this Labyrinth was, is called now *Castr. Carun*, or *Caron's Castle*, who was a famous Visier; and some Travellers say, That there are still 350 Rooms so well contrived one within another, that it is not easy to come out of them. This Labyrinth was imitated by *Dædalus* in *Crete*; by *Theodorus* at *Lesbos*, and by others in *Hetruria*, for King *Porfenna's* Tomb. *Chevreau Hist. du Monde, Felibien vie des Architectes.*

MOGOL, or the Empire of the Great *Mogol*, also called *Indostan*, containing the most part of the Continent of the *Indies*. The *Indians* named *Mogols* or *Mogors*, the People that are not so black as those of the *Peninsula's*. The Empire of the *Mogol* has *Tartary* on the North, *Persia* on the West, the River *Ganges* and some Mountains on the South, and other Mountains on the East. It is about 650 Leagues long from East to West, and above 450 from North to South, containing 40 Kingdoms that commonly take their Names from the Chief Towns. *Agra* and *Delly* are the Chief, because of the Emperor's Residence. The Country is well inhabited near the great Rivers, fruitful in Cotton, Rice, and Millet or Hirse, Limons, Oranges, Dates, Cocoa's, and Silk. The *Indians* are tawny with black Hair, and love the *Europeans*, whom they call *Franquis*. The Rivers *Ganges* and *Indus* run through all that Country from North to South. The *Ganges's* Water is extraordinary light, and sanctifies, as the *Indians* believe; therefore at certain times 4 or 500000 *Indians* may be seen Washing and Bathing in that River, into which at their Departure, they throw Gold and Silver. The *Mogols* came out of *Tartary* and settled their Empire in 1401. They say that *Timur-Lengue*, that is *Lame Lord* or *Prince*, whom we name *Tamberlain*, married his near Cousin, the *Prince* of *Great Tartary's* only Daughter, and that the *Great Mogols* are de-

scended from them. The *Mogol* is very powerful and rich in Money and Jewels. The great Lords of his Court, named *Omrahs*, have considerable Allowances; the others named *Mansef-dars*, or lesser *Omrah's*, are also kept by the Emperor. Divers *Raja's*, or Petty-Kings, are also under the *Mogol*, and pay him Tribute. The *Omrah's* are obliged to Guard the King's House; and are commonly Governors of Provinces and great Towns. The Emperor is Heir to all his Subjects, and all the Lands are properly his, except some Houses and Gardens, which he permits to be sold or exchanged. The *Mogol* is a *Mahometan*, though many of his Subjects be Idolaters, whose Priests named *Brachmanes* or *Brachmans*, are very Superstitious. See *CHAH-JEHAN*, *BRACHMANES*, and *INDIES*. Read *Bernier's* and *Tavernier's Travels*.

MOGOL, or Great *Mogol*, a Name given to the Emperor of the Continent of the *Indies*, on this Side, and about the River *Ganges*. Many Curiosities are related concerning his Festival-Day, his Throne and Court. The *Mogol's* Festival, or Birth-Day, lasteth Five Days; at which Time they weigh him, and if he weighs more than the Year before, they rejoice the more for it. After that, he sits on the richest of his Thrones, where the Lords greet, and present him: The Court Ladies, and Governors of Provinces and Towns send their Presents also; so that in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Gold and Silver, rich Stuffs, Elephants, Camels, and Horses, the King receives that Day above 30 Millions of Livres. They begin the Preparations of that Festival-Day two Months before. The two great Courts of the Palace are covered with Tents of Crimson Velvet imbroidered with Gold, and so heavy, that the Supporters are as big as Masts, 35 or 40 Foot high. Seven stately Thrones are prepared for the Emperor, some adorned with Diamonds, others with Rubies, Emeralds, and Pearls. The great Throne erected in the first Court, is about Six Foot long, and Four Foot broad; the Four Feet and Bars that support the Throne, are covered with enamell'd Gold, adorned with many large Diamonds, Rubies, and other precious Stones. The Ground of the Cieling is covered with Diamonds and Pearls, and a Fringe of Pearls round about it. Above the Ceiling is a Peacock, whose Tail is full of Blew Sapphires, and other Stones of different Colours: Its Body is of enamell'd Gold set with Jewels, and on its Breast is a large Ruby, from whence hangs a large Pearl like a Pear. A Cymetar, a Mass of Arms, a Shield, a Bow, a Quiver full of Arrows, all enriched with precious Stones, hang on the Throne. The Twelve Pillars that support the Cieling, are surrounded with many Rows of fine round Pearls. Over-against the King's Seat is a bored Jewel, whence hangs a Diamond of a prodigious bigness, with Rubies and Emeralds round about it. On both sides of the Throne are two Umbrella's of Crimson Velvet imbroidered with Gold, and a Fringe of Pearls round about it, the Sticks whereof are covered with Diamonds, Rubies, and Pearls. That famous Throne begun by *Tamberlain*, and ended by *Chagehan*, cost above 160 Millions of Livres. Whilst the King is on his Throne, there are 30 Horses ready bridled; 15 on each side, every one held by an Officer; their Bridles being adorned with Diamonds, and other Stones, and some precious Jewels hanging on their Necks. The least of those Horses costs about 5000, and some 10000 Crowns. The King's Elephants with Covers of imbroidered Gold and Silver Chains, are brought one after another, near the Throne, to greet the Emperor, and bow to him. Those that are particularly beloved, are fed with good Meat, Sugar, and Brandy. As soon as the King has seen his Elephants, he goes into the *Haram*, that is his Wife's Apartment for half an Hour, and returns to one of the Thrones in the other Hall. During the five Days, the Lords make their Presents, and the Elephants are brought before the King, and sometimes his Camels, &c. This Emperor is a *Mahometan* of the Sect of *Sonnis*, he is forced to keep great Armies on foot for his Security against the *Raja's* and *Patens*, his Domesticks, and the *Sophi* of *Persia* his Neighbour. *Tavernier's Travels.*

MOGOLS, Ancient People of *Great Tartary*, towards the N. under a Sovereign Prince, whose Daughter and Heir married *Tamberlain*. About 1400. *Tamberlain* with those *Mogols* conquered *Indostan*, now called the Empire of the *Great Mogol*. The true *Mogols* are White. *Bernier Histoire du Grand Mogol.*

MOHATS, a little Town in the Earldom of *Baranywar* in the Lower Hungary, between *Colocza* and the Influx of the *Drave* into the *Danube*, Four German Miles from each, and Six N. of *Esseck*. This otherwise small Place, is memorable for two great Battels fought near it, the First between *Lewis* King of Hungary and *Solyman* the Magnificent, in 1526, in which this unfortunate Prince *Lewis*, being about twenty Years old, with 25000 Men fought 300000 *Turks*; when being over powered by Number, Twenty Two Thousand of the *Christian* Army were slain upon the Place, 5000 Waggons, 8 great Canon, 600 Field Picces; with all their Tents and Baggage were taken by the Victors; and the King in his Flight over the Brook *Curass* fell into a Quagmire, and was swallowed up; after which, *Solyman* took and slew two Hun-

dred Thousand *Hungarians*, and got such a footing in this Kingdom, that he could never be expelled: This Fatal Battle was fought *October 29th*. The Second in some Part retrieves the Loss and Infamy of the former. The Duke of *Lorrain* being sent by the Emperor with exprefs Orders to pass the *Drave*, and take *Esseck*; His Highness *July 10th 1687* with great Difficulty passed the River, then extremely swelled with continued Rains: But finding the Grand Visier encamped at *Esseck*, with an Army of an Hundred Thousand Men, so strong that it was not possible to attack him without the Ruine of the *Christian* Army, he retreated and repassed the River on the 23d. of the same Month; whereupon, on the 29th. the Prime Visier passed the River at *Esseck*, and upon *August 12th*. there followed a bloody Battle; in which the *Turks* lost 100 Pieces of Cannon, 12 Mortars, all their Ammunition, Provisions, Tents, Baggage, Treasure and about 8000 Men upon the Place of Battle; besides what were drowned in passing the River, which could never be known. After this Victory General *Dunewalt* found *Esseck* deserted by the Enemy and took possession of it.

MOHILOW, a great trading Town of *Lithuania* in *Poland*, on the *Borysthenes*, in *Latin* MOHILOVIA.

MOHUN (*Reginald*) of *Boconnock* in *Cornwall*, the chief Heir Male by a younger Branch of the Noble and Ancient Family of the Lord *Mohun* of *Dunstar-Castle*, in *Somersetshire*; was, by Letters Patent bearing Date in 1612, 12 Jac. created Baron, and by *Philippa* his Wife left issue, *John* his Successor, who in 4 Car. I. was advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mohun* of *Okehampton*, in *Com. Devon*. He had three Sons, *John* who succeeded him in his Honour, and died unmarried. *Warwick Mohun*, who succeeded him; and *Charles* slain at *Dartmouth*, being in Arms for the King, in the Time of the late Rebellion; also three Daughters, *Cordelia*, *Theophila*, and *Philadelphia*. *Warwick* succeeding his Brother, married *Catharine*, Daughter to . . . *Welles* of *Bramber* in *Com. South. Esq*; and died in 1665 leaving Issue *Charles* his Son and Heir, who married *Philippa*, one of the Daughters of *Arthur E. Anglesey* when Lord Privy Seal to King *Charles II.* *Dugdale*.

MOIENVIC, a little Town of *Lorrain* in *France*, where are some Salt-pits. *Lewis XIIIth.* took it from the Duke of *Lorrain*, and by the Treaty of *Munster*, it was confirm'd to the Crown of *France*; but the Works were Slighted.

MOINE (*John*) Bishop of *Meaux* in *France*, made Cardinal in 1294 by *Celestine V.* Others say by *Boniface VIII.* to reward him for his Comments on the VIth. Book of *Decretals*, collected by the last. He died in 1313. His Brother *Andrew Le Moine*, Bishop of *Noyon*, died in 1315.

MOISSAC, an Ancient Town of *Quercy* in *France*, on the River *Tern*, often ruined and taken. There is a famous Abby of *Benedictines*, wherein there have been above 500, some say 1000 Monks.

MOLANUS (*John*) a Divine of *Louvain*, was born at *Lisle* in *Flanders*, in the XVIth. Century. He applied himself chiefly to the Study of *Ecclesiastical* History, and wrote Notes upon the *Martyrology* of *Usuardus*. An *Ecclesiastical* Calendar of the Saints of the Low-Countreys, &c. Baron in *Præf. ad Rom. Martyr. cap. 9. Spondan in Annal. Eccl. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MOLAY or Mole (*James*) Great Master of the Templars Order, born in *Burgundy* in *France*, was in *Cyprus* when his Order was condemned in the Council of *Vienna*, in *Clement Vth.* Reign, who ordered him to go into *France*, where he was arrested with Sixty of his Knights. They confessed the Crimes they were charged with, either to obtain Liberty, or for some other Reason. Afterwards *Molay* recanted his Confession, and was burnt alive in 1314 at *Paris*. By his Constancy he seem'd to be Innocent, and it is reported, that he summoned the Pope to appear before God within Forty Days, and the King of *France* within a Year; and it fell out that they died at that very time. *Dupuy condemnation des Templ. Mezeray, &c.*

MOLDAVIA, a Principality of *Europe*, known also under the Name of great *Valachia*, or *Valachia Cis-Alpina*, formerly Part of *Dacia*, and afterwards of the Great Kingdom of *Hungary*. It has its modern Name from a River, or from the Borough *Moldavia*. The *Niefter* divides it from *Podolia* on the North; the black Sea and the *Danube*, divide it from *Bulgaria* on the East; it has the Rivers *Danube* and *Serethe*, or *Missovo* on the South; and the Mount *Hæmus* divides it from *Valachia* and *Transylvania* on the West. It is about Ninety Leagues long from East to West, and Seventy from North to South. It is divided into *Moldavia* particularly so called, towards the West, and *Bessarabia*, where the *Danube's* Mouths are, and belongs to the *Turks*. The Country of *Budziack* is inhabited by the *Tartars Drobuces*, who are great Thieves. *Sockhow* is the Chief Town of *Moldavia*, and the Residence of the Prince named *Vaivode*. *Moldavia* is fruitful in Corn, Pulse, &c. The Air is very good. There is such plenty of Wax and Honey, that their Tithes are worth above 200000 Crowns to the Prince. The Inhabitants are Christians under the *Greek* Patriarch, and the Tribute

they paid formerly to the *Turks* was about 1400 Pounds; i. e. 180000 Livres, but the Port increaseth it from time to time, not caring how poor they make them, to render them obedient. In 1686 the *Poles* over-ran all this Country, and took their Principal Cities: They therefore since relinquish'd the *Ottoman* Interest and voluntarily put themselves under the Protection of the Emperour An. 1688. They have since till the Peace at *Carlowitz* in 1699. continued fluctuating between the Interests of the Confederates and *Turks*, but for the most part have adhered to the Latter; and by the fore-said Treaty, the *Poles* have Evacuated and Restored all the Fortresses or Cities, comprehended within the ancient Limits of *Modavia* before the preceeding War, and which were till then in their Possession. *Cromer Hist. Polon. Ortelius, Le Laboureur, &c.*

MOLEZIO, or *Moletius* (*Joseph*) born at *Messina* in *Sicily*, a famous Philosopher and Mathematician, Author of divers Works, as the *Gregorian Tables*, &c. died 1588. *Vossius de Mathem. &c.*

MOLFETTA, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, having the Title of Dukedom, with a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Bary*.

MOLIERE (*John Baptista*) born at *Paris*, the best Comical Poet, that ever was in *France*. His Works made him more famous, than what can be said of him. The Name of his Family was *Proclain*. He died suddenly acting his *Man sick in Conceit*, or *Malade Imaginaire*, in 1672. He is different from another *Molier*, Author of *Polixene*, and other Plays in 1620.

MOLINA (*Anthony*) a Spanish *Carthusian* Friar, Author of many Works, as the *Instruction of Priests* translated into so many different Languages, &c. died in 1612, or 1619. *Le Mire de Script. Sac. 17.*

MOLINA, (*Lewis*) a Spanish Jesuit, died in 1600, and left many Works, as *Comment. in prim. partem De Thomæ Tom. II. de Justitia & Jure; de Concordia Gratia & Liberi Arbitrii, & Appendix ad eandem Concordiam*. That Work of Grace and Free Will, was the Occasion of the famous Disputation de *Auxiliis*, begun by the *Dominicans* and *Jesuits* in 1602, before *Clement VIII.* and some Cardinals, to reconcile what concerns the Help of Grace, and the Concurrence of our Will to laudable Actions. His opinion was like that of the *Semi-Pelagians*, and his Followers are called *Molinists*. *Le Mire de Script. Sac. XVI. Thuan. l. 131.*

MOLINA (*Lewis*) a Spanish Lawyer, was a Person of Note in the XVIth Century. He wrote a Book. *De Hispanorum Primogeniis*, which has been several times Reprinted. *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hisp. Scrip.*

MOLINET (*John du*) Prebendary of *Valenciennes* in *Flanders*, composed divers Works in Prose and Verse, and died in 1507 at *Valenciennes*, where his Epitaph may be seen. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Le Mire.*

MOLINET (*Lewis du*) Bishop of *Seez* in *Normandy*, was at the Council of *Trent*, as a Doctor. His Uncle resign'd him a Bishoprick in 1564, which he governed 38 Years; and all that time was but Six Months absent from it, to be near *Henry IVth.* He died in 1601.

MOLINET (*Claude*) a Canon Regular of *St. Austin*, very much esteemed in the XVIIth. Century for his great Learning. He was born at *Châlons* in *Champagne*, in the year 1620, of an Ancient and considerable Family. He Published the Epistles of *Stephen* Bishop of *Tournay*, Methodically digested, with an Addition of very learned Notes. The History of the Popes, in Medals, from *Martin Vth* to *Innocent IIth.* He made it his Business to Search for Curiosities of Antiquity, and had a very valuable Collection himself. King *Lewis XIVth.* understanding his Talent, made use of him to put his Medals in Order, and to get new ones. This Task *Molinet* perform'd to Satisfaction, and procured the King Eight Hundred Medals, out of the Cabinet of *St. Genevieve*. He died at *Paris*, in 1687. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MOLINGAR, Lat. *Molingaria*, a small City in the County of *E. Meath*, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, it's the Capital of its County, 30 Miles West from *Dublin*.

MOLINOS (*Michael*) a Spanish Priest, who endeavoured to establish new Doctrines in *Italy*; the Chief was, that Men ought to annihilate themselves, in order to be united to God, and remain afterwards in Quietness of Mind, without being troubl'd for what shall happen to the Body: Therefore his Followers took the Name of *Quietists*, from the Latin *Quies* Rest. By that Principle he pretended, that no real act was either meritorious, or Criminal; because the Soul and her Faculties being annihilated, had no part in it; which Doctrine led people to transgress all Laws Sacred and Civil. *Molinos* being taken in 1687, and his 68 Propositions examined before the Inquisitors and the Pope; it was decreed, That his Doctrine was false and pernicious, and that his Books should be burnt. He was forced to recant his Errors publicly on a Scaffold erected in the *Dominicans* Church before the College of Cardinals, and was condemned to a strict and perpetual Imprisonment, whither he was conducted in a penitential Habit. He was Sixty Years old, when he was taken, and had begun to spread his Doctrine in *Rome* 22 Years before,

before, where his Art and natural Eloquence acquired him the Name of a Saint. He acknowledged that he had not gone to Confession for Twelve Years together, and said Mass nevertheless. Four Thousand Pistols, and Twelve Thousand Letters were found with him, whereby the Number and Quality of his Followers was known. 'Tis said he was a true Penitent, and possibly, for this Reason he was not put to Death, that he might be Instrumental in recovering those he had formerly misled. He dyed in Prison in 1692. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MOLISIA, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples, with the Title of Earldom, and a Castle of the same Name. Its Towns are *Ifernina, Bojano, Latino, and Trivento.*

MOLITOR (*George*) a *German* Divine, Author of divers Works, died in 1484. He is different from another Christian *Molitor*, a *German* Author of some Works concerning Astrology and Prognosticks, who died in 1495. *Gesner. Bibl. &c.*

MOLOCH, an Idol of the *Ammonites*, to which they sacrificed Children and Beasts. It was a Statue drawn but half way, with a Calf's Head, stretched Arms, and Seven holes on the Stomach, wherein the Victims were put; which holes were as so many Stoves in that hollow Statue; the first stove near the Waist, was for the Flour; the second, for Pigeons and Doves; the third, for Lambs and Sheep; the fourth, for Rams and Goats; the fifth, for Calves; the sixth, for Bulls; and the seventh, for Children offered to the false God. That half Body was set over a kind of Oven, where a great Fire was kindled, and the crying of the Children drowned with the noise of Drums and other Instruments. Nevertheless some *Hebrews* say, That Children were not put into it to be Burnt, but went only through two Piles of Wood lighted before it that they might be purified by that Ceremony. *Kirker Oedipus Aegyptiacus, Tom. I.* The Jews that sacrificed to that Idol, are called *Molochites*. *Levit. 20, &c.*

MOLORCHUS, an old Shepherd of *Argos*, received *Hercules* kindly, who to reward him killed the *Nemean Lion* that ravaged all the Country; wherefore Festival Days were instituted, and called *Molorcheans* in his Honour. *Virgil. Georg. 3. Tibul. l. 4.*

MOLOSSES, People of *Epirus*. *Athenæus* speaks of the *Molosses*, which were some People of *Italy*. *Strabo, Pliny, &c.* speak of the first, and of their Dogs mentioned also by *Virgil. l. 3. Georg.*

MOLSHEIM, a little Town of *Alsatia* in *Germany*, about two or three Leagues from *Strasburg*, the Residence of the Prebendaries of *Strasburg*.

MOLUCCA, Islands of *Asia* in the *East-Indian Sea*, near the Equinoxial Line, in *Latin* *Moluccæ*, in *Spanish*, *Las Molucas*. They are divided into great and small, the first are *Celebes, Gilolo, Terra Papous, Ceram, &c.* The small which are the true *Molucca*, are *Ternate, Tidor, Machian, Motir, Bachian, &c.* all belonging to the *Dutch*, though *Tidor*, has a particular King. They are nothing in Comparison of those which are generally named *Molucca*. *Celebes* is the biggest. They are famous in *Europe*, for their Cloves, Pepper, and other Spices; were discovered by *Magellan*, and caused a War in 1520 between the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*. The *Portuguese* turned the *Spaniards* out of them, and were themselves turned out afterwards by the Natives assisted by the *Dutch*, who are now Masters of the Country and Trade. The Air is hotter than in the *Philippine Islands*; besides Spices they produce nothing but Rice, whereof they make Bread, and a kind of sower Drink; the Earth is certainly dry and porous, so that it drinks up not only the Rain as fast as it falls, but also all the Springs and Rivers before they can reach the Sea; and in many Places sends out Fire and Sinoak. The Plains are covered with Sand and Shells. The Inhabitants are almost all of them *Mahometans*, or *Idolaters*. *Maffee Hist. des Indes.*

MOLZATARQUINIA, of *Modena*, a Lady famous for her Learning: She understood Hebrew, Greek and Latin very well. The Learned Men, her Contemporaries, had a particular Esteem for her, and sent their Works to be corrected by her; she was alive in 1600. The Senate of *Rome*, gave her and all her Family, the Rights and Privileges of a *Roman Citizen*. *Hilarion de Coste Eloge des Dames Illustres.*

MOMBARS, a famous Adventurer of this Century, a *French Gentleman* born, surnamed the *Destroyer*, because of his Resolution to exterminate the *Spaniards*, a great Number of whom he killed without Mercy. Hating them irreconcilably he followed his Uncle, Captain of a Frigate to the *West-Indies*; where they took a *Spanish Ship* near *S. Domingo*, and put all the *Spaniards* to the Sword; afterwards he went with the *Bucaners*, on purpose to fight the *Spaniards*. Eight Days after being attacked by four great *Spanish Ships*, his Uncle sunk two of them, with so much uncautious heat, that his own went to the Bottom with them. *Mombars*, being Captain of the Ship taken before, sunk another, and having boarded the Fourth, drowned all the Men to revenge his Uncle's Death, &c. *Oexmelin Hist. des Indes Occidentales.*

MOMUS, the God of Jestings among the Poets, (who fancied himself the Son of Sleep by the Night,) from the *Greek* *μῦθος*, Jest, or Rebuke. He did nothing else but examine the Actions and Works of Gods and Men, to rebuke and deride them. The Fable saith, that being chosen by *Neptune, Vulcan, and Minerva* to give his Judgment concerning the Excellency of their Works, he blamed them all; *Neptune*, because he made not his Bull with Horns before his Eyes, or on his Shoulders, to strike more surely, or strongly; *Minerva* for Building a House, that could not be removed in Case of bad Neighbours; and *Vulcan*, for making a Man without a little Window in his Breast, that his ill Designs and Treacheries might be seen. *Lucian in Deor. Concil.*

MONACO or *Mourgues*, a little Principality of *Italy*, between *Nice* and *Genova*, composed of three little Places, viz. *Monaco, Rocca, Bruna, and Menton*. The Access to *Monaco* is difficult, and the Castle is built on a steep Rock, washed by the Sea, where the Port is. It is the *Monacium*, or *Herculis Monaci Portus* of the *Latins*. This Principality under the Protection of *France* belongs to the Family of *Grimaldi*. See GRIMALDI.

MONALDUS, of *Justinopolis* in *Dalmatia*, a *Franciscan Friar*, and, as some say, Bishop of *Benevent*, wrote a Summary of Cases of Conscience, named *Summa Aurea*, or *Monaldina*, ab ut 1332. *Bellarmin, Possevin, Le Mire*, and others distinguish him not from another *Monaldus*, born at *Ancona* of the same Order, martyred by the *Saracens* 1288.

Lewis Jacobili, in his Account of the Authors of *Umbria*, speaks of *Monaldus de Monaldis*, a *Franciscan Friar*, Bishop of *Melfe* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and saith that he wrote the Summary of the Canon-Law, and died in 1332. He speaks also of another *Monaldus*, different from this *Monaldus*, surnamed *De Rosariis*, a *Carmelite Friar*, Author of some Sermons, *de partibus penitentiae, &c.* who died at *Bordeaux* in 1508.

MONARCHICALS, Hereticks about 196, who acknowledged but one Person in the Holy Trinity, and said that the Father was crucified. They were *Praxeus's* Sprigs. *St. Austin de Her. c. 41. Baronius A. C. 196.*

MONASTERIANS, Hereticks, who in the XVIIth Century followed *John Buckold*, a Taylor of *Leiden* in *Holland*, Head of the Anabaptists and King of *Munster*, of whom elsewhere. *Prateol.*

MONBAZE, a Kingdom on the Coast of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, between the Kingdoms of *Quiloa* and *Melinde*. The Chief Town is in an Island of that Name, where is a strong Fortrefs. *Monbaze* is large, situated on a Rock, and built after the *Italian* way. The King can arm 80000 Men, and when he comes to fight, he puts some Herds of Beasts in the Van, to break the Enemies Ranks, and bear the first Attack. Officers also carry fire before the Prince's Guards, to signify that the vanquished must expect to be roasted and eaten, which is executed after the Victory. He takes the Title of Emperour of the World, pretending the whole Earth must obey him, and dares Heaven it self, shooting against the Sun in extraordinary Rainy or Hot Weather. The Air is temperate, though near the Equinoxial Line, because of the Rains and Dew; the Country being well watered produces plenty of Rice, Oranges, Limons, Pomgranates, and Peaches without Stones. It is inhabited by *Whites* and *Negroes*, and Tawny People clothed like the *Arabians*. King and Subjects being *Pagans* formerly, imbraced Christianity in 1510 for the Majority. But by an unhappy Revolution in 1631, the King falling out with the *Portuguese*, stormed their Citadel, massacred all the *Christians*, and turned *Mahometan*, to be protected by the *Turks*. *Dapper Descript. de l'Afrique.*

MONBELLARD, in *Latin* *Magetobia*, or *Mons Belligardus*, a Town and Earldom of the Empire, on the Borders of *Alsatia* and *Franche Comté*, belonging to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, is situated at the bottom of a Rock, steep almost on all Sides, on which is a strong Citadel; the Town consists only of Two or Three Streets, and its Inhabitants are Protestants.

MONBELLARD, a Family. The House of the Ancient Earls of *Monbelliard* has been famous, and has had divers Branches. The Earldom of *Monbelliard* came to the Family of *Wirtemberg* in 1397, by the Marriage of *Eberard* named the Young, Earl of *Wirtemberg*, and Duke of *Teck*, with *Henrietta*, *Stephen* Earl of *Monbelliard* her Grandfather's Heiress; her Father *Henry* of *Monbelliard* having been killed before in 1396, at the fatal Battel of *Nicopolis*. The particular Branch of *Wirtemberg Monbelliard* began by *Lewis Frederick*, younger Son of *Frederick*, Duke of *Wirtemberg*. See WIRTEMBERG.

MONCHY, a Family. The House of *Monchy* of *Picardy* in *France* is very Ancient, and has produced several great Men, as *Monchy (Charles de)* called the *Mareschal de Hoquincourt*, a great General, who discontented, forsook his King and went to the Enemies Army; but observing the Lines of the *French Army* before *Dunkirk*, he was shot to Death in 1658, with five Musket Bullets.

MONCK, George Duke of *Albemarle*, General of the Armies of England, was Son of Sir Thomas Monck of Potheridge in Devon; where he was born in 1608. In 1626. after his Return from Cadix in Spain, he was Ensign under Captain Burrough in the Expedition to the Isle of Rhé, during the Siege of Rochelle, and Civil Wars of France. He went afterwards into the Low-Countries, where he gave such Proofs of his Courage and Conduct in the Earl of Oxford's Regiment under the Prince of Orange, that he got a Captain's Place; at his Return thence, the Earl of Leicester being named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he made him Colonel of his own Regiment, and took him along with him into that Kingdom in 1647, being sent for into England in the beginning of the unhappy Troubles, the King dispatched him to Nantwich to review some Troops just arrived from Ireland; which Sir Thomas Fairfax having Advice of, with a good force out of Yorkshire, surprized them, and with them Colonel Monck, who was sent Prisoner to Hull, and thence to the Tower of London, where his Freedom, and a great Command in their Army was proffered him by the Parliament; but his Loyalty to the King out-weighed both. At last, by the Solicitation of the Lord Lisle, Son to the Earl of Leicester, who was going Deputy into Ireland, he took the Command of a Regiment, and accompanied him thither; here he stayed till that Lord's Commission expired. After King Charles I's Death, Cromwell persuaded him to go along with him into Scotland, where after the Battle of Dunbar, he left him Commander in Chief when he marched against King Charles to Worcester. The Noble General having subdued all that were in Arms in Scotland, was recalled and sent to Sea against the Dutch, whom he beat in the famous Fight of 1653. wherein Admiral Tromp was killed with a Musquet-shot. Peace being made with Holland, Cromwell sent him back into Scotland to suppress some who had re-taken Arms for the King. Being at Edinburgh when Cromwell died, he proclaimed Richard, his Son, Protector, according to Order sent him from the Council of England; but receiving Letters from King Charles II. soon after he form'd the Design of re-establishing him on his Throne, and upon Advice from his Correspondents at London of the State of Affairs there, he acquainted the Army with what he had purposed to do, and finding the Troops in General unanimously for it, he put Garrisons into Edinburgh, Berwick, and Leith, and having gained the Scotch, Irish, the Officers of the English Fleet, and a great Part of the Chief of the Kingdom of England, to his Side, he marched his Army to London, where by re-establishing the Common Council of the City, he obliged it to declare for the King, and on the 17th of March in 1660, dissolved the Long Parliament, and communicated the King's Letters to the Council of State, and to the Officers of his Army; and the Parliament meeting soon after, the same were read there, and King Charles II. proclaimed, to the inexpressible Joy of all Loyal Subjects. This done, the General went to Dover to receive his Prince, who embraced and kissed him, and made him Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter at Canterbury, the Duke of York, and Duke of Gloucester, in Respect to him, assisting at the Ceremony, put on the Garter and the George; and that Evening His Majesty sent him a Warrant to be Master of his Horse; and about the beginning of July, advanced him to the Dignity of Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Tees. Besides these Titles he was one of His Majesties Privy Council, Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Devon and Middlesex; and to maintain this Princely Honour besides the Pension mentioned in the Patent, his Majesty settled for ever 7000 pound per Annum out of the Royal Revenue, to him and his Heirs. He commanded the English jointly with Prince Rupert, and fought the Dutch in 1666. Dying in 1669, he was honourably buried on the North-side of King Henry VII's Chappel. Christopher, his Son and Successor in his Honours, married the Lady Elizabeth, Eldest Daughter to Henry Earl of Ogle, Son and Heir Apparent to William Duke of Newcastle. He was sent to Jamaica by King James II. in Quality of Viceroy, and died there without Issue. *Vid.* Charles II.

MONCONTOUR, a little Town of Poitou in France; in Latin *Monconturium*, famous for the Fight in 1569, in Charles IX's Reign, where Admiral Coligny was defeated.

MONCONYS (———) born at Lyons in France, went into Spain in 1628, because of the Plague, where he studied Mathematicks, Judicial Astrology, and Chymistry. Afterwards he went into Portugal, where he got a great Name for drawing Horoscopes; thence he visited the Eastern Parts of the World, like Pythagoras and Plato, to learn something of Trismegistus's and Zoroaster's Philosophy; but finding nothing worth his staying, he returned to Paris, where he became a famous Natural Philosopher and Mathematician, and was reputed to know the most Secret Mysteries of Chymistry. His Travels in several Volumes are rather a Collection of rare and curious things, than an ordinary Description of Countries. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MONDEVI, *Mondovi*, or *Montdevis*, a Town of Piedmont in Italy, having the Title of Bishoprick Suffragan to Turin, in Latin *Monsvici*, or *Mons Regalis*. It is large, and the best inhabited of all Piedmont, next to Turin. There are an University, and a Cittadel, built in 1573. by Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, on a Hill which produces fine white Marble.

MONDONEDO, in Lat. *Mindon* or *Mindonia*, or *Glandonirum*, a little Town of Galicia in Spain, has the Title of Bishoprick, Suffragan to Compostella. Some Authors take it for the *Ocellum*, or *Ocellum* of Ptolemy.

MONERVINE, or *Monorbine*, Lat. *Minervium*, *Minervinum*, and *Mons Orvini*, a little Town of the Kingdom of Naples, with the Title of a Bishoprick Suffragan to Bari.

MONFELTRO, *Montfeltro*, or *S. Leon*, Lat. *Feretrum*, *Mons Feretranus*, and *Leopolis*, a Town of the Dukedom of Urbino in Italy, having a Bishoprick Suffragan to Urbino. It is the Chief Town of a little Country, and gave its Name to an Illustrious Italian Family. See **URBIN**.

MONFERRAND, a Town of Auvergne in France, very near Clermont, different from *Monferrant*, a Town, and the first Barony of Guienne, near the meeting of the Rivers Garonne and Dordogne.

MONFERRAT, a fruitful Province of Italy, between Piedmont, Milanese, and Genoa, formerly part of Lombardy, having near 200 either Boroughs, Castles, or Towns. This Province has had particular Lords since the beginning of the Xth Century. Read *Possavin. in Gonzag. Hist. Mont. Cap. & Virgilio Pagani, della Guer. di Mont. Sanfovin Orig. delle Famig. d'Ital. Guichenon Hist. de Savoye, Du Cange Hist. de Const. &c.* There you will find their Genealogy. Charles V. gave *Monferrat* to the Duke of Mantua, notwithstanding the Duke of Savoy's, and the Marquiss of Saluces's Claim to it, which caused the War of *Monferrat*, begun in 1613, after the Death of Gonzague II. Duke of Mantua. Divers Treaties of *Vercelle* in 1614, of *Ast* in 1615, of *Pavia* in 1617, could not end this War; which was like to inflame all Italy; but a Peace was at last happily thus concluded at *Quieras* or *Quierasque* in 1631. Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, had that part of *Monferrat* on this side the River Po, and beyond Tever; and the rest of the Province was yielded to the Duke of Mantua. See **GONZAGUE**.

MONFIA, a little Town of Africa, on the Coast of Zanguebar.

MONFORT, called the *Amauri*, in Lat. *Monfortium Amalrici*, and *Monfortium Almarie*, a little Town of Montoran in the Government of l'Isle de France, 10 Leagues from Paris, had the Title of *Anauri*, which has been the Title of many of its Lords.

MONFORT, (*L' Amauri*) a Family. The House of *Monfort L' Amauri* is very Ancient. The Ancientest that is come to our Knowledge was *Amauri I.* in 1053 and 72, Lord of *Monfort*, to which he gave his Name. He is reputed the Son of William surnamed of *Hainault*, by some; but this is uncertain. That Family has produced many considerable Men, and the last Dukes of *Bretagne* came out of it. Read *Du Chesne Hist. de Dreux. Guichenon Hist. de Savoye. S. Marthe Hist. de la Maison de Franc. Argentre Hist. de Bretag. Froissard Hist. de Charles VI. &c.*

MONFORT, (*Simon de*) Earl of this Name, famous for the Wars which he made upon the *Albigenses*, in the XIIIth. Century. He was pitch'd upon for General of the Croisade against these *Albigenses* in 1209. His Army rendezvous'd at Lyons about Midsummer, and then march'd into *Languedoc*, where those Hereticks (as *Morery* calls them) were planted. His Forces first took *Beziers*, and then *Carcaffonne*, which advantages were attended with several others, gain'd by the Courage and Conduct of the Earl of *Monfort*. Raymond, Earl of *Toulouse*, took the *Albigenses* part, and so drew the Croisade upon himself, who attack'd his Capital in 1211, but were oblig'd to draw off: *Monfort* was likewise besieg'd in *Castlenau*, but disengaged himself very honourably, defeating the Count de *Foix's* Troops with a handful of his own; but the Victory which he gain'd at *Muret*, in 1213, was much more considerable. And here we are to understand that *Peter*, King of *Arragon*, the Earls of *Toulouse*, *Foix*, and *Cominge*, besieg'd this Town, which stands Three Leagues above *Toulouse*. These Confederates had an Army of above 100000 Men, and some say 200000, whereas the Croisade was not above 800 or 1000, and yet they defeated the Enemy, killing the King of *Arragon*, and about 15 or 20000 of his Forces. In the Year 1215. the Council of *Montpelier*, and the General Council of *Lateran* under *Innocent III.* invested the Earl of *Monfort* with the Earldom of *Toulouse*, on Condition of Homage to King Philip the August. After this Grant, he besieg'd *Toulouse* in 1218, and was knock'd on the Head there, by a Stone thrown out of an Egin by a Woman, having received five Arrows in his Body before, he left Three Sons, Guy, Count de *Bigorre*; *Amauri*, and *Simon*, Earl of *Leicester* in England. *Spondan. Catel. Hist. de Toulouf. Bzovius & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccl. &c.*

MONFORT, (*Bertrade de*) *Simon's* Daughter, and *Amauri* of *Monfort's* Sister, married *Hugues le Rechin*, Earl of *Anjou*.

Anjou. She was so fair and handfom, that *Philip I.* falling in Love with her, divorced *Berthe of Holland*, his Wife, and took away *Bertrade*, whom he married, being parted first from the Earl her Husband. *Philip* was reprov'd for it by the Pope and Council held at *Clermont* in 1095; but was absolved in another Council held on purpose at *Beaugency* in 1104. *Ives of Chartres in Epist.* See *PHILIP I.*

MONGATS, a Fortrefs of the Earldom of *Pereczas* in the *Higher Hungary*, situated on a steep Rock with a Borough at the Foot of it, well shut up and surrounded with a Ditch full of Water. A great Marsh is all about this Place, which Nature has made Impregnable. The Fortrefs contains Three Castles, the first and highest commanding the Second, and the Second above the Third; all Three surrounded with a Ditch wrought in the Rock, and the passage from one to another is over Three Bridges. The Princess *Ragotski*, Count *Tekeley's* Wife, defended this Place against a powerful Army, which was forced to raise the Siege, but after a Blockade of many Years, being not able to pay her Troops, she Capitulated in 1688, and surrendered the Town to the Emperor, and was conducted to *Vienna* with her Children, where she was to live quietly without corresponding with her Husband. *Memoirs du Temps.*

MONGOMERY, an Earldom of *Normandy* in France, belonging to the Family of *Ponthieu* formerly. *Blanche de Ponthieu*, *John de Ponthieu's* Eldest Daughter and Heiress, brought it into the House of *Harcourt*, marrying *John V.* Earl of *Harcourt*. Afterwards *Jane of Harcourt*, Countess of *Mongomery* being divorced by *René II.* Duke of *Lorraine* her Husband in 1485, gave this Earldom to *Francis of Orleans I.* Earl of *Longueville*, &c. her Cousin, in 1488. And *James de Lorge* bought it since of another *Francis of Orleans*, Marquis of *Rothelin*.

MONGOMERY, or *Gabriel de Lorge*, Earl of *Mongomery*, was sent by *Francis I.* in 1545, into *Scotland* to Command the Auxiliary Troops sent to *Mary Stuart* against the *English*. This made some Authors take *James de Lorge*, and the Earl his Son for the same Man. However he was very dextrous, though his Dexterity was fatal to France; for in the publick Rejoicings at the Wedding of *Elizabeth of France* with *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, *Henry II.* her Father, commanded the Earl of *Mongomery* to Tilt against him. He was unwilling at first, but being forced to it, his Lance breaking against the King's Breast-Plate, a Shiver wounded the Prince's Right Eye so much, that he fell down Speechless, and died Eleven Days after in 1559. *De Lorge* was Innocent, nevertheless retired into *England*, and returned into France during the Civil Wars, wherein he signalized himself in the Protestants Party. He was in *Rouen* in 1562, when it was taken from the Protestants, and with the *English* he got into a Galley, the whole Crew of Slaves whereof strove so vigorously to win their Liberty, which he promised them, that it went over a Chain hung cross the River *Seine*, near *Caudébec*. After this he behaved himself with Courage on several Occasions in *Normandy*, *Navarre*, *Languedoc*, &c. During *St. Bartholomew's* Massacre in 1572, he was at *Paris*, but had time enough to make his Escape with his Friends into *Normandy*, thence he went for *England* to solicit some Help for *Rochelle*, besieged then by the Duke of *Anjou*. In 1574. he joined with the Protestants in *Normandy*, that had rebelled again; but he was invested at *S. Lo* by *Matignon*, afterward Marechal of France; and followed as far as *Donfront*, where *Matignon* persuaded him to Surrender, promising that he should be treated as Prisoner of War. *Matignon* delivered him up unwillingly to Queen *Katharine de Medicis*, who to revenge *Henry II's* Death, gave Orders for his Tryal. He could not be justly condemned for killing his King, since it was an unlucky Accident, nor for what he had done in the Civil Wars, since all things were pardoned by Pacifications; so the only Charge against him was his taking up Arms lately: Nevertheless his Sentence mentioned that he was to die for setting up the *English* Colours, when he went to relieve *Rochelle*. He was condemned to be drawn in a Sledge to the Place of Execution, named *la Greve*, to be beheaded, and his Posterity to be degraded. This Sentence was executed a little after *Charles IX's* Death, in 1574, and the Count died courageously, tho all bruised by the Rack. 'Tis said that his Family descends from the Earls of *Mongomery* in *Great Britain*, by the Earls of *Eglinton* in *Scotland* come from a Younger Brother. 'Tis certain that the Family of *Lorge* had a great Estate in *England*; and it was to keep up his Name, that *James de Lorge* bought the Earldom of *Mongomery* in *Normandy*. Read *les Memoires de du Bellay*. *Thuanus Histor. les Commentaires de Montluc*, *les Memoires de Brantome*, *Davila*, *P. Matthieu*, *Mezeray*, &c.

MONGUS, (*Peter*) an Heretick, intruded into the See of *Alexandria* after the Death of *Timothy Aelurus*, an Intruder also. *Mongus* was ordained in 477. by Two deposed Bishops. *Timothy Solofaciulus*, the true Prelate of *Alexandria*, who had retired to *Canopus*, was restored to his Place by the Emperor *Zeno*, and *Mongus* turned out. *Timothy* being dead, *John Te-laine* succeeded him. But this Election displeased *Zeno*, he restored *Mongus* in 481, who to deceive the Orthodox, pre-

tended to defend the Council of *Chalcedon*; nevertheless he could not so persuade them, and thereby he lost many of his own Followers, who believing really that he was of the Council's Mind, left him, and began to meet together without head, whence they were called *Acephali*. This Division grieved him so much, that he publicly Anathematized the Synod, which he had pretended to defend, but this was in vain. Afterwards he was so severe against the Orthodox, that he appeared more like a Tyrant, than a Bishop. The Orthodox, though weak, defending themselves, there was a Civil War in *Egypt*, which *Zeno* had much ado to appease. *Mongus* died in 490, after having troubled the Church for Thirteen Years. *Evagr. l. 3.* *Baronius in Annal. Godeau Hist. Eccl.*

MONIMA, or *Monyma*, King *Mithridates's* Wife, famous for her Chastity, would never consent to have him, till he had sent her the Habit, and given her the Respect of a Queen. Afterwards he put her to Death, as it is said. *Plut. in Vit. Lucul.*

MONK, this Word signifying *Solitary*, from the *Greek* *μόνος*; alone, is chiefly understood of those, who, according to their first Institution, are separate from the Company of Men. The Original of a Monastical Life is commonly attributed to *St. Paul* the Hermit, and *St. Anthony*, whose Examples filled *Egypt* with Monks, some altogether Solitary, others in Community. This kind of Life spread afterwards into *Syria*, *Pontus*, and the *Lesser Asia*. Those of *Egypt* and *Syria* have always kept the Name of their Founder *St. Anthony*, but those of *Pontus* and *Lesser Asia*, took the Name of *St. Basil*, who brought in *Anthony's* Rule. *St. Athanasius* coming to *Rome*, and publishing *St. Anthony's* Life, many follow'd this way of living in *Italy*, whence it spread into other Provinces. Monks at first lived out of Towns, most of them Lay-men, their Profession keeping them from Ecclesiastical Duties, and all their Employment consisted in Prayers and Labour-work. Nevertheless Bishops sometimes took Monks out of those Solitary Places, to make them Church-men, but then they ceased to be Monks, and were numbered among the Clerks. *St. Hierom* always distinguishes those two kinds of Life, as it appears from his Epistle to *Heliodorus*, where he tells us, *Alia Monachorum est Causa, alia Clericorum*; and Monks were then under Bishops, and Ordinary Pastors. But because many Learned Monks vigorously opposed several Heresies arising in the Eastern Church; it was thought fit to take them out of their Solitary Places, and settle them in the Suburbs of Towns, that they might be useful to the People. And *St. John Chrysostom's* Opinion was, That they were to be admitted even in Towns, which made the Majority of them, who had addrested themselves to Learning, enter into Holy Orders. Being useful to Bishops, they got a great Name, chiefly in the Business of *Nestorius*; but many abusing their Authority, it was ordered in the Council of *Chalcedon*, that Monks should be wholly under Bishops, that they should build no Monasteries without their Leave, and that they should be removed from Ecclesiastical Employments, except called thereunto by their Bishops. Monks had then no other Temporalities, but what they could get by their Labour, part of the Alms distributed by the Bishops, and some Charities of the People. Nevertheless some would reserve part of their Patrimony, which *St. Hierom* complained of. As to the Duties of Religion, they went to the Parish-Church with the People, or a Priest was allowed to go to their Houses, and Administer the Sacrament to them. At last they obtained to have a Priest out of their Order, which gave them occasion to have particular Churches, and make a kind of Regular Clergy. Though the most part of Monks were then in the East, there was a great Number of them in the West, before *St. Benedict* had established a particular Order there. *St. Ambrose*, *St. Hierom*, *St. Gregory*, and other Authors mention the Monks that were in *Italy*, *France*, and many other Places of *Europe*. And the first Monks in *Europe*, before *St. Benedict*, were different from those that succeeded him, because the first were obliged to no particular Order. To be a Monk then, was enough to gain Reception in all Monasteries whatsoever, in their Travels. Concerning *St. Benedict's* Order, it may suffice to observe, that this Design was not to alter the Monastical Life, but to make a Collection of what he found most perfect in the other Orders. Since that, different Founders have established new Religious Orders in the Church. As for the *Greek* Monks, though they differ among themselves, they all acknowledge *St. Basil* to be their Father and Founder, and it would be a Crime among them to depart from his Rules. There are fine Monasteries in *Greece*, where the Monks ting Day and Night; but their way of living is different; some being called *Koinobiakoi*, and others *Idiorythmoi*. The first live together in Community, having nothing particular in their Cloaths and Duties, and are so named from *κοινός*, *Common*, and *ῥήμα*, *Life*. Nevertheless there are Two Orders of them, some called of the *Great Angelical Habit*, which are of a higher, and more perfect Rank; and others named of the *Little Habit*, of an inferior Rank, whose Life is not so perfect. Those that are named *Idiorythmoi* live as they please, from *ἴδιος*, *Proper* or *Particular*, and *ῥήμα*, *Measure* or *Rule*;

Rule; therefore they pay some Money for a Cell and other things in the Monastery, before they take the Habit. The Butler furnishes them with Bread and Wine, as in other Monasteries; and they provide the rest themselves; for being free from what is burdensome in the Convent, they mind their own Affairs. One of these being near his end, leaves by Will all he has in or out of the Monastery to him that has relieved his wants. This Monk increaseth by his Industry, the Goods he has inherited, and leaves what he has got himself to one that has assisted him; and the rest of what he possessed, that is what was left him by Will, remains to the Monastery. Nevertheless there are some amongst these last, so poor, that being not able to buy Land, they are forced to give all their Work to the Convent, and take in hand the basest Employments. There is a third Order of those Monks named Anchorets, who being not able to work and bear the other Charges of the Monastery, by a Cell in a remote Place, with Land enough to maintain them, whence they go to Divine Service only on holy Days, and afterwards return to their Cells, where they spend their time in Prayers and private Affairs. Some of these get sometimes the Abbot's leave to go out of the Convent, to lead a more retired Life fitter for Meditation. Then the Convent sends them once or twice a Month some Victuals, if they have nether Land nor Vineyard. But those that have no mind to be under the Abbot, hire some Vineyard next to their Cell, and live upon the Grapes, Figs, or like Fruits. Several get also their livelihood by transcribing Books. Besides Monks, there are Nuns also shut up in Convents under the Rules of St. Basil. They are as strict in the Monastical Life as the Monks, and have an Abbess, but are always under an Abbot, who sends them one of the most ancient and virtuous Monks to be their Confessor. Their Head is shaved, and they wear all the same Habit of black woollen Stuff, with a Cloak of the same. Their Arms and Hands are covered as far as their Fingers ends. Every one has her particular Cell, where are lodgings above and below. The richest keep a Maid-servant, and sometimes young Girls board with them, for pious Education. When their ordinary Duties are performed, they make Needle-Work, and sell them to the Turks, who have a great Respect for those Nuns. *Leo Allat. l. 2. de l'Eglise d'Orient & Occid. See RELIGIOUS.*

MONLUC (*Blaise de*) Marechal of France, had all Qualities necessary for a Soldier, and signalized himself in several Occasions, according to the Memoirs of his Life written by himself. At the taking of *Rabastens* in *Bearn*, he was dangerously wounded with a Musquet-bullet in both his Cheeks, which so disfigured him, that he wore a Mask as long as he lived. He had the Honour to serve five Kings faithfully, wrote his Commentaries, and died 1577, aged 77. *Thuan. Hist. Davila, P. Matthieu, Dupleix, Mezcray Hist. Brantome Memoirs, Godeffoy, &c.*

MONLUC (*John*) Bishop of *Valence* and *Die* in *Dauphiné*, *Blaise de Monluc's* Brother, was a Man of extraordinary Parts, and employed by five Kings of France in several Negotiations. It is reported that he was sent Ambassador sixteen times, almost into all Parts of Europe, though at first suspected to be a Protestant. He wrote divers Books, particularly some Rhetorical Pieces, which are well worth the Reading, and died in 1567. He was a Person of great Sense, Elocution and Learning; of a quick apprehension and of a very cautious Conduct. *Thuan. Hist. St. Marthe in elog. Doctor. Gal. l. 2. Brantome Memoirs, &c.*

MONLUC (*John*) Lord of *Balagni*, Marechal of France, natural Son of *John Monluc* Bishop of *Valence*, by *Anne Martin*, legitimated 1567, employed in *Poland* to procure the Crown to *Henry of France* Duke of *Anjou* 1573, was made Governour of *Cambray* by the Duke of *Alençon* 1581. And this Prince being dead, he joined the Leaguers. His Wife *Renée de Clermont* the brave *Bussi d'Amboise's* Sister, and an Heroical Lady, managed so well his Interests with *Henry IV.* that this Monarch made him Prince of *Cambray* and Marechal of France. But *Cambray* being besieged by the *Spaniards* 1595, and the Inhabitants desirous to surrender, she went to them with a Pike in her hand to hinder such a Design; and all her Exhortations, Prayers, Promises, and Oaths being in Vain, during the Capitulation she shut up her self in her Closet, where she died suddenly for Grief. *Thuan. Hist. Mezcray Abbr. Chron. de l'Hist. de France, Dupleix, Matthieu, &c.*

MONLUCON, Lat. *Monluffonium*, a Town of *Bourbonnois* in France, on the River *Cher*, near *Berry*, surnamed the Fruitful, because of its Woods, Vineyards, and Pasture-Grounds.

MONMEDY, a strong Town of *Luxemburg* in the Low Countries; Lat. *Mons Medius*, or *Mons Maledictus*. 'Tis situated on a Mountain, and belongs to the French since 1659.

MONMELIAN, Lat. *Monmellianus*, a little Town of *Savoie*, having a Fortrefs on the Top of a steep Rock. A Well cut in the Rock supplies the Garrison and Inhabitants with Water. The French took it 1691.

MONMIRAIL, a Borough of *Brie* in France, Lat. *Monmiralium*. Authors observe a remarkable thing of a Wood thereabout, where the Oak-branches falling down, are by degrees turned into Stones. It is different from *Monmirail*, one of the ancient Baronies of *Perche-Gouët*.

MONMOUTH (*James Duke of*) was Son to King *Charles II.* by Mrs. *Mary Barlow*. He was born at *Rotterdam* April 9th. 1649. For Privacy, his Nurse and he were both Lodged at the House of Mr. *Claes Ghyfen*, a Merchant at *Schiedam*, within a Mile of *Rotterdam*, and his Mother at the same Time lodged at the House of Mrs. *Harvey*, Mother to the famous Dr. *Harvey*, where she lived handsomely, being attended by a Gentleman and other Servants. Upon King *Charles II.*'s going for *Scotland* he recommended him to his Royal Mother, who took Care of him, and made one Mr. *Goff* of her own Retinue his Governour. About Nine Years of Age he was committed to the Care of one Mr. *Rose*, who after the Restauration went Secretary to the King's Ambassador for *Sweden*. King *Charles* being restor'd, commanded Mr. *Rose* to put away all the Dukes former Servants, and to take new ones more befitting his Quality; and bring him to Court: Whereupon, he was immediately provided with a considerable Equipage; and set forward for *England*, his Mother being dead before. The Duke Landing at *Dover* in July 1662, he repaired to the King at *Hampton-Court*; who received him with all imaginable Joy, created him Duke of *Orkney*, and afterwards changed the Title into *Monmouth*, and he took his Seat in the House of Peers in the ensuing Parliament; and in April 1673, he was installed Knight of the Garter, after which he was married to *Anne* the Heiress of *Francis* Late Earl of *Buckcleugh*, the greatest Fortune in the Three Kingdoms, her Mother the Countess of *Weems*, having before-hand received all the Satisfaction which she could desire of his Majesty, in Relation to the Contract. Hence it came to pass, that he had also the Title of Duke of *Buckcleugh*, and took the Surname of *Scot*, according to the Custom of *Scotland*; where he who marries any Great Heiress Chief of a Family, is obliged to change his Name into hers to preserve the Family; and thus the Countess, being chief of the Surname of *Scot*, an ancient and honourable Family in the County of *Tevestdale*, where her Ancestors were the powerfulest Men in the Country, the Duke took her Surname for his own. In 1668 his Father King *Charles II.* made him Captain of his Life Guard of Horse, and in 1670 a Member of his most Honourable Privy Council, in 1672 he attended the French King, during that successful Campaign, into the Netherlands, where he acquired much Honour for his Valour and Conduct. At his Return his Dutcheffs was brought to bed of a Son, who was baptized *Charles*, the King and Duke of *Tork* standing as God-fathers; and the Countess of *Weems* for God-mother. This Son died in 1679, and was buried amongst the Royal Family at *Westminster*, his Title of Earl of *Doncaster* and *Dalkeith*, being enjoyed by his Second Brother. In the latter end of 1672 he returned again to France, being entertained in a Princely Manner at all the Cities which he passed, and had the Keys delivered him by the Governour of *Belville*, where his own Regiment lay; whence he went to *Paris*, where he was received with all imaginable Honour by the King and Court, and soon after return'd to London. In 1673 he went to the French Court again, where the French King made him Lieutenant General of his Army, which he drew up near *Courtray* in Battalia, in the presence of the King and Court, with so much Gallantry and Conduct that they were all filled with Admiration. And marching at the Head of the Army came before *Macstricht*, where he behaved himself with such inimitable Valour that he gained the Counterscarp and a Half-moon; whence his Men being beat he recovered it again, exposing himself to the Enemies Fire, being the first who entered it himself; and in short, the taking of the Town at that time was chiefly owing to his Heroick Valour, as the French King himself was obliged to own. Returning after this to England, he was received by the King and Court with all possible Respect. On July 28th, 1674 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. In 1678 King *Charles II.* having taken part with the Confederates, the Duke of *Monmouth* being General of his Land-Forces went to assist the Prince of *Orange*, to raise the Siege of *Mons*, and by his Valour did not a little contribute to the forcing of the French Camp under *Luxemburg*, and *Mons* being thus relieved, the Duke returned to England: some say this Attempt prov'd more feasible in the Execution, because the French were unprovided to receive the Enemy, as not expecting to be attacked. These performances in the Field having rais'd the Duke's Reputation, he was sent to suppress an Insurrection of the Presbyterians in *Scotland*, who after the Murder of the Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews*, began their Rebellion at *Ragland*, where they Proclaim'd the Covenant, burnt several Acts of Parliament, and committed many outrages upon the Kings Subjects. His Grace arriving there on the 18th. of June in 1679, he was honourably received by the Nobility and Gentry of that Kingdom, and marching with the King's Forces against the Rebels, who were encamped

camped near *Hamilton*, to the Number of 6 or 7000, some of them came and presented their Declaration to the Duke in Print; but the Duke refusing to treat with them upon any other Terms than laying down their Arms and submitting to the King's Mercy, some skirmishing began, wherein the Rebels behaved themselves well enough at first, but wanting Arms, Ammunition, Conduct and all things necessary for War; and being also divided amongst themselves, they were quickly dispersed, *Robert Hamilton* who commanded them being among the first who fled. They had but one small piece of Cannon which was taken, with about 1100 Prisoners and several Hundreds were slain in the Field. The Prisoners being brought to *Edinburg*, the Duke allowed them a considerable Sustainance, daily out of his own Estate in that Kingdom; and upon the whole he carry'd himself with so much lenity, that some People were at a loss to understand the Reason of his Conduct. However, he was caressed by the Nobility of *Scotland*, and honourably received by all the Cities, &c. in his Return to Court. King *Charles II.* falling ill at *Windsor*, the Duke being then Lord General, his Presence was needful at *London*; from whence he went and returned every Day, which was very pleasing to his Father. But now his Cabals beginning to be discovered, he is outed of his Offices, and declared Illegitimate by the King in Council. Afterwards, this Duke being by his own Confession concern'd in the Conspiracy, for which *Col. Sidney* &c. Suffer'd, was upon his Submission Pardon'd by the King; who admonish'd him at the same time, to decline the Company and Counsels of those who had brought both him and the Kingdom into such Circumstances of danger: But the Duke forgetting his Duty, Relaps'd into his former Intrigues and withdrew to *Holland*, from whence after the death of King *Charles II.* he return'd in a Hostile manner into *England*, and landed at *Lime* with a Hundred and fifty men: whereof King *James II.* having given notice to the Parliament, they presently attainted the Duke; then a Proclamation was issued, making it High-Treason to publish any of the Duke's Declarations, wherein he invited the Kingdom to join with him, to vindicate their Laws and Religion from the Tyranny of *James Duke of York*; and also Ten Days after *William Disney* being taken with some of them about him, he was tryed for Printing the same and executed. The Duke advancing into the Country his Number increased to about 6000, who after some Advantages in small Rencontres were after a brisk Resistance by their Foot, the Horse commanded by my Lord *Grey* having presently fled, entirely routed at *Sedgmore*, and their Three Canon with all their Arms taken, as was the Lord *Grey* afterwards in Disguise at *Ringwood*, and the Duke in a Corn-Field; being betrayed in the whole Affair as was commonly given out. He was brought up to *London* and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, July 15. 1685; where he deliver'd the following Paper. "I Declare that the Title of King was forced upon me, and that it was very much contrary to my Opinion when I was proclaim'd. For the Satisfaction of the World I do declare, that the Late King told me, he was never Marry'd to my Mother: Having said this, I hope the King who now is, will not let my Children suffer upon this account; and to this I put my hand this 15th Day of July 1685, *Monmouth*. *Manley's History of the rebellions of England*, &c. See King *Charles II.* A True Account of the Horrid Conspiracy against the late King, &c.

MONMOUTH, Lat. *Monumethia*, the chief Place of *Monmouthshire*, bears from *London* W. by N. and is distant therefrom about 100 Miles. It stands in the North East Parts of the County, at the Influx of the *Monow* into the *Wye*, from the first of which it took the Name of *Monmouth*, as this gave it to the whole County. *Monmouth* was heretofore a Place of so great Note, that *Arthur* the great King of *Britain* is said to have kept his Court here; where there was also a kind of Academy. But, as all things find their fatal Period, so *Monmouth* has little to shew of its former Greatness. That once stately Castle, which was the Birth-Place of our Conqueror of *France Henry V.* from hence called *Henry of Monmouth*, lies now buried within its own Ruines. It was built round, and mounted upon a Hill, with a high and strong Tower in the midst of it, raised upon another Mount. However here are still two Churches. That called the *Monk's Church* is a curious (but decayed) Edifice. 'Twas in her Monastery that our great Antiquary *Geoffrey of Monmouth* wrote his History of *Great Britain*, which is for the most part looked upon as fabulous, though learned Men have undertook the Defence of it. He lived in the 12th. Century. But, as decayed as this Town is from its former Glory, it is so well situate betwixt the Rivers aforesaid, over which it has two fair Bridges, that it keeps up in some Measure its Reputation, being well frequented, and kept in good Repair. This Town was once the Barony of *John Lord Monmouth*, on whose Attainder, it was settled in the House of *Lancaster*; from which it afterwards received great Privileges and Immunities, which the Inhabitants do enjoy to this Day. Anno 1625, the Title of Earl of *Monmouth* was conferred upon *Robert*, Lord *Carey of Leppington*, but went no further than *Henry Carey* his Son. In the Year 1663 King *Charles*

II. erected it into a Dukedom in the Person of *James Fitz-Roy*, his Natural Son. Upon the late Revolution, the Title of Earl was renewed by his present Majesty in the Person of the Right Honourable *Charles Mordant*, the present Earl of *Monmouth*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, Lat. *Monumethensis Comitatus*, formerly a *Welsh* County, is now reckoned among the *English*. It lies between *Gloucestershire* Eastward, *Herefordshire* Northward, the two *Welsh* Counties of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan* Westward, and the *Mouth* of the *Severn* Southward. Its length from North to South is 24 Miles, its Breadth from East to West 18. The whole divided into 6 Hundreds, wherein are 127 Parishes, and 8 Market-Towns, all in the Diocese of *Landaff*, whose ancient Inhabitants were the *Silures*, so called by the *Romans*; and though the *Welsh* be to this Day the common Language hereof, yet it does wear a double Badge of *English* Relation. For, whereas all *Welsh* Counties send but one Knight to the Parliament, this alone has the Privilege of two, as all *English* Counties. Nor is it subject to the *Welsh* Jurisdiction, such Itinerant Judges as go the *Oxford* Circuit, having this County within the Compass of their Commission. The County is very Hilly and Woody, but yet very fruitful; the Hills being grazed upon by great and small Cattle, and the Valleys yielding plenty both of Corn and Grass, having the Advantage of being watered by a Multitude of Rivers. The principal whereof, next to the *Severn*, *Rompney*, *Wye*, and *Monow* its bordering Rivers, are the *Usk*, *Avon* and *Ebwith*. Formerly *Cap-making* was the Chief Manufacture here, till upon occasion of a great Plague in these Parts, it was removed from *Monmouth* to *Bewdly* in *Worcestershire*; yet so, that they are called *Monmouth-Caps* to this Day. The Market-Towns are *Monmouth* the County-Town, *Abergavenny*, *Caer-Leon*, *Chepstow*, *Llangoven*, *Newport*, *Ponte-pool* and *Usk*; amongst which, *Monmouth* is the only Place that sends a Member to serve in Parliament, besides the two Knights of the Shire. As to the Monasteries that stood here in the time of Popery, I find five of them, at *Monmouth*, *Chepstow*, *Caer-Leon*, *Goldcliff* and *Llantony*.

MONO-EMUGI, a Kingdom of *Africa*, bounded with *Abyssinia* and the Country of *Macoco* to the North, with the Kingdoms of *Monomotapa* and *Mosambick* to the South, the Kingdoms of *Monbaza* and *Quiloa* to the East, and upon the West, with the *Nile* and two Lakes, where, in the Opinion of some, lies the Head of this River. There are several Petty Princes in this Country, whose Dominions lie between the Kingdom of *Mono-Emugi*, and the Grand *Negus*. There are a great many Mines, of Gold, Silver and Copper in this Kingdom, with Store of Ivory. The Inhabitants are *Whites*, and Taller than the *Europeans*: They make use of Grains of Amber for Money, because Gold is so very Common. The King of *Mono-Emugi* makes it his Business to keep up a good Correspondence with the Kings of *Quiloa*, *Melinda* and *Monbaza*, this being the way to preserve Trade; and give his Subjects an Opportunity to furnish themselves with Silks, Cotton, and Grains of Amber, which they receive in Exchange for the Product of their own Country abovemention'd. *Dapper Description de l'Afrique*.

MONOLOGY, is the Discourse of a Person alone on the Stage from *μόνος*, alone, and *λόγος*, Discourse. The Monody of the Ancients was something different. It was at first a piece of Poetry sung or recited by one Man alone; but afterwards it signified only doleful Verses, sung by one of the Quirifers in Honour of a deceased Person; and *Olympus* a famous Musician is reputed the first that used it in *Python's* favour. *Scaliger Poetic. l. 1. Hedelin Pratique du Theatre*, &c.

MONOMOTAPA, a Country and Kingdom of *Africa*, between the Rivers *Cuana* and *de Spiritu Santo* on which is situated the Town of *Monomotapa*, which gives the Name to the Kingdom. This Name *Monomotapa* or *Benomotax*, which is pronounced two or three other ways, signifies Emperor, according to *Cluverius*, who gives a larger extent to it, from the *Æthiopic* Ocean to the Red Sea. New Relations speak otherwise, though they acknowledge that the King of *Monomotapa's* Territories reach as far as the Cape of *Good-Hope*. It has the Mountains of the Moon on the North, and the Country of the *Caffares* on the other sides. The Country is good, fruitful in Rice, Sugar, Fruit, Pasture-grounds, &c. It produces Gold, and the Trade of Ostriches Feathers, and Elephants Teeth is considerable. The Inhabitants are witty and courageous, but inconstant, and apt to rebell. They are black, and go all naked as far as the Waist. The King is reputed severe, and divers States are tributary to him.

It is worth observing, That when the King of *Monomotapa* sneezes in a Room, those present greet him with a loud voice, enough to be heard by them in the Anti-chamber; these give the same Warning to them in the next Rooms; thence it goes into the Court, and from thence to the places near the Palace, and thence through the Town; so that in a Moment, all places sound out Acclamations of Happiness and Prosperity to the Prince. *Nicolaus Godigne in vita Patris Goncalvi. Sylveira. l. 2. c. 11.*

MONOMOTAPA, an Empire; or Great Kingdom in the Lower *Æthiopia*. Its Chief Town, *Banamotapa*, or *Madrogan*, near the River *De Spiritu Santo*, is very large and well built; the Palace is stately and well furnished. There is a Country inhabited by Women, who go to War, and are the King of *Monomotapa's* best Soldiers. *Sanut* calls it the *Amazons* Kingdom. The Portuguese name this Prince, the Emperor of Gold, because many Golden Mines are found in his Dominions, and the Sand of the Rivers is full of that Metal. The Emperor maintains always a great Army of Infantry, there being no Horses at all. His Subjects never speak to him but on their Knees; the Portuguese and his dearest Favourites only excepted. *Teixeira* saith, That he must be called *Munemotapa*, because the Kings beyond the *Caffares*, are named *Mune* instead of *Mani*, which is used in *Congo*, and signifies Lord. He exacts no Tribute of his Subjects, but receives many Presents from the Princes or Kings, his Vassals, and from those that beg a Favour of him. He is so great a Lover of Perfumes, that he spends Two Pounds in Gold that way, every Day, having all his Flambeau's perfum'd with Musk. He has commonly a Bill with an Ivory handle hanging by his side to encourage Husbandry, and Two Arrows in his Hands, one to shew his Readiness to defend his Subjects, and the other to shew his Power to punish Criminals. He has a great many Wives, all his Vassals Daughters, and the first that brings forth a Son, is called Queen, and the Eldest of those Sons succeeds his Father. The Inhabitants are *Negro's*, but very well made and strong, and are observ'd to have more Quickness and Apprehension, than the People of *Mozambick* and *Melinda*. The Emperor has an Army always in the Field, but it consists wholly of Infantry, the Country affording no Horse. In the Camp, near the King's Pavilion, there is a little boarded Tent, where they keep a sort of vestal Fire, which is never to go out. The Majority of the Inhabitants are Idolaters, though many were converted by the Portuguese. The Emperor, his Mother, and above 300 Gentlemen were baptized 1560 by *Gonsalvez Sylveira*; but the inconstant Prince persuaded by the *Turks*, that *Sylveira* was a Magician, he caused him to be Beheaded; for which he was sorry afterwards, when he knew the Calumny. *Dapper Descript. de l'Afrique*.

MONOPOLI, a little Town of *Barry* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Brindisi*.

MONOSCELES, People of *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, having but one Leg, as the Ancients said, nevertheless good Jumpers, were also called *Sciopodes*, because lying down in Summer-time, their Foot shadowed their Body. That Name comes from *μόνος*, alone, and *σκελός*, a leg. *Pliny l. 7. c. 2. St. Austin l. 16. de Civit. Dei*.

MONOSOLE, People of the Kingdom of *Macoco* in *Africa*. See **MACOCO**.

MONOTHELITES, Hereticks, who denied Two Wills, and Two different Operations in *Jesus Christ*, and so renewed *Eutyches's* first Errors. *Theodorus* Bishop of *Phorane*, was the Author of that Sect in the VIIth Century, and was followed by *Sergius* of *Constantinople*, and *Cyrus* of *Placida*. Read the Acts of the VIth General Council held in 681; and *St. John* of *Damascus*, who saith that those Hereticks were also named *Monophysites*, *Egyptians*, and *Schismaticks*. We have of late an History of the *Monothelites*. *St. John* of *Damascus l. 1. de Hæres. Baronius in Annal*.

MONS, the Chief Town of *Hainault* in the Low-Countries, situated on a Hill near the River *Trulle*, named *Berghen* by the Natives, and *Montes*, or *Montes Hannonia* in *Latin*. It is large and well fortified with Bulwarks, and three Ditches. There are fine Buildings, and an old Castle. This Town is famous for its Trade, good Workmen, and the Abby of the Canonesses of *St. Waltrude*. They are Virgins of Quality, who are present at the Morning-Service in Canonical-Habit, but wear Secular Cloaths the rest of the Day, and are permitted to Marry. The Ancient Earls of *Hainault* took the Title of Earls of *Mons*. In 1678, this Town was besieged by the Duke of *Luxembourg*, who had taken and fortified his Posts with great Skill and Industry, but was attack'd with such Vigour by the *English* and *Dutch*, under the Command of the Prince of *Orange*, that his Camp was put into some disorder: The *French* being under no Apprehensions of a Battel, the Dispute was obstinate and bloody, but Night prevented the end of the Action. *Temples Memoirs*. 'Tis now in the Possession of the *French* since 1691. *Guichardin Descript. du Pais bas. Le Mire de Canon. Colleg. c. 46, &c.*

MONSTRELET, call'd *Enguerant de Monstrelet*, Governor of *Cambray*, Author of an History in Three Volumes, concerning the Affairs of his Time, from 1400 to 1467. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

DU MONT, or *de Monte* (*Peter*) the 49th Great Master of *St. John* of *Jerusalem's* Convent, residing at *Maltha*. In his time the *Turks* were beaten by the *Christians* in the famous Battel of *Lepanto*. He died in 1572. *Bosio Hist. de l'ordre de S. J. de Jer. Naberat, &c.*

MONTACUTE, a sharp Hill in the South Parts of *Somersetshire*. Noted for giving the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *Francis Brown*, derived to him from *Anthony*

Brown, created Viscount thereof by Queen *Mary*, Anno 1554. Which *Anthony* was descended from the Lady *Lucy*, Daughter of *John Nevil*, Grand-child of *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*.

MONTAGNE, (*Michel de*) a French Gentleman, born in *Perigord* in 1533. His Father educated him with great Care, and made him learn *Latin*, as other Children learn their Mother Tongue. His Tutors were *Nicholas Grouchi*, who wrote *De Comitibus Romanorum*; *William Guereute*, who wrote Notes on *Aristotle*; *George Buchanan*, and *M. Anthony Muret*. He was also taught *Greek* by way of Recreation; and because some think that starting Children out of their Sleep spoils their Understanding, he was awaken'd every Morning with the Noise of Musick. He was Councillor in the Parliament of *Bordeaux* for a while; afterwards made Mayor of *Bordeaux*. He published his *Essays*, so much known in the World, in 1580. He translated also *Raimond* of *Sebonde's* Theology by his Father's Order, &c. Read his Life in the beginning of his Works. He died in 1592. *Montagne*, though he did not want Sense, yet his Principles appear tender and scandalous. He was likewise prodigiously over-grown with Vanity and Conceit; and though he valued himself extremely upon a Gentlemanly way of Writing, yet *Malbranch* has prov'd him an arrant Pedant. *Malbranch la le Cherche de la Verite. Thuan. Hist. S. Marthe l. 1. Elog. &c.*

MONTAGNIA, a Town of *Natolia* towards *Marmora* Sea, five Leagues from *Bursa*. Some take it for the Ancient *Apamea*, others for *Nicopolis*. 'Tis built in a pleasant Place on the Gulf, formerly called *Cianus Sinus*, and by the help thereof, trades much with *Constantinople*. There are 5 or 6000 Inhabitants, *Turks*, *Gracians*, and *Jews*, almost all Merchants. *Grelet Voyage de Constantinople*.

MONTAGUE (*John de*) *Vidame* de *Laonnois*, King *Charles V.* and *Charles VI's* Secretary. This last made him Lord Treasurer, and afterwards he obtained the Place of High Steward of *France* in 1408, and the Management of all Affairs for himself; the Archbishoprick of *Sens*, and the Bishoprick of *Paris* for his Brethren, whereof one was made Lord Chancellor. His Enemies charged him with divers Crimes, arrested him, and picked out Commissioners who condemned him to be beheaded, after having been cruelly tormented on the Rack. This Sentence was executed, and his Corps hang'd on a Gibbet. Three Years after his Son reviv'd his Memory, his Body being taken down from the Gibbet, and carried in Procession into the Church of the Monastery of *Marcoufis*, Founded by him in 1404, where it was honourably Buried in 1412. *Hist. de Charles VI. l. 29. c. 7. Le Laboureur, Mezeray, &c.*

MONTAIGN, (*Guerin*) the Fourteenth Great Master of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, whose Convent was at *Ptolemais* in 1206. He govern'd about 23 Years, and died in 1230, lamented by all the *Christians*. *Bosio, Naberat, &c.*

MONTALBANI, (*Ovidio*) a famous *Italian* Physician in 1630 and 40. His Works testify that he was skill'd in all kind of Learning. He was *John Baptist Montalbani's* Nephew, a Learned Lawyer in 1571. We have divers Treatises of his. Another of that Name in 1620, wrote *De Moribus Turcarum*, and other Books. *Le Mire de Script. Med. Vossius de Math. &c.*

MONTALCINO, or *Monte Alcin*, a Town of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, having a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Sienna*, in *Latin*, *Mons Alcinus* or *Mons Alcinous*, situated on a Hill named the Mount *Ilein*.

MONTALTO, or *Montaldo*, a little Place of *Italy*, belonging to the Pope, near *Piedmont* and *Montferrat*.

MONTALTO, a Town and Bishoprick of the furthestmost *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, reputed the *Uffugium* of *Tit. Livius*.

MONTALTO, a Town of *Italy*, in the March of *Ancona*, where Pope *Sixtus V.* was born, and Founded a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Fermo*. Two Cardinals of the Family of *Peretti* have taken the Name of *Montalto*, viz. *Andrew Peretti*, named *Montalto*, who died in 1627. and *Francis Peretti*, called the Cardinal of *Montalto*, who died in 1655.

MONTANUS, an Heresiarch, the Head of the *Montanists* in the IIId Century, so deceived the World by his Hypocrisy, that he was reputed to have the Gift of Prophecy and Miracles. He proclaimed himself *The Comforter* promis'd by *Christ*, condemned second Marriages, as Fornication; permitted the Dissolution of Marriage, forbad to avoid Martyrdom, and ordered a severe Fast of Three Lents. He hang'd himself with *Maximilla* one of his Women-Scholars. His Disciples said also, That God the Father designing to save the World by the Law, and the Prophets, and not being able to perform it, assumed Flesh in the Virgin's Womb, preach'd in *Jesus Christ*, and suffered Death in his Shape; and afterwards fought by the Holy Ghost in *Montanus* and his Disciples. They placed the Bishops in the Third Rank after their Patriarchs, and those they called *Cenons*. They were so strict, that for the least Faults, they turned out their Followers, who were divided into *Cataphryges*, and Disciples of *Proclus* and *Æschines*. *Euseb. l. 5. Hist. c. 15. S. Epiph. an. her. 48. S. Augustin de her. c. 26. Baron. An. Chr. 173, &c.*

MONTAN,

MONTAN, (*John Baptist*) an *Italian* Physician, Author of many Learned Books, died in 1561.

MONTAN, (*Maturin*) of *Perigueux* in *France*, a famous Physician and Lawyer, composed a Book, Intituled, *Genialium Dierum Commentarii* in *Jul. Pauli responsum*, &c.

MONTAN, (*Philip*) a *French* Doctor, a famous Linguist and Critick, who carefully revised *St. Chrysostom's* Works, and divers Treatises of *Theophylact*, which were printed in 1554. *Le Mire de Script. Sac. XVI. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MONTANERI, (*Arnaud*) a *Franciscan* Friar, put to the Inquisition in 1372, for attributing too much to his Order; and publishing some Errors; for he affirmed that *Jesus Christ* and his Apostles, had not right to any thing; that any that did wear *St. Francis's* Habit, could not be damn'd; that *St. Francis* descends once a Year into Purgatory to rescue the Souls of them that have been of his Order, which he said, could never end. He recanted his Doctrine; but beginning to publish it again, he was secured. *Sponde An. Chr. 1371. n. II.*

MONTARGIS, in *Latin* *Montargium*, a Town of *Gastinois* in *France*, situated on the River *Loing*, in a pleasant place, with a Castle rebuilt by King *Charles V.* It was besieged by the *English* in 1426, who were forced to raise the Siege. It was burnt down in 1528, but Rebuilt.

MONTAUBAN, on the River *Tarn*, a Town of *Querci* in *France*, having a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Toulouse*; in *Latin* *Mons Albanus*, *Mons Aureolus*, and *Montalbanum*, famous for several Sieges, but its Fortifications were destroyed in 1629. *Duplex, Dupuy, S. Marthe, &c.*

MONTERISSON, the Chief Town of *Forez* in *France*, formerly but a Castle named *Brison*, but Walled about in 1428.

MONT-CASSEL: See CASSEL.

MONTCHAL, (*Charles*) Archbishop of *Toulouse*, famous for his great Learning in Church and Profane History, Canon and Civil Law, Greek and Hebrew. He laboured a long while on *Eusebius's* History, re-establishing its Text, and correcting the Translation in several Places, and died in 1651. *S. Marthe, T. II. Gall. Christ.*

MONTE-CORBINO, an Ancient Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan to *Beneventum*, united in 1433 to *Vulturara*.

MONTECUCULI, (*Sebastian*) an *Italian* Earl, born at *Ferrara*, accus'd to have poison'd the Dauphin, *Francis I's* Son, in a Cup of cool Water, whilst he was playing at Tennis at *Valence*; being taken, he confessed the Fact upon the Rack, accusing the Emperor indirectly. But the Imperialists with Indignation retorted it upon *Katharine de Medicis*, as her Design to make her Husband King, who was the Dauphin's Younger Brother, and afterwards *Henry II.* However *Montecuculi* was drawn and quarter'd in 1536. *Mezeray au Regne de Francois I.*

MONTECUCULI (*Raimond de*) General of the Imperial Army against the *Turks* in *Transilvania*, in 1661. by the Assistance of the *French* defeated the *Turks* in 1664. He was sent to help the *Dutch* in 1673, and took *Bonn* with the Prince of *Orange*, but could do nothing in *Alsatia* against the *Mareschal of Turenne*. He died in 1680, being above 80 Years of Age. *Hist. du Siecle courant.*

MONTE-FALCO, a Town of *Umbria* in *Italy*.

MONTEFIASCONE, a Town and Bishoprick of *S. Peter's* Patrimony in *Italy*; in *Latin* *Mons Faliscorum*, is now the Chief Town of the *Falisci*, which I mention elsewhere. It is famous for *Muscat* Wines. The Episcopal See of *Corneto* was removed thither; and a Synod was held there in 1591, and another in 1622.

MONTEIL: See MONTILLI.

MONTEIL, (*Aimar de*) Bishop of *Puy*, asked the Pope, the first of all, the Cross, and leave to go with the Christian Princes into the *Holy Land*. The Pope declared him in 1095 Apostolical Legate, during that Expedition, wherein he shewed great Zeal and Courage, leading himself the Body of the Army at the Siege of *Antioch* in 1098. After his Death the Christian Princes were divided, whom he kept united before. *Maimbourg, Hist. des Croisades l. 2.*

MONTE-LEONE, in *Latin* *Mons Leo*, a Town of the furthestmost *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having the Title of Bishoprick Suffragan to *Rhegio*, built on the Ruins of a Town, called formerly *Vibo Valentia*.

MONTE-LIMAR, a Town of *Dauphiné* in *France*, famous for many Sieges during the Civil Wars.

MONTE-MAJOR, known by the Name of *George de Montemajor*, born at *Montemor* near *Coimbre* in *Portugal*, a famous Musician at *Philip II.* King of *Spain's* Court, died young. We have his Poems, Intituled, *Cancionero de George de Montemajor*; and he Composed several others besides. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hist.*

MONTE-MARANO, a Town of the furthestmost Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, having the Title of Bishoprick Suffragan to *Beneventum*; in *Latin* *Mons Maranus*.

MONTENAI (*Georgette de*) Maid of Honour to the Queen of *Navarre* in the XVth. Century, Composed 100 Em-

blems, or Christian Motto's explained in a Stanza of Eight Verses, dedicated to her Queen, and Printed with Figures in 1571. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. p. 130.*

MONTE-OLIVETO, the Chief Abbey of an Order founded by *Bernard Ptolemy*, or *Tolomei*, a Noble *Italian* in 1319. whom the Love of Solitude made retire to one of his Country-Houses with some Friends. They were charged with Novelty, and called before Pope *John XXII.* but sent back to their Bishop, who gave them the White Habit, and *St. Benedict's* Rules. *Sponde An. Christ. 1319. n. 10. 1370. n. 2, &c.*

MONTE-PELOSE, a Town of *Basilicat* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, honoured with the Title of Bishoprick, Suffragan to *Cirenza*, named in *Latin* *Mons Pilosus*, or *Pelosius*, near the Dukedom of *Bary*.

MONTEPULCIANO, a Town of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, with a Bishoprick, in *Latin* *Mons Politianus*, *Angelo Politian's* Country.

MONTEREAU, (*Peter de*) a famous *French* Architect, built the Holy Chappel of *Vinciennes*, the Holy Chappel of *Paris*, and the Lady's Great Chappel in the Monastery of *St. Germain des Prez*, where his Tomb with an Epitaph may be seen. He died in 1266. *Felibien Vies des Architectes.*

MONTEREAU-FAUT-YONNE, a Town of the Government of *Champagne* in *France*, in *Latin* *Monasterium ad Iconam*, and *Mons Regalis*, formerly a Royal Palace. *Du Chesne Ant. des Villes.*

MONTESIA, a Town of *Valencia* in *Spain*, where is a Military Order named *de Montesia*, because founded in this Town in 1317, after the abolishing of the *Templars*. Their Rules were almost like those of *Calatrava*; and the Knights, called the Lady's Brethren, had great Estates in *Arragon*, *Valentia*, and *Catalonia*. They had also a great Master, and were dispensed the wearing a Religious Habit, provided they had a Cross of *Gules* on their Breast. *Sponde An. Chr. 1317. n. 3.*

MONTEVERDE, formerly in the Ancient *Hirpins* Country, a Town of the furthestmost Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Latin* *Mons Veridis*, having a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Gonza*, united in 1531 with the Bishoprick of *Nazareth*.

MONTFALCON. See MOUNTFALCON.

MONT-FAUCON, a Place near *Paris*, beyond *S. Martin's* Gate, where the Publick Gallows is. The misfortune of the Man, that erected this famous Gibbet is known in History, for being hanged there the first of all. *L. Mire, Paris Ancien & Nouveau.*

MONTGOMERY, *Lat. Mons Gomericus*, the Chief Place of *Montgomeryshire* in *North-Wales*, stands in the West Parts of the Country, not far from the Banks of the *Severn*, or the Borders of *Shropshire*. It took its Name from *Roger de Montgomery*, a Noble *Norman* created Earl of *Shrewsbury* by *William the Conqueror*; which *Roger* having got some footing in these Parts, first built this Town to secure his Conquest. 'Tis seated upon an easy Ascent of a Hill, with a Castle raised far higher on another Hill from the East Rock, whereof the Town has been walled, as is apparent by what remains of it. The first Earl of *Montgomery*, was *Philip Herbert*, Second Son of *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke*, created Earl of *Montgomery* by King *James I.* which Title is now devolved upon *William Herbert*, Marquis of *Powis*, and Earl of *Montgomery*.

MONTGOMERY-SHIRE, *Lat. Montgomeriensis Comitatus*, is an Inland Province of *North-Wales*, so called from *Montgomery*, the Chief Place thereof. 'Tis bounded on the North with *Denbighshire*; on the South with *Cardigan* and *Radnorshires*; Eastward with *Shropshire*, and Westward with *Merionethshire*: In Length about 30 Miles, in Breadth 22. The whole divided into Seven Hundreds, wherein are 47 Parishes, and 6 Market-Towns. Anciently Inhabited by the *Ordovices*, and now being in *St. David's* Diocess. This County formerly reckoned of *Powisland*, is like the most part of *Wales*, exceeding Hilly; but here are amongst the Hills many pleasant and fruitful Valleys, especially along the *Severn*, which rises in this Shire. In times past, this Country was noted for its excellent Breed of Horses. It is still memorable. The Market-Towns are *Montgomery*, the Shire Town, *Machenlet*, *Llanidloes*, *Llanvilling*, *New-town*, and *Welsh-pool*. *Montgomery* is the only place privileged to send a Member to Parliament, besides the Knight of the Shire.

Wandering MONTHS, or Uncertain Months, are Months of the *Arabians* and *Turks* unconstant Year, which contains only twelve Lunar Months, and begins again at the thirteenth New Moon; so that it ends eleven days sooner than the Solar Year, and has no fix'd beginning. Those Eleven days make about a Month in three Years; so it happens that the first Month of the Year runs successively over all the Seasons, passing from Winter to Autumn, from Autumn to Summer, and from Summer to Spring, &c. for Example, Their Year beginning in our *January*, shall begin three Years after in our *December*, afterwards in *November*, and so in the rest of the Months. The Names of the *Turks* and other *Mahometans* Lunar Months are 1. *Maharran*. 2. *Tzeplat*, 3. first *Rabie*; 4. second

4. second *Rabie*, 5. first *Guimadi*, 6. second *Guimadi*, 7. *Regiab*, 8. *Sabebert*, 9. *Ramadan*, 10. *Scheurval*, 11. *Dulkaida*, 12. *Dulkegia*. P. Petav. de Doctr. Tempor. See EMBOLISM.

Judaical MONTHS, Months of the *Jews Year*, which being often mentioned in Holy Writ, it is necessary to observe their relation to the Months of the *Julian Year*.

1 Nisan,	March and April. (the Spring.)
2 Jiar,	April and May.
3 Siivan,	May and June.
4 Tamuz,	June and July.
5 Ab,	July and August.
6 Elul,	August and September.
7 Tisri,	September and October. (the Autumn.)
8 Marchesivan,	October and November.
9 Casleu,	November and December.
10 Thebet	December and January.
11 Scebat,	January and February.
12 Adar,	February and March.

P. Petav, de Doctr. Tempor. P. Labbé in Chronolog.

Paschal MONTH, a Month in which *Easter day* is kept. It is the Lunar Month in which the Spring *Equinox* (fixed, by the *Gregorian Account*, to the 21st. of *March*) happens the 14th. day of the Moon, or some other day following. *Easter day* is kept the Sunday immediately following the 14th. of that Moon, whereof the first day, or the New Moon, is between the 8th. of *March*, and the 5th. of *April* inclusively; that is, it may be on one of the days comprehended in those two Terms. P. Petav. de Doctr. Tempor. In England they find out *Easter day* thus: If the Moon Changes in *February* on a *Tuesday*, that day seven-night is *Shrove-Tuesday*; but if upon any other day, the *Tuesday* following is *Shrove-Tuesday*; the Sunday following the first Sunday in *Lent*, and that day six Weeks *Easter day*.

Roman MONTHS. A kind of Aid, or Contributions paid Monthly to the Emperor of *Germany*, by the States and Members of the Empire in each Circle, to maintain the Army, and for publick Wants; for a certain number of Horse and Foot. This Name was given, as some say, because the Tax was at first to maintain 20000 Foot, and 4000 Horse, who were to follow the Emperor in his Journey to *Rome*; so that those that could not send Men, paid Monthly in Money the equivalent. All the Taxes paid for a Roman Month by all the Circles of the Empire make all together 2681 Horse, and 12795 Foot; or in Money, 83364 *Florins*, each *Florin*, being a little above three Shillings of our Money, at the rate of twelve *Florins* for each Horseman, and four *Florins* for a Foot Soldier. Heiß. de l'Empire d'Allemagne.

MONTHELON, or *Montelon*, a Borough of *Burgundy* in *France*, near *Autun*, gave its Name to the Illustrious Family of the *Monthelons*.

MONTHELON, a Family commended by several Authors, has produc'd many great Men. Golut Mem. de Bourg. Munier Mem. d'Autun, Guichenon, Paradin, Du Chesne, S. Marthe, &c.

MONTI, a Family. The Family of *Monti* in *Tuscany*, famous for many Brave Men, as *John Marie Monti*, made Pope *Julius III.* &c. It took its Name as they say, from a Borough call'd, *Monte di Sanfovino*, in the Diocesis of *Arezzo*. It is said, that the Family of the *Monti's* of *Verona*, was a Branch of the *Monti's* in *Tuscany*. The Family of *Monti* is Extinguished by the Death of the Marquess of *Monti*, who had no Issue.

MONTI, *Damonte*, or *Dumont* (*Anthony*) a Cardinal, Archbishop of *Siponto* born at *Monte di Sanfovino* in *Tuscany*, compil'd the Council of *Lateran*, put it in Order, and caus'd it to be printed at *Rome*. He dy'd in 1533.

MONTIGNAC, call'd, *le Compté*; a little Town of *Perigord* in *France*, with a Castle, the Residence of the ancient Earls of *Perigord*, therefore nam'd *des Comptes*, Lat. *Montiniacum*.

MONTILLI, or *Monteil*; a Place near the *Rhone*. *Catel* believes that it was in *Languedoc*; but it is more probable, that it was *Montelimar* in *Dauphine*, according to *Chorier*.

Councils of MONTILLI.

Milon, the Pope's Legate, call'd in 1208, the neighbouring Bishops to *Montilli*, against the *Albigensis*. Peter and Hugh the Pope's Legates, met also about 1248, at *Montilli*, or *Montelimar*, about material Affairs.

MONTIOSIEU, call'd *Lewis de Montiosieu*, a Learned French Mathematician, compos'd a Treatise of *Daniel's Weeks*, and another, *de re nummaria & ponderibus*, about 1584.

MONT-JOYE. This Name is very famous in History; and it is necessary to observe the ancient Signification of it. They call'd *Mont-joye* formerly a heap of Stones, to mark the ways. The Custom of the *Mont-joyes* is so ancient that *Solomon*, Prov. 26. speaks of the *Pagans* Superstition, who to

honour *Mercury* that presid'd over the ways, gather'd heaps of Stones about his Statues in the High-ways, *Sicut qui mittit Lapidem in acervum Mercurii*. Upon which Cardinal *Hugh* of *St. Cher*, mentions the Pilgrims Custom, who made *Mont-joyes* with heaps of Stones, on which they planted some Crosses, as soon as they saw the place of Devotion whither they went; *Constituant acervum Lapidum & ponunt Cruces, & dicitur Mons Gaudii*. *Delrio* in his Sacred Proverbs, saith the same thing of the Crosses which are in the way to *St. James's* in *Galicia*, *Lapidum à prætereuntibus positorum congeries, Galli Mont-joyes vocant, ut securi indicium itineris inde capiant*. The Crosses in the way from *Paris* to *St. Denys*, are still call'd *St. Denys's Mont-joyes*. In War the word *Mont-joyes*, signifies the Banner which was the sign of the Army's March, as the *Mont-joyes* were design'd to mark the ways: So when they cry'd *Mont-joye St. Denys*, it was as good as giving the Soldiers notice to repair to *St. Denys's Banner*. This ancient Standard of the Kings of *France* did serve to lead the Army, and the Soldiers repaired to it to Rally. The Dukes of *Burgundy's Cry*, was *Mont-joye S. Andrien*; that is, to *St. Andrew's Banner*: And when the Duke was present, they cry'd, *Mont-joye to the Noble Duke*. The Dukes of *Burgundy*, cry'd, *Mont-joye Lady*, because of the *Virgins Image* that was in their Colours. Many Fables have been invented about this Cry, which it is needless to mention; for this is the true Signification of it. This name of *Montjoye* remained to the King at Arms in *France*: And *Gaguin* has observed, that *Lewis de Rouffi* was the first that had it. P. Men'trier Origine des ornements des armoiries.

MONT-JOY, The name of an Order of Knight-hood, Established at *Jerusalem*, by Pope *Alexander III.* and Confirm'd, in 1180, under *St. Basil's Rules*. The Knights wear a Red Cross, and were Instituted to fight the Infidels. King *Alphonfus the Wise*, introduced them into *Spain*, to fight against the *Moors*, and giving them some Revenues, called them Knights of *Moffrac*. But in King *Ferdinand's* Reign, they were united to the Order of *Calatrava*. *Tamburinus du droit des Abbes*.

MONTLEHERI, a Town of *l' Isle de France*, near *Paris*, Situated on a Hill, with a Castle. It is remarkable for its ancient Lords, and a Battle fought in 1465, between King *Lewis XI.* and *Charles of France* his Brother; wherein the King had some advantage: *Philip de Comines* saith, That a considerable Person of the Kings Party, ran away as far as *Lusignan* in *Poitou* without stopping; and that another also of the other Party ran away as far as *Quesnoy* in *Hainault*, both publishing their own Party's loss of Victory. *Montleheri* has the Title of Earldom; and King *Lewis XIII.* bought it of Cardinal *Richelieu*, to unite it to the Dukedom of *Chartres*, the Appennage of *Gaston-John-Baptist* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, his Brother. Du Chesne Hist. de Montmor. & Antiq. de ville de France.

MONTLEHERI, a Family. The Family of *Montleheri*, was a Branch of that of *Montmorency*, and has produc'd many Considerable Men. Du Chesne Hist. de la Maison de Montmor. Mezeray, &c.

MONT de MARSAN in Latin, *Mons Marsiani*, the Chief Town of a little Country of that Name in *Gascony* in *France*. It is called the Province's Granary, because of its Fertility, and was remarkable during the Civil Wars.

MONTMARTRE, a Hill near *Paris*, on the North-side, where is an Abbey of the same Name. Some think it was called formerly *Mons-Martin*, or *Mars's Mountain*, because this false God was adored there. They add that there was a large Plain near it, named *Mars's Field*, where the Kings of the first Race appeared once a Year before the People, the first of *March* or *May*. Others believe that *Mercury* was adored there, before whom *St. Denys* and his Companions were beheaded, refusing to sacrifice to this false God; and that 'tis call'd *Montmartre* for *Mont-Martyr*, because of *St. Denys's Martyrdom*. Therefore the Chappel built there was call'd the *Holy Martyr's Chappel*, which was given to the Monastery of *S. Martin* in the Fields in 1098. And *Lewis VI.* exchanged it for another, and built there a Nunnery of *St. Benedict's Order*. The fine Gallery that comes down from the Convent above, to the Chappel below, was built in 1611 by *Mary Beauvillers*, Abbess of *Montmartre*, who adorned this Chappel, as it is now. A Convent dedicated to the *Lady of Grace*, founded by *Katharine of Orleans* in *St. Honore's Suburb*, and given in 1613 to the Abbey of *Montmartre*, is call'd little *Montmartre*. Le Maire Paris ancien & nouveau.

MONTMELIAN is a strong Fortrefs in the Dutchy of *Savoy*, but taken by the French, Decemb. 22. 1691. whereby they made themselves Masters of that Country; but was restor'd to the Duke of *Savoy* by the separate Peace made with *France*, in 1696.

MONTMORENCY, in Latin *Montmorenciacum*, a little Town of *l' Isle de France*, on a Hill, Four Leagues from *Paris*, giving its Name to a pleasant and fruitful Valley, as also to the House of *Montmorency*. It is the first Barony of *France*, and the first Estate, that had this Title, which formerly was only granted to Princes. More than 600 Mannours were Vassals to it, as is reported. It is now a Dukedom and Peerdom.

It was first erected into a Dutchy by Henry II. in favour of Anne of Montmorency Constable of France, &c. Afterwards th's Honour being extinct, Lewis XIIIth. reviv'd the Title, in 1633, for Henry of Bourbon III. Prince of Conde, &c. The Town was burnt in 1358 by the English, and by its Ruins, one may guess that it was very large formerly.

MONTMORENCY, a Family. The Family of Montmorency, one of the most Noble, Illustrious, and Ancient of France, has produced more great Men, Constables, Marshals, Admirals, High Stewards, Lord Chamberlains, Great Butlers, and Great Masters of the Pantry, than any other. Those Lords have their Names from the Town and Estate of Montmorency, and take the Title of first Christians, and first Barons of France. You may find their Genealogy in *Du Chesne's History of the House of Montmorency*, Forcadell's *Montmorency Gaulois*, &c. Quarto Printed in 1551. *Traité sur les Genealogies &c. de la Maison de Montmorency*, Octavo; and another *Genealogie de la Maison de Montmorency*, Quarto in 1595, by Mamet Patisson, &c. All Authors of French History speak of this Family, &c.

MONTMORENCY (*Anne de*) First Baron, Peer, Mareschal, High Steward, and Constable of France, Knight of St. Michael, and of the Garter, Groom of the Stole to the King, Governor of Languedoc, &c. was William Lord of Montmorency's Second Son by Anne Pot, and obtained by his Vertue the best Preferments of the Kingdom. It is acknowledged that he was severe and morose, imperious, and not liberal, nevertheless a Man of great Experience and Courage, which he shewed to the last, for being mortally wounded in the Fight of St. Denys in 1567. and some Body proffering to preach unto him, *Dost thou think*, answered he to the Man, *That one that has lived with Honour to the Age of Fourscore Years, has not learned yet to die for a quarter of an Hour?* His Funeral at Paris was almost Royal, for his Picture was carried at his burying, which is an Honour peculiar to Kings and Emperors. This great General rendered considerable Service to the Crown of France in King Francis his Reign. In King Henry II's, he took Metz, Toul, and Verdun, in King Charles the IXth's. he won the Battles of Dreux and St. Denys, and took Havre-de-grace from the English. His Family furnished France with many, and those very great Generals, as Charles of Montmorency, Lord Chamberlain, Great Master of the Pantry, and Mareschal of France, Governor of Picardy, Son of John de Montmorency, Charles V's. Favourite, signalized himself on several Occasions, and died in 1381. Charles Duke of Damville, Peer and Admiral of France, was the third Son of the Constable Anne of Montmorency by Magdalen of Savoy. He died Issueless in 1612. Francis de Duke of Montmorency, Peer, Mareschal, and High Steward, Knight of St. Michael and of the Garter, Governor of Paris, Eldest Son of Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France, signalized himself on many Occasions, married Diana King Henry II's. natural Daughter, and died Issueless in 1579. Henry I. Duke of Montmorency, First Baron, Peer, Mareschal, and Constable of France, Governor of Languedoc, &c. the Second Son of Anne de Montmorency, hated by Katherine de Medicis, who caused him to be poisoned; but he was cured, and died very old in Languedoc, in 1614. Henry II. Duke of Montmorency and Damville, Peer and Mareschal of France, &c. Governor of Languedoc, Son of Henry I. Constable of France, made Admiral of France being but Eighteen Years of Age; was naturally so Civil, Liberal, Noble, and Obliging, that he got the Love and Esteem of all. He shewed his Courage on several Occasions. Cardinal Richlieu's Authority was intolerable to him. Montmorency made an Insurrection in the lower Languedoc, all that Country running into Rebellion with him. Fighting near Castelnaudary against the Mareschal de Schomberg, he was wounded in two Places, and made Prisoner in 1632; and the Parliament of Toulouse condemned him to be beheaded for High Treason, which Sentence was Executed. He died Issueless. Davila, Thuanus, Le Laboureur, Mezeray, &c.

MONTPELLIER, a Town of the Lower-Languedoc in France, on the River Lez, having a Bishoprick Suffragan to Narbonne, in Latin *Mons Pessulus*, or *Pessulanus*, *Montpelium*, *Mons Puellarum* and *Mons Pesslerius*. The Bishoprick was removed from Maguelone thither in 1533, or 1536. 'Tis not so ancient as they say, but is the biggest of the Province after Toulouse, and famous for its University of Physick; founded, as it is said, by Averroes's and Avicenna's Disciples in 1196, and re-established in 1220. It is esteemed one of the finest Towns of Languedoc, situated on the top of a Hill. The Inhabitants Wit and Civility, and the pleasant things met with there, make it considerable to Foreigners. It glories in a very strong Citadel, flanked with four Royal Bastions, a fine Physick Garden out of the Town, and many other Curiosities. 'Tis famous for its Treacle, Green or Verdigrease made by the Inhabitants, the whitening of Wax, Silk Mills, Cyprus Powder, Angel Waters, and divers other Manufactures. You may find the History of this Town, and its Lords in *Gabriel, Hist. Pre. S. Magal. Catel Hist. du Lang. Thuan. Hist. sui Temporis, S. Marthe Gall. Christ. &c.*

Councils of MONTPELLIER.

Arnustus, Archbishop of Narbonne, called a Council in 894, at Juncaire, in the Diocess of Montpellier. Peter de Benevent, the Pope's Legate, called another Council at Montpellier in 1215, where five Archbishops, Twenty Eight Bishops, besides Abbots and Barons, met, to put Simon Earl of Montfort in Possession of the Earl of Toulouse's Estate, because he sided with the Albigenes reputed Hereticks. Another Synod was held in 1225 about the Business of Raymond Earl of Toulouse, and of the Albigenes. Another in 1258, about Ecclesiastical Affairs. M. Baluzius has published since 1668 three Councils held at Montpellier, the First in 1195, and two others; which I put in 1215 and 1225, and he puts them in 1214, and 1224.

MONTPENCIER, a little Town of the Lower Auvergne, having the Title of Dukedom and Peerdom, situated on a Hill. There was a Castle formerly, but destroyed in Lewis XIIIth's Reign. It had formerly some particular Lord's, and since was erected by Francis I. into a Dukedom and Peerdom in 1538, and has been the Title of two Illustrious Branches of the House of Bourbon. See **BEAUJEU** and **BOURBON**.

MONT-REAI, a Town of Sicily, erected into an Archbishoprick by Paul III. in 1183, in Latin *Mons Regalis*, different from Mondevi in Piedmont. There is an old Castle on the Point of a Rock, that commands the Town, and a Metropolitan Church, built by William II. named *The Good*, King of Sicily, which is a curious Building. Hierom. de Vierriero published there some Synodal Ordinances in 1622.

MONT-REAI, otherwise *Krach*, and *Crac*, a Town of Arabia Petraea in Asia, formerly called *Petra deserti*, but now more known by the Name of *Krach*, &c. There is an Archbishoprick under the Patriarch of Jerusalem, towards Suez; between the Red-Sea and the Dead-Sea.

MONT-REAI, a Town of Spain, where Alphonsus VI. settled the Templars, and after their Dissolution the Knights of S. Saviour succeeded them. Mariana, *Annal. Arag Hist. Hisp. Favin. Zurita*.

MONTREUIL, in Latin *Monstrolium* and *Monasteriolum*, a Town of Picardy in France. One must be a Lover of Fables to believe that it was called *Montreuil*, because of a Monster found there, that had but one Eye. I do not think neither that *Montreuil* signifies *Mont-Royal*, as some say. It is more probable, that it comes from the Latin *Monasterium* or *Monasteriolum*, because this Town has two Ancient Abbeys of St. Benedic's Order, one of Men, and another of Women. However it is a strong Town with a good Citadel, thirce Leagues from the Sea. 'Tis distinguished into the Lower-Town all along the River, and the Higher Town, which is divided from the other by a Wall. Large Barks come up to it with the Tide. King Philip I. having divorced Berthe his Wife, sent her away thither, where she died in 1093. This Town is named *Montreuil on the Sea*, to distinguish it from *Montreuil-Bellay*, a Town of Anjou in France near Poitou, on the River Thou. Du Puy, Du Chesne.

MONTREUL (*Eudes de*) a famous Architect, followed St. Lewis into the Holy Land, where he fortified the Port and Town of Joppa, and at his Return directed the Buildings of St. Katharine du Val, of the Hotel Dieu, of the Mathurins, Carthusians, and Cordeliers at Paris. He died in 1289. *Felibien Vie des Architectes*.

MONTREUL, or *Montereul* (*John*) born at Paris, a Member of the French Academy, Secretary to the Embassy in England, and left Resident in Scotland, sent word that the Elector Palatine was to go through France incognito, to head the Duke of Weimar's Army, and take Brisac; upon which Notice, the Elector was stopped and secured. It was he that thinking to serve Charles the II. King of England, negotiated his being delivered into the Scots Hands. He was frequently admitted to the conversation of that Prince, of whom *Montreul* gave this Character, that he never met with a Person of greater sense and probity than his Majesty. He left divers Pieces in Prose and Verse. *Pelisson de l'Academie Francoise*.

MONTROSE, Lat. *Mons Rosarum*, a small Town in the N. of Scotland, in the County of Angus, 25 English miles from St. Andrews to the N. E. upon the mouth of a River which there falls into the German Ocean. This place, though small, deserves to be remember'd on the account of James Graham, Marquis of it. He was in the beginning of the Troubles, of the Covenanters Party in Scotland, and was the first that march'd his Men over Tweed, in the first Scotch Invasion, but when he perceiv'd his Country men design'd the Ruine of the King and Monarchy, he disengag'd from them, and waiting upon the King at Oxford, discover'd the Councils and Designs of the Covenanting Rebels, and particularly, acquainting the King with their Intentions of Invading England once again, which they actually did in 1643; but the Faction of the Hamiltons being then too prevalent at Court, Montroses Informations were slighted, till at last the King heard the Scots were march'd over Tweed, and then, finding himself

abus'd, he sent Duke Hamilton Prisoner to Pendennis-Castle; dispatching Montrose, at the same time, as Chief Governor into Scotland. The Marquis of Montrose, upon his coming into this Kingdom, found the King's Interest at a low Ebb. 'Tis true, the Marquis of Huntley had lately rais'd a considerable Army, but being over apprehensive of Danger, quitted the Field upon the first noise of the Enemies Trumpets. About this time, it happen'd that some Irish, under the Command of Alexander Mc Donald, were, by good fortune, heard of, and join'd by Montrose, their number was but about 1000, so that had they not been seasonably headed by this Marquis, they had undoubtedly been destroy'd by the Marquis of Argyle and the Low-Landers; but Montrose being not only a Native, but a Person of Quality and Interest, made the Atholians to the number of about 800, willing to joyn them. Montrose being thus Reinforc'd, pass'd the River Tay, where he was further strengthen'd by the coming in of 500 Men under the Command the Laird Kilpont and Sir John Drumond, with these Supplies he beat the Rebels, consisting of 6000 Foot, and 700 Horse, commanded by the Laird of Elchon, and the Earl of Tullibarden, at Tippermoor: In this Fight, Montrose had no Cavalry, and yet the Slain were reckon'd at 2000, the Prisoners amounting to a greater number. Soon after, Montrose charg'd the Lord Burgley with great disadvantage of Forces, and routed him at Aberdeen. Afterwards the Earl of Argyle, notwithstanding his numerous Army, was baffled by Montrose; for understanding this General was marching to Attack him, he order'd his Men to shift for themselves, and fled himself into Perth: Upon this Advantage, Montrose march'd into Argyle, which Country he over-run with Slaughter and Victory, forcing the Marquis of it, to save himself in a Boat. They Royalists having quitted these Quarters, met Argyle at Innerloch, charging his Men with such Fury, that they broke their Ranks, entirely defeating them, and killing above 1500 upon the place. And now the Citizens of Elgin surrend'r'd to Montrose, and the Lord Gordon, Eldest Son to the Marquis of Huntley, left his Uncle Argyle, and came over to the King's Party with a choice Squadron: Upon this Reinforcement, Montrose oblig'd Hurry, who commanded the Rebels Horse, to Retreat. And now the Royalists had like to have been ruin'd by an unlucky Accident, for Lodowick Gordon, Brother to the Lord Gordon, who had lately been reconcil'd to the King's Party, falling into another fit of Rebellion, carry'd off most of the Gordons with him; notwithstanding this Defection had extremely weaken'd Montrose, he took Taodun by Assault, and afterwards made a most admirable Retreat from Bailly and Hurry, who were above four times his number, and advanc'd within Musket-shot of his Forces. Sometime after, the Lord Gordon brought back those Troops which his Brother had debauch'd, Recruiting Montrose at the same time by new Levies. In confidence of these Advantages, the Royalists charg'd Hurry and Bailly, and routed them at Aldernay and Alford, at which latter place, the Noble Lord Gordon was slain: Upon this Victory, Montrose was strengthen'd with a numerous Recruit of Highlanders, and by the Succours of the Earls of Aboyne and Airley, who came up to him with 300 Horse. This Re-inforcement encourag'd Montrose to march into Fife, to disturb the Enemies Levies, and to scatter the Convention in Perth; the Rebels being strong in this County, and misconstruing Montrose's Marches, resolv'd to Attack him at Kilsythe; and here, tho' the Rebels were superior, both in Foot and Horse; yet the Royalists by the Bravery of the Earl of Airley, broke, routed, and slaughter'd the Enemy to that Degree, that scarce a hundred of the Foot escap'd; the News of this Victory chang'd the Face of Affairs, made the Confederate Lords quit the Kingdom, and brought over the Cities and Provinces to their Duty to the King, which Advantages Montrose had maintain'd, if the Horse, which his Majesty had detach'd under my Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, had join'd him; but these Forces being dispers'd in England, the Confederates sent David Lesley with 6000 Horse, who, by their Intelligence with the Earls of Traquaire and Rosburg, who prov'd unfaithful to the King, surpriz'd and defeated him at Selkirk. However, he was not so broken with this Loss, but that he soon recover'd to a degree of being formidable; but (the King having now put himself under the Protection of the Scotch Army) being forc'd to Disband his Soldiers upon his Majesty's Command, he left the Kingdom to the Enemy. Montrose continued beyond Sea till 1649, when King Charles II. order'd him to Return into Scotland with what Forces he could Levy, and endeavour to Reduce that Kingdom to its Duty; his Majesty hoping, by this Diversion, to make the Scots, with whom he was then Treating, more reasonable in their Demands: But the Event prov'd unsuccessful, Scotland was then full of Soldiers, and their Forces entire, whereas the Marquis was scarce 700 strong at his Landing; the disadvantage being thus apparent, and the Country possibly being fatigu'd with the War, and frighted with the Notion of Foreigners, came but slowly in to him. Montrose being thus disappointed and over-power'd, was defeated by Lesley and Straughan, and being afterwards betray'd by the Laird of Aston, was taken, carried to Edinburgh, and Murther'd

with all the Circumstances of Malice and Ignominy. The Marquis behaved himself with great Bravery and Fortitude, at his Tryal and Execution; and being Sentenc'd to have his Quarters fix'd upon the Gates of the four Principal Cities of the Kingdom: He told them, *That he took it for a greater Honour to have his Head fix'd upon the Prison-Gate in such a Cause, than to have his Picture in the King's Bed-Chamber; wishing withal, that he had Flesh enough to have sent a Piece to every City in Christendom, to witness his Loyalty to his King and Country.* This Noble Marquis suffer'd in 1650, and at the Restauration of King Charles II. his Quarters were taken down, and honourably bury'd. Sir Roger Manley's *History of the Rebellions of England*, &c. Bates's *Elenchus Motuum*, &c.

MONT-SANTE-MARIE, or the Lady of Tartenois, a little Country of the Diocess of Soissons in France, Lat. Mons Sanctæ Mariæ. I mention it because of two Synods held there, the first in 973, and the second in 983. T. IX. Concil.

MONEY or Money. All sorts of Gold or Silver Pieces, or other Metal coined by Sovereign Authority, and mark'd with a Prince's or Sovereign State's stamp, are nam'd Money. The common Opinion is, that *Moneta* comes from *Monere*, to give notice, because its matter and stamp shew its value, and him who caus'd it to be coined. The chief end of Money is the Publick Good, Trade being a great deal more easy with it, than by way of exchanging things in kind, because Pieces of Gold, Silver, or other Metal, have a certain rate. Before Money was stamp'd, they did grossly cut Pieces of Metal, which were given by weight, as it is practis'd still in many places of the East. Afterwards the weight of every Piece was fix'd; and at last they printed on them a Mark to shew their Value. The ordinary matter of Money is Gold, Silver, and Copper, which are used either alone, or with allay, that is, by mixing Silver with Gold, or Copper with Gold or Silver. To mark the quantity of the allay, 24 Degrees of Goodness, called Carats, were given to Gold, and 12 to Silver; so that Gold at 20 Carats, is Gold that has lost four Degrees of Goodness, and wherein a sixth part of Silver or Copper is mix'd. Formerly the Carat was the 24th part of a Golden Mark, so the Mark was of pure Gold, when there were 24 Carats without mixture. Afterwards the name of Carat was given to a 24th Degree of Goodness. In long Wars, in besieged Towns, and in publick Wants, Iron, Lead, Pewter, Wood, Leather, Past-board, Paper, and other matters have been used for Money; but that was only for a time; and those that made it current promis'd to take it again, and return the value afterwards. As for the Stamp, the common Opinion is, that they printed first on Pieces of Money some Figures, either of Oxen, Sheep, and Hogs, or other Creatures Heads, whence came the word *Pecunia*, from the Latin, *Pecus*, that is Cattle. Since that, they printed the Prince's Heads, the States Motto's, the Symbols of Piety, Greatness, or Victories of those that order'd the Money to be coined. A Legend is added, that is, the Words that are about the edge, or in the middle of a piece of Coin; the place of the Coining, which is mark'd in France by the Alphabetical Letters; the mark of the Ingraver; and the secret Title to approve the good Money. The Power of Coining belongs to Sovereign Princes and Republicks; nevertheless, some Dukes, Earls, Barons, Corporations, and Towns, enjoy this right, either by Usurpation, or by Grant from Sovereigns. Money was looked upon by the Ancients as a sacred thing; for they coined it in Temples, or erected Altars in the middle of Mints. Many carried some pieces on their Necks, like Jewels or Counterpoisons, from whence 'tis so many ancient Pieces are pierced in the edges.

The first Inventor of Money is unknown. The H. History doth not mention it before the Flood. *Josephus* seems to attribute it to Cain, when he saith, *That he invented Weights and Measures*; for Money may be comprehended under the name of Weight. Others attribute it to *Tubal-Cain*, the first that wrought Copper and Iron. However it is incredible, that during above 1650 Years, Money should be unknown to those that possess'd all Sciences and Arts. After the Flood Noah renewed its use, which spread afterwards among the Civiliz'd People, to maintain Society the better. Nevertheless the Bible mentions Money only about 2139 of the World, 483 after the Flood, Gen. 20. 23, and also 33; the hundred *Keschitah* or Lambs, signify 100 Pieces of Silver with the Stamp of a Lamb.

Of the Jewish Money.

The chief Money of the Jews, common to them with the Chaldeans, Syrians, Egyptians, and Persians, was the *Shekel* coined of unmix'd Silver, from the Hebrew word, which signifies to weigh. Many have thought that they had two sorts of weights, one Sacred, or of the Sanctuary; and the other Royal or Profane; but this Distinction is grounded upon no place of the Bible; for it mentions only the weight of the Sanctuary, which was called *the most heavy and just*, because it was the Standard and Rule for all the rest; therefore the Priests

Priests kept it in the Sanctuary. The *Jews* Weights were of Stone; thence the Royal Weight is named *Lapis Regius*, the King's Stone in *Leviticus*; and just Weight is named 1 *Kings*, the Stone of Justice, *Lapis Justitie*; and a light Weight is called by the Prophet *Micah*, *Lapis Doli*, a Stone of Deceit. It doth not appear that the *Jews* had coined Pieces of Gold; but foreign Money, either Gold, Silver, or Copper, was also current among them. And it is certain, that some Figures were printed on their Money; though all Images and Shapes of Beasts were forbidden by the Law, as *Josephus* saith, l. 17. c. 8. so that *Pilate* was forced to send back to *Cæsarea*, the Banners whereon *Cæsar's* Effigies was, *Josephus* l. 18. c. 4. But this hinder'd not the use of some Figures in those Ornaments, which had no relation to Divine Worship, and did not tend to Idolatry, which the *Jews* feared in the Roman Colours, whereon the Images of false Gods and Emperors were represented, because the Romans did worship them; as *Suetonius* saith in *Caio* c. 14. *Signa Romana Cæsariumque imagines adoravit.* For the Rabbi's Opinion is, That the Image of the Sun was put on *Joshua's* Sepulchre: The Ark had two Cherubims. The great Vessel of the Temple, named *Sea*, was supported by twelve Oxen. *Moses* himself, who received the Law, erected the Brazen Serpent; and *Solomon* caused two Cherubims of Olive-wood covered with Gold, to be made in his Temple. And they scrupled it less in Money; for it is said *Matth.* 22. That they received and exposed the Roman Money, on which the Emperor's Head was represented with other Figures.

The Money of the Ancient Gauls.

Before the *Gauls* were subject to the *Romans*, they were governed by some Magistrates named *Kings*, who caused Gold, Silver, and Copper Money to be coined, whereon the whole Figures, or their Divinity's Heads, were represented, or some Beasts which signified the richness of the Country, the Peoples Courage, or their Victories. Some say, That they used also Leather Money; and *Cassiodorus* pretends, That *Pecunia* was a word of the Ancient *Gauls*; and that the *Gauls* called Money so, because it was Pieces of Leather coined, *pecudis tergo*. The *Romans* having conquered the *Gauls*; established some Mints at *Arles*, *Treves*, and *Lyons*, besides those that the *Gauls* had before, which they left them to coin small Pieces.

The Roman Money.

Before the Foundation of *Rome* the *Latins* had Copper, and afterwards Gold and Silver Money; the chief Mark was a double Head on one side, and a Ship on the other, to represent *Janus*, the first King of *Italy*, and *Saturn*, who reigned with him, and arrived in *Italy* in a Ship. *Rome* being built by *Romulus*, and inhabited by Slaves, Shepherds, and Vagabonds, their Money was made at first of Leather, and painted Wood; but after the Rape of the *Sabines*, their Money was current. *Numa* coined some Copper Money. The most considerable was named *As*, *Æs*, or *Raudus*, because of its matter, and *Pondo* or *Asspondium*, because it weighed a Pound of Twelve Ounces, (which was the common weight in *Italy*). To divide this piece, lesser Money was coined, viz. *Semis* (for *Semi-As*) half an *As*, or six Ounces.

Quadrans (for *quarta pars Assis*) the fourth part of the *As*, or three Ounces.

Triens (for *tertia pars Assis*) the third part of the *As*, or four Ounces.

Bes (for *bis triens*) two thirds of the *As*, or eight Ounces.

Dodrans (for *deeft quadrans*) three fourths of the *As*, or nine Ounces.

Uncia, or *stips uncialis*; an Ounce, or the twelfth part of the *As*.

Sextans (for *sexta pars Assis*) the sixth part of the *As*, or two Ounces.

Quincunx (from *quinque & uncia*) five Ounces.

Septunx (from *septem & uncia*) seven Ounces.

Dextans (for *deeft Sextans*) ten Ounces.

Deunx (for *deeft uncia*) eleven Ounces.

They coined also heavier kinds than the *As*, viz. *Dupondius*, which was worth two; the *Sestercius*, which was worth two and half; the *Trepassis*; the *Quadrassis*; and as high as *Decussis*, also called *Denarius* or *Roman Penny*, because it was worth ten *Asses*. Though these seem too heavy for Money, nevertheless there are heavier yet; as some in *Sweden*, now weighing above 30 pounds Mark-weight. The first Pieces coined by *Numa* had no mark, but were only cut square, and the weight made the value; they named them *Æs rude*. This Money was current for about 180 Years. Afterwards *Servius Tullius*, the Sixth King of *Rome*, changed the shape of it, but not the weight nor the value. Then the Pieces were made round, with some Figures of Gods, Men, Beasts, &c. on both sides, and some Marks to know their weight and value; for Example, the *Dupondius* with two II's or two LL's; the *Sestercius* had two II's or two LL's join'd with a stroke, and an S, thus II-S. to shew that it was worth two *Asses*

and a *Semis*, or half; the *Denarius* had an X. In the following Ages the *Romans* used Silver Money, to which they gave Names, with respect to the Copper kinds; so they called *Denarius* or Silver-penny, which was worth a Penny, or ten Copper *Asses*. This Silver-penny was coined at first weighing a Roman Ounce, and was worth about a Crown. When they began to use Gold, the *Aureus* (called since *Golden Penny*) weighed near two Drams, or the eighth part of an Ounce; for the Roman Pound was Twelve Ounces, which made 96 Drams; so the *Aureus* was worth about 22 Shillings. The value of Money changed afterwards; the Copper *As* was reduced from twelve to two Ounces; since to one; afterwards to half an Ounce; and at last to two Drams. The Silver-penny was also brought to fifteen; afterwards to 24, to 36, to 40, &c. and at last to 96 in the Pound or Twelve Ounces. The *Aureus* was reduced also to 45 in the Pound, each Piece being a little above two Drams. When the Silver-penny was coined at the rate of 40 in the Pound of Silver; and the Golden-penny also at the rate of 40 in the Pound of Gold, the *Aureus* was worth ten Silver-pennies (from whence it was named *Golden-penny*, as the Money that was worth ten Copper *Asses* was called Silver-penny) and then a Pound of Gold was worth ten Pounds of Silver. In *Alexander Severus's* Reign, 225 of *J. Christ*, Golden-pennies were coined 72 in a Pound, each being worth about 12 Shillings. The following Emperors coined some Gold and Silver pieces, to which they gave their Names, as *Philips*, *Antonians*, *Valerians*, *Aurelians*, &c. We must observe also, That *Constantine* imitating his Predecessors, who coined some kinds with their Wives Heads on them, coined also Golden Pieces, whereon his Mother's Effigies was; and that after having imbraced Christianity, he ordered a Cross to be represented on all sorts of Money.

French Money.

In the *Salick* Law made by *Pharamond*, the first King of *France*, four different kinds of Money are mentioned, viz. the Golden-penny, the Half-penny, the third part of a Penny, and the Silver-penny. The size of the Golden-penny was then of 72 in the Roman Pound (which were current till the second Race) and the size of the Silver-penny was of 288 in the Pound. The Golden-penny had the Prince's Head surrounded with a Diadem, and his Name for a Legend, with some Historical Figure; but since the Kings have imbraced Christianity, a Cross is impress'd on the other side. The Silver-penny had sometimes the same Figure, and often no Head at all. Many kinds of Money were coined afterwards, but their weight, quality, and value is unknown, nothing being certain on this Subject, but since *Philip le Bell*, in the beginning of the XIVth Century, coined some Golden *Florins* worth 20 French *Sols* in 1308; some *Royaux* worth 24 *Sols Paris* in 1328, &c. King *John* coined some Golden *Francs* worth 20 *Sols*; *Charles VI.* some *Crowns* worth 30 *Sols* in 1418, and raised to 50 *Sols* in 1419, &c. *Lewis XIII.* and *Lewis XIV.* coined some *Lewis d'ors* worth 10 *Livres* at first, but raised to 11 *Livres* and half, and 12 *Livres*. The Silver *Franc* is worth 20 *Sols*; the *Quart d'Ecu*, 15 *Sols*; the *Teston*, 10 *Sols*, &c. Read *Bouteroue Recherches Curieuses des Monoyes*, there you'll find more particulars.

Monies of Asia.

Mr. *Tavernier* saith, That the Monies of *Arabia* are called *Larins*, and half *Larins*. They are Silver Pieces, long and round, stamp'd with the *Emirs*, or Princes of *Arabia's* Marks. The *Larin* is about ten Pence; nevertheless in changing Money the *Arabians* give but five for a French Crown. The Kings of *Persia* coin no Golden Money, except some Pieces thrown to the People when they come to the Throne, and those are not current among Merchants, having no fixed value. There is no other Golden Money, but the *Ducats* of *Europe*. The Silver are the *Abassi*, worth about 17 Pence, and large Pieces of five *Abassies* more or less. Those large Pieces have these *Arabick* Words on one side, *Lailla illa allah*, *Mahomet resoul allah*; that is, there is no other God but one, and *Mahomet* his Prophet; and on the other side, the King's and the Town's Name where they were coined. In the *Great Mogul's* Empire, there are some Gold and Silver *Roupies*; the Golden *Roupie* is about 20 Shillings, and the Silver *Roupie* under half a Crown. The Copper *Pecha* is about an Half-penny. They use also Shells and wild Almonds for Money; 50 Shells, or 40 Almonds, are worth a *Pecha*. Those Shells named *Cori*, have the edges turned up-side-down, and are found no where in the World but in the *Maldiv* Islands, whence arises the greatest Revenue to the King of those Islands; for they are exported into all the *Mogul's* Dominions, the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Visapor*, and the Islands of *America*, for the same use. The Almonds named *Baden* are more bitter than *Coloquintida*, so Children won't offer to eat them: They grow in the Desarts of the Province of *Lar* in *Persia*. The current Pieces of Gold in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, and others of the Peninsula of *Indus* on this side of the Gulf;

Gulf, are called *Pa-gods*, and go for four Silver *Roupies*, though they don't weigh above half a *Spanish* Pistole. The King of *Achem* in *Sumatra* Island coins Golden pieces, each worth about fifteen Pence and two Farthings. There are Pewter pieces also, 75 making a Penny. In *Celebes* Island the Golden Pieces are worth about 22 Pence, and the *Dutch* take them for a *Florin*. The King of *Camboia* in the *Peninsula* beyond the Gulf, coins some Silver pieces, which are almost four Pence a piece, and there is none above. This Prince has Gold enough, but he trades with it by the weight, like Silver, as they do also in *China*. The Golden pieces of *Siam* are long and square, and worth about eleven Shillings a-piece; Silver pieces are as big as a Filberd, made flat on the four sides, and worth about half a Crown. Two hundred Copper pieces go for one Silver piece. The aforesaid Shells are also instead of small Money. In *China* and *Tunquin* they have Copper pieces for small Money; but for Gold and Silver Money, they make Masses or Lumps of different weight. The great lumps of Gold are shap'd like a solid *Gondola*, named in *Dutch* *Golschut*, that is, Golden-boats, and by other Nations *Golden Loaves*. The biggest are worth 1350 *Livres*, or about 104 Pounds Sterling. The Silver Lumps or Loaves are also different in bigness, and their value depends on their weight. In great payments they use Silver Wedges mark'd, worth about eight Pounds; and if they cannot make the payment even, they cut out of another piece enough to make up the Sum. As for the Copper Money, there is a hole in the middle of those pieces to thread a dozen, 30, or 100 together. In *Japan* they coin pieces of Gold and Silver, that are oval, and have two sides; they call them *Couperntz*, and their value is different according to their weight. There are also Silver Wedges current. *Tavernier's Travels*.

MONZA, a little Town of the *Milaneze*, on the River *Lambro*, the place where the Emperors formerly receiv'd the Iron Crown. There is a fine Church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and built by *Theodelinda* Queen of *Lombardy*. *Bau-drant*.

MOOR (Sir Thomas) Son of Sir John Moor Knight one of the Justices of the King's Bench, was born in *Milk-street* within the City of *London*, An. 1480; train'd up in Grammar Learning in *St. Anthony's* School there, and afterwards received in the Family of Cardinal *John Moreton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, meerly for the towardliness of his person, and the great hopes that the pregnancy of his Parts then promised. The same Cardinal sent him soon after to the University of *Oxford*, when *Grocynus* read the Greek Tongue publicly there, whom he constantly heard, and became a great Proficient in that Language, and in most other sorts of Learning, by the care of *Linacer*, his Tutor. From *Oxford* he removed to an Inn of Chancery at *London*, called *New Inn*, and thence to *Lincoln's Inn*, where easily conquering those Studies, he was at length call'd to the Bar. Afterwards growing into great favour with King *Henry VIII.* who highly valued him for his Learning, Wisdom, Experience, and the extraordinary gifts of Nature he was endowed with, he conferr'd these Honours and Employments successively upon him, viz. The Mastership of the Requests, the Honour of Knighthood, the Treasureship of the Exchequer, Chancellorship of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, the Embassage to the Emperor and *French* King; and at length, upon the removal of Cardinal *Woolsey*, he had the great Seal delivered to him 25 Octob. 21 *Henry VIII.* and was then also declared High Chancellor of *England*, in which last Office, no person ever before did carry himself more uprightly, or with greater liking to the generality of People than he. On the 16th. of May 24 *Henry VIII.* he delivered up the Seal to the King at his Mannor-House, called *York-place*, near *Westminster*, upon the foresight of some Matters that were to come to pass. *Woolsey* was not so reserv'd as Sir Thomas was open and free to the meanest. When his Sons complain'd how little they gained under him: *I will do Justice*, said he, *for your sake, to any Man, and will leave you a Blessing*. No Subpena, was granted but what he saw; no Order but what he perused; neither the King nor Queen could corrupt him; nor the whole Church, in Convocation fasten any thing upon him. In fine, he managed his Trust with Integrity, and with so much Dexterity, that he did not leave one Case undecided in the Chancery. His *Apophthegms* were grounded on Experience and Judgment. He would say, 1. *The World is undone by looking on things at a distance*. 2. *To aim at Honour here, is to set a Coat of Arms over a Prison Gate*. 3. *He that is covetous when he is old, is like a Thief that steals when he is going to the Gallows*. 4. *The greatest punishment in the World were to have our Wishes*. 5. *We go to Hell with more pains than we might go to Heaven with*. 6. *The more of anything else we have, but Riches, the more good we are*. 7. *Who would not send his Alms to Heaven? Who would not send his Estate whether he is to be banished?* 8. *When any detracted from others at his Table, he said, Let any Man think as he pleaseth, I like this Room well*. He wished three Things to Christendom, 1. *An Universal Peace*. 2. *An Uniform Religion*, and 3. *A Reformation rather of Lives than Religion*. Mr. *Cambden* reports of him,

That he used to compare the great number of Women to be chosen for Wives, to a Bag full of Snakes, having amongst them but one Eel; if a Man puts his Hand into this Bag he may chance to light on the Eel, but 'tis a hundred to one if he be not stung with a Snake. Being once at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, where an arrogant Fellow had set up a Thesis, that he would answer any Question that could be propounded unto him in what Art soever; he sent this Question to be put up for him to answer: Whether *Averia capta in Withernamia sunt irreplegibilia*, adding, That there was one of the *English* Embassadors Retinue that would dispute thereof with him. This bragging *Thrafo*, not so much as understanding the terms of our Common-Law, knew not what to answer to it, and so became ridiculous to the whole City for his presumptuous bragging. Sometime after he had quitted his Chancellorship he was cited to *Lambeth* before the Bishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and Secretary *Cromwell*, to take the Oath of Supremacy and Succession, which refusing, he was committed to the Tower. After a Year's Imprisonment, he was called to his Arraignment at the King's Bench Bar. His Indictment being read, he pleaded Not guilty, and to the admiration of the Hearers, so quitted himself, that he put the Bench to a stand; but one *Rich*, the King's Solicitor, deposing against him, That he heard him say, The Parliament could make the King no more Supreme Head of the Church, than they could make a Law, that God should not be God; though Sir Thomas denied he had said so, and excepted against the Witness, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to Sentence, That he should be drawn upon a Hurdle to Tyburn, there hanged untill half dead, his privy parts cut off, his Belly rip'd, his Bowels burnt, and his four Quarters set up over the four Gates of *London*, and his Head upon the Bridge. This Sentence being afterwards, by the Kings Pardon, changed unto only Beheading, and word being brought to Sir Thomas, he answer'd merrily, *God forbid the King should use any more such Mercies to any of my Posterity or Friends*. During the time he remained in Prison, being urged by a certain Courtier, to an importunity to change his Mind; he told him, to rid himself of him, That he had altered it; which the inconsiderate Courtier hasting to acquaint the King with, was commanded to know wherein his Mind was changed; Sir Thomas told him, That it was in resolving his Beard should undergo the same tribulation with himself, whereas he intended some time before to be shaved, that he might appear to the People as before. The day appointed for the Execution being come, he was brought out of the Tower at Nine in the Morning; ascending the Scaffold, it seemed so weak, that it was ready to fall, whereupon turning briskly to the Lieutenant, *I pray*, said he, *see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for my self*. Having spoke to the People, and desired them to pray for him, he kneeled down, and his Prayers ended, turned to the Executioner, and with a cheerful Countenance said, *Pluck up thy Spirits, Man, and be not afraid to do thine Office, my Neck is very short, take heed therefore thou strike not awry for saving thine Honesty*: then laying his Head upon the Block, he bad him stay untill he had put aside his Beard, saying, *That had never committed any Treason*; which was look'd upon to be too airy and light at so serious a time. Thus died Sir Thomas in 1535, a Man admirable in all sorts of Learning. His *Utopia* is admired over all the World; his *Richard III.* was of so much credit with Historians, that they have placed it in their Works, without the alteration of a word. He compos'd several other Works. *De Quatuor Novissimis*, &c. His Monument is in *Chelsey* Church, where it is reported Bishop *Fisher* lies buried with him in the same Grave.

MOPSUESTIA, a Town of *Caramania* in the *Lesser Asia*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*, had the Title of Bishoprick, and afterwards of Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. Nine Bishops held a Synod there in 550, against *Theodorus*, Prelate of that Town.

MOPSUS, Son of *Apollo* by *Manto*, was so famous a South-sayer, that he was the occasion of this Proverb, *More Infallible than Mopsus*, to signify those that were not deceived in their Conjectures. Meeting one day with *Calchas* at *Colophon*, a Town in *Ionis*, and desiring to dispute with him about his Art, he asked him, How many Figs a certain wild Fig-tree did bear: *Calchas* could give no answer; but he told it without mistaking one; which so confounded *Calchas*, that he died for grief, according to the Oracle, which had foretold his Death, when he should find a better South-sayer than himself. Then *Mopsus* was esteem'd the most skillful in the World in that Science. *Strabo*, Lib. 13, &c.

MOQUA, a Riot of some *Mahometans*, returned from *Mecca* against those that receive not *Mahomet's* Law. He that makes this Riot takes his Dagger in his Hand, whose Blade is commonly half poisoned; and running about the Streets, kills all those he meets, that are not *Mahometans*, till he be killed himself. These mad Men think to serve God and *Mahomet* in killing their Enemies. As soon as they are killed, all the *Mahometan* Rabble run to them, and bury them like Saints, every one contributing to procure a noble burial unto them. *Tavernier's Travels*.

MORABITES,

MORABITES, the name of those that follow the Sect of *Mohaidin*, the last Son of *Hussain*, who was the second Son of *Ali*, *Mahomet's* Son-in-law. The most zealous of that Sect live in desert places, like *Monks*, either alone, or in company, and profess Moral Philosophy, observing many things contrary to *Leſharis*, or *Omar's* Alcoran followed by the *Turks*. They live very licentiously, because they say, That having purified their Souls by Fasting and Prayer, it is lawful for them to enjoy the Creatures. At Festivals and the Weddings of great Men, they sing Verses in *Ali's* and his Son's honour, and having stuffed their Bellies with Meat and Drink, they dance and sing Love Songs, till being weary they fall down with many Sighs and Tears, and then some of their Disciples take them up and carry them into their Hermitages. Their Order began about 700; but the Founder gave not his Rules in Writing. *Marmol de l'Afrique lib. 1.* The Name of *Morabites* is given in *Africa* to those that make profession of Learning and Holiness. They live almost like the Pagan Philosophers, or Christian Hermits, and are so much respected by the People, that sometimes they go to their solitary places to Crown them, *Moiette Hist. du Royaume de Maroc.*

MORALES (*Ambrose*) a Spanish Priest, who brought the *Belles Letters* into Fashion and Credit, much neglected before in *Spain*. He was born at *Corduba* in 1513. 'Tis reported, That being enter'd into *St. Dominick's* Order, he was expell'd it, because, out of an excess of Zeal for Chastity, he followed *Origen's* Example, and made himself an Eunuch, taking too literally the words of *Jesus Christ* in the Gospel, *That some make themselves Eunuchs, to inherit the Kingdom of God.* He was ordained Priest, and chosen to be King *Philip II's* Historiographer. He composed many Books. *Quince Discursos, &c.* and died 1590, being 77 Years Old, which was the eleventh Climacterical Year of his Life, fatal to many great Men. *Baronius. Thuanus. Scaliger. Ortelius, &c.*

MORAT, *Murat* and *Mourat*, Lat. *Moratum* and *Muratum*, in German, *Murten*, a little Town of the Earldom of *Romont*, and Canton of *Friburg*, in *Switzerland*, situated on a Lake of the same name, famous for the Victory got there by the *Swissers* over *Charles the Rash*, Duke of *Burgundy*. They gathered up the Bones of the Slain, and laid them in a Chapel near the Lake, with this Inscription; *Inviſſimi atque fortissimi Caroli Ducis Burgundiae exercitus Muratum Obsidens, contra Helvetios pugnans hic sui Monumentum reliquit An. 1476.* *Philip de Comines Memoires. Guichenon Hist. de Savoye, &c.*

MORAVIA, in German *Mahren*, a Province of *Bohemia* in *Germany*, taking its name from the River *Morawi*, in German, *DIE MAHR*, called by *Pliny*, *Morus*, and by *Tacitus*, *Marnus*. There are two other Rivers of that name; one in *Bulgaria*, and the other in *Servia*. The other Rivers of *Moravia* are the *Swarte*, the *Igle*, and the *Teya, &c.* The form of the Province is perfectly Triangular. The majority of the Inhabitants are *Sclavonians*. Its Towns are *Olmutz*, *Brinn*, *Iglaw*, *Znaim*, *Newſtadt*, *Ingerwitz*, *Cremsir*, *Bernſtein*, &c. *Olmutz* was formerly the chief Town of the Province, but because it surrender'd too easily to the *Swedes*, this honour was conferr'd on *Brinn*, that resisted bravely under the Earls of *Souches*. *Moravia* was formerly part of the *Marcomans* Country, and had for a while the Title of Kingdom, afterwards of Dukedom, and at last, of Marquifate. It is about 45 Leagues long from East to West, and 30 from South to North. It abounds with plenty of Game, Corn, Cattle, and Mineral Waters. *Cluver. descr. Germ. Dubravius. Pulkava. Cuthenus, &c. Hist. Bohem.*

MORBIHAN, a Sea-port of *Bretaigne* in *France* near *Vannes*. The Gulf it takes its name from, contains above 30 small Islands, where are no Venomous Beasts. It is so convenient, that it gave occasion to the design of building a new Town there, to which the King granted considerable Privileges to encourage the Trade.

MORDANT (*John*) of *Turvey* in *Com. Bedf.* Esquire, was one of the King's Commanders in 2 *Henry VII.* at the Battle of *Stoke*, near *Newark* upon *Trent*, against *John Earl of Lincoln* and his Adherents, then in Arms; and being a person learned in the Laws, he was called to the state and degree of Serjeant 11 *Henry VII.* and within a short time after, made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and meriting much by reason of his great Abilities, was summoned to Parliament amongst the Peers of this Realm in 28 *Henry VIII.* By *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *Henry de Vere*, Lord of *Drayton* and *Adington*, in *Com. Northt.* he had Issue, *John* his Son and Heir, and *Dorothy*, a Daughter, married to *Tho. Moor* Esquire; which *John* was made Knight of the Bath 25 *Henry VIII.* at the Coronation of Queen *Anne of Bollen*, and upon the death of King *Edward the VIth.* though the Lady *Jane Grey* was proclaimed Queen by direction of the whole Privy Council, appear'd in Arms with the first, on the behalf of Queen *Mary*. By his Testament, bearing date 13 *Eliz.* he appointed that his Mannors and Lands called *Tiptofts*, *Pinkneys* and *Warley* should be assured to the King's Hall and *Brazen-nose* College in *Oxford*, for the mainte-

nance of certain Scholars to those Houses, and other deeds of Charity; and that those Scholars should be successively named from time to time by his Executors, and afterwards, by his Heirs for ever. To him succeeded *Lewis*, Lord *Mordant*, his Son and Heir, who dying in 1601 was succeeded by *Henry* his Son, who, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry Lord Compton*, had issue, *John*, who by Letters Patents bearing date 9 *Martii*, 3 *Car. I.* was advanced to the dignity of Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Peterborough*; which *John* married *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir to *William Howard*, commonly called Lord *Effyngham*, and by her had Issue, two Sons, *Henry*, now Earl of *Peterborough*, and *John*, and *Elizabeth*, a Daughter, married to *Thomas*, Son and Heir to *Edward*, Lord *Howard of Eſcrick*; which *Henry*, shortly after the marriage of King *Charles the IIId.* took possession of *Tangier* in *Africa* for his Majesty. He married *Penelope*, Daughter to *Barnabas Earl of Thomond* in *Ireland*, and by her hath Issue, the Lady *Mary* — *John*, second Son to *John Earl of Peterborough*, bearing most Loyal Affections to King *Charles I.* adventured his Life in raising what Forces he could, under the Conduct of *Henry*, then Earl of *Holland*, to rescue him out of the Isle of *Wight*; and since that time, not ceasing to hazard himself again, in order to the Restauration of King *Charles the IIId.* was in consideration thereof, advanced by that Prince, in the 11th of his Reign, to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Mordant of Rygate in Com. Sur.* as also to the honour of Viscount *Avalon in Com. Somerset.* He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Tho. Carey*, second Son to *Robert Earl of Monmouth*, by whom he had issue, four Sons, *Charles*, *Henry*, *Lewis* and *Osmund*; as also four Daughters, *Charlotte*, *Carey*, *Sophia* and *Anne*. *Charles*, his Successor, being active in the Revolution, was created Earl of *Monmouth* by King *William*. *Dugdale Bar. pt. 2d.*

MORDUATES, Lat. *Morduxa*, People of *Muscovy*, having the *Don* or *Tanaïs* on the South; great Mountains towards the *Volga* on the North; the Dukedom of *Wolodimer* on the West, and the People called *Czeremisses-Nagorni* on the East. Their Country is Wild, full of Forests, and little known.

MORE or *Moore* (*Anthony*) a Dutch Painter of *Utrecht*: as good a Courtier as Painter. He drew *Philip II's* Picture at *Madrid* in 1552. He practised likewise his Art in *Portugal*, *England*, and the Low-Countries, where he left a Picture of the Circumcision unperfect. *Felibien entr. sur les vies des Peintres.*

MOREA, a large Peninsula, named formerly *Peloponnesus*, on the South of *Greece*, surrounded with the Sea on all sides, except the North, where the *Isthmus* of *Corinth* joyneth it with *Achaia*. Its shape, like a Mulberry-leaf, called in *Greek* *Yopéa*, and in Latin *Morus*, gave occasion to the last Emperors of *Constantinople* to call it *Morea*. Others say, that *Morea* has been transposed for *Romea*, to imply that Countries Subjection to *New Rome*. *Doglioni* believes, that the *Moors* gave their name unto it, when they made Incursions thither. This Peninsula is near 550 Miles about, now divided into four Provinces, viz. 1. *Sacania*, or *Lesser Romania*; 2. *Tzaconia*, or *Maina's Arm*; 3. *Belvedere*, and 4. *Clarence*. This last is the most considerable, and had formerly the Title of Dukedom. It has *Sacania* on the East, *Tzaconia* and *Belvedere* on the South; the Canal of *Zant*, and the Gulfs of *Patras* and *Lepanto* on the West and North. There are many Towns and Boroughs, whereof *Patras* is the most remarkable; *Clarence*, *Camintza*, *Castel-Torneſe*, with some others are of the second rank. *Belvedere* has *Clarence* on the North, *Tzaconia* on the East, the Gulf of *Coron* on the South, and the Gulfs of *Arcadia* and *Zunchio* on the West: The chief Town is *Modon*, the others are *Coron*, *Navarin*, *Calamata*, &c. *Sacania* or *Lesser-Romania*, has *Clarence* and part of *Tzaconia* on the West. Its chief Town is *Napoli di Romania* now, as *Argos* was formerly. *Corinth* is on the *Isthmus*. This Province is famous for *Lerna-Marsh*, where *Hercules* conquer'd the *Hydra*, having seven Heads; that is, the seven Brethren, who destroyed the Country by their Tyranny. *Tzaconia* or *Maina's Arm* is between *Sacania* on the East; *Belvedere* and *Clarence* on the West and North. Its chief Towns are *Malvasia*, or *Malvoisia*, *Mistira* or *Sparta*, *Zarnata*, *Chieleſa*, *Passava*, and *Vitulo*. And as the *Venetians* had made a Conquest of this Country during the War, it was confirmed to them by the Peace of *Carlowitz* in 1699, as entirely including the full circumference of the Country, inclosed between the Sea and the *Isthmus* on that part, where there are still to be seen some remains of the ancient Wall, but so as to make no extension of the Continent of the *Morea* into the firm Land, beyond the confines of the same Province. That Country produceth Dogs much valued in *Turkey*. There are many Rocks and Caves which occasion frequent Earthquakes. The Cape *Malea*, or *Capo-Maleo*, towards the South in the Sea of *Candia*, is famous for its excellent Wines, and dreadful to Pilots, because of its Sandy-banks. The most considerable Mountains of *Morea* are Mount *Dimizana*, the *Cyllenian*, *Misena* or *Lycens*, *Poglizzi*, *Grevenos*, *Olenos* and *Maina*. The Mount *Dimizana* or *Diminiza*, formerly *Pholoë*, is in the Northern

Northern part of *Tzaconia*. There *Hercules* kill'd a great number of *Centaur*s. The ruins of *Mercury's* Temple are to be seen still on the *Cyllenian*. Mount *Misena*, called formerly *Lyceus*, is in the same Country; there the *Lacedaemonians* flonned the Tyrant *Aristocrates*. *Poglizj* formerly *Stymphalus*, is in the Northern part of *Maina's* Arm. The famous Birds called *Stymphalides* were in a Lake near it, whence they were driven away by *Hercules*. *Grevenos*, formerly *Coronius*, is in the same Province of *Maina*, where the Stone called *Cylinder* is found, and is loosened from the Rock in tempestuous Weather caused by Thunder. *Olonos*, formerly *Minthus*, is in *Belvedere*, where is to be seen, a Temple consecrated by the ancient Pagans to *Pluto* and *Proserpina*, and plenty of Odoriferous Mint. But the most famous is Mount *Maina* in the *Mainotes* Country, or *Tzaconia*, formerly dedicated to *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Bacchus* and *Ceres*, and full of Stags, wild Boars, and other wild Beasts. There are also extraordinary good Whetstones. The two principal Rivers of *Morea* are the *Carbon* or *Orfea*, formerly *Alpheus*; and the *Basilipotamo* or *Iris*, formerly *Eurotus*. The Poets feigned, That the first ran under the Sea into *Sicily*, to be joined with the Waters of the Spring *Arethusa*. 'Tis true it goes often under the Ground, and comes out always with more strength. The *Basilipotamo*, that is, Imperial River, was so named, because the *Despots* of *Morea*, which were Princes of the Imperial Blood, resided commonly at *Mistira*, and hunted often near this River. There are Flocks of Swans extraordinary beautiful, and its Banks are full of Laureltrees, therefore formerly consecrated to *Apollo*. The Climate of *Morea* is temperate, the Soil fruitful, the Inhabitants Witty and Courageous. This Peninsula having had different Governments, was at last subdued by *Emanuel*, a *Greek* Emperor, about 1150. This Prince divided his Dominions among his seven Sons, who were named *Despots*, that is, Lords. Afterwards those Dignities were given not only to the Emperor's Children, or Relations, but also to those that had signalized themselves by their brave Actions. *Constantine Dracoses*, *Despot* of *Morea* before, coming to the Imperial Throne, divided *Morea* between *Demetrius* and *Thomas*, his Brethren, who fighting cruelly one against another, gave occasion to *Mahomet II.* to take possession of their Dominions, under pretence of assisting *Demetrius* against *Thomas*. This last retiring to *Rome*, carried the Apostle *St. Andrew's* Head along with him; and the *Turks* breaking their Word, sent *Demetrius* to *Adrianople*. Ever after the Infidels were Masters of *Morea* till 1687, except some places which the *Venetians* kept and took there. F. *Cornelli's* Description of *Morea*. *Morea* is now under the *Venetians*, who, in 1687, took the Towns of *Patras*, *Lepanto*, *Castel-Torneze*, *Corinth* and *Mistira*; as you may see in the particular Articles of each of those Towns. After which Conquest, General *Morofini* caused all the Churches which were Mosques before, to be re-consecrated; so that many *Greek* Families have left *Achaia*, to settle in *Morea*, and more than 12000 Inhabitants have resorted thither. Many Corporations of *Romelia* have also desired the Republick of *Venice's* Protection; and the Generalissimo has sent Ships in order to transport them thither.

MOREL (*Frederick*) a Learned Printer at *Paris*, was born in *Champagne*, and died 1583. He was a good Linguist, and composed some Books. One of his Sons of the same name was also a learned Man, and we have divers of his Works.

MOREL (*John*) Lord of *Grigny*, born at *Ambrun* in *Dauphine*, obtained a great name among the Learned of the XVIth. Century. *Camilla*, *Lucretia* and *Diana*, *Morel's* three Daughters by *Antoinette de Loynes*, his Wife, were all very Learned as well as their Mother. They understood *Greek* and *Latin*, composed very fine Verses in those two Languages, and their House was the true Temple of the Muses. *Morel* became blind in his old Age, and died 1581. We have a good collection of Verses on his Death. *Camilla* was a wonder for her great Learning; besides *Greek* and *Latin*, she spoke *Italian* and *Spanish* very fluently; she composed divers Poems. *Thuan. Hist. sui temp. S. Martha, l. 4. Eleg. La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.*

MOREL (*Julian*) born at *Barcelona*, a Nun of *S. Dominick's* Order at *Avignon*, famous in the XVIIth. Century for her Vertue and Learning. Being 12 Years of Age she defended a Philosophical Thesis at *Lyons*, which was dedicated to *Margaret of Austria*, Queen of *Spain*, 1607. It is reported, that she spoke 14 Languages, and understood Philosophy, the Law, and Musick. *Lopez de Vega in Lauro Apoll. Andreas Scotus, Bibl. Hist. &c.*

MOREL (*Meraud*) of *Dauphine*, a famous Lawyer in the Reign of *Francis I.* *Chorier Hist. de Dauphine.*

MORENA (*Otho*) born at *Lauden* in *Germany* in the XIIth. Century, began the History of the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa's* Life, which *Acerbus Morena*, his Son, afterwards finished. This Work sufficiently shews, that the Author sided with the Emperor against the Popes. *Baronius. Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

MORERI (*Lewis*) Doctor of Divinity, born at *Bargamont* in *Provence* in 1643. His Father, *Francis Moreri*, was

Son of *John Moreri*, whose Father *N. Chatranet* took the name of *Moreri*, because he was Lord of the Mannor of *Morier*, a Village in *Provence*. *Lewis Moreri* went to *Draguignan* School, Learned Rhetorick and Philosophy at *Aix*, and Divinity at *Lyons*. When he was but 18 Years of Age, he composed a small Allegorical Work, intituled, *Le Pais d'Amour*, and a Collection of the finest *French* Poems entitled, *Doux plaisirs de la Poesie*, to which Works he only put the first Letters of his name, viz. *L. M.* He applied himself carefully to Learn the *Italian* and *Spanish* Tongues, and translated out of *Spanish* into *French* the Book intituled *La Perfection Chretienne de Rodriguez*, which was printed at *Lyons* in 1667. He endeavoured afterwards to refine the *Saints* Lives to the purity of the *French* Tongue, and added to them some Methodical and Chronological Tables for the use of Preachers. Being ordain'd Priest, he preached five Years at *Lyons*. At that time he undertook to compose a new Historical Dictionary, containing what is more curious in Holy and Prophane History in Alphabetical Order, of wonderful use for Information upon all kinds of Subjects in a moment. He knew what Modern Books were to be consulted, and could speak *Italian* and *Spanish*, though he understood *Latin* but indifferently, and *Greek* and *Hebrew* not at all. That great Work was printed at *Lyons* in one Volume Fol. 1673. And every body wondered that a man at thirty could publish a Book full of so different Subjects. He went to *Paris* in 1665 with the Bishop of *Apt*, where he was quickly known by all the Learned. In 1677 he enlarged his Dictionary to two Volumes. Mr. *de Pomponne*, Secretary of State, perswaded him to live in his Family; but this Lord leaving his place in 1679, *Moreri* took occasion to retire to his own House, that he might finish his great Work, the first Volume whereof was then printed; but the second was not published till after his death, viz. 1681. His continual labour mightily impaired his Health, so he died in 1680, like a good Christian, being but 37 Years and three Months old; it may be said, That he sacrificed his Fortune and Life for the Publick, when he undertook so laborious a work, which was the cause of his Sickness and Death. He left several Works imperfect, viz. *A General History of the Councils*; *An History of the Illustrious Men of Provence*; *An Account of the Authors of that Country*, and a Treatise of *New-years-gifts*, which are in his Ecclesiastical Brother's Hands, where they are like to remain buried. Taken out of the *Abbot Baudrand's Memoirs*, and *Memoirs du temps*.

The **MORESTAN**, a large Hospital at *Cairo* in *Egypt*. open to all kinds of sick People, of what Religion soever.

MORET (*Balthazar*) a Printer born at *Antwerp*, Son of *John Moret*, and *Christopher Plantin's* Nephew, was esteemed for his Learning, and divers Poems. He composed some Geographical and Historical Commentaries on *Ortelius's* Theatre of the World, and died in 1641. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

La MORGANA, a name given by the Inhabitants of *Rhegio* in the Kingdom of *Nap'es*, to a certain Vision seen almost every year in the middle of *Summer*, near their Town. There appears at first, in the dark, a kind of Stage, with a magnificent Decoration; afterwards stately Palaces and Castles, supported with a great number of Columns; then comes a sight of thick Forests of *Cypress*-trees, and other Trees regularly planted in Plains, with many Companies of Men, and Flocks, and Herds of different Beasts. All this appears so lively, and so well ordered, that no body can sufficiently admire such wonderful effects. F. *Kircher* wrote a long Dissertation concerning it, *A. M. Luc. l. 10. p. 2.* wherein he mentions *Ignatius Angelucius's* Letter, who saw it himself.

MORIMOND, a considerable Abby of *St. Bernard's* Order in *Champagne*, founded 1115 by *Alderic d'Aigremont*, Lord of *Choiseul*, having at least 100 Monasteries in its dependency, besides the five Military Orders of *Spain*, viz. of *Calatrava*, *Alcantara*, *Montesa*, *Avis*, and of *Christ*, which acknowledge the Abbot of *Morimond*, though Regular, for their General. *Santa Martha Gallia Christiana.*

Le MORIN, a River of *Brie* in *France*, whose Head is near *Sedan*, named the great *Morin*, to distinguish it from another River called the little *Morin*, whose Head is near *Montmirel*, and runs into the River *Marne*.

MORIN (*John*) Father of the Oratory, illustrious for his Vertue and Learning, born at *Blois* in 1591, of Protestant Parents, studied in *Holland*, and returning to *Paris* turned Papist by the persuasion of Cardinal *Du Perron*. Afterwards he entred into the Congregation of the Fathers of the Oratory, lately instituted in *France* by Cardinal *Berulle*; where he endeavoured to convert the *Jews*, using always the *Septuagint's* Translation, which he caused to be printed at *Paris* 1628, and defended in that fine Work printed 1629, and intituled *Exercitationes Biblicae*, which he corrected 20 Years, and which was printed after his death. This Book contains learned Criticisms. He was so valued by Churchmen, that the Prelates assembled together, took commonly his Advice in the greatest concerns. Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. desiring to see him, he went to *Rome*, where he endeavoured to advance the Union of the *Greek* Church with the *Roman*. But Cardinal *Richlieu* obliged his Superiours to call him home.

As he was very Learned in the Oriental Tongues, he renewed, in a manner the *Hebrew Samaritan Pentateuch* (which had not been mentioned since St. Hierom's time) causing it to be printed in the *Paris Polyglott Bible*. The design he had to confute the Rabbies extravagancies, who cannot clear the Difficulties about Religion, as he endeavours to prove it against *Mercerus, Masius, Scaliger, and Salmasius*, was the motive of his being so perfect in those Languages. He died 1659; the 5th of his Age, after having composed many other Books, as *De Penitentia, De Ordinationibus, &c.* All the Learned Men of his time commended him to the highest degree; and if he had staid at *Rome*, without doubt the Pope would have made him a Cardinal. *Bernier Hist. de Blois.* Read his Life by *M. Simon* in the beginning of his *Antiquitates Orientales*.

MORINGE, (*Gerard*) born at *Bommel* in *Guelderland*, in the XVIth Century, Doctor and Professor in the University of *Louvain*; afterwards Prebendary and Rector of *S. Trudon* in the Diocese of *Leige*, where he died 1556. Those that make him a *Benedictine* Friar in 1100, are mistaken. He wrote *St. Austin's, St. Trudon's, and Adrian VI's Lives*; commented on *Ecclesiastes, &c.* *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

MORINS, *Morini*, People, part of the Ancient *Gauls*, mentioned by *Cesar*, l. 4. *Comm.* Mr. *Sanson* in his Remarks on the Ancient *Gauls*, thinks that those People were in the ancient Diocese of *Terouenne*; and truly, the Town of that name was the Chief Town of those People, contained in the Diocese of *St. Omar, Bologne, and Tpres*, such as they are now. *Pliny* speaks of them, and *Virgil Æn.* l. 8.

MORLAIX, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, in *Latin Mons relaxatus* and *Morleum*, situated between Two Vallies. The Ruins of an Ancient Castle are seen on the top of the Hill; and the River *Morlaix* runs in the Valley; it is properly an Arm of the Sea, because the Tide brings up Ships of 100 Tuns, and the biggest Barks as far as this Town, which has a good Port, and is considerable for its Bigness, Buildings, and Trade of Hemp, Flax, Linen-Cloth, &c. The Fort called *Taureau*, is built in an Island on this River, and great Ships that can't come up so high as the Town, Anchor there.

MORLAQUES, are a People who Inhabit the Mountains of *Croatia*, on that side which looks towards the *Adriatick* Sea. In the year 1648, the *Basha* of *Bosnia* and *Tekely*, Father or Grandfather to the Famous Count *Tekely* of these times, committed a Massacre upon many of these poor People at *Krun*; in resentment whereof, at the instance of a certain Priest called *Stephen Horien*, who could use his Sword as well as his Crucifix, they wholly submitted themselves to the *Venetians*, and desired to live under their Protection: they receive no Pay from them; but have the Reward of a *Sequin* (which is Nine Shillings Six pence *English*) for the Head of every *Turk* they bring to the *Venetian* Officers; for lucre of which, they have made such constant Enterprizes upon the *Turks*, and such cruel Slaughters, as have rendered them irreconcilable Enemies to the Port: they are a sort of Militia always on the Wing, under no Discipline but their own, Encamp on the Plains, but live with their Families on the Mountains, avoiding the Licentiousness which much Conversation brings, and the Luxury of Cities: they have no Learning amongst them, neither do they much understand what it is to keep Faith or Promises with an Enemy, an Instance whereof we have, in their dealing with the *Turks* of the Garrison of *Glissa*, which in the Year 1648. having Surrendered it self up to the *Venetians* on Capitulations, as the Soldiers were Marching out of the Town, they fell upon them, and killed twelve Hundred Men, and not one of the rest had escaped, had not the *Venetian* Officers interposed their Persons and Authority, to save those that yet survived. *Ricaut.*

MORLEY, (*George*) Son of *Francis Morley*, Esq; by *Sarah Denham*, his Wife, Sister to Sir *John Denham*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was born in *Cheapside, London*, Feb. 27. 1597. He was first bred a *Westminster-Scholar*, and afterwards became Student of *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*, where he prosecuted his Studies with great Application, and continued in the same House till he was Seven Years standing Master of Arts: After some other Preferments, he was made Canon of *Christ-Church* in 1641; the first Years Profits of which he gave the King, who was then engag'd in a War, begun upon him by the *Rebellious Long Parliament*. Some time afterwards, being then Doctor of Divinity, he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines by both Houses, as were also *Prideaux*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and *Dr. Hammond*, but none of them thought fit to appear among them. When his Majesty was kept Prisoner at *Hampton-Court*, he employ'd *Dr. Morley* to engage the University of *Oxford* not to submit to the *Illegal Visitation*; which Affair was so well managed by him, that the *Convocation* immediately pass'd an Act for that purpose, which they carried by an Universality of the House, one Vote excepted, though the Town was then in the *Rebels* Possession. The Doctor, though one of the first that was depriv'd at *Oxford*, was yet offer'd by one of the Leading Men of the House of Commons, to keep his Preferments

without saying or doing any thing more, than only giving his Word, That he would not appear against their Proceedings. When the Treaty of the *Isle of Wight* came on, he was sent for by the King to be present at it: This Treaty being broke off by the unreasonable Demands of the *Rebels*, he resolv'd to go beyond Sea, having first assisted *Arthur Lord Capel*, at the Place of Execution. Having quitted *England* in the 51st Year of his Age, he waited upon King *Charles II.* at the *Hague*, and was kindly receiv'd by him. His learned Acquaintance abroad were *Rivet, Daniel Heinsius, and Salmasius*: He was likewise intimately acquainted with the famous *Samuel Bochart*, to whom he wrote a *Latin Letter* from *Paris*, in which he declar'd his Reasons for not joining in the *French Hugonot Communion*. After his Majesty's Restoration, he was first made Dean of *Christ's Church*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, from whence he was translated to the See of *Winchester* in 1662. where he spent 8000 *l.* in Repairing of the Castle at *Farnham*, and 4000 in Purchasing *Winchester-House* at *Chelsey*, which he annex'd to that See. He died at *Farnham-Castle*, October 29. 1684. being 87 Years of Age. He was a Person of great Loyalty and Courage, of a Regular Conversation, Charitable Temper, and a Careful and Worthy Governor in his Dioceses. His Writings in Print are, A Sermon at the Coronation of King *Charles II.* in 1661. A Letter to a Friend, in Vindication of himself from Mr. *Baxter's* Calumny. *Epistola Apologetica & Parantica ad Theologum quendam Belgicum Scripta.* The Sum of a short Conference between Father *Darcy*, a Jesuit, and *Dr. Morley* at *Bruxels*, in 1649. An Argument drawn from the Evidence and Certainty of Sense against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation. A Vindication of the Argument drawn from Sense against Transubstantiation, from a pretended Answer to it by the Author of a Pamphlet, call'd, *A Treatise of the Nature of the Catholick Faith and Heresy.* An Answer to Father *Cressy's* Letter; the Substance of this Discourse, is concerning Religion, and the Clergy of *England*. A Sermon before the King at *White-Hall*, Novemb. 5. 1667. An Answer to a Letter, written by a *Romish Priest*, in 1676. A Letter to *Ann*, Dutcheß of *York*, some few Months before her Death, written in 1670. *Ad Clarissimum Virum Janum Olitium Epistola duæ de Invocatione Sanctorum.* A Letter to the Earl of *Anglesey*, Of the Means to keep out Popery, &c. A Vindication of himself from divers False, Scandalous, and Injurious Reflections made upon him, by Mr. *Richard Baxter* in several of his Writings, &c. *Athen. Oxon.*

MORNAY, (*Philip de*) Lord of *le Pleßis-Morlay*, the King's Privy-Councillor, Governor of *Saumur* in *France*, &c. His Noble and Ancient Family has been divided into several Branches, which have produced many Illustrious Men. He did what he could to persuade King *Henry IV.* not to change his Religion; but the thing being done in 1592, he left the Court by degrees, and applied himself to write concerning the Eucharist, whereby he got a great Name; which Work occasioned the Conference at *Fontainebleau* in 1600, between Mr. *Du Perron*, then Bishop of *Evreux*, afterwards Cardinal, and Mr. *Du Pleßis*, who was so considerable among the Protestants, that he was named by many, *The Protestant's Pope*. He composed also a Treatise Of the Truth of the Christian Religion; another, Of the Mystery of Iniquity; besides other Works. *Lewis XIII.* took away the Government of *Saumur* from him 1621, and he retired to his Barony, named *La Forest* in *Poitou*, where he died 1623, the 74th Year of his Age. *Liques en vie de Mr. du Pleßis. Davila. Thuan. Sponde. Dupleix. Mezeray.*

MORON, (*John*) a Cardinal and Bishop of *Modena*, born at *Milan*, Son of Count *Hierom Moron*, one of the most Illustrious Politicians of his time; made Bishop of *Modena* by *Clement VII.* was sent by *Paul III.* as Nuncio into *Germany* in 1542. to persuade the Emperor, and the Princes of *Germany*, That a General Council was necessary for the good of the Church; to which he got their consent; and thereupon was made Cardinal in 1542, Legate at *Bologna*, and President in the Council summoned at *Trent*. *Julius III.* sent him also Legate to the Diet of *Ausburg*. But *Paul IV.* made him Prisoner as well as Cardinal *Pool*, for favouring the Protestants; afterwards being satisfy'd that he was innocent, he sent him word, that he had liberty to go out; which *Moron* refus'd, demanding Satisfaction for the Injury done to his Reputation. *Paul IVth* delayed his Absolution for fear of condemning himself. But *Pius IVth* highly justified him, and sent him Legate to preside over the Council at *Trent*, which ended in 1563. He had once twenty eight Votes in the *Conclave*, but was not elected Pope. He died 1580. *Guichardin. Thuan. Hist. &c.*

MOROSINI, a *Venetian* Family, very Noble, Ancient, and Famous for many Great Men and Doges, as *Dominick Morosini*, Lat. *Maurgoenus*, elected Doge 1148, who died 1156; *Marin Morosini* elected Doge 1249, who died 1252; *Michael Morosini*, who died of the Plague, four Months after his Election, 1381. *Mark Morosini* and *Nicholas Morosini*, both Bishops of *Venice*, the first in 1235, and the second 1338; *John Francis Morosini*, Patriarch of *Venice* 1644; and *Morosini* who was Generalissimo in *Candia*, and since Doge, in 1688, M who

who after he had done the Republick divers signal Services in the *Levant*, died on the 6th of *January*, 1694, at *Napoli di Romania*, &c. *Bembo & Justiniani Hist. Venet. Ughel Ital. Saer.*

MOROSINI, (*Peter*) born at *Venice*, was a Cardinal, and one of the most Learned Lawyers of his time. He wrote with success on the Sixth Volume of the Decretals, and left other Law Works, which are found in Manuscript, in the *Vatuafo's Libraries*. He died 1424.

MOROSOU (*Boris Juanovitz*) *Alexis Michael*, Great Duke of *Moscovy's* Favourite, and first Minister of State 1645, was so great with his Prince, that he persuaded him to marry a Gentleman's Daughter, named *Miloflauski*, and afterwards married her Sister, and so became related to the Great Duke. His Monopolies and Exactions made the People rise and plunder his House, and the Duke could scarcely appease the Mutiny; which Danger made *Morosou* more prudent and moderate afterwards. *Olearius's Travels into Moscovy.*

MORPETH, in *Northumberland*, a very fine Borough Town, seated by the River *Wentbeck*, strengthened with a Castle, and having the best M. of the County on *W.* 'Tis governed by two Bailiffs. From *London* 291 Miles. It's Capital of its Ward, returns two Members to Parliament, and gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

MORPHEUS, one of the Ministers of the God of Sleep, who provoked to Sleep, and represented divers Shapes in Dreams. A Relation of the *Hurons Country*, in 1642. saith, That those People adored *Morpheus*. *Ovid* speaks of him, *Metam. l. 11.*

MORT, (*Lewis*) an *Italian Painter*, the first that applied himself to *Grotesk Works*, about the end of the XVth Century. He was very melancholick and retired, and was killed in a Fight against the *Turks*.

MORTAGNE, a little Town of *Flanders*, fortified formerly, two or three Leagues from *Tournay*, on the meeting of the Rivers *Scheld* and *Scarpe*, Lat. *Moritania*.

MORTAGNE, Lat. *Mortagnia*, or *Moritania*, a Town of the higher *Perehe* in *France*, with a Castle, several fine Churches, and well peopled.

MORTAIN, Lat. *Moritonium*, or *Moritolium*, a little Town of *Normandy* in *France*, honoured with the Title of an Earldom. Their ancient Custom is to carry a naked Sword instead of a Banner in their Processions. It belongs now to the Dukes of *Montpensier*. *Du Puy, Du Chesne.*

MORTARE, a Town of the Dukedom of *Milan* in *Italy*; Capital of the small Country of *Lachina*, situate upon the *Gogna*. 9 or 10 Miles from *Navarre*.

MORTLACK, in *Surrey*, a pleasant and well-seated Town on the *Thames*, where excellent Tapestry Hangings are made.

MORTON, in *Devonshire*, an indifferent large Town, seated on a Hill, has a good Market on *Saturday*, especially for *Yarn*. From *London* 150 Miles.

LE MORUAN, a little hilly Country of *Burgundy*, towards *Autun*, Lat. *Morvinius Tractus & Morundia*.

MOSAICK-WORK, is a Work of many little Stones of different Colours joined together, to represent divers Shapes. The Learned distinguish *Mosaick Works* from *Inlaid-Works*; and say, That in the *Mosaick*, each little Stone has but one Colour, like the Stitches of *Needle-work*; so that being cubical and perfectly join'd together, they imitate the figures and Shadowings of Painting. But in *Inlaid-works* they chuse Stones which naturally have the Shadowings and Colours wanted; so that the same Stone has together the Shadow and the Light; which is the reason why they cut them of different Shapes. It is a curious thing to observe the Original of so admirable an Art. *Pliny* saith, That painted Pavements, industriously wrought, came from the *Gracians*; that, amongst others, that of *Pergama*, named *Asarotos*, was the finest. *Asarotos* signifies *unswept*, and this Name was given unto it, because the Crumbs, and other such things, were so industriously represented on those Pavements that every body thought them real, and that the Servants had neglected to sweep the Hall. This *Asarotum* was made of small Shells of different Colours. Afterwards came the *Mosaical-works*, named in *Greek*, *Lithostrota*. And *Sylla* had a Pavement made that way at *Prænestæ* in *Fortune's Temple*, about 170 Years before *J. Christ*. The word *Λιθόστρωτον* signifies only, A Pavement of Stones; but they understood by it those Pavements made of small Stones set in the Cement which represent divers Figures by the variety of their Colours, and the exactness of their Order. Some time after they overlaid with that sort of Work, the Walls of Palaces and Temples, particularly the Buildings, called *Musea*, which represented natural Grotts. They were so nam'd, because ingenious Works were attributed to the *Muses*, and that the *Muses* and *Sciences* were represented in them. Perhaps also the publick Buildings designed for the Assembly of Learned Men, and called *Musea*, were adorned with this kind of Work; thence came the Name of *Mosaick* for *Musaick*; for we must not believe that it comes from *Moses*, or the *Jews*. Those *Mosaick-works*, or Pavements of *Inlaid-work*, are found almost in all Ancient

Towns, and particularly in those which were *Roman Colonies*. The Pavement of the Choir of *St. Remy's Church* at *Rheims*, is one of those Works admired by the Ingenious. It is composed of small pieces of Marble, some of their natural Colour, and others dyed or enamell'd, so well set and cemented that they represent an infinite number of Figures, as if they had been drawn with a Limner's Pencil. There's, 1. *David* represented playing upon the Harp, with these Words over his Head, *Rex David*. 2. A Picture of *St. Hierom*, about whom are the Figures and Names of all the Prophets, Apostles, and Evangelists; 3. The Four Rivers of the Earthly Paradise, with these Names, *Tigris*, *Euphrates*, *Gihon*, *Phison*; 4. The Four Seasons of the Year; 5. The Seven Liberal Arts; 6. The Twelve Months of the Year; 7. The Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; 8. The Shape of *Moses* sitting in a Chair, and holding an Angel on one of his Knees; 9. The Four Cardinal Virtues; 10. The Four Parts of the World, viz. the East, West, South, and North; and many other Figures made of painted Pieces of *Mosaick-work* on a yellow ground of the same Work, the biggest Stones whereof are not bigger than one's Nail; except some white and black Tombs, and some round Pieces of *Jasper* spotted, or watered with divers Colours, which are set there in some Compartments made with pieces of Marble, like Jewels set in a Ring. Near the great Altar is another sort of Pavement of small Pieces of Marble, which is divided into fine Compartments of *Inlaid-work*; and on the Altar's Step is represented *Abraham's Sacrifice*, *Jacob's Ladder*, and other Histories of the Old Testament. *Mosaick-works* became so common at *Rome*, that the Popes adorn'd many Churches with them, some being gilded over, as may be seen still in *St. Mark's Church* at *Venice*. *Spon Recherches Curieuses d'Antiquité.*

MOSCH, (*John*) named *Enirate*, a Priest and Hermite in the VIIth Century, as it is supposed, composed a Book intitled, *The Spiritual Meadow*, or, *The New Paradise*. Some attribute it to *Sophronius*, to whom *John* dedicated it. *Ambrose*, General of the *Camaldules*, translated it into *Latin*. *Baronius, An. Chr. 407. Vossius, Nicephorus, &c.*

MOSCH, or *Moska*; a River in *Moscovy*, rising in the Province of *Tuver*, it runs to *Croom*, *Voratin Mosco*, the Capital of *Moscovy*, and after having receiv'd several Rivers, falls into the *Volga*.

MOSCO, or *Moscow*, the Chief City of *Moscovy*, the Residence of the Great Duke or *Czar*. It is divided into Four Parts, named, *Cataygorod*, *Czargorod*, *Scorodom*, and *Kremenagorod*, separated by three Walls, one of Bricks, and the other two of Stones and Wood. The Brick Wall separates the *Cataygorod* from the rest of the City; the Stone Wall surrounds the *Czargorod*, where the *Czar's* Palace is; and the Wooden Wall is for Bulwark, or *Strelitza Sloboda*, so named, because it is the *Strelits's* Quarters, which are the Prince's Guards. This Town is watered by the *Moscha*, and other Rivers; and its Palaces and Churches are its best Ornament. *Moscow* seems to be rather a Collection of divers Boroughs, than a Town. It once consisted of 40000 Houses; but it was taken, and almost burnt down by the *Tartars*, 1572. The *Polanders* took it also, 1611. And it was burnt again, 1668. There are two Castles built by two *Italian Engineers*, after the Model of that of *Milan*. It is a Trading Town, the Merchandizes, being transported on the *Moscha* and *Occo* down to the River *Volga*. This City is three *German Miles* in Compass, and looks like a Mass of divers Towns, rather than one City. The Streets are broad but very miry; the Houses generally low, built all of Deal, covered with Bark, and sometimes with Flag over the Bark, which made them extremely subject to Fire. The Houses of some great Lords are built with brick and Stone. It stands 170 Miles from the Borders of *Lithuania* to the East, 54 *Polish Miles* from *Smolensko*, and 250 from *Belgrade* to the North-East. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 55. 36.

MOSCOSO D'ALVARADO, (*Lewis*) General of *Florida*, went with *Francis Pizarro* to conquer *Peru*, and afterwards into *Florida* with *Fernand Soto*, whom he succeeded in the General's place, 1542. *Histoire de la Floride traduite*, 1685.

MOSCOVY, a large Country of *Europe*, named also *White-Russia*, or *Great Russia*, is part of the Ancient *Sarmatia*; named *Russia* from the Ancient *Roxolans*, a People's Name; *White-Russia*, because of the Snow that covers the Country almost eight Months in the Year; and *Great-Russia*, because of its large Extent, it being the largest Country in *Europe*. *Moscovy* is properly the Name of a Province only, the Chief Town whereof is *Moscow*. But as *l'Isle de France* gives its Name to the whole Kingdom; so by *Moscovy* they commonly understand all that vast Country which obeys the Great Duke or *Czar*.

The Situation, Limits, and Division of Moscovy.

It has the Frozen Sea, or Northern Ocean, on the North; the Rivers *Oby* and *Tanais* on the East, which parts it from *Great Tartary*; the *Little-Tanais*, the Rivers *Desna* and *Sola*, with the *Lesser-Tartary*, on the South; the *Borysthenes*, *Narva*, *Poland*,

Poland, Sweden, and Norway, on the West. Its length from Kola to Astracan is above 600 Leagues, and its breadth from W. to E. from Livonia to Siberia, is of the same Extent. It is commonly divided into two principal parts, viz. the Southern, towards the Volga; and the Northern, towards the Dwina. Others divide it more naturally into four parts, viz. into Peculiar or Western Moscovy, Eastern Moscovy, Moscovian Tartary, and Moscovian Lapland. All this Country may contain about forty Provinces, some whereof have the Title of Kingdoms, and others the Title of Dukedoms, whose Names are commonly taken from the chief Towns. We must observe also, That many of those Dominions are in Asia which the Moscovites have conquered or made tributary in Tartary. These are the Provinces, viz. Astracan, a Kingdom; Biela Ozer, a Dukedom; Bielki a Dukedom; Bulgar, Cargapol, Casan, Nagaiski and Bulgal, all Kingdoms; Condora, Czere-misses, Logowoi, and Nagornoi, Dwina, Jeroslaw, Juhorsky, Lapland, or Leporie, Loppie, Lucumoria, the Morduates, Moscovy, Novogrod or Nisi Novogrod, and Novogrod-weliki, Obdora, Permski, Petzora, Pleskou, Pole, Rschou, Rezan, Rajlou, the Samojedes, Siberia, Susdal, the Tingoescs, Tuver, Viatka, Ukrain, Wolodimer, Wologda, Worotin, Ouslinga, Sewicra, Smolenski; with divers people, viz. the Samojedes, the Tingoescs, Sciban-ski, Giustiinski, Calami, Huguitski, Voguluci, and others already named. The Chief Towns are Archangel, Moscow, and the others which give those Provinces their Names.

The Qualities of the Country.

Moscovy in general is a Marshy Country, full of Forests, Pools, Lakes and Rivers. Some Lakes are fifty or fifty five Leagues long; Ladoga or Onega, near Finland, are the biggest in Europe, &c. The biggest Rivers are the Volga, the Borysthenes, Tanais or Don, Dwina, Jag, Moscha, Occo, &c. The Winter is long and extraordinary cold, chiefly in the Eastern and Northern parts. In that Season they travel on very convenient Sledges. The Country is not well inhabited because of the Fens and vast Forests, chiefly on the North part, where the little quantity of Corn sowed never comes to perfect maturity. But it is not so towards Poland, where it is very hot in Summer. They sow only Rie before Winter, and the other Corn in May, tho' their Harvest be in July and August. There is also plenty of Fruit, Melons, &c. as also of Honey, Fowl and Fish, &c. The Country adjoining to Little Tartary is almost Desert because of those Peoples Incurfions, who take as many Slaves as they can, to sell them at Crim, from whence they are sent to Constantinople. And because fine Women are found amongst those Slaves, Merchants are not wanting to buy them. The Care taken to fell the Woods, and a Ditch made 100 Leagues long, cannot hinder those frequent Incurfions. They so abused the Russians in the preceeding Centuries, that, besides the Tribute, the Duke of Moscovy was forced to alight before the Tartarian Ambassador, to offer him a Dish of Milk; and which is more wonderfull, to lick up what was spilt by chance on his Horse's Hair; and to be bare-headed whilst the Tartarian was sitting, as is affirmed by some. Olearius and other Authors speak of a Plant that is found near Samara, Astracan and Casan, like a Cucumber, in shape of a Lamb; and they affirm that the Grass withers in every place where these extraordinary Plants reach, and that when they are ripe, the Stump groweth dry, and the Fruit is covered with a certain hairy Skin, which being prepared, makes a good Fur-lining; Wolves devour it because it is like a Lamb; therefore the Moscovites name it Bonnaret, that is, Little Lamb; and others, Zoophyte, or Animal Plant or Plant Animal. The Country affords also Salt, Brimstone, Pitch and Tar, Hemp, Flax, Iron, Steel, and Copper-mines; also a kind of Fish named Morfe, which has very long Teeth fit for Handles of Knives and Scimitars, much valued in Persia. Near Saint Michael the Archangel, there is a certain Rock called Slude, wherewith they make some Plates more transparent than Glass, that can neither be broken nor burn'd. Two or three different sorts of Beer and Mead are the ordinary Drink among them. Their Buildings are almost all of Timber, Stones being scarce, which makes them so subject to be burn'd. It is true their loss is not considerable, for their Houses are very ordinarily furnished. Their woollen Cloth is very coarse. Russian Leather is much valued in Europe. Fur-linings are so common there, that they have enough of them for themselves and their Neighbours; and their Hunters are so skilfull, that they can wound the Beasts noses only, to have the Skins whole.

The Moscovites Manners and Customs.

The Moscovites boast of being descended from the Grecians; they are generally very strong; and their Bynars or Nobles love to appear with beg Bellies, as if their Nobility lay in their Guts. They have no other Surname but their Fathers proper Name, as Alexis Alexiemitz, that is, Alexis Son of Alexis. They delight also in long Beards, though

they wear vearly short Hair. Their Gowns, with narrow Sleeves, reach down to their Heels. Their Collars and Shirts are commonly embroidered with Silk of different Colours. They wear only Caps and Buskins of read Leather instead of Shooes. Women are almost dressed like Men, only their Gowns are wider, their Caps very fantastical, and the Sleeves of their Shirts four or five ells long and much plaited. The Moscovites are mistrustfull, treacherous, and so naturally cruel, that even the Executioner's Office is no discredit amongst them. They are cunning in Trading, and deceive without Punishment, it being reputed Industry. They are so well us'd to Cold and Heat, that they indure both successively without hurt. In their Collations they give Ginger bread, Brandy and Mead. They are naturally lazy, and Drunkenness is so common there, that they generally kill themselves with it. Formerly they took Tabaco excessively; but in 1634 it was severely prohibited, and the Transgressors were to be whipped, or to have their Nostrils slit, if they should but take any Snuff; not only because Families were ruined by such an Expence, but because it happened often that a Drunken Man falling a-sleep with his Pipe lighted, fired the House and part of the Town. Nevertheless, they smoak it still privately, and use a Bull's Horn, with a Hole in the middle, and a little wooden Box to put the Tabaco in, having some Water in the Horn to sweeten the Smoak. There is so little Complacency and Civility among them, that 'tis no wonder if they be unkind to Foreigners. They are naturally Proud, despise all Men, and think none comparable to themselves. They live very frugally, and lie all on the Ground or on Benches, the Nobility and Gentry excepted. They are much addicted to Stealing, though severely punished for it. Their Sports are Wrestling, Fighting at Fiftykuffs, or with Sticks, and Sliding on the Ice. Their Musick is composed of Hoboys and Bag-pipes, and their Dances are so ridiculous and brutish, that dancing Bears excell them.

The Duke's Succession. The Government and Laws of Moscovy.

We are so little acquainted with the Affairs and the ancient History of Moscovy, that it is difficult to speak certainly of them. Nevertheless thus much we may collect; 'Tis said that Wolodimier, Son of Steflaus, was converted to the Catholick Faith in 988; and that he is properly the first Duke or Prince of that Country. The Gracians converted him, and he took the Name of Basilus when he was baptized. Joreslaus succeeded him; they reckon afterwards, Wzevold, Wolodimier II. Wzevold II. and 7 others whose Names are unknown. George I. Demetrius I. George II. Iroslaus, George the Second's Brother, Alexander, Daniel, John named Kaleta, that is, The Purse, because he used to take a Purse with him for Alms; Simcon, John II. Demetrius II. in 1400; George III. Basilus III. John Basilides, surnamed The Great, succeeded, and shook off the Tartars Yoke, who abused the Dukes of Moscovy. This Prince married Sophia Paleololus, Daughter of Thomas, who was Brother to Constantine XIII. the last Emperor of Constantinople. He left Basilus IV. who died in 1533. John Basilides II. who was born in 1528, and died in 1584. Theodorus succeeded him, and died in 1598. Borius Hodrinus, or Boritz his Brother-in-law, took the Ducal-crown, and was charged with the Death of Theodorus, and of one of his Brethren named Demetrius. Others say, That the true Demetrius was alive, and appeared in Poland, where he married the Daughter of the Palatine of Sandomiria, who restored him. But because he favoured Foreigners too much, he was called an Impostor, and put to death in 1606. Basil John, named Suiski, was put in his place, and his tyrannical behaviour made him odious. The Polanders made him Prisoner, with two of his Brethren in 1610, under Ladislaus, Prince of Poland, whom the Muscovites elected Duke. He took Moscow in 1611; but was soon turned out; and the Muscovites, naturally Enemies to all sorts of Strangers, and desirous to have a Duke of their own Nation, elected Michael called Federowitz, Son of Fedornikitits, Patriarch of Moscovy, and nearly related to the Tyrant Basilus. Michael died in 1645. and left by Eudoxa, Lucanowena, Alexis, Michael or Michalouk, Duke of Moscovy, who died in 1676, and left among other Children, Alexis II. Duke of Moscovy. The Czar alone gives Laws to his People, names the Governours of Provinces, sends and receives Embassadors, and fixes the Taxes as he pleases. His Title, which seems to be derived from Cesar, signifies King or Emperor. He is also called Grand Signior, and Velika-Knes, that is, Great Duke. His Coat of Arms is an Eagle with two Heads bearing three Crowns. His Council of State is commonly held in the night. There are six Jurisdictions to decide all Affairs; The first is for Strangers; The second, for War-affairs; The third, for the Treasury-affairs; The fourth, to receive divers Accounts; The fifth, for Civil-law-suits; And the sixth, for Criminals. The Prince's Revenue is very considerable; for, besides his Demesnes and the Taxes, he has an incredible Revenue from the Taverns he keeps; and,

besides that, he takes five *per cent.* of all Merchandizes. He has other Revenues for himself in particular, and takes possession of all the Estates and Goods of all those that die without Issue. And if there be any rich persons incapable of serving him in the War, or elsewhere, he takes part of their possessions for himself, or for some Officer. And the *Czar's* Power is so great, that he is Master of the Lives and Fortunes of all his Subjects, who acknowledge themselves his Slaves, and whom he never calls but by diminutive Names, as *Fonny* or *Fenny*, for *John* and *James*, &c. This Power is maintained by three Rules; The first, That it is Death to all *Moscovites* to travel without the Prince's leave. The second, That to prevent all Changes which might happen by foreign Alliances, the *Czars* marry none but their Subjects. The third is, Ignorance; The *Moscovites* being contented if they can but read and write. Justice is quickly administered, each Party pleading for himself. When a Debtor is unwilling to pay or to give Security, he becomes Slave to the *Czar*, or to some other, if the Prince pleases. Criminals are condemned to suffer the Strappado; or if the Crime deserves Death, they are hanged or beheaded. Their Trade is considerable, and *Moscow* in general furnishes foreign Countries with Honey, Wax, Tallow, Leather, Flax, Hemp, Furs, Feathers for Beds, Pitch and Tar, Salt, Sea-calf's-oil, Cavayar, &c. As for their Forces, they would be formidable to their Neighbours, if their Officers had Inclination, Conduct or Integrity which they often have not. For the *Czar* can in a little time raise 100 or 200 thousand Men. He keeps commonly 15000 Horse, and 120000 Foot for his Guard and Garrisons, and 65000 Men besides, under about an hundred Officers, to view the Frontiers every year towards *Tartary*, and prevent Incurfions. When the *Czars* want a great Army, the Nobles are forced to find Soldiers, and to keep them, proportionably to their Servants. Their Arms are the Sword, the Axe, the Bow, and the Musket; they are hardy, and can live upon a small matter; nevertheless more proper to maintain a Siege than to fight a Battle; for they have been always beaten in the Field by the *Polanders* and *Suedes*; and have had good Success when besieged. In general their Infantry is much more valued than their Cavalry. Their Forts are commonly of Wood and Earth. It is a very hard matter to know the *Czar's* Titles; and the Pretence of War he made against the *Polanders* in 1645, was, That they had not given him the Titles due to him. One of his Predecessors caused an *Italian* Ambassador's Hat to be nailed to his Head, because he kept it on before him.

Their Language and Knowledge.

Their Language is very like that of the *Sclavonian* and *Polish*; and the *Sclavonian* is the Mother Tongue from which the *Moscovite* was taken. They have borrowed their Letters of the *Græcians*, though they have much altered them, having so many double Letters, that their Alphabet contains forty. They write on Rolls of Paper cut like Fillets and pasted together twenty five or thirty ells long. They are extraordinary ignorant; having no Colleges nor Universities, and that out of Policy. Their Priests never preach, only read some Homilies in the Church. Because they don't willingly admit Strangers, all Languages but their own are unknown to them. Their Children learn to read and write, which is enough to make a Doctor with them. They only acknowledge the artificial day, that is, from the Rising of the Sun to his Setting. Their Year begins the first of *September*, receiving no other Epocha, but that of the Creation, which they believe was in *Autumn*. Their Leagues are certain Spaces named *Vorest*.

Their Religion.

The *Moscovites* were converted to Christianity by the *Græcians*. All their Images are only in Paint; and St. *Nicholas* is the Protector of the Nation. Of all the Holy-days in the year, properly they keep none but the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin. But whatever is said of their Conversion to the Faith; in seems plain that Christianity was established there in the very first Centuries, since in the Subscriptions of the Council of *Antioch* held under *Jovian*, we find the Name of one *Antipater* Bishop of the *Rossians* or *Russians*. Nevertheless Christianity afterwards was certainly abolished there; for it is believed that it was restored in the Xth. or XIth. Century, as *Baronius* proves it. It is thought that *Wolodimier* was converted in 988, and that he took the Name of *Basilus*, whom *Forestus* succeeded. Let that be as it will, they have a particular Metropolitan Patriarch residing at *Moscow*, not depending upon the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. There are three Arch-bishops, viz. at *Novogrod*, *Susdal*, and *Rostrom*; and divers Bishops. *Anthony Sielanua*, Metropolitan of all *Russia*, Patriarch of *Moscow*, was deposed in a General Synod, for having contributed to the Disorders in *Moscow* about Religion. The Patriarch is elected by the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, and all the Cler-

gy, and confirmed afterwards by the Duke; but if the Election doth not please him, another is chosen. They observe all the Ceremonies of the *Græcians*; receive the Communion in both kinds, and give it to Children of 7 years old, because they begin then to sin, as they say. They go to Confession, and keep divers Fasts and Lents very strictly. They pray for the Dead; make Processions, Pilgrimages, the Sign of the Cross, &c. but acknowledge not the Pope's Authority. They have divers Monasteries of Monks and Nuns, whose Lives are very strict.

Authors that speak of Moscovy.

Those that desire to know more Particulars may read *Paulus Jovius's* Treatise concerning an Embassy from the great Duke *Basilus* to Pope *Clement VIIth.* *Sigismund*, Baron of *Herberstein's* Relation, *Possévin de rebus Moscoviticis*. Another with the same Title printed at *Frankfort* in 1600. *Rainer Heidenstein* concerning *Stephen*, King of *Poland's* War against the *Moscovites*. The Works of eight Authors collected in one Volume *De Russorum Religione*, printed in 1582 at *Spire*. *Petr. Petrus de Erlesunda's* *Chronicum Moscoviticum*, *Cluverius*, *Ortelius*, *Mercator*, *Baronius*, *Spondanus*, *Raynoldi*, *John le Fevre's* Relation of *Moscow*, *Crantzius*, *Michovius de rebus Sarmaticis*, *Cromer*, and the Historians of *Poland* and *Sweden*, *Lazicius*, *Bottero's* Relations. *Edwin Sandys*. *Brerewood*. *Hornbeek*. *Hottinger*. A Relation of the Earl of *Carlisle's* Embassy in *Moscow*, &c.

THE MOSELE, Lat. *Mosella* and *Obrinca*, according to *Ptolemy*. It ariseth from Mount *Vauge*, a little above the Village of *Bussans*, in the Confinces of *Alsatia*, and *Franch Comte*, and then flowing Northward through *Lorraine*, watereth *Toul*, beneath which it takes in the *Seylle*, another great River from the East, so passeth *Thionville* and *Luxembourg* to *Trier* or *Treves*, above which it takes in the *Sar*, and at *Coblentz* falls into the *Rhine*.

MOSES, a Prophet and Lawgiver of the *Jews*, Son of *Amram* by *Jochabed*, born after his Sister *Miriam*, and his Brother *Aaron* in 2464 of the World, 808 after the Flood, and 428 after *Abraham*. The King of *Egypt* ordering all the *Hebrew* Male-Children to be killed, *Jochabed* hid him three Months; but for fear he should be discovered, she trusted to Providence, and exposed him on the River *Nile*, in a place where *Thermutis*, *Pharaoh's* Daughter used to bathe. This Princess finding him, and *Miriam* his Sister asking her, If she would have an *Hebrew* Nurse for him, she liked it, and the Child was delivered to his own Mother. Three years after he was carried to the Princess, adopted by her, and named *Moses*, that is in the *Egyptian* Tongue, *Saved out of the Water*, *Clemens Alexandrinus* saith, That his Relations named him *Joachim* when he was circumcised; and *Philo* adds, That *Thermutis* feigned her self with Child, and pretended to bring forth *Moses*. However he was educated with great Care, and having good Natural Parts, he quickly became perfect in all the *Egyptian* Sciences. *Philo* saith, That Masters were sent for out of *Greece*, *Chaldaea* and *Assyria*, to teach him; but it is certain, that Sciences were taught then in *Egypt*, *Joseph* having increased them there. *Josephus* and *Eusebius* say, *Moses* made War against the *Æthiopians*, defeated and pursued them as far as *Saba*, which he took by the King's Daughter's Treachery; who falling in love with him, had his promise of marriage. But *Theodoret* and others account this a Fable. Holy Writ tells us, That *Moses*, at forty years old, left *Pharaoh's* Court to visit his Brethren; and that he slew an *Egyptian* abusing an *Israelite*, and thereupon retired into the Desarts of *Midian*, where he married *Zipporah*, the Priest *Jethro's* Daughter, whom *Artapanus* in *Eusebius* makes King of *Arabia*, and had two Sons by her, *Gershom* and *Eliezer*. In the year 2544 of the World, 887 after the Flood, and the 8th of *Moses's* life, he having spent forty years with his Father-in-law, God's Glory appear'd to him in the middle of a burning Bush as he went towards *Horeb*, declaring his purpose of delivering his People *Israel* by his means: *Moses*, out of Modesty, alledged his Inability and Lispering; but God's Authority silenced his Excuses; changing his Rod into a Serpent, and the Serpent into a Rod again; and made his Hand Leprous, and immediately cured it by the same application. Then he gave him his Brother *Aaron* to be his Interpreter: So to *Pharaoh* he went, to desire him that the *Israelites* might go out to sacrifice to the Lord their God. *Pharaoh* laughed at him, and at his Rod turned into a Serpent, seeing his Magicians do the like. And so his hardness of heart occasioned the ten Plagues of *Egypt*, after which he let them depart in 2545 of the World, and God opening them a passage through the *Red Sea*, *Moses* led them into the Desert, where, after many Miracles, he received the Law on Mount *Sinai*, where staying once forty days and forty nights, he found at his return, the People adoring a golden Calf, punished the most Seditious, and obtained God's pardon. Afterwards he appointed all things belonging to the Tabernacle, and Consecration of Priests, according to the pattern in the Mount. He had much ado to govern so Seditious a People, though by his means they defeated

defeated divers Kings. Being near *Nebo*, God commanded him to go to the top of that Mountain, whence he saw the promised Land, and dy'd without pain or sickness the 120th of his age, 2584 of the World. Holy Scripture saith, That he was buried in a Valley of the Land of *Moab* over-against *Beth-Peor*, and that the place of his Sepulture is unknown. *St. Jude* saith, The Arch-angel, *St. Michael*, contended with the Devil, who would as it's suppos'd have manifested *Moses's* Body to the *Israelites* to persuade them to adore him. They mourned thirty days for him, &c. This holy man's Praises are to be found in the Book of *Ecclesiasticus*, and *Philo* has wrote his Life in three Books. *Josephus*, *Eusebius*, and *St. Cyril* of *Alexandria* mention many Pagan Authors, who commended him. *Numenius* said, That *Pythagoras* and *Plato* took their Doctrine out of his Books, and that the last was an *Attrick Moses*. The Book of *Job* is attributed unto him, and the five Books called the *Pentateuch*, viz. *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*. *Philo in vita Mosi*. *Josephus* l. 2. 3, & 4. *Hist. Euseb. in Chron. de Prep. Evang. &c. Clem. Alex. Theodoret. Genebrard* l. 1. *Chron. Salian. Torniel. Spond. in Annal. vet. Test. Bellarmin. Possevin. &c.*

What is said of *Moses's* Rod is curious. Most of the Doctors of the *Cabbala* affirm, That *Moses's* Miracles in *Egypt* and elsewhere were products of his Rod's Virtue, which as they believe, was created between the two Vespers of the *Sabbath*; that is, in the Evening of the Sixth Day of the Creation, and on which was wonderfully ingraven God's most venerable name *Tetragrammaton*, or of four Letters. In the *Zoar*, a Comment on the five Books of *Moses*, 'tis said, the Miracles were marked on this Rod, with God's most holy Name. And *Jonathan* in his *Targum*, or *Chaldaick Paraphrase* on the Bible, saith, That *Jethro*, his Father-in-law, hearing that *Moses* had escaped out of *Egypt*, secured him in a Dungeon, where *Zipporah*, his Grand-daughter maintained him twenty Years. He adds, That *Moses*, one day in *Jethro's* Garden, returned thanks to God for his wonderful deliverance, and perceived afterwards a Rod, on which God's adorable Name was ingraven, which he pluck'd up, and took along with him. In the *Scalfeleth Hakabala*, a Chronological History from the beginning of the World to the last Century, the same thing may be read. But it may be seen more particularly in a very ancient and scarce Commentary, intituled, *Medrasch Vaiofscha* printed at *Constantinople*. The Author says, That *Moses* was about forty when he went out of *Egypt*; That one day being near a Well, and *Zipporah*, one of *Jethro's* Daughters, coming thither, he liked her, and propos'd to marry her; to whom she answered, That her Father led all those that came to marry her, to a Tree in the middle of his Garden, of so particular and dangerous a quality, that it was present death to go near it: Then *Moses* enquired whence that Tree came; *Zipporah* answered, That God, the Evening of the first *Sabbath* of the Creation, created a Stick, and gave it to *Adam*; *Adam* gave it to *Enoch*; *Enoch* to *Noah*; *Noah* to *Sem*; *Sem* to *Abraham*; *Abraham* to *Isaac*; *Isaac* to *Jacob*, who carried it into *Egypt*, and gave it to *Joseph*; and *Joseph* being dead, the *Egyptians* plundered his House, and finding this Stick, carried it to *Pharaoh's* Palace, where *Jethro*, one of the chief Magicians, perceiving it, took it away. Sometime after, *Jethro*, being in his Garden, thrust it into the Ground, where it presently took root, and brought forth Blossoms and Fruit, therefore he left it there, and by the help of it, grown into a Tree, try'd all those that designed to marry his Daughters. The same Author adds, That *Moses* was introduced by *Zipporah* into *Jethro's* House, who promised him his Daughter, provided he fetched him such a Stick out of his Garden, which *Moses* did. *Jethro* surpriz'd at this, look'd upon *Moses* as a Prophet, who was to destroy *Egypt*; therefore he put him into a Dungeon, where *Zipporah* found away to maintain him seven Years: At last she desired her Father to look if *Moses* was still alive, concealing that she had kept him: *Jethro* finding *Moses* in health, embraced him as God's Prophet, and gave him his Daughter in marriage. Another Doctor named *Abravenel*, whose Works are much esteemed by the *Jews*, explains this Fable almost in the same sence. He observes, That this wonderful Stick was never given to any other, not to *Joshua* himself, who was his Disciple and Successor; and that when *Joshua* hid the Ark with *Aaron's* Rod, the Pot of Manna, and the Vessel of Sacred Incense, *Moses's* Stick is not mentioned at all; whence he concludes, That *Moses* going up to Mount *Nebo*, took God's Rod in his Hand, and was buried together with it, in an unknown Sepulchre. *Spon Recherches Curieuses d' Antiquité*.

Here I add a curious Observation concerning the manner how *Moses* could easily and certainly know the History from the Creation of the World, by the help of eight persons only, who might reveal things one to another by word or mouth, though there were near 25 Centuries between *Adam* and *Moses*. Those eight persons are *Adam*, *Methuselah*, *Sem*, (*Noah's* Son) *Abraham*, *Isaac*, *Jacob*, *Levi* (*Amram's* Grandfather) and *Amram* *Moses's* Father; which may be easily seen in the following Table.

Adam dy'd 930 of the World.

<i>Methuselah</i>	{ born 688, was 242 years old when his Predecessor dy'd.	
<i>Sem</i>	{ born 1559 } was 97	} when his Predecessor dy'd.
<i>Abraham</i>	{ born 2039 } was 119	
<i>Isaac</i>	{ born 2139 } was 74	
<i>Jacob</i>	{ born 2199 } was 119	
<i>Levi</i>	{ born 2285 } was 60	
<i>Amram</i>	{ born 2386 } was 36	

Moses born 2464 was 58 years of age when his Father *Amram* dyed; so he might know from him, what he had learned from *Levi*, and so on to *Adam*. *Genesis* 5. 25, 35, & 49. *Exod.* c. 6.

MOSES, a Prelate, who attempted the *Ishmaelites* Conversion in the IVth. Century; and was their Bishop. See *MAUVIA*.

MOSES, a famous Impostor, who deceived the *Jews* in *Crete* about 432. He took *Moses's* Name to be considerable with those People, whom he obliged to follow him, and precipitate themselves into the Sea. *Socrates Hist.* l. 7. c. 37. *Baronius A.C.* 432. n. 85.

MOSES BAR-CEPHA, Bishop of the *Syrians* in the Xth. Century, wrote a Treatise concerning Paradise in three parts, translated out of *Syriack* into *Latin* by *Andrew Masius*. He was different from *Moses* called *Mardenus*, sent to *Rome* in the XVIth. Century by the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and Author of a *Syriack New Testament*. *Masius in addit. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Spond. in Annal. Genebrard in Chron.*

MOSES BEN-MAIMON or *Maimonides*, a Rabbi, called by the *Jews*, the Eagle of the Doctors, and *Rambam*, from the first Letters of his name. They add, that from *Moses the Lawgiver*, to *Moses Maimon*, no Genius has been comparable to these two. He was Learned in the Law, *Aristotle's* Philosophy, and Physick, and left divers Works; one concerning Astrology, call'd *Doctor perplexorum*, translated by *John Buxtorf*. He was the most Learned Man among the *Jews*, and it may be most averse from their Superstitions. He was born at *Cordoua* in *Spain*, and is commonly named *Moses Aegyptius*, because he retired into *Egypt*, where he was the *Soldan's* Physician, about the middle of the XIIth Century. Those that desire to learn the Doctrine and the Canon-Law, contained in their *Talmud*, may read this Authors Compendium of it in good Hebrew, wherein he has cut off most part of the Fables and Impertinencies of the *Talmud*; the Title of the Book is *Jadbazacc*, and it was printed at *Venice* and *Constantinople*; some Treatises whereof were translated into *Latin*. He also wrote some Comments on the *Misna*, which is as the *Talmud's* Text; and those Comments have been translated into *Rabbinical Hebrew*, which is read now, it being not found in *Arabick*. He also composed another Work in *Arabick*, intituled, *More Nevokim*, translated also into *Rabbinical Hebrew*, and afterwards into *Latin*, probably the same that was printed at *Paris* in 1520; *Buxtorf's* Son also translated it. This Book *More Nevokim*, seems to destroy the *Jewish* Religion, containing many Philosophical Arguments contrary to their Fathers Traditions; and it caused great quarrels among the Rabbies of the XIIIth. Century. The *French Jews* condemned the Author, and burnt the Book, but some moderate *Spaniards* appeased all those Disputes; and ever since the *Jews* prefer this Rabbi's Opinions before any others. Read *Buxtorf's* Preface to his translation of *More Nevokim*. *Census* l. 1. de *Repub. Hebr.* *Casaubon, Vossius, &c.*

MOSES MICOTSI, a *Spanish* Rabbi, Author of a learned Book on the Commandments of the Jewish Law, printed in *Fol.* at *Venice* in 1547, which is very often quoted under the Title of *Sepher Mitsveoth Gadol*, that is, *The great Book of Precepts*; because it explains at large what relates to those Precepts. *M. Simon*. There are few *Jews* that have handled this Matter so Learnedly and Judiciously as this Author.

MOSKESTROOM or *Maelfroom*, a famous Abyss in the Northern Ocean, towards the West part of *Normay*, commonly called the Sea's Navel, or the Northern *Carybdis*: Some say that it is forty miles about, though but thirteen according to *Kirker*. It swallows up the Waters for six hours, and casts them up again with such a terrible noise, that it may be heard many Miles off in calm weather. When

its motion is violent, it is impossible to draw back and save a Ship that is got into its Circumference. Whales themselves cannot escape at that time; but their Bodies bruised against the Rocks, are cast up again, like the Relicks of Wrecks. *Herbinus de admirandis Mundi Cataraetis.*

MOSQUES, the name given to publick places, where *Mahometans* meet to pray, from the Arabian word *Mesged*, which signifies the place of Worship. Many Travellers have spoken of those Mosques. *Quiclet* speaks thus; All Mosques are square, and built with good Stones. Before the chief Gate there is a square Court paved with white Marble, and low Galleries round about, whose Roof is supported with Marble Columns, where the *Turks* wash themselves before they go into the Mosque, even in the middle of Winter. The Walls are all white, except some places where God's name is written in large *Arabick* Characters. In each Mosque there is a great number of Lamps, and betwixt the Lamps hang many Chrystal Rings, Ostriches Eggs, and other Curiosities sent out of Foreign Countries, which make a fine show, when the Lamps are lighted. About every Mosque there are six high Towers, each having three little open Galleries, one above another; those Towers, as well as the Mosques, are all covered with Lead, adorned with Gildings and other Ornaments; and are called *Minarets*; from thence instead of a Bell, some Men named *Muezzins*, call the People to Prayer. Most part of the Mosques have each an Hospital, where all Travellers, of what Religion soever, are entertained during three days. Each Mosque has also a place called *Tarbé*, which is the Burying-place of its Founders; within it is a Tomb six or seven foot long, covered with a large Velvet or green Satin-cloth, like our Palls; at the two ends are two Candlesticks, and two Wax-tapers, with many Seats round about for those that read the *Alcoran* for the deceased Souls. It is not lawful to enter the Mosque with Shooes, or Stockings on; therefore they cover the Pavement with Stuffs sow'd like Fillets, a little distant one from another, and the Mosques are full of them; each Fillet may hold a row of Men kneeling, sitting, or prostrated, according to the time of their Ceremonies. And it is not lawful for Women to enter, so they stay in the Porches without. They have neither Altars nor Images, but when they pray, they turn towards *Mecca*, where *Mahomet's* Tomb is. *Quiclet Voyage de Constantinople.*

MOSTIERS (*Anselm de*) a French Astrologer and Poet, famous in *Robert* named the Good and the Wise King of Naples, and Earl of Provence's Court. He foretold *Charles* Duke of Calabria, the King's Son's death; and Queen *Jane I.* Charles's Daughter, and *Robert's* Grand-Daughter's unhappy end. He dy'd about 1348. *Petrarch* mentions him. *Nitredamus vie des Poetes. Prov. La Croix du Main. Bibl. Franc.*

La MOTHE, a little Town of Lorrain, on a steep Rock, esteemed impregnable, yet taken by the Mareschal de la Force, under *Lewis XIII.* in 1634, and afterwards ruined.

MOTHE-LE-VAYER (*Francis de lay*) Son of *Felix*, Member of the French Academy, and one of the most learned Men of his time in all Sciences, was Tutor to *Philip* of Orleans, and for one year to King *Lewis* the XIVth. his Brother. His Works are well known in three Volumes in Fol. or in fifteen 12o. He favoured Scepticism, and dy'd very old in 1671.

MOTHER OF GOD, the name of an Order of Knights instituted in 1233, and confirmed in 1262, by Pope *Urban* the IVth. under *Dominick's* Rules. They wore a white Cassock and a red Cross Patee, with two red Stars, in Chief, on the Stomach; and over the Cassock an ash-coloured Cloak. Their Profession was to take a particular care of Widows and Orphans, and to pacifie disunited Families. They had a great Master over them, but no Convents to live in common, every one living in his own House, with his Family, and therefore were called in jest, *The joyfull Brethren.* *Andr. Favon Theatre d'honneur & de Chevalerie.*

MOTIR, one of the little *Molucca* Islands in Asia, under the Line, between *Gilolo* and *Celebes*, belonging to the Dutch.

MOTULA or *Motala*, a little Town of Otranto in the Kingdom of Naples, having a Bishoprick suffragan to Bari.

MOUCHI (*Anthony de*) or *de Monchi* named *Demochares*, Doctor of Sorbonne, and Prebendary of Noyon in France, was so zealous in persecuting the Protestants in the XVIth. Century, that he was named *Inquisitor of the Roman Faith.* The Men whom he employed to look out the Protestants, even in Desert places and Caves, from him were denominated *Moucharts.* He was at the Council of Trent, wrote several Books, and dyed at Paris in 1574. The most considerable of his Works, is that *De Sacrificio Missæ.*

MOUHEMET-EL-MOHADI, *Sahab-Zaman*, the name of the 12th. Califf, *Mahomet's* Successor in the Sect of the Persians or *Schais.* He is surnamed *Sahab Zaman*, that is, Lord of Time, because the Persians believe that he is not dead, but remains hidden till a certain time, and then shall come to maintain his Religion: Upon this Persuasion many Persons bequeath him Houses ready furnished, and Stables of fine Horses to accommodate him at his return.

Those things are kept with much Superstition, it being unlawful for any to use them, the Houses being shut up, and the Horse well kept, with a Revenue settled upon them for their maintenance. *Tavernier's Travels.*

MOULEY-ARCHY, King of *Taflet*, Fez, Morocco and *Sus*; *Mouley Mahomet's* Brother, not thinking himself secure at *Zaouias*, retired to *Quiviane*, where the Prince named *Hali-Solyman* received him honourably for his Merit's sake, his Quality being unknown. He made *Archy* his Lord Treasurer and Chief Justice, and committed the whole Government to him, which gave him occasion to make himself absolute Master. First of all he surprized the Castle or *Dar Michael*, under pretence of visiting the Governor, whom he rack'd to death to make him confess where his Treasure was; he took also above 200000 *Metecals*, which make about 80000 pounds, from a Jew, and distributing some Money to the Inhabitants thereabouts, raised Men, and with them defeated the King of *Quiviane*, his Benefactor, whom he forced to declare where his Treasure was, and to put to death afterwards. *Mouley-Mahomet*, his Brother, hearing this, marched with an Army against him, but was defeated and besieged in *Taflet*, where he dyed; then the Town surrendered, and all the Xeriffs or Princes of the Country submitted unto him. Having thus conquered that Country, he took also *Theza* and the two Towns of Fez, the New and Old, and became Master of the richest Kingdom in Africa in 1665. The year following he conquered the *Algarbes* near *Gibraltar*, and the Town of *Zaouias*. He conquered the Kingdom of Morocco in 1667, whose King, or rather Tyrant, he caused to be drawn at a Mule's Tail. In 1668 he reduced *Taradant*, a Town of the Principality of *Sus*. Afterwards he overcame the *Chavanets*, esteemed the best Soldiers of *Barbary*, and the Province of *Hacha* submitted unto him. Thence he went to *St. Cruz* or *Aguader-Aguer* with 48000 Foot, and 25000 Horse; but the Inhabitants capitulated presently; afterwards he besieged *Illec*, which the Prince having abandoned, the Inhabitants surrendered: But going further to *Sudan*, an Army of 100000 Negroes forced him to retire, and end his Conquests, which extended from the Limits of *Tremesen* to those of *Sudan*, near 300 Leagues long, and about 350 Leagues broad from the Sea-coast to *Touet* and *Dras*, Provinces of the Kingdom of *Taflet*. Being returned to Fez in 1669, he applied himself to heap up Money, and tyrannize over his People. Nevertheless he enacted very good Laws for the security of the High-ways and Trade, which enriched the Country. He died strangely in 1672: Having kept the Passover according to the Turkish way at Morocco, and drunk excessively at a Feast, as he usually did, he took Horse in that condition, and coming to a Walk of Orange-trees, his Horse ran away with him so speedily, that a large branch of an Orange-tree broke his Skull in pieces. *Mouette Hist. du Royaume de Maroc.*

MOULEY-CHERIFF, King of *Taflet*, pretended that he was of *Mahomet's* Blood by the marriage of *Fatima*, *Mahomet's* Daughter with *Hali*, whose Posterity was spread in the Kingdoms that had embraced the *Alcoran*. He had 24 Sons, the chief whereof were *Mouley-Mahomet*, King of *Taflet*; *Mouley-Archy* also King of *Taflet*, mentioned in the foregoing Article; *Mouley-Ishmael*, or *Semein*, *Archy's* Successor, who reigned in 1686. *Mouette, Hist. du Royaume de Maroc.*

MOULEY-ISHMAEL or *Semein*, King of Fez, Morocco and *Taflet*, succeeded the famous *Mouley-Archy*, his Brother, in 1672. But *Mouley-Hamet Meherez*, his Nephew, who was Vice-Roy of Morocco, made himself be proclaimed King of Morocco; and *Mouley-Aram*, his Brother Vice-Roy of *Taflet* made himself absolute there. *Semein* made War against them, and took Morocco in 1675, and *Taflet* in 1678. He took also in 1681, from the Spaniards, the Fortrefs of *Mamora*, where-in he found 88 pieces of Brass, and 15 of Iron Cannon, besides Muskets and other Arms, which was more than he had before in all his Kingdoms. He sent the same year some Embassadors into France, for the continuing a Peace with France. *Mouette, Hist. du Royaume de Maroc.*

MOULEY-MAHOMET, King of *Taflet* succeeded his Father *Mouley-Cheriff*; but *Mouley-Archy*, his Brother, rebelled, and left the Court to make War against him. *Mahomet* having pursued and taken *Archy*, was contented to send him to Prison, out of which he escaped, but was retaken and shut up more strictly; nevertheless he escaped again, and went to *Zaouias*, and thence to *Quiviane*; as you may see in the Article of *Mouley-Archy*, &c.

MOULIN or *Molin* (*Charles du*) a famous Lawyer born at Paris in 1500. His Family was Noble, and *Papyrius Masson* mentions a thing that is very singular, viz. That those of the Family of *Molin* were related to *Elizabeth*, Queen of England, which she acknowledged her self in 1572, speaking with *Francis*, Duke of Montmorency, Mareschal of France, and Embassador of England. This Relation probably came by *Thomas Bulloigne*, Viscount of Rochefort, that Queen's Grandfather by the Mother's side. For *Sanderus* and others say, That this *Rochefort* being Embassador in France, gave his Daughter *Anne* of *Bulloigne*, to a Gentleman of *Brie*, a Friend

Friend and Relation of his, to take care of her Education; and this Gentleman, is supposed to be the Lord of Fontenay in Brie, of the Family of du Moulin. This Branch came from Denis du Moulin, Lord of Fontenay in Brie, Archbishop of Tolouse, Patriarch of Antioch, and bishop of Paris, where he dy'd in 1447. Charles du Moulin was a very learned Man, and composed many Works, collected into three Volumes Fol. *De Usuris. Extricatio Labyrinthi dividi & individui. De Dignitatibus, Magistratibus & Civibus Romanis. Novus Intellectus quinque Legum. De Muneribus & Honoribus, &c.* He was called the French Papinian, the French and German Lawyer, and dyed at Paris in 1566, a Roman Catholick, as it is said, though a Protestant before. S. Marthe. Thuanus. Sanderus. Paquier, &c.

MOULIN (Peter du) a Protestant Minister, Son of Joachim du Moulin, Minister at Orleans, taught Philosophy in Holland, was Minister at Charenton, and Catharine de Bourbon, Princess of Navarre, Henry the IVth's Sister's Chaplain. He composed many Works; and died at Sedan in 1658, the 90th. of his Age, leaving three Sons. *La vie de du Plessis Moruay. Galter. Chron. Meursius Athen. Batav. &c.*

MOULINS, the chief Town of Bourbonnois in France, on the River Allier, in Latin Molina and Molinum, the Residence of the Princes of Bourbon, who built the Castle, where many Kings have taken their delight. It is a large, pleasant and ancient Town, famous for its Mineral Waters, and for Scissors and knives made there. Charles IX. called thither a considerable assembly of the Nobles of the Kingdom and the first Presidents of Parliaments in 1565; where the famous Edict of Moulins was published, containing 86 Articles. Thuanus, Du Chesne, &c.

MOUNCH-DENNY, or Cadier Arthur, that is, Arthur's Chair, a prodigious high Hill of Brecknockshire in South-Wales, three miles South of Brecknock; of which this wonder is reported by Speed, attested unto him by eight of the chief men of Brecknock, who came out of civility to visit him when he was in these Parts, and gave him this account upon their Credit and Trials; That from the top of this Hill they had often cast down from the North-East Rock, their Cloaks, Hats and Staves, but that they were still repulsed and blown up, so that none of them would fall. This they attributed to the Clouds, racking much lower than the top of the Hill, affirming, that nothing would descend from thence but Stones, or things of a Metallick Substance.

MOUNSTER, Lat. Momonia, one of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of Ireland on the N. separated from Connaught, by the River Shannon, on the E. it has Leinster, on the S. and W. the Virginian Ocean. It is in length from N. to S. 90 Miles, in breadth 100, divided into six Counties, viz. Limerick, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Desmond and Tipperary. The Soil is for the most part extraordinary for Corn and Pasture. The chief City is Limerick, the rest are Cashal, Cork, Kingsale and Waterford. The Irish call this Province Mocon.

MOUNT or Mountain, an ascent of Ground above the Surface of the Terrestrial Globe. Some are very high, always covered with Snow; some middling, and others low, which we call Hills, or Rising-grounds. Eratosthenes affirms, That the highest Mountain's perpendicular ascent is not above ten Furlongs, or about half a League. Pliny observes, That Diacaarchus found by Dioptrick Instruments, that Mount Pelion in Thessaly was so high. And Plutarch in Paulus Aemilius saith, That Xenagoras, another famous Mathematician, found Mount Olympus, in the same Country, to be of the same height, which is about 1270 paces. We find no greater perpendicular height attributed to Mountains by ancient Authors, except Cleomedes, who l. 1. Of Meteors, makes it of 15 Furlongs, or about two miles. But those Authors spoke only of the Mountains of Greece, because known to them, and not of others; as, the Alps in Europe, the Taurus in Asia, the Atlas in Africa, and the Andes in Peru. These last are the most considerable, after which are the Pyrenean, the Cevennes, the Vogese, the Jura, the Appennine, the Sudetes, the Rhodope, Pindus, Grampius, &c. in Europe. The Antitaurus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Imaus, &c. in Asia. The Mountains of the Moon in Africa. As for particular Mountains, we have also those Mountains of Greece so famous in the Poets, viz. Parnassus, Helicon, Cytheron, Olympus, Athos, Pelion, Ossa, &c. In Asia, the Mountains so famous in Holy Writ, viz. Horeb, Sinai, Carvel, &c. In Africa, the Pic of Teneriffe, reputed one of the highest Mountains of the Earth. There are also Mountains that vomit Fire, as Aetna or Mount Gibel in Sicily; the Vesuvius or Monti di Somma in the Kingdom of Naples; the Hecla in Island, &c. See all these Mountains each in its particular Article.

MOUNTACUTE, a sharp-pointed Hill in the South parts of Somersetshire, which has the honour to give the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable Francis Brown, descended from Anthony Brown, created Viscount Mountacute in the Reign of Queen Mary in 1554, which Anthony was descended from Thomas Mountacute Earl of Salisbury, created Lord Mountacute, and afterwards Marquiss Mountacute by King Edw. IV. Dugdale.

MOUNTAGUE (Edward) of Hemyngton in Com. Northampton. Esq; a descendant (as 'tis generally supposed) of a Branch of the ancient Family of Mountacute, whence those who were long since Earls of Salisbury did spring, being a person learned in the Laws, and thereupon called to the state and degree of Serjeant, was in 29 Henry VIII. made choice of for one of the King's Serjeant, whence he mounted by degrees, and at last became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the 37th. of that Reign. Edward his Son and Heir had Issue, six Sons, 1. Sir Edward made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King James; 2. Sir Walter; 3. Sir Henry; 4. Sir Charles, all Knights; 5. James Bishop of Winchester, and 6. Sir Sidney Mountague Knight; of which Sons, Sir Edward was by Letters Patents, bearing date 19 Jac. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Mountague of Boughton in Com. Northampton. living to be very aged, and standing firm in his Loyalty to King Charles I. was seized on by the command of the Parliament, and made Prisoner in the Savoy in the Strand. He died in 1664. Edward his Son and Heir succeeding him, married Anne, the sole Daughter of Sir Ralph Winwood, principal Secretary of State to King James, and by her hath had Issue, two Sons, Edward, who died unmarried, and Ralph; as also one Daughter called Elizabeth, married to Sir Daniel Harvey Knight, lately Ambassador. The Third Brother to Edward the first Earl of Mountague, was Henry, who being a sedulous Student of the Laws in the Middle Temple, London, became the Autumn-Reader in that Honourable Society in 4 Jacobi, and shortly after that Recorder of the City of London; 8 Jacobi constituted the King's Serjeant; 14 Jacobi made Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and in the 18th of that Reign constituted Lord Treasurer of England, and advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Mountague of Kymbolton in Com. Hunt. and Viscount Mandeville; and after this, 1 Car. I. being created Earl of Manchester, was made Lord Privy-Seal in the 4th. year of that King's Reign. Edward his Son and Heir succeeding him, for his good service in order to King Charles II's Restauration, was by that Prince made Lord Chamberlain of his Household. He married five Wives, 1. Susanna, Daughter to John Hill of Honiley in Com. Warw. 2^{dy}, Anne, Daughter to Robert Earl of Warwick, by whom he had Issue, Robert his Son and Heir; and two Daughters, the Lady Frances, married to Henry, Son to Robert Sanderfon Bishop of Lincoln; and Anne, married to Robert Earl of Holland. His 3^d. Wife was Essex, Daughter to Sir Thomas Cheeke of Pirgo in Com. Essex. Knight, by whom he had Issue, six Sons, Edward, Henry, Charles, Thomas, Sidney and George; and two Daughters, Essex and Lucie. His 4th Wife was Eleanor, Daughter of Sir Richard Wortley of Wortley in Com. Ebor. Knight and Baronet. His 5th, Margaret, Daughter to Francis Earl of Bedford, who had formerly been married to James Earl of Carlisle, and afterwards to Robert Earl of Warwick. Robert, his Son and Heir married Anne, the Daughter of Sir Christopher Tolverton of Easton Mauduit in Com. Northampton. Knight of the Bath, and hath had Issue by her, four Sons, Edward and Henry who died young; as also Charles and Robert; and four Daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Catharine and Eleanor. Sir Sidney Mountague, youngest Brother to Edward the first Lord Mountague, succeeded Edward his Son and Heir of Hinchinbrook in Com. Hunt. Esq; which Edward being singularly skilled in the Mathematicks, whereby he arrived to very great knowledge in Maritime Affairs, having by his prudent Deportment in the time of the late Usurpation, obtained the sole command of the English Navy, made such use of his Power and Interest with the Mariners, as that without Bloodshed or any hazardous Contests he so wrought upon them, that they peacefully delivered up the whole Fleet unto King Charles II. for which good Service he was made choice of for one of the Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Garter; and 12 Car. II. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Mountague, of St. Neots in Com. Hunt. as also to the Honour of Viscount, by the Name of Viscount Hinchinbrook, and likewise created Earl of Sandwich. This Earl married Femina, Daughter to John Lord Crew of Stene in Com. North. by whom he had Issue six Sons, Edward, who succeeded him in his Honours; Sidney, Oliver, John, Charles and James; and four Daughters, Femina, married to Sir Philip Carteret, Knight, eldest Son to Sir George Carteret, Knight and Baronet, Vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; who died unmarried; Anne, wedded to Sir Richard Edgecombe of Mount Edgecomb in Com. Cornub. Knight of the Bath; and Catharine. And serving his Majesty as Vice-admiral with great Courage and Loyalty in the dangerous Fight at Sea, betwixt the English Fleet and Dutch, on Tuesday 28 Maii, 1672, being at that time 47 years of Age, had the unhappy Fate then to lose his Life. Edward, his eldest Son and Successor, married the Lady Anne, Daughter to Richard, Earl of Burlington, by whom he hath Issue two Sons, Edward and Richard, and Elizabeth a Daughter. Dugdale.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, Lat. Montes Lunæ, are a ridge of Mountains which run cross Africa from

from East to West, separating the Kingdom of *Goume* to the North, from the *Lower Ethiopia* to the South. The Ancients supposed the *Nile* to spring out of these Mountains which is found to be a Mistake; that River rising in a Plain on the North-side of these Mountains.

MOUNT-AVENTIN, a Mountain of *Rome*, so named from *Aventinus*, King of *Alba*; in Italian *il Monte Aventino*, or *il Monte di S. Sabina*. There *Remus* and *Tatius*, Kings of the *Sabines*, were buried, and there *Remus* seeing but six Vultures, was obliged to yield to *Romulus*, who saw twelve on *Mount-Palatine*, therefore this Mountain was a long time out of the City, as a Place of ill Omen; but the Emperor *Tiberius* took it in; or *Ancus Martius* the fourth King of *Rome*, as others say. *Aul. Gell. l. 3. c. 14. Eutrop. l. 1.*

MOUNT-CAPITOLINE, a Mountain of *Rome* included in the City by *Romulus*, was so named from the Latin word *Caput*, a Head; because a Man's Skull was found in the Foundations of *Jupiter Feretrius's* Temple. It was before called *Saturnian*, because *Saturn* dwelt there; afterwards *Tarpeian*, because of the Vestal *Tarpeia* buried there under the *Sabines* Shields; and now, *il Campidoglio*. There were sixty Temples or holy places on it, the most considerable being that of *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The top of the Mountain, named *Rupes Tarpeia*, was the place of Execution, whence Malefactors were thrown down. *Tit. Liv. l. 1. Florus, l. 1.*

MOUNT CARMEL, a Name of an Order of Knights, to which is joined the ancient Order of *S. Lazarus of Jerusalem*, by the *French*. The Knights have on the left side of their Cloak a velvet or Chestnut colour'd Satin Cross hemmed with a border of Argent, and the middle of the Cross in a Circle charged with the Image of the Blessed Virgin environed with Rays of Gold, all embroidered; and wear before their Stomach a golden Cross, and in the middle of it the Virgin's Picture enamell'd, and hanging on a silk Ribbon. *Lewis XIVth.* King of *France*, confirmed the Institution of this Order in 1664. *Favin, Theatre d' Honneur & de Chevalerie*. There are five great Priors in this Military Order, and 140 Commanderies, viz. 28 under each Priory, to which the King names the Officers either by Sea or by Land, whose Services are considerable. The chief conventual House of the Order, is the Commandery of *Boigny near Orleans*. The first grand Priory is that of *Normandy*, the Residence whereof is near *Rouen*. The second is that of *Bretagne*. The third, that of *Burgundy*. The fourth, that of *Flanders*. And the fifth, that of *Languedoc*. The Council for the Order's Affairs is held at *Paris*, and is composed of the great Vicar-general, who is President; the Attorney general, the great Master of Ceremonies, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and five Counsellors of the Order, &c. *Etat de France, 1687.*

MOUNT-ÆOLUS, a Mountain of *Umbria* in *Italy*, about eight miles long from East to West, hollow within and of all sides of the Rocks full of Cracks and Chinks, out of which impetuous and violent Winds burst in Summer, which the Inhabitants of *Cesium*, a Town situated behind this Mountain, by their Industry make usefull, disposing some Pipes so, that the Wind comes through them into their Cellars, and cools their Wines, Waters and Fruits. 'Tis reported that the Heat is as violent thereabouts in Summer as under the torrid Zone, and that no Creature can endure it at Noon. The Winds are more or less violent according to the degree of Heat, for they only blow four hours before Noon, and four hours after, and not at all in the Night. *Kirker in Latio.*

MOUNT-ESQUILINE, a Mountain of *Rome* added to the City by *Servius Tullius*, the sixth King of *Rome*, so named from *Excubia*, which signifies watch and ward, because Sentinels stood there. 'Tis now called *il Monte di S. Maria Maggiore*, because Saint Mary the Greater's Church is built on it. *Varro de L. Lat. lib. 4.*

MOUNT-FALCON, Prior of the Templars of *Toulouse*, was the first Promoter of the extraordinary Proceedings against the Knights of that Order in 1307. He had been condemned to perpetual Imprisonment by the Grand Prior of *Paris*, with the Italian *Noffus*. These two Wretches, to gain Liberty, resolved to charge all the Knights with Impiety and other horrid Crimes, and found ways to speak, and deliver some Memoirs to the King's Officers. The Order was abolish'd, and many Templars burnt publicly. But these two Informers had an unhappy End; one was hanged, and the other killed. *La Faillie's Annales de Toulouse.*

MOUNT OF OLIVES, near *Jerusalem* Eastwards, 600 Paces high from the Brook of *Cedron*, which is in the Valley of *Jehosaphat*, to the Top. And this agrees with the 600 Furlongs or 750 Paces, according to *Josephus*, the Valley being deeper at that time than it is now, because filled up since with the Ruins of the Town and Temple. It affords a pleasant prospect. And the West-side gives you a sight of all the Town of *Jerusalem*, and East-ward, you may see the Mountains of *Arabia*, the River *Jordan* and the dead Sea: towards the South, the Prospect reaches as far as *Hebron* and towards the North, up to the Country about *Sa-*

maria. 'Tis about 2000 Paces long from North to South, and is divided into three Tops or little Hills, the middlemost whereof is the highest, and that on the South the lowest, which is named the *Mount of Scandal*. 'Tis said that they were all polluted by the Tabernacles of the false Gods worshipped by *Solomon's* Concubines; viz. The highest by the Idol *Astaroth*; The second, by *Chemosh* the *Moabites* Idol; And the third, by *Milchom* the *Ammonites* Idol. 'Tis very fruitfull, being covered with Corn, or Olive-trees, whence it has its Name. On the middle Hill the Ruins of a stately Church built by *Helena* are to be seen, viz. Some Pieces of Walls, with the Bases or Columns that supported the Roof. In the middle of the Round there is a little Octagon Chapel, whose Roof ends in a Cupola, built with Stones. The Pavement is also of Stones, except the Place where our Saviour is said to have stood when he ascended into Heaven, there the Rock is naked, and the Print of his left Foot miraculously made 3 large Inches deep. To hinder the People from treading upon this Sacred Rock, the Christians have laid about it a little edge of cemented Stone, a little above the Pavement, leaving one Side open to kiss the Foot-step. On the West there is a little Mosque for the *Turks* who are Masters of the Place. 'Tis observed by the Figure of *J. CHRIST's* Foot printed in the Rock, that his Face was towards the North; and there is but one Foot-step. Some say that the Impression of his two Feet was there, and that the *Turks* have taken away that of the right Foot, to keep it in their great Mosque. The pretended Holiness of that Place deserves the mentioning of some few Observations said to be made by *St. Paulin* and *St. Hierom*, &c. And first, That the ancient Christians, endeavouring to pave the Chapel with Marble and Jasper, could never fix them to the Rock where the Foot-step is. Secondly, That the Foot-step being printed on the ground, and the Christians out of Devotion taking some away, the Figure was never the deeper, and no way altered. Thirdly, That *St. Helen*, building the stately Temple mentioned before, the Cupola directly above the Place whence *J. CHRIST* ascended into Heaven, could never be covered; so that they were forced to let it stand uncovered, like the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. Nevertheless things are altered now; for the Pavement in the Chapel is perfectly joined to the Rock at this time; the Foot-step is not so whole as it was, by the Pilgrims imprudence, who broke some little pieces out of it, to keep them as Reliques; and the Chapel is wholly covered. Towards the foot of the middle Hill some Remains of the Garden of *Gethsemani* are to be seen; and towards the top is the Cave called *The Prophets Sepulchres*. The People enter first into the Rock, and from thence through a little Door into those Sepulchres, which are digged very deep under the Ground, and make two broad Galleries cut round, where are some Niches even to the ground, to put the Dead Bodies in; except a Closet a little above the ground, where the Prophets *Haggai's* and *Zachariah's* Tombs are reputed to be. About the middle of the same Hill is a little Mosque, and another on the top. On the lowest Hill or Mount of Scandal are the Ruins of the Village *Siloam*; and higher, those of *Moloch's* Temple. *Doubdan's Voyage de la Terre Sainte.*

MOUNT PALATINE, a Mountain of *Rome* walled about by *Romulus*, to make the first Compas of the Town. The six other Mountains, viz. *Mount Capitoline*, *Quirinal*, *Viminal*, *Esquilino*, *Cælius*, and *Aventine*, were since taken in: but *Mount Palatine* was always the chief, whereon the first Kings and all the *Roman* Emperors resided. Afterwards ten stately Temples, sixteen little Temples, and a vast number of magnificent Buildings were erected on it. The Figure under which *Remus* and *Romulus* were brought forth, was kept there above 800 years. The Emperor *Heliogabalus* joined this Mount to the *Capitoline* with a Gallery supported with Marble Columns. That part of the Town has nothing remarkable now, except fine Gardens. Some say its Name came from the Goddess *Pales*, worshipped there by Shepherds; others, from *Pallas*, King *Evander's* Great-grandfather, &c. *Solin. c. 11. T. Liv. l. 1.*

MOUNT-CASIN, in Italian *Monte-Cassino*, and in Latin *Cassinum*, and *Mons Cassinus*, a Town, and formerly a Bishoprick of the Kingdom of *Naples*. The Bishoprick of the Metropolis of *Capua* was extinguished in 1367, and the Town ruined. The Borough of *St. Germano* is there now. Near it, on a Mountain, is the famous Abby of *Mount-Cassin* founded by *St. Benedict*, where a Synod was held in 1626.

MOUNT-COELIUS, now *Monte-Cælio*, from *Cælius*, a *Tuscan* Captain, who assisted *Romulus* against the *Sabines*. *Tullus Hostilius* took it into the City. There the famous Church of Saint John of *Lateran* is; thence it is named, *Il Monte di S. Giovanni*. *Rossini Ant. Rom. l. 1. c. 7.*

MOUNT OF PIETY, a Purse and Publick Store, to lend Money and other necessary things without Usury to those that are in want. Many think that Pope *Leo X.* first authorized this pious Invention by a Bull in 1515. But in that Bull *Paul II.* is mentioned, who had approved it before. They are of two sorts; Some established only for a time, and others for ever, because a sufficient Fund is settled, which

which is always kept up, observing Rules to prevent its Dissipation. The most ordinary Conditions are, First, That the *Mount of Piety* shall be only for the use of the Inhabitants of the place where it is established, and not for Strangers. Secondly, That the Loan be for a certain time. Thirdly, That the Borrowers give Pawns, which may be sold away when the time is out, for the keeping up of the Fund. Fourthly, That the Borrowers give some small thing for the Salary of necessary Officers, the Rent of a Warehouse, and other unavoidable Charges. There are also some *Mounts of Piety* whose Directors borrow great Sums, paying a small Rent or Interest for it, and those Sums make a Fund capable of supplying the wants of all sorts of persons, who re-imburse the Rent proportionable to the Sums they have borrowed; and this Settlement is made by the Prince's Authority. The ancientest *Mount of Piety* mentioned in History is that of *Padua*, established in 1491, where they shut up 12 Banks of *Jews*, who exacted the fifth part of the Principal for Usury; and instead of it took only the twentieth part. This Custom began in *Italy*, and passed into other places, as *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, &c. There are some likewise at *Bruges*, *Ypres*, and *Lisle*, where Borrowers give only Pawns, the Founders having left some Sums to supply the necessary Charges. *Zechus de Usuris*, *Scardeon's Hist. Petav. Beyerlink tom. 5.*

MOUNT-QUIRINAL, a Mountain of *Rome* so named, because there was a Temple dedicated to *Romulus* surnamed *Quirinus*. It was called *Agon* before, and taken into the Town by *Numa*; now *Monte-Cavallo*, because two Marble Horses made by *Phidias* and *Praxiteles* are seen there. The Church of the *Jesuits Novitiate* is the place where *Romulus's* Temple was formerly. *Dion. Halicarn. l. 2.*

MOUNT OF SCANDAL, or **OFFENCE**, the third Hill of the Mount of Olives towards the South; so named, because *Solomon* erected some Altars there to the Idols *Moloch*, *Chemosh*, and *Ashtaroth*, which was a great Scandal to the *Jews*, and made many fall into Idolatry. Others say that the Temple of *Moloch*, the *Ammonites* Idol, was on the Mount of Scandal, but that the other two were built on the great and middle Hill. Some ruins of *Moloch's* Temple, and of *Solomon's* Concubines Palace, are to be seen still here. In *Tophet's* Valley, at the bottom of this Hill Southward, is to be seen the Well of the Holy Fire, commonly called *Nehemiah's* Well, covered with a small Building, like a Hall. It is famous because of the Miracle, when the *Jews* under *Nehemiah* seeking some Fire hidden there by the Prophet *Jeremiah's* order, found nothing but water, with which as they were watering the Victims, a sudden Fire was kindled, and they were consumed. This Well is indifferently deep, and full enough of Water. There is a Mosque near it. *Doubdan's Voyage de la Terre Sante.*

MOUNT-SOREL, a Market Town in *Leicestershire*, in *Goscoat* Hundred, near the *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge, and had formerly a Castle that stood upon a steep and craggy Hill, but long since demolished. From *London* 104 m.

MOUNT-SERRAT, Lat. *Mons Serratus*, a high Mountain of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, nine Leagues from *Barcelona*; so called because of many Points of Rocks rising like the Teeth of a Saw, called in Latin *Serra* (as some think.) It is famous for the Devotions performed to the Virgin's Image, commonly called *The Lady of Mount-Serrat*, in an Abbey of *Benedictine* Fryars, about the middle of that Mountain. After *Loretta* this Devotion is the most famous in *Europe*; and very ancient, some say before the VIIIth. Century; but interrupted by the *Saracens* Incurfions, and the Image hid in a Cave, till it was found out in 883 by some Shepherds. On the top of the Mount some Hermits live so intirely out of the World, that no body can go to them without Ladders. *Canisius*, a *Jesuit*, l. 5. de l' *Histoire de Mount-Serrat.*

MOUNT-SINAI, or **SAINT KATHARINE**, the Name of an Order of Knights in *Greece*, established by some Gentlemen in 1063, under *St. Basil's* Rules, to keep *St. Katharine's* Sepulchre on *Mount-Sinai*, and to protect the Pilgrims. They bear a red wheel nailed with white Nails, and pierced with a Sword. *Joseph Micheli.*

MOUNT-VIMINAL, a Mountain of *Rome*, from *Vimen*, a Twig of *Elm*, *Osier*, and other such Trees, which windeth and is pliant, because there were many such Trees. It was taken into the Town by *Servius Tullius*. Some *Poplars*, *Willows*, Gardens and Vineyards are to be seen there still, and *Saint Laurence's* Church. *Varro de L. Lat. l. 4.*

MOUSKES (*Philip*) Bishop of *Tournay*, named by Authors *Mus* and *Meuze*, died in 1283, wrote *The History of France in Verse*, beginning from the Rape of *Helen* by *Paris*, to the year 1240. This History is in Manuscript in some Libraries, as the K. of *France's* Library, &c. but scarce, and full of curious Observations. *S. Marthe, Du Cange, &c.*

MOUSON, or **MOUZON**, a strong Town of *Champagne* in *France*, on the River *Meuze*, between *Sedan* and *Stenay*, in Latin, *Mosomum*. *Du Chesne, Recherches des Villes de France, &c.*

Councils of Mouson.

Flodoart mentions a Council held there in 948, where *Hugh* of *Vermandois* made Archbishop of *Rheims*, being but five years of Age, was suspended. Another Council was held there in 995, where *Gerbert*, afterwards Pope *Silvester II.* gave his Reasons for taking *Arnoul*, Archbishop of *Rheim's* place, and was deposed.

MOZAMBIQUE, or **MOSAMBIQUE**, a Town and Kingdom of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*, over against *Madagascar* Island, having *Abyssinia* on the North, and the *Æthiopic* Ocean on the South. Its King is a *Mahometan*, and the chief Town is an Island belonging to the *Portugueses*, half a League long, unfruitfull and unwholesome, but much inhabited, because of the Trade. There is a strong Castle, and the *Portuguese* Ships stay there for fair Weather in their Voyage into the *East-Indies*.

MUAVIA, the seventh Caliph and Head of the *Saracens*, who conquered *Africa*. This Prince began his Conquests by the Coasts of the *Mediterranean* Sea, called now the Coast of *Barbary*, and formerly *Mauritania*, whence came the Name of *Moors*. Afterwards he went farther into *Africa*, conquered *Spain*, and ravaged *Italy* and *France*. Sometime after his death the vast Empire of the *Saracens* was divided into several parts; for *Persia*, *Egypt*, *Africa* properly so named, and *Spain*, had particular Lords who refused to obey the Caliph of *Syria* any longer. *Birague's Hist. Africaine.*

MUCA, a famous General sent by *Gualid Calyph*, of *Syria*, into *Africa* in 710, to subdue the rebellious *Africans*, whom he reduced with an Army of 100000 Men, going through the Desarts of *Barca* and *Barbary*, as far as *Tefstane* or *Tefetna*, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*; and finding no more Land that way, he spurred on his Horse into the Ocean, out of a Bravado, to signify that there was nothing more to conquer. After this Expedition he went back to *Carvan*, leaving *Taric* to govern those Provinces. *Julian*, Earl of *Centa* (a Government belonging to the *Goths* of *Spain*) hearing that his Daughter *Caba* had been forced by *Roderick*, King of *Spain*, because of her great Beauty, dissembled this Affront, and took occasion of the *Arabians* War in *Africa* to go to his Government, with all his Family, except his Daughter, who had afterwards leave to visit her dying Mother. Then being in her Father's power, he resolved to be revenged of the King, and offered *Muca*, not only to surrender all the Towns of his Government unto him, but to make him Master of all *Spain* besides, if he would lend him an Army. *Muca* having acquainted *Gualid* with this Proposition, had leave to send 12000 Men under *Taric* in 712, and to follow him with the best part of his Troops; so that in fourteen months time he ruined the Empire of the *Goths*, and destroyed them all. *Spain* was then inhabited by *Arabians* and *Africans*, and the rest of the *Gothish* Nobility retired towards the *Pyrenean* Mountains. *Muca* and *Taric* quarrelling in 718. *Taric* being abused went back to *Damascus*, where he charged *Muca* with Sedition and other Crimes. *Muca* was called to an Account; but he found *Gualid* a-dying at his Arrival; and *Solyman Hasein* succeeding his Brother *Gualid*, took away the Government of *Africa* and *Spain* from *Muca*, who died for Grief. His Son, *Abdulasis*, maintained himself in *Spain*, where he took the Title of King. *Marmol de l' Afrique l. 2.*

MUCHES, or **MICHES**, (*John*) a *Jew*, who being saved with the other *Jews* and *Moors* that had been turned out of *Spain* under *Philip II.* was sent to *Venice* by them, to ask leave to settle somewhere in their Republick; being denied, notwithstanding all his Offers, he retired to *Constantinople*, where by his presents and Advices to the greatest Men at the Port, he was known by *Solyman II.* and *Selym II.* his Successor. Being familiar with *Selym*, who took great delight in Drinking, he commended much the Wines, Fruits, Fertility and Riches of *Cyprus*, which Island he said did belong to the *Grand Seigniors*, because *Selym I.* conquered *Egypt*, upon which *Cyprus* depended. He persuaded him also that the *Venetians* had usurped it, and that it was easy to take it from them, because they could have no Assistance from *France*, *Spain* or *Poland*, and that their Arsenal had been lately burnt. All this was true enough. So that this revengeful *Jew* being backed by *Mustapha* Bashaw, encouraged the Sultan to send out a Fleet, and to conquer *Cyprus* in 1572. *Chevreau's Hist. du Mond.*

MUDEUS (*Gabriel*) an Eminent Lawyer, born at a Village, near *Antwerp* in 1500; He was a general Scholar, and one of the greatest Lawyers in his Time. He was Privy Counsellor to *Charles Vth.* and to his Sister Mary Queen of *Hungary*. His Writings are, *Comment. in Tit. Aliq. Digestorum. De Contrahibus IV. Qui sunt I. Pro Socio. II. De Contrahenda, Emptione & Venditione III. De Actionibus Empti & Venditi. IV. De Pignoribus & Hypothecis, cum Comment. III. Tit. Item de Petitione Hereditatis. Ex F. lib. 5. & 2. De Actionibus, Ex Institut. Lib. IV. Comment. in Tit. XXI. Priores Lib. VI. Cod. de Testam. Et Comment. in Tit. Omnes Cod. De Restitutionibus in Integrum. Forster Hist. Jur. Civil. Lib. III. cap. XLI. Sac. XXXVI. Melchior Adam in vit. Jurisc. Germ. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MUER, a River of Germany, named in German, *Die Mur*; Lat. *Mura* and *Murum*. Its head is in the Diocess of *Saltzburg*, and runs into the *Drave* near *Hungary*.

MUET, (*Peter le*) the King of France's Counsellor, Engineer and Architect; the most famous Architect of his time. He commented on, and composed many Works. As, *Les Regles des Cinq Ordres de Architecture de Vignole. Traité de Cinq Ordres d'Architecture dont se sont servis les Anciens*. Translated from *Paladius*, and enlarged with new Inventions in Building. The Third is Dedicated to the King, which comprehends *la Maniere de bien Bâtir pour toutes sortes de Personnes*, containing likewise a great many Models, Plans, and Delineations of the finest Buildings in France. He built the stately Church of *Val-dé-grace* at *Paris*, and died in 1669. *Memoires Historiques*.

MUFTI, the High-Priest of the Mahometan Religion, has a great Authority among the Mahometans.

MUGNOS, (*Giles*) Antipope, named *Clement VIII.* was esteemed for his Learning and Virtue. After *Benedict XIII's* Death, in 1424, he was elected Pope by two Cardinals in Obedience to *Benedict*, who charged them when he was a dying, to proceed to a new Election; which they did also by the Solicitation of *Alphonfus*, King of *Arragon*, Pope *Martin V's* Enemy. *Mugnos* made a Promotion of four Cardinals, that he might have a lawful Conistory. But *Alphonfus* being reconciled with *Martin V.* in 1429. *Mugnos* abdicated willingly with great Solemnity; for he named first a fifth Cardinal, and in a numerous Assembly revoked all his Predecessors and his own Excommunications; declaring that for the Peace of the Church, he joyfully parted with the Supreme Priest-hood, and that the Throne being vacant, the Cardinals might freely and canonically proceed to a new Election. Then he descended from the Throne, and retired into a Room, where leaving his Pontifical Apparel, he returned into the Hall in Doctor's Apparel; and as *Martin V.* had designed to give him the Bishoprick of *Majorca*, he took place after the Cardinals, and desired them to chuse a good Pastor for the Church; and immediately they elected, as by way of Inspiration, *Otho Colonna*, naming him *Martin V.* who had already been elected in the Council of *Constance*. Thus ended the great Western Schism. *Maimbourg. Hist. du grand Schism.*

MUIS (*Simon de*) born at *Orleans* in France, the King's Professor in the Hebrew Tongue, composed many Learned Works, as a Literal Comment on the *Psalms*, &c. His Controversies with *F. Morin* made a great Noise in the World, and he is said to attribute some Privileges to the *Masorah* which are not due to them. 'Twas upon this occasion that he wrote a Treatise, entitled, *Defense de l'Autorité de l'Edition Hebraïque*. *M. Simon.*

MUISIS, known by the Name of *Ægidius Mucidus*, Abbot of *St. Martin*, at *Tournay*, composed divers Historical Works, as a Chronicle from *CHRIST's* Birth to the Year 1348, &c. He died in 1353. *Vossius de Hist. Lat. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

MULDAW, *Molde*, and *Multaw*, Lat. *Mulda*, a River of *Bohemia* in Germany, whose Head is towards the Limits of *Bohemia*, and runs into the *Elbe*, above *Prague*; the Inhabitants call it *Wiltava*.

MULGRAVE, an ancient Castle in the North-Riding in *Yorkshire*, near the Sea, and not far from *Whitby*, first built by *Peter de Mauley* in the time of *Richard I.* and continued in the Line of its Founder for Seven Generations. Afterwards through other Families it came to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund*, Lord *Sheffield* of *Bulterwick*, Lord President of the North, being created Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles I.* in 1625, who was great Grandson to *Edmund* Earl of *Mulgrave*. *John*, the present Earl, has been advanced by King *William III.* to be Marquis of *Normanby*.

MULHAUSEN, an Imperial Town of *Thuringia* in Germany, near the River *Unstrut*, Seven German Miles from *Erford* to the West, and four from *Eysenach* to the North. It's a fine City, under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; being otherwise free and Imperial.

MULHAUSEN, another Imperial Town of the *Higher Alsatia*, in Germany, on the River *Ill*, once an imperial and free City; but in 1515 leagued with the *Swiss*, and united to *Suntgow*. It stands three Leagues from *Ferrette* to the North, and *Basil* to the South-West, but heretofore belonged to *Alsatia*.

MULKI-KADIN, a Favourite to the Sultaneſs, Mahomet IV's Grandmother. She was a bold Young Woman, and governed the whole Empire in the beginning of that Prince's Reign, because she had the Sultaneſs's Love entirely. The Grand Visier, and other Officers, could do nothing without her Consent, and the Cabinet-Council was held in this Woman's private Apartment. But at last the Soldiers, weary of Female Administration, sent impudently to the Sultan, to desire him to come to the *Kioſch*, or Banqueting-house, where they demanded the Eunuchs Heads that were Favourites, whom they strangled immediately, and next day they massacred *Mulki*, and her Husband *Schaban Kalfa*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MULLER, or *Regiomontanus*, (*John*) a famous German Astronomer. Cardinal *Bessarion* desired *Purbach* to abridge *Ptolemy's Almageſtum*, but he dying, his Disciple *Muller* finished it happily. At *Rome* he found very material Errors in the Book translated into Latin by *George of Trebizonde*, which was fatal to him. For *Sixtus IV.* having made him Archbishop of *Ratisbon*, and desired him to come to *Rome*, to reform the Calendar, he was murdered there by *George of Trebizonde's* Sons in 1476, lest his great Learning should obscure their Father's Reputation. Others say, that he died of the Plague being Forty years old. We have divers of his Works. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. c. 144. Gassendus in vita Regiomont. &c.*

MULTAN, a Town and Kingdom of the *Indies* in the *Mogol's* Dominions, on the *Indus*, below *Attock*, formerly more considerable than it's now.

MULVIA, a great River of *Barbary* in *Africa*, running from Mount *Atlas* into the *Mediterranean*. It divides the Kingdom of *Fez* from the Province of *Tremesen* in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

MUMMIUS, (*Lucius*) a Roman Consul, with *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, in 608 of *Rome*, subdued *Achaia*, took and burnt *Corinth*, from whence came the famous Metal called *Corinthian*. He was Censor afterwards, and died very poor. *Strabo l. 8. Tit. Liv. l. 52. Pliny l. 37. c. 3.*

MUMMOL, a Patrician, reputed Earl of *Auxerre*, famous for his Victories, was General to *Gontran*, King of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*, Son of *Clotaire*. He was killed in 585, in *Comminges*. They say that his Wife was forced by being put to the Question to declare that he had a considerable Treasure in *Avignon*. *Greg. Turon. l. 5, 6, & 7. Aimoin. l. 3.*

MUMMIES of EGYPT, are Dead Bodies embalmed and wrapped in certain Linen Cloths that prevent Corruption. They may be seen in *Egypt*, not far from *Cairo*, near the Village *Sakara*. The Ground where they are found is like a vast Burying-place, adorned in divers places with many Pyramids. There are under the Ground many vaulted Rooms cut in Quarries of White Stones, with a Hole to go down into them, like a Well. Those Wells are square, built with good Stones, and filled with Sand, to close the Grotto, which Sand is taken out when People will go in. Then by the help of a Rope under their Arms, they are gently let down to the bottom, where the Door is. The Rooms built under ground are commonly square, and contain many by-places, where *Mummies* are found, some in Stone-Tombs, others in Chests or Coffins, made of Sycamore with many Ornaments. The Dead Bodies are wrapped up with Fillets of Linen Cloth dipped in a Composition fit to preserve from Corruption; and those Fillets are so often wound about, that sometimes there are above a thousand Ells. The fillet going in length from Head to Foot, is often adorned with many Hieroglyphicks painted in Gold, which shew the Quality and brave Actions of the deceased. Some *Mummies* have also a golden Leaf delicately set on the Face. Others have a kind of an Head-piece made of Cloth and prepared with Mortar, on which the Face of the Person is represented in Gold. In unwrapping them small Metal Idols are sometimes found wonderfully well wrought; and some have a little Piece of Gold under their Tongue. Some *Mummies* are shut up in Chests, made up of many Cloths pasted together, which are as strong as Wooden ones, and never rot. The Balm that preserves those Bodies is black, hard, and shining like Pitch, and smells pleasantly. It is called *Mummy*, because composed of *Amomum*, Cinnamon, Myrrhe, and Wax. The Dead Bodies were also powdered with Nitre or Sea-sand. The *Amomum* of the Ancients is supposed to be the little Tree, the inner Bark whereof is called Cinnamon. They took the small Branches full of Knots in the shape of Grape-Kernels, and a kind of sweet Gum that came out of its Root, to make that Composition with other Plants and Aromaticall Liquors, which keep Bodies from Corruption. From the word *Amomum* came *Amomia*, which we pronounce *Mummy*. Some derive it from the Persian word *Mum* signifying Wax, used chiefly by the Persians and Scythians to preserve Corpses. *M. Thevenot. Voyage du Levant.*

MUNASICHITES, a Sect of Mahometans following *Pythagoras's* Opinion, believe the *Metempsychosis*, or Transmigration of Souls from one Body into another. *Munasach* in Arabick signifies *Metempsychosis*. They are also named *Altenasochites*, from *Altenasoch*, that is, *Metempsychosis*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MUNCER, (*Thomas*) was called *Luther's* Vicar, because he taught the same Doctrine in *Saxony*. But afterwards he made himself Head of the Anabaptists and Enthusiasts in 1525. feigning to have particular Revelations from God, and preached both against the *Lutherans* and *Roman Catholics*. He joined with *Nicholas Stork* and *Pseiffer*, and having drawn a prodigious number of Peasants to him, he boldly declared, That God could no longer bear the Sovereign's Tyranny, and the Magistrates Injustice, and had commanded him to destroy them, to put godly Men in their Places. By such Doctrines they raised a considerable Army of wicked People, which caused great Disorders in Germany; but they were all cut to Pieces, or made Prisoners. *Muncer* and *Pseiffer* were beheaded, the

the first being converted before he died; but the other unwilling to recant his Doctrine, died obstinate. *Maimbourg, Hist. de Lutheranism.*

MUNDA, an Ancient Town of *Granada* in *Spain* taken by *Mariana*, for *Ronda la Veja* is famous for *Pompey's* Son's defeat by *Julius Caesar* in 709 of *Rome*. *Hirtius, Sueton. Dion. Plutarch.*

MUNICK, or *Munich*, on the *Iser*, Lat. *Monachum* and *Monachium*. The Chief Town of *Bavaria* in *Germany*, and the Residence of the Dukes, is counted one of the pleasantest and strongest of *Germany*. It was built in 962, and walled about by Duke *Otho* in 1156, or 57. The Prince's Court is extraordinary Polite, and the Palace one of the most stately of *Germany* for its divers Apartments, precious Household-goods, Gardens, Pictures, Riches, the Duke's Closet full of Curiosities, the fine Library, &c. The Town is very fine, its Streets are broad and straight, with Houses almost of the same Architecture. The Suburb is on the other side of the fine Bridge. *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, took this Town in 1632, and admired the Palace built by the Elector *Maximilian*; where Marble is as common, as if the whole Country were a Marble Quarry. Each Corner, Nich, Door, and Chimney, has a Statue drawn half-way. The Hall of Anticks contains 354 such Statues of Jasper, Porphyry, Brass, and Marble of all Colours. In the first Gallery are an 100 Pictures of Illustrious Men, chiefly for Learning. The Cieling of the second Gallery represents the Chief Towns of *Bavaria*; its Rivers and Castles, &c. One of *Gustavus's* Captains persuading him to destroy the Palace; he answered, That he should be sorry to rob the World of so fine a thing. *Cluvier, Descrip. Germ. Bertius, l. 3. Germ. &c.*

MUNOZ, (*Hierom*) born at *Valence* in *Spain*, a famous Mathematician and Linguist, about 1560, composed divers Works. *Nicholas Antonio, Bibl. Hist. &c.*

MUNSTER, an Imperial and Hanse Town of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, the Residence of a Bishop, Prince of the Empire, and Lord of the Town and Territory, Lat. *Monasterium*, was formerly called *Monigroda*, or *Moningroda*. It is situate in a large Plain, on the River *Aa*, and is regularly fortified. It is famous for the fantastical Kingdom of those Anabaptists, who settled there in the XVIth Century, having elected *John of Leyden*, a Taylor, for their King, perpetrating horrid Villanies, under the pretence of Enthusiastick Zeal, and could not be suppressed till this City had endured a Year's close Siege. The Plenipotentiaries of the Princes of *Europe* met there to make a General Peace in 1648, and hence it was called, *The Treaty of Munster*. Inhabitants rebelled since against their Prince, but were reduced in 1661. The Castle is distant from the Town. The Bishoprick of *Munster*, called by the *Germans*, *Das Bisthum buon Munster*, is a Province in the Circle of *Westphalia* in the *German* Empire, which has its Name from its Capital. Bounded on the West with *Over-Yssel*, on the North with the Earldoms of *Emden* and *Oldenburgh*, and the Counties of *Diepholt* and *Ravensperg*. Almost a hundred Miles in length from North to South, but not of equal breadth, and divided into Thirteen Bailiwicks. The Principal Cities are *Munster*, *Meppen*, *Vecht*, and *Varendorp*. It is extremely full of Woods and Marshes, and abounds much in Cattle. This Bishoprick was founded by *Charles the Great*. *Bertius, lib. 3. Germ. Marmol. Descrip. Urb. Monast. &c.*

MUNSTER, (*Sebastian*) a *German* Monk, who turned Protestant about 1529. So good a Mathematician, and so Learned in the *Hebrew* Tongue, that he was called the *Strabo* and *Esdras* of *Germany*. Among his Works, his *Translations* on the *Old Testament*, *Tobit*, and the Gospel according to *St. Matthew*, out of *Hebrew* into *Latin*. An *Hebrew Dictionary*. An *Hebrew Grammar*. Another *Chaldaick*. A *Cosmography*, &c. are much esteemed. He died of the Plague in 1552 at *Basil*. *Thuan. Hist. l. 11. Melch. Adam in vit. Phil. Germ.*

MUNSTERBERG, a Town of *Silesia* in *Germany*, honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, where is a fine Fortrefs.

MUNTS, (*John*) a famous Mathematician, Author of divers Works, died in 1503.

MURADAL, in Spanish, *El puerto de Muradal*, a passage of Mountains of *Morena*, to go from *New Castile* into *Andalouzia* towards the Borders of *Portugal*. This Place is famous in History for the great Victory got by the Spaniards in 1202. against the Moors, who lost 200000 Men upon the place. The Ancients call it *Saltus Castulonensis*, because it is near *Castulon*, an ancient Town, now but a Village named *Castlona*. *Florian, Navager, Baudrand.*

MURAT, a little Town of *Auvergne* in *France*, having the Title of Viscounty, near the River *Alagnon*, four or five Leagues from *S. Flour*.

MURCIA, a Country of *Spain*, that has the Title of Kingdom, having *Valencia* on the East, *Granada* on the West, *New-Castile* on the North, and the *Mediterranean* on the South. It is about 25 Leagues long, and a little less broad. *Murcia* is a hilly Country, producing very little Corn. But there is such plenty of Fruit, that it is called the Garden of *Spain*.

There are Rocks of Alum, Amethysts, and Chalcedonies. *Murcia* is the Chief Town.

MURCIA, an heathenish Goddess, whose only employment was, to preside over Idleness. Her Name came from *Murcus*, or *Murcidus*, a Name given by the Romans to stupid, simple, dull, slothful, and lazy Men. Her Statues were always covered with Dust and Moss, to express her Idleness and Negligence. Her Temple was at the Foot of Mount *Aventine* at *Rome*. Many Authors say, that she was not different from *Venus*, and was called *Murcia* by mistake, instead of *Murtea*; from *Murta*, a Myrtle-Tree, in old *Latin*; a Plant dedicated to *Venus*. According to others, she was called *Murcia*, to signify the dangerous effects of Luxury, which makes Men degenerate. *Pliny l. 15. S. Austin de Civit. Dei.*

MURENA, (*Lucius Licinius*) a Roman Consul, renewed the War against *Mithridates* in the 692d of *Rome*, and was called home the year after. *Cicero* pleaded for him before the Senate. *Appian. de Bell. Mithr.*

MURET, (*Mark Anthony*) born at *Limoges* in *France*, and without any Master learned so perfectly the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, that he was esteemed one of the most Learned Men of his time. He taught in the same College at *Paris* with *Turnebus* and *Buchanan*, and went afterwards into *Italy*, where he died in 1585. He wrote some Annotations on most of the Ancient Authors, and composed many Books. As *Orationum, Vol. II. Variæ Lectiones. Poemata. Hymni Sacri. Disputationes IV. in Lib. 1. Pandectarum. De Origine Juris. De Legibus & Senatibus-Consulto. De Constitutionibus Principum; & de Officio ejus cui mandata est Jurisdictio. Epistolæ. Juvenilia Carmina, &c.*

MURMEL, (*John*) born at *Ruvenmonde*, renewed Learning in an Age of Ignorance and Barbarousness. He composed divers Works in Verse, and died at *Munster* in 1517. *Le Mire, Melchior Adam, Valer. Andr.*

MURRAY, or *Moray*, the Name of an Ancient, Noble, and Numerous Family in *Scotland*, said to come originally from *Moravia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. The time of their coming into *Scotland* (if the Historians of that Nation be not mistaken) is supposed to be about the middle of the first Century; at which time they are represented as a daring People, of goodly shape; they were very assistant to that excellent Prince, *Corbred* the first of that Name, who was then King, taking part in his Wars with the Romans, and driving out the seditious Inhabitants of *Varava*. Nor was their share inconsiderable in that famous Expedition of *Boduo*, Queen of the *Iceni*, and Sister to *Corbred*, King of *Scotland*, when in Revenge of Indignities offered to her self, and a Rape committed upon her Daughters, she slew 70000 of the Romans, and their Allies; made *Catus*, the Procurator, sail to fly into *France*, and defeated *Petilius Cerialis*, Lieutenant of the Ninth Legion. *Tacitus* blushing at this Victory, conceals her Name, though in the next Page he speaks out, calls her *Boudicia*, and shews her at the Head of a vast Army, where she had the misfortune to be overcome by the Roman Lieutenant, *Suetonius*, and 80000 of her Subjects and Confederates slain, among whom were many of the *Moravii*, with their Captain *Roderic*, who married *Dalila*, Daughter to King *Caratacus*, and Niece to *Corbred I*. Those of them who survived, for their Signal Service in this War, got from *Corbred* a pleasant and fruitful Province lying betwixt *Spey* and *Ness*, two Rivers in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. It was then call'd *Varar*, but they by the King's Order, soon expell'd the tumultuous Inhabitants, and settling themselves there, gave it the name *Moravia*, or, as the Scots did afterwards pronounce it *Moray*, which Name continues to this Day. *Helior Boethius* speaking of *Corbred I*. his Esteem of the *Moray's*, and his willingness to accept of their Assistance against the Romans, saith,

— *Auxit spem ingens Corporum moles, alacritas vultu gestuque, &c.* And a little after, expressing the general Satisfaction of the Scots in accepting the offers of the *Moravii*, and the hopes they had conceived of this new Alliance, hath these Words, — *Gavisus plurimum viros corporibus ingentis magnitudinis, incredibilisque virtutis & exercitationis in armis sibi auxilio adesse.* Nor were they less in the Esteem of *Corbred II*. surnam'd *Galdus*, and Son to the first *Corbred*. He was also a Wise and Valiant Prince, as is plain, even from the Account given by *Tacitus* in the Life of *Agricola*, where calling him *Galgacus*, he speaks him a Great General, as well as a Wise King, and at the Head of his Army, puts such a Master-piece of Eloquence in his Mouth, as is not easily to be match'd in any other part of his History. This *Galdus* was much assisted by the *Moray's* in his vigorous Opposition of *Agricola*; also in reducing his Rebellious Subjects to Obedience, and settling the Peace of his Kingdom. Bishop *Lesley* in his History of *Scotland*, speaking of the Prudence, and other Eminent Virtues of this Excellent Prince, addeth,

— *Moravorum opera, sublati publicis Grassatoribus & Latronibus, pristina Patria securitatem reddidit, &c.*

In the Reign of *Malcolm* the 4th. surnam'd the Maiden; the *Morays*, by the instigation of one *Gildominick* an Ambitious and Designing Gentleman of that name, were induced to take up Arms against their lawful Sovereign, a heinous

and unnatural Crime; for punishing of which in others, and by force reducing them to their Allegiance, they had formerly gain'd a great deal of honour. Against them was sent one *Gilchrist* Earl of *Angus*, who had been successful in suppressing two Rebellions not long before, one of which had been manag'd by *Aeneas* of *Galloway*, and the other by *Sommerled* Thane of *Argyle*. But the *Morays* retaining the same fortitude and skill in War, though 'twas now unhappily misapplied, did soon defeat *Gilchrist* and dispers'd his Army which was greater and more formidable, than that wherewith the same *Gilchrist* had got himself a name, and was become famous by his Success in *Argyle* and *Galloway*. Upon the News of this Victory, King *Malcolm* having a vast Army, went in Person against these Rebellious *Morays*, and cut them off. Here the Reader has a short account of the *Moravii* as they have been represented by some of our *Scots* Historians: But others are of opinion, that this Rebellion hath been unjustly fixed upon them, and that it was begun and carried on by People of another name, so that the *Moravii* who revolted against the King, were not the *Morays*, but a different People, who at that time were inhabitants of the Shire of *Moray*, and the Countries about. But however this be, 'tis more than probable, that the Family of *Bothwell* had no hand in these tumults; for in the same King *Malcolm's* Reign, and in the Reign of his Brother *William*, who succeeded the very next Year after the suppressing of this Rebellion, there lived one *Joannes de Moravia*, Lord *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*: He is witness in a Charter granted by King *William* to the Earl of *Strathern*; and 'tis not very likely, that the King would have allow'd him to keep the Surname of *Moray*, and enjoy a plentiful Estate in one of the most fruitful Countries of his Kingdom, had he not been a person of approv'd Loyalty, as indeed his Posterity have been ever since, notwithstanding the many Commotions and Revolutions, which the last five hundred Years have produc'd in that Kingdom. This *John de Moravia*, was Father to *Maurice Moray* Lord of *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*, who lived in the Reign of King *Alexander III.* He married . . . *Cummin*, Daughter to Red *John Cummin* Earl of *Buchan*, by whom he had three Sons, *Thomas*, *Andrew* and *Malcolm*. *Thomas* lived to a great Age, all his Children dying before him, save one Daughter married to Grim *Archibald*, Earl of *Douglas*, who had with her the Estate of *Bothwell*; but the Titles and Honours fell to *Andrew* the second Son, of whom is descended the House of *Abercarnie*. The III. Son *Malcolm*, of whom the present Marquess of *Athol*, had from his Father the Barony of *Neither-Gask* and had a Son called *William*, who had the Lands of *Tullibardin*, by marrying *Ada* Daughter to *Malise*, and Sister to *Henry Senescals*, or *Stuarts* of *Stratherne*, which *Malise* had *Tullibardin* by his Wife *Muriel* the Daughter of *Congal*, Son to *Duncan* Earl of *Mar*. In the Year 1292, amongst those who were call'd to *Berwick* by King *Edward I.* of *England*, to hear the claims betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*; this *William de Moravia de Tullibardin* in the impresson of his Seal had a *Cheveron* betwixt three Stars, and at the same time on the Seal of his Uncle *Andrew*, the second Son of *Maurice*, there was the Plain Coat of the House of *Bothwell*. *Thomas* the Eldest Son of *Maurice Moray* dying without Issue Male, was succeeded by his Brother, *Andrew Moray* Earl of *Bothwell*, Second Son of *Maurice* Lord *Cluidsdale*, &c. He married *Isabella Bruce*, eldest Sister to King *Robert Bruce*, and by her had two Sons, *Andrew Moray* afterwards Governor of *Scotland*, and Sir *Maurice Moray* of *Drumshergart*. This *Andrew* Lord *Bothwell*, Father to *Andrew* the Governor, and famous for his Bravery and good Conduct in our Wars with *England*, was kill'd Fighting in Defence of his Country at the Battle of *Sterlin*, where the *Scots* obtained a Signal Victory over the *English* in the year 1297, of which *Buchanan*. *Hæc victoria, in qua, è Scotis nemo illustrior præter Andream Moravium, cujus filius aliquot post annos pro Rege rem Scoticam administravit, perivit, &c.* He had to his Successor his Son *Andrew Moray*, Lord *Bothwell*, who was Governor of *Scotland*, and married . . . *Lesly* a Daughter of the Family of *Rothes* chief of that name, and by her had a Son call'd *Maurice*, afterwards Earl of *Stratherne*. *Buchanan* speaking of *Andrew Moray's* being chosen Governour of *Scotland*, hath these words. *In locum Duncani Proregis, Andream Moravium ex Roberti Brusii sorore genitum virum illustrem substituunt, &c.* And afterwards speaking of his Death, his words run thus. *Summum apud omnes bonos desiderium sui reliquit, tantas enim res biennio, ac semestri, quibus in magistratu fuit gessit, ut suffectura cujuslibet magni Ducis ætati viderentur.* There are many great things said of him in the *Scots* History, but for brevity we have chosen to cite this from *Buchanan*. He died in the year 1338, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Elgine*, in the shire of *Moray*, where at the head of his Monument is the Coat of the house of *Bothwell* without a difference, and at the foot that of *Lesly*. He was succeeded by his Son *Maurice Moray* Lord *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*, who was with great solemnity created Earl of *Stratherne* by King *David Bruce* in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, anno 1343, with his paternal Coat; he quartered the arms of the Old Earls of *Stratherne*, who bore, Or, two *Cheveronells* Sable, which oc-

casioned his Uncle and nearest Heir, Sir *Maurice Moray* of *Drumshergart*, after the Death of his Nephew, to put a *Cheveron* in his Coat, as a mark of his Title to that Earldom, which his Successors of the House of *Abercarnie* still bear. This *Maurice* Lord *Bothwell* and *Cluidsdale*, and Earl of *Stratherne*, married *Regia Randolph*, Daughter to *Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Moray*, and was kill'd at the unfortunate Battle of *Durham*, fighting in Defence of his Country and King. *David* the second who was there taken Prisoner by the *English* on the 17th. of *October* 1348. This *Maurice* Earl of *Stratherne* having no children, his nearest Heir was his Uncle and Tutor, Sir *Maurice Moray* of *Drumshergart*, which is now called *Kemslang* and belongeth to the Duke of *Hamilton*, lying opposite to *Bothwell* on the South side the River *Clyde*. He was Son to that *Andrew Moray* who married King *Robert Bruce's*, Sister, and Brother to *Andrew* the Governour. He assum'd the Title of *Cluidsdale* after his Nephew's Death, as appears from *Friearne's M. S.* and likewise from *Heitor Boethius*, who speaking of his being at the head of one of the four Squadrons, at the Siege of *Perth*, saith, *Quartæ præerat, Mauritius Moravius Dominus Cluidvallii, &c.* He was a man of great Activity and Spirit, and for his good conduct at the Siege of *Perth*, was, as *Friearne* affirms, soon after made Governor of the Castle of *Sterlin*, of which *Buchanan*; *Intra paucos dies Sterlinum quoque oppugnatum, & eadem lege deditum Mauritius Moravius Andrea filius Arci est præfectus, &c.* To this that of *Joannes Major* agrees. *Post Pertham captam Strivilingam arcem custos obsedit — cuius custodiam Mauritio de Moravia de Clidsdale custos tradidit, &c.* This Sir *Maurice* of *Cluidsdale* and *Drumshergart*, upon the death of his Nephew put a *Cheveron* in his Coat, and had hopes of succeeding to the Earldom of *Stratherne*, but *Robert Stuart*, afterwards King, stept in betwixt him and it; and finding *Maurice's* discontent, gave him the Lands of *Ogilvie*, which were a part of that Earldom, and continue in the possession of his successors of the House of *Abercarnie* to this day. This *Maurice* of *Cluidsdale* and *Drumshergart*, was succeeded by his Son *John Moray*, Lord of *Drumshergart*, who married *Mary*, Daughter to *Malisius* first of that Name, Earl of *Stratherne*, by whom he had two Sons, *Alexander* and *Walter*, and had with her the Lands of *Abercarnie*. The charter of these Lands granted by this *Malisius* is still extant, and in the hands of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, who hath also a Charter granted by *John Moray*, Lord of *Drumshergart*, before his marriage with *Mary*, daughter of *Malisius*, Earl of *Stratherne*, and to their Issue, of the Lands and Barony of *Balnacrief*, also a Charter of confirmation from *Robert Stuart* of *Scotland*, afterwards King, to this *John*, of all the Lands *Malisius* had given him with his Daughter *Mary*: The Charter of Confirmation is dated the 18th. day of *March*, 1368. This *John* Lord of *Drumshergart* and *Balnacrief*, had for his successor his eldest Son, Sir *Alexander Moray*, of *Drumshergart*, *Ogilvie* and *Abercarnie*. He married *Jannet*, daughter to *Hugh* Earl of *Ross*, and Sister to *Euphan Ross*, Queen of *Scotland*. Their contract of marriage is still extant, to which is appended, the Seals of the Queen and her eldest Son, *David* Count Palatine of *Strathern*, and Earl of *Cathness*: Of this contract there were two Copies, one with the Seal of *Alexander* appended remained in the Queens hands, the other is still in the custody of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, wherein 'tis agreed, that the Queen and her eldest Son *David*, shall at their own proper charge, assist Sir *Alexander* in the Recovery of his Inheritance, &c. The Queen's Seal appended to it, hath the Image of the Queen Crown'd and sitting on a Throne, upon the right side of the Throne is a Shield, with the arms of *Scotland*, a Lyon within a Double Tressure, and on the left, a Shield with the Queens paternal Coat, three Lyons rampant for the name of *Ross*. This Sir *Alexander* was succeeded by his Son *Winfrade Moray*, of *Ogilvie* and *Abercarnie*, who married *Katharine Greme*, Sister to the Lord *Greme*, and had with her two Sons, *Andrew* and *George*. There is in the hands of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*, a Charter by King *James* the third, erecting the Lands of *Ogilvie*, *Abercarnie*, &c. into a free Barony, independent of the Stuartry of *Stratherne*, in favour of *Winfrade Moray* of *Ogilvie* and *Abercarnie*; the Witnesses in this Charter are, *Andrew* Bishop of *Glasgow*, *Thomas* Bishop of *Aberdeen*, *William* Bishop of *Orkney*, and keeper of the great Seal, *Andrew* Lord *Annadale* Chancellor . . . Earl of *Argyle*, *David* Earl of *Crawford*, *James* Lord *Hamilton*, Sir *David Guthrie* of that ilk Knight, Captain of the King's Guards, &c. After this Charter of Erection, they are commonly design'd by the Lands of *Abercarnie*. The eldest Son and Successor of this *Winfrade* was, Sir *Andrew Moray* of *Abercarnie*, to whom *John* Lord *Drummond*, Steward of *Stratherne*, grants a Discharge of all dependance or attendance on that Court, in respect, King *James* the Third, out of his special favour had so ordered by Letters under his own hand, and erected all his Lands into a free Barony, independent of the Stuartry, which Letters are still in the hands of Sir *Robert Moray* of *Abercarnie*. This Sir *Andrew Moray*, married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Alexander Robertson* of *Strowan*, chief of that name; and had by her a Daughter, married to *Maurice Keer Drummond* of *Concraig*, Seneschal, or Stuart of *Strath-*

Stratherne; but having no Sons, the Estate fell to his Nephew, John Moray of Abercarnie, Son to George Moray, the Brother of Sir Andrew. He married Nicola Grene, Sister to William Earl of Montrose, and had Children, William their eldest Son, Robert and David; they had likewise three Daughters, Catharine, Annas and Barbara. This John was kill'd at the Battle of Penkinleugh. There is in the custody of Sir Robert Moray of Abercarnie, an Instrument of Sefin, in favour of William Moray of Abercarnie, as heir to his Father John of the Date, May 16th. 1548. upon a precept from the Queen (Mary) to the Sherif of Perth, wherein 'tis set forth, that the Queen was pleas'd out of her Royal favour, to dispenze with William, his being under Age, because his Father John was kill'd, fighting in defence of his Country, at the Battle of Penkinleugh. His Successor was his Son, William Moray of Abercarnie, who married Oliphant, Daughter to the Lord Oliphant, and dying without Children, was succeeded by his Brother, Robert Moray of Abercarnie, who married Catharine Moray, Daughter to Sir William Moray of Tullibardin, and by her had six Sons, and two Daughters, Sir William their Heir and Successor, Sir David, who was Deputy Governor to Prince Henry, and one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber. The care of forming the mind of that Young Prince of great hopes, was put upon this Gentleman, by King James the Sixth, as one, whose Vertues and Fidelity had set him above the rest of his Country-men. Of this Johnstone: *Daturque Reftor pueritie David Moravius Abercarnius, virtute animi fideque insignis, &c.* Their Third Son Mongo, married Hacket, Daughter to Hacket of Pitfirren, and by her had two Sons, Sir Robert who was Colonel in France, and upon King Charles the Second's Restauration, was made Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. He was one of the principal persons who put King Charles upon founding the Royal Society at Gresham College, of which he was afterwards Fellow. He married Lindsay, Sister to the Lord Balcarnie, and dying without Issue, was buried in Westminster Abby, where he had a Monument erected for him, by King Charles the Second. Sir William Moray of Dreghorn, his Brother was Master of the Works to King Charles the Second, and married Foulis, Sister to the Lord Colinton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and had by her three Sons and a Daughter, Sir James, who was Captain in the Earl of Dumbarton's Regiment, and died a Batchelor; Robert their Second Son who died Young, their Third Son Sir Charles, succeeded Sir James, and married Maxwell, Sister to Sir John Maxwell of Polocke. Master John Moray, Fourth Son to Robert Moray of Abercarnie, by Catharine, Daughter to Sir William Moray of Tullibardin, was Minister of Dumfermline, and married Lesly, Daughter to the Earl of Rothes. Andrew their fifth Son was a Captain in Holland, and died there, James their Youngest Son died a Batchelor. Moray their eldest Daughter, was Lady Moncrief. Moray their youngest Daughter, was married to Douglass of Balbeav'n. Sir William Moray, eldest Son, and successor to Sir Robert Moray of Abercarnie, by Catharine, Daughter to Sir William Moray of Tullibardin, was Master of Horse to Queen Anne, and Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King James the Sixth. He married Mercer, Daughter to Mercer of Adie and Montclour chief of that name, and had by her Sir Robert his Heir and Successor, Mary Moray Lady Augtartyre, and Annabella Moray, who died unmarried. He was succeeded by Sir Robert Moray of Abercarnie, who married Helena Bruce, Daughter to Bruce of Culmalindie, and had by her William their eldest Son, David their second Son, who married Margaret Hay, Sister to Hay of Pitfowr, and died without Issue. Their Daughter Anna Moray, was married to Alexander Moray of Strowan. This Sir Robert had to his Successor, William Moray, of Abercarnie, he married Anna Hay, Daughter to George Hay of Keilour, who was Grandfather to the present John Earl of Errole, and had by her Sir Robert their Eldest Son, Master William their second Son, who was cast away at Sea going for Holland. Their third Son George Moray was Captain in the Earl of Dumbarton's Regiment, and being unfortunately lost at Bruntisland, was buried near the great Montroses, in his Burial place in St. Giles's Church at Edinburgh. Their eldest Daughter Helena, was married to ... Grene of Gorthy, their second Daughter Isabella, married Stuart of Burro. This William was succeeded by his Son, the present Sir Robert Moray of Abercarnie, who married Anna Grene, Daughter to that Patrick Grene of Inchbrakie; so much esteemed for his activity and constant assistance in those admired Expeditions of James the Great, Marquess of Montroses, who with a handful of Men, did such wonders for King Charles the First, as soon made him famous all over Europe. Of this Gentleman, the Author of a Book, intitl'd, *De Rebus anno 1644, & duobus sequentibus, ab Illustrissimo Jacobo Marchione Montis Rosarum in Scotia praeclare gestis, &c.* Printed at Paris, and Dedicated to King Charles the Second, then Prince of Wales, saith these words, speaking of Montroses. *Non procul à Tai amnis ripa, ad Aedes Patricii Grammi Insbrakii Consanguinei sui pervenit. Patricio ab illustrissima familia Montis-Rosana oriundo, & Splendidissimis natalibus Digno Montis-Rosanus jure merito plurimum tribuebat, &c.* And a

little after. *Patricium Gramum, de quo sapius, nec unquam sine honore dicendum est, Atholiis enixe rogantibus Ducei dedit, &c.* pag. 97, 98, and 110. Edit Parisiis 1648, in 8vo. By her he had five Sons and two Daughters, William their eldest Son, Robert, John their third Son, a Captain in the French Army, James who died young, and Maurice. Their eldest Daughter Anna, is married to Grene of Fintrie, the first Cadet of the Family of Montroses, whose Father James suffered much for his Loyalty, in the time of the troubles of King Charles the First; And was also along with the Marquess of Montroses, in all his Wars with the Covenanters. Fintrie's predecessor, was a Son of the Lord Grene's, begotten on the Lady Mary Stuart, Daughter to King Robert the Third. Their youngest Daughter's name is Emilia. Abercarnie hath for his Crest a fixed Star, set on one Torse, or Wreath of his Colours, and the Motto in an Escrole above *Sans Tache*. There are also of this Name, the Lord Elibanck, the Lairds of Blackbarony, Polmais, Philiphaugh and Newton, and all of ancient Families, and considerable Estates. *Heft. Boeth. Hist. Scot. Joh. Les. Episcop. Ross. de Rebus Gest. Scot. Tacit. Annal. Buccan. Hist. Tacit. de vit. Agric.* Several Scottish Manuscripts. Sir James Balfours book of Blazonrie. *Joh. Major. Hist. Major. Britan. Johnstons Hist. Rerum Britannicar.*

MURRAY, Lat. *Moravia*, one of the North-Eastern Shires of the Kingdom of Scotland, of great extent from East to West: On the North it has the German Ocean and Murray-Fyrth, on the East Buchan, on the South Athol and Murr, and on the West Loquhabar. It's in length 90 Scotch Miles, and in its greatest breadth 30. The Principal Town is Elgin, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of St. Andrew's: but he is stiled Bishop of Murray, not of Elgin.

MURRAY-FYRTH, Lat. *Vara*, a great Arm of the German Ocean, which pierced the Eastern-Shore of Scotland. On the North and West it has the County of Ross, and on the South Murray and Buchan. There is no Town of any Consideration upon it except Chanrie.

MURRHO, (*Sebastian*) born at Colmar in Alsatia, liv'd in the XVth Century. He wrote several Pieces, and amongst the rest, one, *De Laudibus Germania*. *Vossius. Simler. &c.*

The MURSAS, are the most considerable Tartars of Crim or Little Tartary.

MURTOLA, (*Gaspard*) an Italian Poet, Author of several Italian and Latin Poems, died about 1624.

MUSA (*Anthony, or Antonius*) a Gracian, the Emperor Augustus's Physician, Brother to Euphorbus Juba, King of Mauritania's Physician. Having cured Augustus of a dangerous Sickness by Bathings and cool Remedies, the Romans erected his Statue near that of Aesculapius. But the same Remedies killed Marcellus. *Horat. l. 1. ep. 15. Pliny lib. 19.*

MUSARABES, or Mosarabes, or Mistarabes, Christians of Spain so called, because they lived under the Arabians Government. *Musa* in Arabick signifies a Christian. So *Musarabe* signifies a Christian, the Arabians Subject; or *Mistarabes*, from the Latin *Mistus*, mixt among the Arabians; or *Mugarabes*, from *Muga*, an Arabian Captain, who conquered Spain. *Jacob Almanzor*, King of Morocco, took some Musarabes along with him in 1170, to guard his Person, and permitted them to Worship God after their own way, in a Church built on purpose. They were commonly 500 Life-guard-men, very rich, and favoured with great Privileges. The Musarabine Divine Service is celebrated still in the Seven Parishes of Toledo, as it was before the Roman Service was established by St. Gregory in 1080. It is likewise celebrated at Salamanca on certain Days in the Year. *Marmol. de l'Afrique l. 3.*

MUSCULUS (*Wolfgangus*) a Protestant Minister of Germany, was a Benedictine Friar; but afterwards one of Luther's first Disciples. He composed several Books, and died in Switzerland in 1563. *Melchior Adam in vit. Theol. Germ. Sleidan, Surius.*

MUSERRIN, a Name taken in Turkey by those that profess to believe no God. This Word signifies those that keep the secret, from the Verb *Aserra*, to conceal. Their secret is flatly to deny a Deity. The most part are some Cadis and Learned Persons in the Arabian Book: The others are Christian Renegado's, who, purposely to shake off the Fear of God's Judgments, and the Remorse of their Consciences, embrace this Opinion, which they dare not profess publicly. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MUSES, Goddesses, reputed Daughters to Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They are Nine, to whom the Invention of Sciences is attributed, viz. *Clio, Urania, Calliope, Euterpe, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, and Polyhymnia*. Some make them Daughters to Caelus and the Earth, to express the Qualities of the Body and Spirit for Sciences. See each of their Names in their particulars Articles.

MUSEUM, a place of Alexandria in Egypt, like the Pritaneum of Athens, where Learned Men of extraordinary Merit, were kept by the Publick, because of their considerable

able Services to the Commonwealth. *Salmaf. in Aelii Spart. notis.*

MUSEUS, an Ancient Greek Poet, Orpheus's Contemporary, to whom *Cæsar Scaliger* attributes the Poem of *Leander* and *Hero*. But it is certain that *Museus*, Author of that Poem, lived in the Roman Emperors time. *Scalig. de re Poet. Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

MUSKETEERS, the King of France's Life-guards. There are two Troops of them of 250 Men each: All those of the first Troop, formerly called *Great Musketeers*, ride on White Horses, and have a Gold Galloon upon their Hats. Those of the second Troop, which did belong to Cardinal *Mazarini*, are mounted on Black Horses, and have a Silver Lace on their Hats. Besides the King, who is the Captain of all the Musketeers, each Troop has its Captain-Lieutenant, and other Officers: And their Pay is 20 Crowns a Month. *Memoires du Temps.*

MUSORITES, Jews who revered Rats and Mice; from *Mus* a Mouse, and *Sorex* a Rat. The Original of this Superstition is thus: The *Philistines* having taken the Ark of the Covenant away, God sent a great number of Rats and Mice, that devour'd all they had, which forc'd them to return the Ark, that they might be deliver'd from that plague; but their Priests advis'd them first to put five Golden Mice into it, as an Offering to the God of *Israel*, that they might be rid of those Vermin. *1 Sam. 6.*

MUSTAPHA, *Solyman* the Second, Emperor of the *Turks*'s Eldest Son, the finest, stoutest, and most ingenious Prince, that had been seen for a long time in the *Ottoman* Family, was made Governor of several Provinces. But *Roxelana*, whom the *Sultan* married, contrary to the Custom, establish'd since *Bajazet* the First, to secure the Crown to one of her own Sons, charged him with Rebellion against his Father; who caus'd him to be strangled immediately, without hearing his Defence. The People, desirous to revenge his Death upon *Roxelana*, communicated the design to *Bajazet*, one of *Roxelana*'s younger Sons, who pretending to exclude his Brother *Selym*, and get the Crown, approved the thing, and elect'd one of his Slaves whose Stature and Face were very like *Mustapha*'s. This suppos'd Prince departed in 1553, feigning to avoid his Father's Anger, who would certainly execute upon him, what he had done to a Slave, whom he took for his Son. His Officers told it as a great Secret, that he was the Emperor's Son; yet this Secret was quickly made a publick thing. *Solyman* sent *Bassa Pertau* against him, who brought him Prisoner to *Constantinople*, where he was forced upon a Rack to confess the Truth; and *Roxelana* obtained *Bajazet*'s Pardon. *De Rocoles des Imposteurs insignes.*

MUSTAPHA, Emperor of the *Turks*, *Mahomet* III'd's Son, and *Achmet*'s Brother, succeeded *Achmet* in 1617, whose Son *Osman* was but 12 Years old. *Mustapha* was rais'd up to the Throne by the *Janizaries*, who turn'd him out of it two Months after, because he displeas'd them. *Osman*, his Nephew, succeeded him, and he was shut up in a private Prison, out of which he was drawn by the *Janizaries*, and was again put upon the Throne in 1622. The next day after he put *Osman* to Death. But his Conduct displeasing again, he was confined 16 Months after to perpetual Imprisonment, and *Amurath*, *Osman*'s Brother, succeeded him. There are particular Relations of all those Revolutions.

MUSTAPHA II. Son to *Mahomet* IV. Emperor of the *Turks*, succeeded his Uncle *Achmet* in 1695. His beginnings have been very brisk, for at his Inauguration, when the *Grand Visier* vested him, he told him, That he should be careful what he did; that he should treat his Soldiers well, and above all be sure to tell him the truth, and if not, he should soon know, and be sensible of what would follow. The first Successes of his Reign, were the worsting of the *Venetians* in two several Engagements at Sea, which being unusual, and of many Years not known, made it Matter of Wonder to all the World, and these were attended with the regaining of *Scio*; for which, and his other Wars in *Hungary*, he finds out ways to raise great Sums of Money; and going into the Field in Person this Year, at the Head of an Army of about 50000 Men, directed his March towards *Transilvania*, took the *Palanca* of *Lippa* by Storm, and put the Garrison to the Sword, then fell upon General *Veterani* in his Camp, who had about 8000 Men with him; and who, after an incredible Resistance was slain with most of his Men; and this same ill News was attended with the unfortunate Loss of *Titul*, which the *Turks* destroy'd and abandon'd; the Imperial Army, under the Command of the Elector of *Saxony*, being not able all this while to come up with the *Turks*; but next Year, viz. 1696. there was a terrible Battel fought between the two Armies, headed by the same Generals at *Olasch*, not far from *Temeswaer*, with the loss of many Men on both sides, and only thus advantageous to the Christians, that the Christians remained Masters of the Field, and intended to attack *Mustapha*'s Camp next Morning; but that the *Turks* had laboured so hard all Night, that they had fortified, and rendered it almost impregnable; the *Turks* and *Tartars* also, this Year lost *Asoph* to the *Muscovites*. In 1697. the Imperi-

alists failed in their Design upon *Bihatz*; but the *Turks* never received such an overthrow as they did this Year at *Zanta* upon the *Theyffe*, where while *Sultan Mustapha* was content to keep on the other side of the River with a Body of Spahees. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who Commanded the Christian Army, fell upon the *Turkish* Army, under the *Grand Visier* on this side, and made such a Slaughter and Destruction of the Infidels, as was never known to have hapned in the Memory of Man, or any Age; for no less than five Victors, besides the Supreme Visier, 8000 Janizaries, and a vast number of Spahees, and a long Catalogue of Officers fell in this Battel, which was of so high a Concernment, and the Consequences thereof were so considerable, that from thence the following Peace was derived, which this Emperor *Mustapha*, now Reigning, concluded by his Embassadors at *Carlowitz*, with the Emperor, *Venetians*, *Poles*, and *Muscovites*, about the beginning of the Year 1699, through the Mediation of the King of *England* and *States of Holland*, by which the respective Conquests of the said Nations were in a manner entirely conceded to them.

MUSULMEN, that is, True-believers, a Name given by *Mahomet* to all those that embraced his Religion.

MUSURUS, (*Mark*) born in *Candia*; a Learned Archbishop of *Ragusa*, in the XVIth Century. Being Professor at *Padua*, he had so many Auditors, that they were forced to enlarge the Publick School. He had an extraordinary Talent in reading upon the *Greek* Poets. He was promised a Cardinal's Cap the next Promotion; but being disappointed, he complained of it as an Affront to all the *Græcians*, and died soon after. *De Varillas, Anecdotes de Florence.*

MUTAFARACA's, in *Turky*, are Officers who constantly follow the *Grand Signior*, chiefly when he goes from Village to Village. They are *Spahis* of a higher Rank than the rest, who receive a greater Reward when they go out of the *Seraglio*. *Mutafaraca* signifies Eminent *Spahi*, from *farac*, to distinguish. When the *Grand Visier* goes to the *Divan*, he is also attended by many *Mutafaraca*'s. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

MUTIAN, or *Conradus Mutianus Rufus*, Prebendary at *Gotha* in *Germany*, a famous Lawyer, esteemed by the Learned of his time, neglected preferments, and engraved these Words on his Door, *Beata Tranquillitas*. He died in 1526.

MUTIAN (*Hierom*) a famous Italian Painter, who followed *Titian*'s way, and made a great number of Pictures at *Rome*. *Gregory XIIIth* employ'd him to draw the first Hermit, *St. Paul* and *St. Anthony*, which are to be seen in *St. Peter's Church*. He finished also the Designs of the *Basso Relievo*'s of *Trajan's Column* begun by *Julio Romanus*; and by his means we have those Cuts which *Ciaconius* has explain'd. He died in 1590. *Gregory XIII.* founded *St. Luke's Academy* at *Rome* for his sake, by a Brief confirmed by *Sixtus V.* *Mutian* left two Houses to the said Academy, and his whole Estate also, in case his Heirs should have no Issue, to keep poor young Painters that would come to *Rome* to learn that Art.

MUTIMUS, the God of Silence, from the *Latin*, *Mutire* to Mutter. The Ancients believed that this false Divinity did help one to keep his thoughts conceal'd. *Turneb. l. 17.*

C. MUTIUS, named *Cordus*, and afterwards *Scævola*. *Porfenna*, King of *Tuscany*, besieging *Rome* in 247 of *Rome*, to restore the Family of *Tarquin*; and *Mutius* resolving to dispatch him, killed his Secretary in his stead. And being brought before *Porfenna*, who was offering a Sacrifice, he told him boldly, that Three hundred young Men like him were bound by Oath to Murder him. But since my hand, added he, has mis'd thee, it must be punished for it. Then putting his Right-Hand on the burning Coals, he let it burn with such a Constancy that the Beholders were all amazed. *Porfenna* charmed with his Virtue sent him safe to *Rome*, where they gave him the Name of *Scævola*, or Left-handed, which remained to his Family. *Florus, Tit. Liv. l. 2. Mart. l. 1. ep. 30. Dion. Halicarn.*

Q. MUTIUS SCÆVOLA, a famous Lawyer, and Roman Consul, who governed *Asia* with so much Prudence and Justice, that he was commonly propos'd as an Example to the Governors sent thither. He compos'd many Works, and had the Reputation of an accomplish'd Orator. *Cicero* calls him the most Eloquent of all the Lawyers, and the best Lawyer of all the Orators. He was murdered in 672 of *Rome*, during *Marius* and *Sylla*'s Wars, being accused by his Assassin of too much Honesty. *Cicero de Orat. ad Attic. Solin. c. 29. Velleius Paterc. &c.*

MUTIUS, or *Mucians*, Lat. *Gens Mucia*, a very Illustrious Family at *Rome*, has produced many Magistrates, as *Q. Mutius Scævola*, Consul in 580; *P. Mutius Scævola*, also Consul in 579, Father to *P. Mutius Scævola*, an Excellent Orator, High-Priest, and Tribune of the People in 613, Prætor in 618, and Consul in 621; 'Tis said this *Mutius*, in the time of his Consulship, put *Tiberius Gracchus*, Tribune of the People upon publishing the *Lex Agraria*, which made a great Noise at *Rome*: All the People of Fortune oppos'd

oppos'd the passing of this Law; whereas, on the other side, the poorer Sort were very violent for't. *Octavius* likewise, Tribune of the People, either concerned for his own Estate, or gain'd by the Senate, oppos'd the Bill, and broke all *Gracchus's* Measures: *Tiberius* not knowing how to get over this Difficulty, got *Octavius* depos'd. Upon this Commissioners were nam'd to Parcel out the Lands after the Bill or Law had been agreed to by the Commons. *Tiberius Gracchus* was one in the Commission; now, soon after this, *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, happening to die, and making the People of *Rome* Heir of all his Dominions and Estate; this *Tiberius*, to ingratiate himself further with the People, mov'd that all *Attalus's* ready Money might be distributed among them. The Senate made a strong Opposition against this Motion; and order'd *Mutius* to dispatch *Gracchus*, who, upon this, fled to the Capitol; but *Scipio Nasica*, *Jupiter's* High-Priest, going up thither with a great number of the Senate, together with the Commons of the best Fortunes, was the occasion of *Gracchus's* being kill'd. *Mutius* had the Character of a pleasant Man, who, though he did not neglect the business of his Office, yet loved to divert himself; when he had leisure. *Q. Mutius Scævola*, called *The Augur*, was Consul in 637. *Tit. Liv. Pliny lib. 2.*

MUTUNUS, or *Mutinus*, a scandalous pretended Deity of the Romans, like the *Græcian Priapus*. New married Women worshipp'd *Mutunus's* Statue, before which shameful Ceremonies were performed. The Ancient Fathers have often reproach'd the Pagans with them. *S. Austin. de Civ. Dei, l. 4. c. 9. Laſtant.*

MYAGRUS, the Name of a certain Heathen God, whose Office was to hunt or drive out Flies, called in *Greek* *ῥύαι*. The *Arcadians* sacrificed to him. And the occasion of this Worship comes probably from the Importunity of Flies, which is such in hot Countries, that the Assistance of a Divinity was thought necessary to drive them away. It is *Solinus's* Opinion, or rather his Jest, on this Superstition. *S. Greg. Nazianz.* in his first Discourse against *Julian*, mentions another God, named *Ekron*, appointed to hunt Flies. So named, because the *Ekronites*, a People of *Judæa*, had an Idol worshipp'd under the Name of *Beelzebub*, that is, *The God of Flies*. *Cartari Imag. des Dieux. Pliny l. 10. cap. 28. Selden de Diis Syris.*

MYCONE, an Island of the Archipelago, Three Miles from *Delos*, near Thirty Miles about, has no Fortrefs, and therefore not inhabited by the *Turks*, for fear of the *Christian* Privateers. Nevertheless, they take the *Carasch*, or Tribute, every Year. There are not above 2000 Inhabitants; but four Women to one Man, because Men being generally Seamen, or Privateers, often miscarry. There are about Thirty *Græck* Churches, and one *Latin* only. *J. Spon. Voyage de Italie, &c.*

MYLITTA, a Name given by the *Babylonians*, or *Affyrians* to *Venus*. The *Affyrian* Women were obliged by a Law,

to go once in their Lives near *Venus's* Temple, and prostitute themselves to some Foreigner, who was to put a Sum of Money into their Lap. *Herod. l. 1. Strabo l. 16.*

MYRA, a Town in *Lycia*, in *Asia*, now call'd *Strumita*; 'twas formerly an Archbishoprick with 36 Suffragans under it. It stands upon a Hill about Twenty Leagues from the Sea.

MYRBACH, a little Town and Abbey of the *Higher Alsatia*, which some years ago was an Ecclesiastical Principality, and the Monks had right to elect themselves an Abbot when the Dignity was vacant. But since *Alsatia* has been yielded to the *French*, by the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648, it was decreed, That in case of Vacancy the Monks should present Three Persons to the King, that he might chuse one of them. *Heiss. Hist. l'Empire l. 6.*

MYRMIDONS, a People of *Thessaly*, who follow'd *Achilles* to the Siege of *Troy*. The Poets feign'd that they were Pismires at first, being metamorphos'd afterwards into Men, at the request of *Æacus*, King of *Ægina*. *Virgil. Æneid. 2. Ovid. Metam. &c.*

MYRMILLONS, a sort of Gladiators, who commonly fought against the *Retiarii*. The *Myrmillons* Arms were, *A Sword, A Shield, and An Head-Piece*; on the top whereof was the Shape of a Fish. The *Retiarii's* Arms were, *A Fork with Three Tips*, and *A Fisher's Net* to cover the *Myrmillon's* Head, against whom he was to fight. *Myrmillon* comes from the *Greek* *μοῦρμη*, *Ros*, which signifies *A Sea-Fish*, spotted with several Colours, mentioned by *Ovid* in *Halient*, because those Gladiators had the Shape of this Fish in their Head-piece. They were also named *Galli*, because the first came out of *Gaul*, or because their Armour was after the *Gauls* Fashion. When they were a fighting, the *Retiarius* did sing to this purpose, *I don't aim at thee, but at thy Fish; Why dost thou shun me, thou Gaul? Suetonius in Caligula* saith, That *Caligula* suppress'd these sorts of Gladiators. *Turneb. Advers. l. 3. c. 4.*

MYRON, an admirable Statuary, living in the LXXXIVth Olympiad, and the 320 Year of *Rome*. His Figure of a Brazen-Cow, got him a great Reputation, and was the occasion of many fine Epigrams in *Greek*. See *Anthologia lib. 4. Plin. 34. cap. 8. Ovid. lib. 3. de Ponto, &c.*

MYRSES, a Name given to *Tartarian* Princes, who are Tributary to the Great Duke of *Moscovy*. 'Tis also given to *Persian* Princes. *Olearius's Voyage de Moscovie.*

MYSIA, a Country in *Asia* the Less, divided into *Great* and *Little Mysia*. The first was situated between the *Lesser Mysia*, *Phrygia*, *Bithynia*, and the *Ægean Sea*, and had the Towns of *Pergamus*, *Trajanopolis*, *Adramyttium*, and likewise the Mountains of *Olympus*, *Cimon*, and the River *Rhindacus* in it. *Little Mysia* lay between the *Hellespont*, *Troas*; and had the Towns of *Cyzicum*, and *Lampsacum*, the Mountain *Ida*, the Rivers of *Simois*, *Granicus*, &c. All this Country now goes by the Name of *Natolia*, and is subject to the *Turk*.

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The Romans made use of these two Letters, *N L*, for *Non Liqueat*, to signify that the Evidence against any Criminal was not sufficient to acquit or condemn him, being much the same as *Ignoramus* with us. The Ancients put it betwixt *E* and *S* to soften the Pronunciation, as *quotiens* for *quoties*; and *Ausonius* thinks it was form'd from the Greek *Z* turn'd upwards. *S. Aug. l. 2. c. 2. emend.*

NAAMAN, a Leper, General to the King of Syria, being inform'd by a Hebrew Captive that the Prophet *Elisha* could Cure him, his Master recommended him to *Joram* King of Israel for that end, which he lookt upon as a design of the Syrian to pick a quarrel, and seek occasion of War; and being solicitous about it, the Prophet signify'd to the King, That if *Naaman* would come to him, he should know there was a God in Israel. The Syrian going to the Prophet's door with a great Retinue, he sent him word to go and wash seven times in Jordan; which *Naaman* taking as a slight, went away in a rage; but being prevail'd upon by his Servants to obey, was cleans'd, and return'd to acknowledge the Prophet's kindness, and his being convinc'd that the God of Israel was the only true God. *2 Kings 5.*

NAAS, a Barony and Town in the Province of *Lemster* and County of *Kildare* in Ireland. Long. 7. 9. Lat. 55. 37.

NAASSON, one of the Ancestors, according to the Flesh, of our Lord Jesus Christ; he was the Son of *Aminadab*, and Prince of the Tribe of *Judah* soon after their departure out of Egypt. *Numb. 1. 7. Matth. 1. 4.*

NAB, Lat. *Nabus*, a River of *Franconia*; which passing through the upper *Palatinate*, empties it self into the *Danube*, above *Ratisbon*.

NABAL, a rich Jew, that dwelt near *Carmel* in *Judaea*, whom *David*, for his churlish and ungratefull Behaviour to him, design'd to have kill'd, but was hindred by the prudent interposition and presents of his Wife *Abigail*, whom *David* afterwards Married about *An. M. 2977.* *1 Sam. 25. from ver. 2. to 43. Salian. Sponde.*

NABARZANES, one of *Darius's* Generals, who Commanded the Horse in the Right Wing at the *Streights of Cilicia*; he Conspir'd with *Bessus* against *Darius*, with this Resolution, That if *Alexander* pursued 'em, they would deliver up the King, and so make their terms; and if he did not, that they would kill *Darius*, usurp the Government, and renew the War. They perform'd the latter, and *Nabarzanes* was afterwards reconcil'd to *Alexander*. *Diodor. Q. Curt.*

NABATHEANS, a People of *Arabia Petraea*. *St. Isidore* supposeth 'em to have their Original and Name from *Nebajoth*, *Ismael's* First-born, *Gen. 25. 12.* Their Country had *Arabia Deserta* on the East, *Palastin* on the West, *Arabia Felix* on the South, and *Syria* on the North. This was the People whom *Gabinus* defeated, according to *Josephus*. *Strab. Plin.*

NABIS, a Tyrant of *Lacedamon*, infamous for his Cruelty. He wag'd War with the Romans, but was defeated by *L. Quintius*, who forc'd him to more Moderation; and taking *Argos* left him only *Lacedamon*, where he was kill'd not long after. *Florus. Livy. Polybius.*

NABONASSAR, the first King of the *Chaldeans*, or *Babylonians*, after the Division of the *Assyrian* Monarchy, famous in History for his *Epocha*; the beginning of which *Petavius* fixeth in the Year 3237. *Torniel. Spondanus* and *Salian*, with others, fix it on the 3306, beginning on Wednesday, Feb. 26. in the 3967. of the *Julian* Period, 747 before Christ; the first of the Eighth *Olympiad*, and the Sixth of *Rome*, being not finish'd: *Spanheim* concurs with 'em; adding, That it was 265 after the Building of *Solomon's* Temple, and the Eleventh of *Jotham* King of *Judah*. Certain it is, that the beginning of this new Empire of the *Chaldeans* is very obscure; and all that, by way of Conjecture, we know concerning it, is, That the *Babylonians* being revolted from under the Government of the *Medes*, who had overthrown the *Assyrian* Monarchy, did, under the Conduct of *Nabonassar*, Governor of the *Medes*, lay the foundation of a Dominion, which was very much increas'd afterwards under *Nebuchadnezzar*. It seems most probable that this *Nabonassar* is that *Baladan* mention'd in *2 Kings 20. 12.* the Father of *Merodach*, or *Berodach*, whom *Ptolemy* calls *Mardokempade*, the same that sent Embassadors to *Hezekiah*, *2 Kings 20.* The curious may consult *1 Chron. 32. Ptol. l. 4. Almagest. Scaliger lib. 5. de Emend. Temp. pag. 391. & seq. Petav. l. 9. de doct. Temp. cap. 51. & seq. & lib. 10. c. 7. & seq. Torniel., A. M. 3306, 3331. Ubbo Em. lib. 2. rerum Chron. & lib. 5. Spondan. A. M. 3306. Isaac Vossius cap. 9. Chron. Sacr. Calvin. in Chron. Riccioli Chron. Reformat.*

NABONNIDES, *Nabonnadius*, *Nabonnidocus*, or *Labinet* King of *Babylon*, to whom these Names are given by *Prophane* Authors; who having kill'd *Belsazzar*, the last of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Race, Reign'd 17 years at *Babylon*. The *Astronomical Canon*, *Berosus*, *Josephus*, *Sulpitius Severus*, *St. Maximus*, *Scaliger*, *Petavius*, and divers others, suppose him to be the same with *Darius* the *Mede*, who kill'd *Belsazzar* at the Banquet of Wine, *Dan. 6.* But *Josephus*, *Torniel*, *Hierom* and *Usher* think him to be the last of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Race, and him whom the Scripture calls *Belsazzar*, *Jer. 27. 7. Dan. 7. 5.* in the 209 Year of *Nabonassar*.

NABOTH, a Native of *Jezebel*, whose Vineyard *Ahab* coveted; and being discontented, because he could not have it, *Jezebel* his Wife suborn'd false Witnesses, who swore Treason against *Naboth*; whereupon he was ston'd to Death, and *Ahab* took Possession of his Vineyard *An. M. 3123.* but *Elijah* meeting him there, charg'd him with the Murder, and prophesied his Destruction. *1 Kings 21. Torniel.*

NADAB, and *Abihu*, the Sons of *Aaron*, who presuming to offer strange Fire before the Lord, were devour'd by a Fire that went forth from him, *A. M. 2545. Lev. 10* from *v. 1. to 8. Torniel.*

NADAB, King of *Israel*, succeeded his Father *Jeroboam*, *A. M. 3081*, and following his wicked courses, was, after two years Reign, kill'd by *Baasha*, one of his Generals, who usurp'd his Throne. *1 Kings 15. 25. to 29.*

NADASTI (*Francis*) President of the Sovereign Council of *Hungary*, being disgusted at the Emperor's refusal to create him *Palatine* of that Kingdom, conspir'd with the Counts, *Serini*, *Frangipani*, and *Ragotski*, and begun the Revolt there in 1665. He corrupted a Joyner to fire the Palace which he was repairing, that during the Conflagration, he might kill or take the Emperor. The Palace was accordingly burnt, Feb. 23. 1668. but *Nadasti* fail'd in his design. After this he invited the Emperor and Court to divert themselves with the Fishing of *Puttendorf*, Apr. 5. 1668. against which time he had order'd his Cook to prepare a Pigeon-pye, which the Emperor loved, and to poyson it; but herein he was prevented by his Countess. In 1669. and 1670, he poysoned the Wells, whence the Emperor had his Water; but also without success. At last *Nagiferents*, Secretary of the Plot, being taken with his Papers about him, Anno 1670. *Nadasti* gather'd together 500 Men to Conduct him to *Venice*; but was surpriz'd in his Bed, and brought to *Vienna*, where he acknowledged his Crime, and Petitioned the Emperor to spare his innocent Children, and content himself with his Punishment. During his Imprisonment, a Letter was intercepted to the *Grand Vizier* at *Adrianople*, seal'd with his Seal, which he denied nevertheless. On the 30th of April, 1671, he was beheaded according to Sentence, his Estate confiscated, his Children degraded, and his Corps expos'd to the Publick for a Days time; after which he was Interr'd. His Children quitting his Name and Arms, took that of *Crutzemberg*. — The Counts *Serini* and *Frangipani* were also Condemned for Conspiring with him to deliver the Kingdom of *Hungary* into other Hands. *Hist. of the Troubles of Hungary.*

NADER, a great City in the Empire of the *Mogul*, between *Seronge* and *Agra*, built round a Mountain which has a Fort on the top. The Houses are generally Thatch'd, and but one Story high, except the better sort, which are of two. A River washes it on three sides, and then falls into the *Ganges*. *Tavernier.*

NADIN, a Fortrefs of the County of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*, which *Solyman II.* took by Composition: But in 1647, General *Pisani* re-took it for the *Venetians*, who afterwards yielded it again to the *Turks*. In 1682, the Inhabitants quit- ted and burnt it in the Night, and laid the fault upon the *Mortlacks*. In 1683, *Mehemet Aga*, at the Head of 150 Horse, march'd to *Nadin* with a design to take Possession of it once more for the *Grand Signior*: But a considerable Number of the Subjects of the Republick having notice of his intention, prevented him, by putting themselves into the Place. *Coronelli's Description of the Morea.*

NÆNIA, a Heathen Goddess, to whom the Romans built a Temple without the City, near the Gate call'd *Viminalis*, and supposed her to preside over the Dolefull Ditties which were used to be sung at Funerals in honour of the Dead, to Flutes and other Instruments, by Women that were hired for this Service, and call'd *Præfææ*. These Funeral Ditties, if we believe *Horace*, *lib. II. Ode I.* were first invent- ed by *Simonides*, a Greek Lyrick, and called *Nania* from the Name of the Goddess that had the care of 'em; which word, some think, was first used, because it naturally ex- presseth the Dolefull whining Tone of their Funeral Sing- lers: Whence the word is still used to signifye foolish Songs and idle Tales. The Flutes at the Funerals of both *Greeks* and *Romans* were not only used to accompany the Voice of those who sung the *Nania* in praise of the Dead, but also to point

point out the Time when the Assistants were to strike their Breasts in token of their sorrow, for these Knockings were to be perform'd in Cadence with the Musick of the Flutes. *Varro de Vet. Pop. Rom. Cicero de Leg.*

NÆVIUS (*Cneius*) a Latin Poet, who, of a Souldier, betook himself to the Writing of Verses and Comedies: His first Comedy was Acted at Rome in the 519. U. C. He was also Author of an History in Verse, and several Comedies; but being too Satyricall, he incur'd the Displeasure of *Metellus*, whose Family was very powerfull at Rome; and therefore was Banish'd the City, whence he retir'd to *Utica* in *Africa*, where he died the 551 of Rome. *Aulus Gellius. Voss. de Hist. Lat.*

NAGAYA, a part of *Tartary*, upon the Sea of *Sala* or the *Caspian*. In 1400 the Western part of *Tartary* was divided into two Kingdoms, whereof the one was call'd *Zavolh* on the further side of the River *Volga*; and the other *Crim*, or *Precops*, on this side the River, near the Sea of *Zabache*. The Kingdom of *Zavolh* was afterwards divided into three great Hords or Bands, viz. that of *Nagaya*, *Casan*, and *Astracan*. *Nagaya* is tributary to the Emperor of *Russia*. *Hornius. Tavernier's Travels into Persia*. The *Naga Tartars* inhabit on the East-side of the *Volga* in *Asia*, over-against the Kingdom of *Casan*, as far as the River *Jayesk*, which falls into the *Caspian* Sea. They are subject to three Dukes, *Scharayezk*, *Naga* and *Siberia*. The Country is full of Woods, except the Dutchy of *Scharayezk*, which is more Champian. To the East of these lie the *Jurgenezii*, and next them the Great *Cham*, who has lately Conquered *China*. In 1558, 100000 of this People perish'd by Sword, Famine and Plague, during their Civil Wars; before which they flourished, and were divided into many Hords, each of which had a Prince of their own, called *Murse*. They have no Towns, but live in Tents, and remove with their Flocks, where they can find Pasture; and for this reason their Tents have Wheels, and are drawn by Chamels. They have no Money, but Barter one Commodity for another. Learning nor Manufacture they have none, and their greatest Wealth is their Cattel. They have no Corn nor Bread, nor do they desire it. Since the Civil War above-mentioned, the Country is almost desolate, to the great satisfaction of the *Russians*, to whom they were troublesome Neighbours. They were so pinch'd with Famine in their Civil War, that they offered their Children to Sale for 6 d. Worth of Provisions; and so many of them died of Hunger about *Astracan*, that the stench of their Corps infected the Air, and occasioned a Plague. *Jenkinson in Hackluit To. 1. p. 325.*

NAGIVANIA, a Town of *Transilvania*, six Miles West of *Bistitz*, having Silver Mines belonging to it.

NAGUNNER, one of the Western Isles of *Scotland*, abounding with Wood and Rabbits. It lies near the Isle of *Sky*. *Buch.*

NAHASH, King of the *Ammonites*, having Besieged *Jabesh Gilead*, would not grant the Inhabitants any other terms but their Lives, upon condition that they should submit to the putting out of their Right Eyes. Of which unreasonable demand, when they had advised *Saul*, he came to their assistance, and defeated the *Ammonites* with a great slaughter. *A. M. 2963. Sam. 10. 1, 2. Jos. Torniel, A. M. 2959. Salian A. M. 2693.*

NAHUM of *Elkesh*, one of the XII. Lesser Prophets, who flourished, as some think, during the Reign of *Hezekiah*, according to *Josephus* in *Jotham's* Reign; but according to *Genebrard's* Heb. Chron. in the time of *Manasseh*. *Salian A. M. 3315. N. 19. Torniel, 3321. Joseph.*

NAJAC, a Town of *France* in *Roüergue*, situate upon the River *Aveyron*, between *Ville Franche* in *Roüergue*, and *St. Antoin*, is famous for the Vitriol made there, and was of Note in the Civil Wars.

NAIADES, Nymphs of Fountains and Rivers which were worshipped by the Heathens.

NAJARA, or *Nagara*, a City of *Spain* in *Old Castile*, formerly an Episcopal See, of whose Bishop mention is made in an Act of the Year 1102. This City is honour'd with the Title of a Dutchy, is 30 Leagues North-West of *Saragoza*, and 18 North-East of *Burgos*, Memorable for the Battle betwixt *Peter* King of *Portugal*, and *Henry* King of *Castile*, *An. 1356*. Wherein the latter was Victorious; and because the *French* assisted his Enemy in Memory of the Victory, he Instituted the Knights of the *Flower de Lys*. *Mariana.*

NAIBODA, or *Naibod* (*Valentine*) Native of *Cologne*, liv'd towards the end of the XVI. Century. He was a Person of Learning, and more particularly excell'd in *Mathematicks* and *Astronomy*. He Travelled into *Italy*, and taking up his Abode at *Padua*, he there writ his Commentaries upon *Ptolemy*; besides which, he also writ *Astronomicarum Institutionum Libri III. Commentaria in Alchabitium, in Sphæram Joannis à Sacro Bosco, &c.* There is a remarkable Story of him, that discoursing with his Friends, he told them, That he should die ere long of a sudden Death, and that he was fully perswaded of it by his own Nativity, which he had Calculated not long before. His Friends laugh'd at him for his Credulity; but however, five or six Months after

he was mis'd on a sudden. It was conceiv'd at first that he was gone some Journey; but the Person where he lodged hearing nothing of him in a long time, broke open his Chamber-door, where, to his great astonishment, he found the Body of *Naibod* half rotten on the ground. It's said that some Learned Men envying his Parts and Fame, had Murther'd him in his Chamber, *Thomasin. in Elog. Doctor. vir.*

NAICH, one of the Scotch *Hebrides*, or Western Islands, four Miles South-East of *Rum*, which abounds with wild Horses. *Buch.*

NAILLAC (*Philibert de*) the 33 Grand Master of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, whose Convent at that time time was at *Rhodes*. He succeeded in 1396 to *Ferdinand of Heredia*; he was a French-man, and great Prior of *Aquitain*; *Sigismund* King of *Hungary* having demanded his assistance against *Bajazet*, he joyned the Christian Army with the Flower of his Knights in 1396; at which time the *French* Knights advancing too far amongst the *Janizaries* of *Bajazet's* Guard, were surrounded by 'em, and cut to pieces; but the Grand Master made his retreat with great Courage and Conduct, and accompanied King *Sigismund* to *Rhodes*, where he treated him with Royal Magnificence. *Bajazet* afterwards approaching *Constantinople* to Besiege it, whilst the Emperor was gone to demand Succour in *France*, the Empress fearing the worst, sent the Jewels of the Empire to the Grand Master for him to keep. And at the same time *Theodorus Porphyrogeneta*, Despot of *Morea*, Duke of *Sparta*, and Brother of the Emperor of *Constantinople*, being affrighted with the News of the *Turks* appearing before that City, came to *Rhodes*, and sold to the Order the Despotat of *Sparta* and *Corinth* for a great Summ of Money; but the Bishop of *Sparta* fearing to be subject to the *Latin* Church, stirr'd up the People to an Insurrection; whereupon the Lordship of *Corinth* was again restor'd to the Despot. As soon as *Bajazet* had rais'd the Siege of *Constantinople*, the Grand Master return'd the Jewels he had been intrusted with; and some time after having prepar'd a Fleet, he took a strong Castle from the *Turks*, on the Coast of *Caria*, which was built upon the Ruins of *Halicarnassus*, anciently the Capital of that Kingdom, which he fortified and call'd *St. Peter's Castle*. In 1403, the Grand Master mediated a Peace between the King of *Cyprus* and the Commonwealth of *Genoa*; the Sultan of *Egypt* sent an Ambassador to *Rhodes*, who concluded a Truce; during which, there was a free Commerce betwixt the Subjects of the Sultan and the Christians of the *Latin* Church; and the Grand Master obtained leave for six Knights of the Order to have their Abode in the ancient Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, to give Entertainment to all Pilgrims, and to Wall in the Holy Sepulchre. In 1409, *Naillac*, assisted at the Council of *Pisa*, and was entrusted with the Keys of the Conclave; and after the Election of Pope *Alexander V.* he Held a General Chapter at *Aix in Provence*. In 1417, the Sultan of *Egypt* demanded his Assistance against the *Turks*, who had Invaded him; and accordingly he sent him two Gallies, but with a strict Charge to the Captain, not to set any of his Men ashore, because he was at Peace with the *Turk* by Land, though not by Sea: He died in 1421, at *Rhodes*, having been Grand Master 25 years; his Successor was *Antonius Flavianus*. *Bosio's History of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*

NAILOR (*James*) was born in the Diocess of *York*. After he had served as a Quarter-Master for some time in Colonel *Lambert's* Regiment, he for Conscience-sake quitted the Army, and embraced the Principles of the People called *Quakers*, and was a Faithfull Labourer in the Word and Doctrine of Eternal Life, while he abode in the simplicity of the Gospel: but for want of Watchfulness, and Obedience to God, and diligent Minding the Reproof of Life, he was exalted with strange Imaginations, and Death and Darkness prevailing over him, he gave way to those Ranting, Wild Spirits, which gathered about him, in the Night of his great Temptation. Whereupon he rode into *Bristol* in the year 1656, a Man and a Woman holding his Horse by the Reins, and some others following after, and singing, Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of Sabbath. A Thing, that as he himself afterwards declared, he never Intended. The Magistrates of *Bristol* seized, and sent him to the Parliament, who Tried and Condemned him, as a Blasphemer and seducer of the People, to have his Tongue bored with an Hot Iron, to be Marked in the Forehead with the Letter B to signify a Blasphemer, then to be Carried back to *Bristol*, where he should make his Entry on Horse-back, with his Face towards the Tail, all which were Executed, and born by him with wonderful Patience, and then to be cast into Prison there to spend the Remainder of his Days. For which Actions of his, the People called *Quakers* disowned him, and Condemned all those Extravagancies; and so did he himself by Diverse Papers, which he Published after his Return to the Lord, through Deep Repentance and Humiliation. Upon which, and his Publick Recantation, he the said *James Nailor* was received again, by the said People called *Quakers*, into the Society with them; and having obtained his Inlargement he publickly Preached among them in *London*, and Diverse parts

Parts of this Nation, untill near the Time of his Death in *Huntington-shire* in the year 1660. Note that the foregoing Account of this famous Impostor, was given in by the *Quakers*.

NAIN, or *Nain*, an ancient City of *Palästina* in *Galilee* near to Mount *Tabor*, wholly ruin'd, and contains only at present some few Cottages of the wild *Arabs*. It was here that our Saviour rais'd to Life the only Son of a Widow, as he was carried out to be buried. *Luke* 7. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

NAK SIVAN, *Naxivan*, *Naxuana*, a City of *Armenia* Major, three Leagues from Mount *Ararat*, and seven from the River *Araxis*, on the Borders of *Persia* and *Turky*. Its Name is derived from *Nak* a Ship, and *Sivan* signifying Dwelling or Abode, in their Language, because they alledge that the Ark rested in their Neighbourhood, and that *Noah* Founded this City at his coming out of it; and consequently, that it is the eldest City of the World: They do also confidently affirm, that *Noah* was buried here. It is still a great City, but was much more flourishing before it was ruined by the Army of *Amurath*, Emperor of the *Turks*. There are still to be seen the Remains of many fair Mosques, which the *Turks* have demolished, because they had been used by the *Persians*; for the Followers of *Abubeker* and *Hali's* Disciples will not enter one anothers Mosques; and therefore they destroy them. This City is the Capital of one part of *Armenia*, and is Governed by a *Cham*. The *Armenians* formerly drove a great Trade here with Silks, which begins of late to be revived. Amongst other Monuments of Antiquity, there is that of a great Mosque, one of the most Magnificent and Sumptuous of *Asia*, and supposed to be built in Memory of *Noah's* Sepulchre. In going out of the City is a Tower of very curious Architecture, consisting of four Domes join'd together, which support a kind of Pyramid, that seems to be compos'd of twelve Spires, but about the midst shews only four Sides; which lessening by degrees, do end in a sharp point. The whole Building is of Brick, curiously Varnish'd within and without, and Adorned with Flowers and other Emboss'd Figures. They say it was Erected by *Tamerlan*, when he Conquer'd *Persia*. Between *Naxivan* and *Zulfa* are ten Convents of *Armenian* Christians, who have each of them an adjoining Village. They did own the Pope, and their Archbishop when Elected, used to go to *Rome* for his Confirmation; but they are turn'd again to their own Patriarch, though the Pope procur'd great Favour to those who owned him as Head, by his Embassy to the Court of *Persia* in 1664; about which time this City suffered very much by the *Turks*, who of 40000 Houses scarcely left 2000 standing. One of these Villages called *Kisouk*, near the Frontiers of *Chirdistan*, is very famous amongst the *Armenians*, who suppose that *St. Bartholomew* and *St. Matthew* suffered Martyrdom there, of whom, they say, they have still some Relicks; to which even divers of the *Mahometans*, troubled with Fevers, do also resort. There are two or three of these Convents where the *European* Christians are kindly entertain'd, notwithstanding that the Religious are very poor, by reason of the Tyranny and Oppression of their Governors, to whom they are forc'd to make frequent Presents. This City stands in a fruitful Soil. *Long* 81. 34. *Lat.* 38. 40. *Tavernier. Chardin.*

NAMAQUAS, a sort of *Caffres*, discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1661, near the *Cape of good Hope*. They are naturally white, but dye their Skins black to beautifie themselves, as they imagin. *Dapper's Description of Africa.*

NAMAZ, the Name of a Prayer which the *Turks* repeat five times every day; viz. between Day-break and Sun-rising, at Noon, between Noon and Sun-set, after Sun-set, and an Hour and half after the beginning of Night. *Ricant's Hist. of the Ottoman Empire.*

NAMNES, a King of the Ancient *Gauls*, Son of *Galatius* II. Some from the Conformity of Names suppose him to have been the Founder of the Colony of the *Nannetes*, and the City of *Nantes*. *Dupleix's Memoirs of the Gauls.*

NAMUR, a City and Bishoprick of the *Spanish Netherlands*, the Capital of the Earldom of *Namur*, which is one of the seventeen Provinces. The County of *Namur* lies between *Hainault*, *Brabant*, *Luxemburg*, and the Country of *Liege*. It is but of a small extent, and Mountainous, and water'd with the *Maes* and the *Sambre*, being about twelve Leagues in length, and somewhat less in breadth. It hath several Mines of Lead and Iron, Quarries of divers sorts of Marble, and Pits of Stone-coal. Its Cities besides *Namur*, are *Bovines*, *Charlemont*, *Valcour*, *Til-le-Chateau* and *Charle-roy*, with about 180 Villages, and many fair Monasteries. The City of *Namur*, *Lat.* *Namurcum*, situate upon the *Sambre*, and near to the *Maes*, lies between two Mountains, and hath a very strong Castle. The Cathedral, Dedicated to *St. Aubin*, was built in 1569, and the Bishoprick is under the Archbishop of *Cambray*; besides the Cathedral, there is also the Collegiate Church of our Lady; there was another of *St. Peter*, which is now United to that of *St. Alban*: Besides which, it hath several other Churches, and Monasteries, and fair Buildings, and is a rich and pleasant City. The Council-Royal of the Province resides here, from which they appeal to that of *Malines*. *Pontus Heuterus de Belg. Gram.*

Namurcum. This City is divided by the River *Sambre*, over which it has two fair Stone-bridges. It has a large and handsome Market-place, a stately Guild-hall, and abundance of good Stone-buildings: It is by some thought to derive its Name from *Nanus*, one of the Heathen Oracles, which was struck Dumb here at the Coming of Christ; or according to others, it took Name from *Novo Muro*, a New Wall built here by the *Romans*: It is 9 Miles South of *Louvain*, 10 East of *Brussels*, and 7 North of *Philipville*. In 1692, the Strength of the Place being discovered to the *French* by the Treacherous Baron de Bresse, who, under pretence of being taken, did actually desert the *Spanish* Service, *Lewis* XIV. with 80000 Men, sat down before it, *Luxemburg* Covering the Siege with another great Army. The Town was taken after a few days Resistance, a Parly being beat by a Drummer; who was put in Custody for doing it, because he refused to discover who Commanded him; So that there was undoubtedly Treachery within. While the *French* continued to Besiege the Castle, King *William* III. of *Great Britain*, March'd with 80000 men to its relief, and came in sight of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, with only the River *Mehaign* remaining between them, and the Confederates made themselves so far masters of the River, that the *French* Soldiers could not come for a drop of Water to it, so that the King gave immediate orders to build Bridges on it, in order to pass it next Day to attack the Enemy, which was so ordered, that the Army might move in a Front at the same time, but the great Rains that began to fall that Evening, and continued for several days, rendred this glorious undertaking abortive, so that the Castle was surrendred on the 30th of *June* to the *French*, and herein also there was Treachery suspected. The second Siege of this place in the Year 1695, will make one of the most glorious actions in the Annals of time, considering there were so many additional fortifications to it, that it was really accounted impregnable by the *French* themselves, who had an Army of about 15000, furnished with all necessaries within it, and a Marshal of *France* to Command them, yet the Confederates under the Command of *William* III. King of *England* made themselves Masters of it, in the sight of a *French* Army without of 100000 Men, under the Duke de *Villeroy*, that came up to relieve it, the same being on the 24th. of *August* intirely delivered into their hands.

NANCHANG, a City of *China*, formerly very considerable, but now in a manner wholly laid waste by the *Tartarian* War; it is situate in the Province of *Chiamsi*. *Martin. Atlas Sinicus.*

NANCI, *Lat.* *Nancium*, or *Nanceium*, the Capital City of *Lorraine*; and the ancient Residence of the Dukes, lies about 100 Paces from the Bank of the River *Meurte*, in the midst of a large Plain, which is a great Ornament to it. It is divided into two Parts; the Upper or Old Town, and the Lower or New Town; its Situation, Buildings, fair Streets, and great Squares, contribute to make it very pleasant. The Old City is distinguished from the New by its Ditches and other Fortifications; which latter hath a large Square, faced with stately Buildings after the modern mannet, and opens upon three large Streets. In this Part are also the Courts of Judicature, the Town-house, several Churches and Monasteries, and a College of *Jesuits*. The Old Town contains the Parish Church of *St. Eppur*, and the Old Palace of the Dukes of *Lorraine*; the Entrance whereof is very stately, and leads to a very fair Court or Square, surrounded with Piazza's, and adorn'd with large Towers; embellish'd with Figures and Bas-Reliefs; one of the Towers serves for an Arsenal, and the rest for Stair-cases. The Garden is very curious, and stands on a Bastion, in the place where formerly was the City-wall. The City of *Nanci* hath four Gates, a Chamber of Accompts and High-Court of Judicature, &c. It hath been often besieged and taken. *Charles* the last Duke of *Burgundy* took it in 1475, from *Renatus* Duke of *Lorraine*, who re-took it again in *October* 1476. *Charles* not being able to suffer this affront, laid Siege to it, but lost his Life, and the Battle before it, in *January* the year following. There is an Old Chappel near to the River *Meurte*, where the Particulars of that Battle are Engraven on a Copper-plate. The *French* took it in 1631. It was Dismantled in 1661; but since that hath been Fortified again. This place by the Peace of *Reswyck*, with his Country has been restored to the Duke of *Lorraine*, but the Ramparts and Bastions of the New City, with the whole exterior Fortifications of both New and Old, to be entirely rased and never re-built.

NANGAZACHI, a great City of *Japan*, with a commodious Haven in the Island *Ximo*, and Province of *Figin*, separated from the Continent by Water 40 Foot broad, over which is a Draw-bridge, where Pope *Sixtus* V. Erected an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Goa*; but at present it has no Bishop, though report saith there be still many Christians in it.

NANI (*John Baptista*) a Noble *Venetian*, Procurator of *St. Mark*, was the Son of *John Nani*, who was possessed of the same Dignity, and of *Mirina Landi*. He was born the 13th. of *August* 1616. He served his Country very faithfully in divers negotiations, and twice procured Succours from *France*,

France, during the War of *Candia*; wherefore, in consideration of his good Services done to the Republick, he was made Procurator of *St. Mark*; and not long after, in 1653, he was chosen Captain-General of the Fleet; but the Sea-air not agreeing with him, he was excused from that Employment. Cardinal *Mazarine*, first Minister of France, entertained him frequently at his House, where *Nani* Projected the Plan, and gave in the measures for the Peace of Europe, so that his advices may be said to have contributed very much to the settling the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648. And the Senate having recommended to him the Care of Writing the *History of Venice*; he undertook the Work, and writ the First Part, which is highly esteem'd throughout all Europe; and the Second Part was begun to be Printed when *Nani* died the 5th of November, 1678, in the 63 Year of his Age. He hath Compos'd several other Pieces, that are not yet published; as, the *Paraphrase of Lucan's Pharsalia*; *Animadversions on Tacitus his Annals*, several discourses, &c. He was named to assist at the Conferences of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, but the Spaniards would not allow of it. See his Elogy amongst those of Learned Men, by *Lorenzo Crasso*.

NANNINI (*Remigius*) a Dominican of *Florence*, a Celebrated Preacher and Divine. Pope *Pius Vth.* order'd him to come to *Rome*, to Oversee the Edition of *Thomas Aquinas*. *Nannini* wrote several Tracts, the most considerable of which, is his Comment upon the whole Bible, in which he gives a History of the most eminent Persons, of Plants, Animals; Precious Stones, Rivers, Mountains, &c. mention'd in the Holy Scriptures. He dy'd at *Venice* in 1581. *Ghilini*, &c.

NANNIUS (*Petrus*) Canon of *Arras*, and Professor in the University of *Lovain*, was born at *Alkmaer* in *Holland* in 1500. He was a Person of great Parts, excellent Memory, and a very sweet Temper. His works show him to have been a good Critick, excellent Grammarian, able Orator, and a great Divine, Lawyer and Mathematician. He hath left behind him several Orations, and Notes upon most of the Classical Authors; as likewise upon divers Treatises of the Fathers; besides *Miscellaneorum sive Συμμικτων Decas*. *De Claris Romæ Cornelii*. *Scholia in Cantica*, in *Sapientiam*. *Annotationes in Institutiones Juris Civilis*, &c. *Petrus Nannius* was Professor 18 Years at *Lovain*, where he died the 21st. of July 1557. in the 57th. Year of his Age. *Le Mire*. *Valer. Andr. Melchior Adam*. *Paulus Jovius*.

NANQUIN, *Nanking* or *Nanchin*, a great Province of *China*, North Latitude about 31; Longitude 145; with a City of the same Name, which is also called *Kiangnang*. The Province of *Nanquin* is divided into 14 Parts, and in every one of them a great City, which again have under them about 110 less Considerable Cities. That of *Nanquin* is the Capital, and was formerly the Ordinary Residence of the Court, because of the beauty and sumptuousness of its Buildings, and the fruitfulness of its Soil. It stands upon the River of *Kiang*, and contained the Palace of the Emperors of *China*, which the *Tartars* have ruined. This Province hath bestowed its Name on the Gulph or Bay of *Nanquin*; which the Portuguese call *Enseada de Nanquin*. *Martini Atlas Sinicus & Histor.*

NANSBERG, a Mountain of the County of *Tyrol*, three Miles from *Trent*: It is 12 Miles long and 3 Miles broad, contains 350 Parish-Churches and 32 Castles, abounds with Salt, Spice, and all manner of necessaries. *Munster*.

NANTERRE, Lat. *Nemptodurum* and *Nemetodurum*, a Town in the Isle of *France*, two Leagues from *Paris*, between that City and *St. Germain*, and near to the River *Seyne*. A great Assembly was held here of the Prelates and Nobles of the Kingdom, in order to the Baptizing of King *Clotharius II.* An. 591. *Gregor. of Tours*.

NANTES, Lat. *Nannetæ*, *Nannetum*, *Condivicum*, a City of *France* in Upper *Britany*, upon the Rivers *Loire* and *Arde*; the Situation whereof is so agreeable and commodious, as well with relation to Commerce, as for the pleasantness of the Country; surrounding it, that nothing seems to be wanting; either for Pleasure or Riches. It hath the Title of an Earldom annexed to it, and is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. It had at first Earls of its own, and since that hath been the Residence of the Dukes of *Britany*. Besides the Bishops See, there is a Sovereign Court, Chamber of Accompts, and University. The City is very strong, and hath a very fair Castle; the River *Loire* provides it with a very large Haven; and here receives the River *Andre*, and contributes much to the great Commerce that is driven here, as well as the Tide, which brings up not only the greatest Barges, but small Ships also, the greater being forc'd to Ride 4 Leagues below *Nantes*. This City hath suffered much upon several occasions. *Neomenus* descended of the ancient Kings of *Britany*, made himself Sovereign of that Province, after the bloody Battle of *Fontenay* A. C. 841. And at the Solicitation of Count *Lambert*, being enraged, because *Charles the Bald* had bestowed the City of *Nantes* on *Reinold* Earl of *Poitiers*, perswades *Neomenus* to rebel, and with his assistance kill'd *Reinold*, and took the City of *Nantes*; but *Neomenus* afterwards falling out with him, drove him from the City; whereupon *Lambert*, assisted by the Normans, surprized

the Town by Night A. C. 844. kill'd most of the Inhabitants, who were fled for safety into *St. Peter's Church*, and Murther'd the Bishop that was saying Mass at the High Altar, and carried away with him all those that were left alive. A. C. 851. *Lambert* a second time took this City. *Neomenus* died not long after, and King *Charles the Bald* gave the City of *Nantes* to *Herissoux* his Son. In this City *Henry IV.* publish'd the Edict of *Nantes* in favour of the Protestants of his Kingdom in the Month of April 1598; which some Years ago was revok'd by the present King *Lewis XIV.* in 1685. *Argent. Histor. Britan. Augustin de Pas. Du Chesne. Sincerus. S. Marth.* Pope *Vitalian* held a Council at *Nantes* in 658. We have also 20 Canons of a Council celebrated in this City, which according to the common opinion, were made in 895, under Pope *Formosus*; but it seems more probable they were Enacted in the Council before mentioned of 658. Another Council was held here in 1127, in the Pontificate, of *Honorius II.* as appears from the 65 and 66 Epistle of that Pope. *Vincentius de Pilenis*, Archbishop of *Tours*, held a Synod here in 1263, or 64. And *Gabriel de Beauvau*, Bishop of this City, published Synodal-Ordinances here in 1642.

NANTWICH, a Market-Town of *Nantwich* Hundred, in the South Parts of *Cheshire*. It stands on the East-side of the River *Wener*, and is next to *Chester* for Greatness and Beauty. Here is made great plenty of white Salt, the best in *England*: It lies upon the Road from *London* to *Chester*. The Market is on Saturday abundantly provided with Corn, Cattle, and other Provisions, and is distant from *London* 126 Miles.

NAPÆÆ, Nymphs of Woods and Forests, according to the Opinion of the Heathens, from the Word, *Νάπη*, which signifies a Wood or a Valley covered with Trees. *Servius*.

NAPHTALI, a strong City of the Tribe of that Name in the Land of *Canaan*, on the *Dotham*, North-West of *Sepphet*, and South-East of *Bethsaida*, mentioned 1 Kings 4. *Tobias* is said to have been Born here, and carried thence with the 10 Tribes, by *Salmanasser*, King of *Affyria*, in the 6th. Year of *Hezekiah*, King of *Judah*. *Tobit* 1. 2 Kings 17. 18.

NAPIER (*Archibald*) of *Marchistone* in *Scotland*, a profound Scholar, and of great Worth: His Logarithms have rendred him famous throughout the whole World. He wrote also an Exposition of the *Revelation*, and died in 1622.

NAPLES, Lat. *Neapolis*, a great and fair City of *Italy*, which is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Naples*. The *Italians* call it *Napoli*, and the Spaniards *Napoles*. Its Name at first was *Parthenopea*; from a *Sirene* so called. See *Silius Italicus lib. 12*. Though *Naples* be but accounted the third City in *Italy* for its Bigness, yet for its Strength and Beauty it may well be accounted the first; wherefore also the *Italians* give it the name of *Gentile*, *Gentile* or *Noble*: It boasts not without reason of excelling all the Cities of *Italy* for Beauty, or at least for its Inhabitants and Situation; which is so pleasant, that it allures all the Nobility of the Kingdom; having on one side a most fertile and delightful Country; and on the other the prospect of the open Sea, which affords it a very safe Haven. The ancient *Romans* had so high an esteem for the Goodness of the Air about this City, that most of the Men of Quality had their Country-houses in the Neighbourhood of it. There are few Cities in *Europe* that have more Churches than *Naples*. The Metropolis is Dedicated to *St. January*, being one of the 14 Patrons of the City. In this Church is a Chappel built after the Modern way, which is very beautiful and sumptuous, as well by reason of its Statues of Brass as by its extraordinary Painting. The Church also hath a Dome painted by *Dominichino*. The Egg-Castle, so called, because it stands upon a Rock of an Oval form in the Sea, was built by *William III.* a *Norman*. There is also the New-Castle, built by *Charles I.* of *France*, and enlarged by *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, which contains the Palace of the Governor, and a vast Magazine, stor'd with all manner of Warlike Instruments and Arms. The Castle of *St. Elmo* is a Fort that overlooks the City, being built on a high Rock, which commands the Country round about, and was built by the *E. Charles V.* Besides which, there is the Tower of the *Carmelites*, that of *St. Vincent*, and the Castle of *Capua*. The Palace of the Viceroy is very sumptuous and beautiful; next to which, the most considerable are those of *Toledo*, the *Ursins*, *Cassignani*, *Caraffa*, of the Princes of *Sulmona*, *Stigliani*, and those of the Dukes of *Attri*, *Matelona*, *Gravina*, &c. The Street called *La-strada di Toledo*, is the fairest of all *Naples*, being paved with free Stone, and adorned with a great number of Palaces and Magnificent Houses, most of them covered with flat Roofs, where the Inhabitants use to take the fresh Air in the Evening. *Naples* hath also several fair Squares, surrounded with Iron Balusters, and all painted within, where the Nobility take their Walks. The Mole is an admirable Piece of Work, which runs a quarter of a Mile into the Sea, with a stately Pharos or Light-house at the end of it, where there is a Fountain of fresh water. There are two Academies of Learned Men in this City, *GP Ardenti* and *GP Otiosi*. In 1456, there was an Earthquake in this City which lasted for a Month; and in 1528, it was Besieged by

by the French, who were forced to raise the Siege by a Pestilence, which consumed above 20000 of their Men. The Kingdom of Naples is the greatest Dominion that is in all Italy; it extends itself in the form of a Peninsula, having the Ionian Sea on the East, the Gulph of Venice on the North, the Tyrrhene Sea on the South, and the Dominions of the Church on the West. It is commonly divided into 12 Provinces, viz. *Terra di Lavoro*, the *hither Principality*, the *further Principality*, the *Basilicata*, the *hither Calabria*, the *further Calabria*, *Terra di Otranto*, *Terra di Barri*, *la Capitanata*, the County of *Molisso*, with the *hither and further Abruzzo*. All these Provinces were so well Peopled, that they contained formerly no less than 2700 Cities, Villages or Parishes, though it may be at present somewhat diminished. Besides, there are in this Kingdom 23 Archbishopsricks, about 125 Bishopsricks, 45 or 50 Principalities, 65 or 80 Dukedoms, 90 or 100 Marquisates, 65 Earldoms, and 1000 Baronies; whereof there are about 400 that are very ancient. The most considerable Cities of this Kingdom, next to Naples, are *Acerenza*, *Amalphi*, *Lanciano*, *Capua*, *Gayeta*, *Gravina*, *Consenza*, *Otranto*, *Manfredonia*, *Nola*, *Nocera*, *Rossana*, *Regio*, *Salerno*, *Taranto*, *Conza*, *Sorrento*, *Brundisium*, *Barri*, *Benevento*, which belongs to the Pope, &c. The Lakes of *Fundi* and *Averno*, and the Mountains *Vesuvius*, *Posilippo*, *Falerno*, are considerable. Its most noted Rivers are *Volturn*, *Trionto*, *Offrant*, and *Gallisse*. The Air of the Country is wonderful clear and healthy, and the Soil extremely fruitful, affording great plenty of all things; which makes the *Italians* say, *That Naples is a Paradise inhabited by Devils*; and another Proverb of theirs, *saith, Napoli Odorifera & Gentile, ma la Gente cattiva*; Naples is a sweet and genteel, or noble City, but its inhabitants are Miscreants. The Neapolitans were always very faithful to the Romans, but their Country came into the Hands of the Goths in the Vth Century. *Belisarius*, the Emperor *Justinian's* General, having made his Soldiers enter by the Conduits, took Naples A. C. 537. but *Totilas* took it again in 543. Next the Lombards were possessed of it, till their Kingdom was destroyed by *Charlemagne* in 774; whose Children shared this Kingdom with the Greeks, who sometime after subdued the whole, but were dispossest of the greatest part of it by the Saracens in the 9th and 10th Century, who continued here until the Normans, *Fierabras*, *Dreux*, and *Guiscard* Duke of Calabria and Puglia, quite drove them away in the 11th Century, and continued in Possession of the Kingdom, till the Marriage of *Henry IV.* Son of the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, with *Constantia* the Posthumous Daughter of *Roger*, Duke of Puglia, in 1186. of which Marriage was Born *Frederick II.* who was the Father of *Conrade*, and he of *Conradine*; but the Kingdom of Naples submitted itself to *Manfredus*, Bastard to *Frederick the II.* who was dethron'd by *Charles of Anjou*, Brother to *St. Lewis*, upon whom the Popes *Urban IV.* and *Clement IV.* had bestowed the Investiture of that Kingdom. The Princes of the House of Anjou possessed this Dominion till the time of Queen *Joan the II.* who Adopted *Alphonso V.* King of Arragon, but his Ingratitude made her afterwards declare *Lewis III.* Duke of Anjou her Heir; who dying, she bequeathed it by her Last Will to *Renatus* of Anjou, Brother of *Lewis*, who took Possession of it after the Death of *Joan*, but did not enjoy it long, the Arragonians making themselves Masters of it, who possessed it till the Conquest made of that Kingdom by *Charles VIII.* and afterwards *Lewis XII.* of France. But at last the famous Captain *Gonsalvo* expell'd the French under the Reign of *Ferdinand*, King of Spain, and ever since that time his Successors have been Masters of it, who do homage for it to the Pope every Year, by presenting a White Hackney, and a Purse with 6000 Ducats, being a Fief of the Church; because the Popes had formerly chafed the Saracens thence. The Right the See of Rome has to the Sovereignty of this Kingdom, may be seen in Cardinal *Baronius*; we may likewise take notice, that when the Normans, and afterwards the Princes of the House of *Swabia*, and lastly, the Branch of *Anjou*, were possess'd of this Principality, they were absolute Lords of *Sicily*, as well as of the Kingdom of Naples; these two Principalities being then comprehended under the Name of the Kingdom of *Sicily*. The unjust Possession, says *Morery*, of *Sicily*, being seiz'd by *Peter* King of Arragon, in the Year 1267. occasion'd the Distinction of *Sicily* on this side, and beyond the *Fare*: Of the Two *Sicilies*, of the Kingdom of *Trinacria*, and of the Realm of Naples and *Sicily*. The Arragonian Princes making use of all these different Names, to distinguish the Two Principalities, and give some colour to their Invasion. The City and Kingdom of Naples have produced many great Men, as *Statius*, *Sannazaro*, *Marini*, *Alexander ab Alexandro*, &c. See divers Travels of Italy; and more particularly *la Guida de Forastieri Curiosi de vedere le cose piu notabili della Regal Citta di Napoli, dal Abbate Sarnelli* in 12^o. Printed at Naples 1686. and the Treatise of *Father Cantel* the Jesuit, intitled, *Metropolitanarum Urbium Historia*. It is known to all that the Neapolitans rebelled in 1646 and 1647. and that the Rebellion began in the Market-place by means of a poor Fisherman, called *Thomas Angelo Maja*; but for shortness, *Massaniello*, who for 15 Days together Commanded 200000 Men, who obeyed him without reserve. The

Number of Kings of Naples from 1055 to 1666, are 48. This City is 125 Miles South-East of Rome, and thought to have been founded by *Hercules*, A. M. 2725. when *Tola* judged *Israel*. The *Chalcidians* enlarged it, and the Romans took it from the *Samnites* about the 463 of Rome. It has a Noble Palace, formerly belonging to their Kings, but now the Residence of the Viceroy. It has 110 Magnificent Churches, and 100 Convents very rich and stately, every one of which would be thought worth the seeing in another place. Naples is reckoned to be situated the best of any City in this part of the World, and is one of the largest and most populous in Italy, being 7 Miles in compass; its Latitude is between 40 and 41. and Longitude somewhat more than 38. *Sanfon*. And besides its advantageous Situation betwixt the Sea and the Mountains, is guarded by four strong Castles or Cittadels. It's not above half so big as London or Paris, but more beautiful than either, the Streets being large and broad, and the Pavement great and noble; the Stones of it generally a Foot square. The City abounds with Palaces and great Buildings, and is well supplied by daily Markets, their Wine and Flesh being reckoned the best in Europe. It's scarcely ever cold in the Winter, and the cool Breezes from the Mountains refresh it in the Summer. The Catacombs of this City are more noble and large than those of Rome, both of which *Dr. Burnet* proves to have been the Sepulchres of the Pagans, and not as was commonly thought, the Works of the Primitive Christians. It has a very safe and capacious Harbor, and much frequented by all Trading Nations of Europe. The Kingdom is the richest in Italy; the very Mountains which compose near one half, producing Wine and Oyl, the latter of 'em being Exported by the English for Soap, &c. as is their Corn for Spain. The Inhabitants, especially the Women, are very Superstitious, and generally so Lazy, that they Starve in the midst of Plenty; and their Clergy are Ignorant and Covetous. June the 5th and 6th, 1688. there happened an Earthquake here, which on the 6th overturned abundance of the Churches and Religious Houses, particularly the Jesuits Church, destroyed three Ships in the Harbor, and a third part of the City. It continued more or less to the 17th, when the Earth opened in several places, vomiting out Smoke and Flames, like *Vesuvius*; which so terrified the Inhabitants, that two Thirds of them went to seek new Habitations. *Dr. Burnet's Travels*, &c.

NAPLES, (*Garnier de*) Ninth Great Master of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, succeeded *Roger de Moulins* in 1187. He was born at Naples, or *Napoli de Syria*, and Lord of the City *Crac* in Arabia, which he bestowed upon the Order, now called *Montreal*, and is situate upon the Confines of the Holy Land. It was the Capital of *Arabia Petrea*, in the time of the Arabian Kings; at present the Grand Seignior hath made a kind of Magazine of it, where he keeps the Revenues of Egypt and Arabia. There was also a Castle of the same Name in the Earldom of *Tripoli* in Syria. *Garnier* enjoyed this Dignity only two Months, for he died of his Wounds received in a Battel against *Saladine*, where King *Guy of Lusignan* was made Prisoner, with most of the Chief Men of his Kingdom; for finding the Army to be totally routed, he fought his way through the Enemy, and got to *Ascalon*, where he died 10 Days after, and *Emengardus Daps* succeeded him. *Bosio's History of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem*.

NAPLOUSE, or *Napoulouse*, a City of *Palestina*, where *Garamond*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, celebrated a Council for the Reformation of Manners in 1120. as we are informed by *Gulielmus Tyrius*. We must not confound this City with *Sebaste*, which was the same with *Samaria*. *Napoulouse* is seated at the foot of Mount *Gerizim*. It was formerly called *Sychar*. See *Cellarius Hist. Samar. c. 1.*

NAPOLIDIMALVASIA: See MALVASIA.

NAPOLIDIROMANIA, Lat. *Nauplia*, so called from *Nauplius*, the Son of *Hercules*. 'Tis situate on the East-side of the *Morea*, upon a Bay, to which it gives the Denomination, in the Province of *Sacania*, or the Lesser Romania. It is built upon the Top of a small Promontory, which is divided into Two Parts; one side whereof runs into the Sea, and forms a safe and spacious Haven; and the other side, towards the Land, renders the Passage to the Town almost inaccessible, there being no other but a narrow and stony way to come to it, between the Mountain *Palamida* and the Seashore. The Entrance of the Haven is so narrow, that no more than one Galley can pass at once; but the inside of it is capable of a whole Fleet. This City, formerly, was a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Corinth*; but is now an Archbishoprick. It contains above 60000 Greeks, besides a vast number of Inhabitants of other Nations. In 1205. it was taken by the French and Venetians; and a little after, King *Giamoviza* seized and plundered it. The Venetians bought it of *Peter Cornaro's* Widow in 1383, and defended it gallantly against *Mahomet II.* in 1460, obliging him to raise the Siege, as they did *Solyman*, Anno 1537. Two Years after they quitted it to the Grand Seignior to procure a Peace. In 1686, General *Morosini*, after he had taken *Navarin* and *Modon*, ordered General *Coningsmark* to possess himself of Mount *Palamida*,

Palamida, which is within Musket-shot of the Town, and Commands it; and whilst he battered it from this place, General *Morofini* gave Battel to the *Serasquier*, who came to relieve it; defeated him, and took *Argos*, their Fleet at the same time taking *Ternis*. August the 29th, the *Serasquier* advanced again with 10000 Men, and fell upon the *Venetians* in their Trenches, where the Battel was dubious for three Hours; but at last the *Turks* fled, General *Coningsmark*, the Princes of *Brunswick* and *Turenne* signalizing themselves in the Action. After the Battel, the Siege was pusht on with Vigour, and the *Turks* capitulated to Surrender on the usual Terms, and were conducted to *Tenedos*. The *Venetians* found in the Castle 17 Brass Cannon, 7 Iron Cannon, and 1 Mortar. This City is Capital of the *Morea*, and was the Residence of the *Sangiac*. It is seated on the River *Inachus*, 60 Miles North-East of *Mistra*, 55 North-West of *Athens*, and 36 South of *Corinth*, and situated as well for Defence and Commerce, as any place in *Europe*. Latitude 35 Degrees and a half, Longitude 49. Maps, *Sanfon*. *Coronelli Descript. Morea*.

NARBARTH, a Market-Town of *Narbarth* Hundred, in the North-West of *Pembrokeshire*, about two Miles from the Sea.

NARBON, a City in *France* in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aude*, and an Archbishop's See. It is one of the most ancient Cities of that Kingdom. The *Romans* settled a Colony here, and made it the Capital of *Gallia Narbonensis*, and bestowed several Names upon it, as *Narbo*, *Narbona*, *Narbo Martius*, *Civitas Atacinarum*, *Colonia Decumanorum*, &c. It is situate in the midst of a low Plain, and watered by an Arm of the River *Aude*, which brings up Barges from the Sea, whence it is but two Leagues distant. The *Romans* had a great Esteem for this place; for we find that *Craffus*, *Julius Caesar*, *Tiberius*, &c. did People it three several times, and bestowed great Privileges upon it. The Pro-Consuls had their Ordinary Residence here, and honoured it with a Capitol and Amphitheatre, crested Schools, built Baths, Aquaducts, &c. and fill'd it with all the Marks of the *Roman* Greatness: In acknowledgement of which Favours, the Inhabitants erected an Altar in Honour of *Augustus*, as appears by an Inscription found in the XVIth Century. In 435, the *Visigoths* besieged this City in vain; but it was treacherously delivered to them in 462, by Count *Agripin*. And in 732, the *Saracens* took it from them, being admitted into the City as Friends, but slew all, except the King. In 736, *Charles Martel* took it from the *Saracens*; since which it hath been subject to the Crown of *France*. The Cathedral Church is very ancient and famous, and is by some supposed to have been a Metropolitan See, since the Year 309. It is Dedicated to St. *Justus* and St. *Martyr*, and famous for its Organs, and the History of the Raising of *Lazarus*, painted by an excellent Hand. The City is well fortified, and hath only Two Gates. The Dukes of *Septimania*, were also Dukes of *Narbon*; and the Earls of *Thoulouse*, who succeeded them, used the same Title; and the City and Diocess was governed under them by Viscounts. *Gaston de Foix*, King of *Navarre*, in 1468, bestowed the Viscounty of *Narbon* upon John his Second Son, who married the Sister of *Lewis XII.* by whom he had *Gaston de Foix*, kill'd at the Battel of *Ravenna* in 1513. This *Gaston* exchanged the City and Lordship of *Narbon* with his Uncle, for other Lands in 1507, by which means it became United to the Crown of *France*. *Pontanus Itinerar. Gall. Narbonens. Jul. Scalig. de claris Urbib. Gallie, Elias Vinet. Narbon. Votum. La Perriere, Annal. de Foix. Du Chesne Antiquit. Des Villes de France*. Of the Councils held at *Narbon*, consult St. *Marth. Gallia Christiana*. D. *Marca*, Archbishop of *Paris*, hath published and cleared several Antiquities of this City in the VII. and VIII. Chapters of his *Marca Hispanica*, Printed at *Paris*, in Fol. 1688. Latitude 43. Longitude 24. Map, *Sanfon*.

NARCIS, Bishop of *Gironne*, whose Body the Inhabitants of that City pretend to have whole and entire; and report, that when *Philip III.* of *France*, besieged it in 1285, a vast Swarm of Flies came out of his Tomb, and destroyed the *French* Army: But an Historian, quoted by *de Marca*, and who lived at the same time, saith, That the *French* having taken *Gironne*, and being desirous each of them to have some Relique of this Saint, crumbled him into a thousand Pieces. *Marc. Hispan.*

NARCISSUS was the Son of the River *Cephissus*, and of *Liriope*; he was a Youth of extraordinary Beauty, and disdained the Love made to him by the Nymph *Echo*; but afterwards chancing to see his own Face in a Fountain, fell in love with himself; which Passion consuming him, he was changed into the Flower *Narcissus*, or *Daffadil*. *Ovid. Metamorph. lib. 3.*

NARCISSUS, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, lived towards the end of the II^d Century. He held a Council to state the time of the Celebration of *Easter*. This Holy Man was accused of Unchastity by three Persons, whom he had severely rebuked for their Vices. They cursed themselves with horrible Imprecations, if what they said was not true, and God punished them accordingly; for the first of them was burnt in his House, together with his whole Family; the second was

struck with a Sore, which rotted away his Flesh by piecemeal; and the third lost his Eye-sight. *Narcissus*, who upon this false Accusation had voluntarily banisht himself, returned to *Jerusalem* towards the end of his Life, where God confirmed his Innocence by many Miracles. *Euseb. lib. 6. Baron. A. C. 198, 199.*

NARCISSUS, mention'd by St. *Paul*, in the 16th Chapter of his Epistle to the *Romans*. Some Authors believ'd him to be the *Libertus*, or freed Man of the Emperor *Claudius*, who had so great an Ascendent over his Prince, and was put to Death by *Agrippina*, as *Tacitus* informs us; but this Conjecture is a mistake.

NARDEN, or *Naerden*, Lat. *Nardenum*, a City of *Holland*, being the Capital of *Goylandt*, three Leagues from *Amsterdam*, and about as far from *Utrecht*. It was almost entirely ruined in the XIVth Century, and the remaining part of it was drowned by the Sea, but rebuilt by *William III.* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Holland*, in 1355. Those of *Utrecht* took it in 1481, by disguising their Soldiers like Country Women; who entering the place on a Market-day, made themselves Masters of it; but the Inhabitants were quit with them not long after. This City was, in a manner, wholly consumed by Fire in 1486; but about 100 Years after it suffered much more by the Cruelty of the *Spaniards*, under the Command of *Frederick de Toledo*, Son of the Duke of *Alva*; for the Inhabitants having opened their Gates to him, he caused them to be butcher'd in a most barbarous manner. The *French* took *Naerden* in 1672; but it was retaken again, after a Siege of some Weeks, in 1674. *Junius in Batav. Descript. Marcezerius Theatr. Holland. Grotius de Strada de Bel. Belg.*

NARDO, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Otranto*, with the Title of a Dukedom belonging to the House of *Conversano*, and a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Brindes*; situated in a very pleasant Plain, two or three Miles from the Bay of *Tarentum*, and nine from *Gallipoli* to the North. The Bishoprick was Instituted by Pope *John XXIII.* in 1413. and Pope *Alexander VII.* was Bishop there before he attain'd the Papal Chair.

NARENZA, or *Narenca*, Lat. *Naro*, a City of *Dalmatia*, on the Gulph of *Venice*, belonging to the *Turks*; which was formerly considerable, but at present is in a manner wholly ruined. It was formerly the Capital of *Dalmatia*, taken by the *Venetians* in 987, and by the *Turks* in 1479. It stands 35 Miles North of *Dulcigno*, and 14 North-East of *Ragusa Baudr.*

NARNI, by *Strabo* called *Narna* and *Narnia*, and by *Pliny* *Nequinum*, from the word *Nequitia*, for the Wickedness of its Inhabitants, who rather chose to cut their own and Childrens Throats, than to surrender themselves to their Enemies, who besieged their City. It is situated upon the River *Nera*, in *Umbria*, a Province of the Ecclesiastical State, and is a Bishop's See. It was the Birth-place of *Nerva* the Emperor, and of one of the Pope *Johns*.

NARSES, King of *Persia*, succeeded his Father *Varanes III.* in 295, and reigned about Seven Years; and finding that the *Roman* Emperors were taken up with quelling some intestine Rebellions, took that opportunity to make himself Master of *Mesopotamia* and *Armenia*. *Dioclesian* the Emperor sent *Maximianus Galerius* against him, who, after some loss, totally routed the *Persian* Army, took *Narfes* Prisoner, with his Wife, Children, Sisters, and many Persons of Quality, and re-took *Mesopotamia*, and five Provinces, beyond the River *Tigris*. *Narfes* died in 301. *Euseb. in Chron. Eutrop.*

NARSES, at first a Treasurer of the Army, afterwards Consul and Patrician, and Successor to *Belisarius*, as General of the *Roman* Armies under *Justinian* the Emperor, was a *Persian* by Birth. He came over to the Emperor at the first Battel he gained over the *Persians* in 528. He defeated the *Goths* in two pitch'd Battels in 552, in the latter of which (fought in the same place where *Camillus* formerly had defeated the *Gauls*, called *Busta Gallorum*,) *Totilas* their King was killed. In 553, he reaped more Laurels, by vanquishing *Leutharis* and *Bucellinus*, German Generals, who had entred *Italy*. Some Authors report after *Paulus Diaconus*, that *Sophia* the Empress being incensed against *Narfes*, sent a Message to him to quit his Arms, and go and spin amongst the Women, to reproach him for his being an Eunuch: To which he answer'd, That since she had been pleas'd to appoint him that Task, he would obey her, and spin her such a Thread, as she should not easily untwine; and thereupon called the *Lombards* into *Italy*: though *Baronius* supposeth this to have been only a Story, and is also of opinion, that this is the same Person to whom St. *Gregory* writ three Letters; and who rebelling against *Phocas*, to avenge the Death of *Mauritius* the Emperor, was taken by him, and burnt alive about the Year 64. Which if it be true, *Narfes* must have been very aged at that time. *Procop. de Bell. Goth. Euagr. lib. 4. Nicephorus, Agathias, Cedrenus, Zonaras, Paul. Diacon. quoted by Baron.*

NARSINGA, a City and Kingdom of the *East-Indies*, in the Peninsula on this side the River *Ganges*, towards the Coast of *Cormandel*, abounding with precious Stones. The Possessions of the King of *Narsinga* were formerly very considerable,

siderable, but they are now subject to the King of *Bijnagar*. The City lies upon a large River, and is great and well Peopled. Formerly the King of this Country, styl'd himself *King of Kings*, and the Husband of a thousand Wives; and was us'd to reward the Valour and Services of his Officers, by bestowing upon them the most beautifull Maids of the Country. This Kingdom is infested with a horrible and very odd kind of Idolatry. There being an Idol which Pilgrims visit with their Hands bound, Ropes about their Necks, or Knives sticking in their Flesh, accounting themselves Holy if their Wounds fester. They cast Gold, Silver, and Jewels into a Lake for its use; carry it yearly in Procession, and strive to be crush'd to death under the Chariot that bears it: If any happens to be kill'd thus, they Burn his Body, and keep the Ashes as holy Relicks; some cut off pieces of their Flesh, and throw them to the Idol; Women prostitute themselves for Money to maintain it. When Men make Vows to it, they perform them by suffering their Priests with sharp Hooks fasten'd to the cross Yard of a Mast to pull them up, untill the Blood runs down it; then they are taken down and lifted up again by the middle to give Thanks to the Idol for accepting their Sacrifice. The Priests licence the Women to Marry, by Sealing them with a hot Iron upon their Shoulders. They have Festivals, some to their Kine, some to the Sun, and other Gods; when the Sun and Moon are eclips'd, they say they are bit by the celestial Sign call'd the Dragon. *Vertomandes, Fernandes.*

NARSINGAPATAN, a City of the *East-Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the Peninsula beyond *Ganges*, upon the Bay or Gulph of *Bengala*, on the East of *Condapoli*, between *Pahor* and *Vixnapatan*, on the same Gulph.

NARVA, or **NERVA**, commonly call'd the *Narve*, a City of *Livonia*, near the Coast of the Gulph of *Finland*, towards the Province of *Ingria*, which is well fortified, and hath a good Castle. It stands upon a River of the same Name, which formerly was the Boundary between *Livonia* and *Moscovy*: On the other side of the River is the Fortrefs of *Juanogorod*, built by the *Moscovites* on a steep Rock, which the River makes a Peninsula, and was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus* in 1617. Below this Fortrefs is a Town call'd the *Russian Narve*, as being inhabited by *Moscovites*, Subjects to the King of *Sweden*. The River *Narve* is said to rise from the Lake *Czuasko*, and is swell'd with the Rivers *Pskowa* and *Vielika Rika*. It is very swift in its course, and hath a great fall about half a League above the City, whence the Water falls into a Precipice, with a dreadful noise, and so much violence, that dashing against the Rocks it is disperfed into a meer Vapour; which filling the Air, affords oftentimes the representation of a Rain-bow, especially in the morning. This fall obliges the Merchants to unlade here all their Commodities that come from *Pleskow* and *Derpt* to the *Narve*, to be Shipt in the Bay of *Finland*. The City *Narve* was built in 1213, by *Wolmar II.* King of *Denmark*. The *Moscovites* took it in 1558; but it was re-taken by the *Swedes* in 1581; since which time it hath continued in their possession. The *Moscovites* of the *Russian Narve*, on the Eve of *Pentecost*, meet in the Church-yard, and the Women spread their Handkerchiefs, bordered with Party-coloured Silk upon the Graves, and lay broiled and roasted Fish, Cakes, Eggs painted with divers Colours upon them. In the mean time the Priest Censures the Tombs, while the Women make a barbarous howling; but the Clerk at the same time gathers up the Handkerchiefs, &c. for his Master, who afterwards feasts liberally upon the good cheer. *Olear. Voyage de Musco.* While *Narva* was possessed by the *Russians* in 1559, *Sigismund*, King of *Poland*, forbid Trading with it; saying, That if Arts, Trades, Riches, Ammunition and Cannon, were carried thither, that cruel and barbarous Nation would subdue all their Neighbours: But, Anno 1561, *Hen. Lane*, an Englishman, discovered the way of Trading to *Russia* by the *Narve*, till then unknown. The *Moscovites* sat down before it, in 1700 with 80000 Men, which Army was totally rooted by less than half that Number of *Swedes*, under the Command of their Young King, and the Siege rais'd.

NASAMONES, a People of *Libya*, who lived near the *Atlantick Ocean*, and chiefly on Piracy. It was their Custom at Marriages for the Bride to lie with every one of the Guests the first night, but afterwards to live chastly. Some Authors charge them also with having worshipt the Infernal, but not the Celestial Gods. The *Romans*, under *Domitian*, did totally destroy them for their Rebellion. *Q. Cur. Herodot. Polyd. Virgil. Strab. Plin.*

NASCI, a Hebrew word, which signifies a *Prince*, and is often met with in Jewish Writings; it formerly was the Title of their Sovereign Judge and President of their Great *Sanhedrim*, as may be seen in *R. Moses* his Treatise of the *Sanhedrim*. The *Jews* still use this Name, and often bestow it upon their chief Rabbins or Princes, as a Mark of their Dignity. *Peter Simon.*

NASCIVAN: See **NAKSIVAN**.

NASEBY, a small Town of *Guildenburgh Hundred*, in the West of *Northamptonshire*, near which the *Avon* and *Nie*

do rise; this on the East, and that on the West side. Hard by this Town, June 14. 1645. was fought the Battle, from hence call'd *Naseby Fight*, betwixt King *Charles I.* and the Parliament's Forces; Those Commanded by Prince *Rupert*, and These by General *Fairfax*, who got the day.

NASSAU, a City and Earldom of the Empire in *Wetervia*, its Latin Name *Nassovia*, according to *Berthius*, is the same with *Nafs. Gavia*, which is as much as to say *Wetland*. The City stands upon an Hill, in the midst of a Moorish or Fenny Country, near the River *Loen*, between *Marpurg* and *Hermerstein*, five Miles North from *Bingen*, and twelve from *Cologne*. The Earldom of *Nassau* is very considerable, and gives its Name to the ancient House of *Nassau*, Eminent for great men. *Adolphus* the Emperor was of this Family; who was slain in a Battle against *Albert I.* of *Austria* in 1297. *Henry the Rich*, Earl of *Nassau*, died in 1254, leaving two Sons, *Walramus* and *Otho*, from whom proceed the two principal Branches of that Family; the first comes from *Walramus*, the Father of the Emperor *Adolphus*; which Branch, at present, is sub-divided into three other, viz. *Nassau-Sarbruck*, *Nassau-Wisbaden* and *Idstein*, and *Nassau-Weilburg*. The second Branch proceeds from *Otho*, who married *Agnes* the Countess of *Solmes*; and is sub-divided into five others, which are *Nassau-Orange*, *Nassau-Siegen*, and *Nassau-Dillenburg*, the Princes of *Nassau* and *Nassau-Hadamar*. See *Orange*. *Berthius Rev. Germ. Cluver. Descript. Germ. La Pise Histor. d' Orang. Tobias Weber Genealogia Com. Nassov.*

NASSAU. The *Hollanders* have given this Name in honour of the Princess of *Orange*, to divers of their Islands; as one in *America*, and another in the *Indian Sea*; as also to their Forts; as Fort of *Nassau* in *Guinea*; and another in *Motira*, one of the *Molucca* Islands. There is also a *Streights* of *Nassau*, alias *Wayegats*, on the North or Frozen Sea.

NASSIB, a word used by the *Turks*, to signify Fate or Destiny, which according to them is in a Book writ in Heaven, containing the good and ill Fortune of all Men, that can no way be avoided; in which persuasion, with the greatest unconcernedness, they expose themselves to the worst and most threatening of Dangers. *Ricant's Hist. of the Ottoman Empire.*

NASSUF Bassa, Grand Vizier and Favourite of *Achmet*, Emperor of the *Turks* in 1612. He was born a *Christian*, his Father being a *Greek Priest*. He was brought to *Constantinople* amongst other Children that are yearly sent thither for Tribute, in the time of *Amurath III.* and being put to Service in the *Seraglio*, under the *Kusler Aga*, he got into the favour of the *Sultana*, who procured him the Government of *Aleppo*, and afterwards that of *Diarbekir*; whence he was sent for to *Constantinople*, and made Grand Vizier, and married one of *Achmet's* Daughters: But not long after the Emperor having been inform'd of his Exactions and other Crimes, sent for the Seal from him, together with his Head; but those who had charge of the Execution not being able to strangle him, were fain to cut his Throat; and being brought before the Grand Vizier in that condition, he ordered his Head to be cut quite off, for fear, said he, that the Dog should live again. His body was afterward, by the Grand *Seignior's* Command, cast into the Sea: but at the Petition of his Daughter, *Nassuf's* Wife, his Body was taken up and buried in a Church-yard, without any Pomp. The Emperor having commanded an Inventory to be made of his Goods, they amounted to an inestimable Summ. *Du Puy Histoire des Faveurs.*

NATAGAI, an Idol worshipt by the *Tartars*, and supposed to be the God of the Earth and all living Creatures: There is not a House amongst them where the Images of this Idol, his Wife and Children, are not kept, with great Honour and Veneration: They are so senseless as to present them Meat, and to rub their Mouths with its fat, as supposing them to stand in need of Nourishment. *Kircher of China.*

NATALIS COMES: See **COMES**.

NATALIUS, a famous Confessor, who having suffered innumerable Torments for Christ, was at last seduced by the *Theodosian Hereticks*, and made their Bishop: But was often admonished of his Errors by God in Dreams; which he neglecting, because of his Gain and Preferment, he was scourged a whole night by Angels, according to *Eusebius*: And when he got up in the morning, he put on Hair-cloth, prostrated himself at the feet of *Zephyrinus* the Pope; and with floods of Tears acknowledging his Errour, humbled himself both to the Clergy and Laity; begg'd their Prayers, and was received again into the Communion of the Church. *Euseb. Lib. Vth. Hist.*

NATHAN, the Prophet, who fore-told several things to *David*, and reproved him for his Adultery and Murther. He also writ the History of *David*, as appears from *1 Chron.* 29. 29. 30. 2 *Sam.* 7. ver. 2. to 18. and 12. 1. to 16.

NATHANIEL, a Jew, to whom our Saviour gave this Testimony, that he was an *Israelite* indeed, in whom was no guile, *John* 1. 45. to the end. Abbot *Rupert* and some others think him to be the same with the Apostle *St. Bartholomew*; but *St. Augustin* thinks contrary, alledging that Christ call'd no Doctors of Law.

NATOLIA:

NATOLIA: See *Anatolia* and *Asia Minor*.

NAVAILLES (Philip de Montault de-Benac-de) Duke of Navailles, one of the ancientest Families in Bearn, Peer and Marechal of France, Knight of the King's Order and of the Holy Ghost, Commanded in Chief, and was Ambassador Extraordinary in Italy in 1659, was General of the Succours sent to Candia in 1669, General in Alsace, Lorrain, Champagne and Burgundy, and took Gray, which begun the Conquests in the French County 1673, Conjunct-General with the Prince of Conde in Flanders in 1674, was made Governour of Rochelle in 1675, and General in Catalonia till the Peace; and in 1683, made Governour to the Duke of Chartres, and died Feb. 1684. *Memoirs Du Temps*.

NAVAN, a Barony and Town in the Province of Leinster, and County of East-meath in Ireland. Long. 7. 11. Lat. 53. 37.

NAVARINO, Lat. Navarinum, Pylus Messeniaca; A City of the Morea, in the Province of Belvedere near to Modon, which the Turks call Javarin. It is divided into the New and Old City; the Old is built upon a steep Rock which runs into the Sea, and makes its Situation very strong; besides what Art hath done to make it yet more impregnable. On the left side whereof is the New City, on the side of a Hill, which is fortified with good Walls, and a Cittadel with six Bastions, built by the Turks in 1572; at the bottom whereof is a Haven, the best and most capacious of all the Morea; the Entrance whereof is Commanded by the Canon of New Navarino. In 1644, Sultan Ibrahim chose this Haven for the Rendezvous of his Fleet; consisting of 200 Sail, design'd against Candia. In 1498, the Turks, after the Surrender of Modon, took it from the Venetians. In 1686, Morosini appeared before Old Navarin with 200 Sail, Commanded by General Coningsmark, which then frightened the Garrison to a Surrender: but the New Town made a stout defence, in hopes of being relieved by the Serasquier of Morea, then upon his March. General Coningsmark leaving the Management of the Siege to Chevalier Alcenago, fought and defeated the Serasquier, upon which the Town surrendered. It is one of the most ancient Towns of the Morea, and pleasantly situate, 10 Miles North of Modon, and 15 West of Coron. Long. 48. 36. Lat. 35. 50. *Coronelli Descript. Morea*.

NAVARRE, a Kingdom of Europe; part of which belongs to Spain, and part to France. It is situate between Bearn, the Pyrenean Hills, Biscay, Castile and Arragon: Its Capital City is Pampeluna. This Kingdom, at present, is divided into the Upper and Lower Navarre; the latter whereof, which is the least, belongs to the French; and the Spaniards are in possession of the other. And besides, Pampeluna hath the Cities of Viana, Tudella, Estella, Sanguesa, Olita, Lumbiera, &c. And in the Lower are, St. Jean de Pie de Port, St. Palais, &c. This Kingdom is barren and ill inhabited, especially that part of it which belongs to Spain; and is generally more fit for Pasture, than Tillage, though there are some places where Corn and Wine grows: And it abounds with Venison. The Lower Navarre produces Millet and Oats, with great store of Pears and Apples, whereof they make Cyder and Perry, which is the common Drink of the Country. The principal Rivers are the Ebro, which receives the Aragon, the Arga and the Egba. This Kingdom took its Rise in the IXth. Century, or, as some say, in 716, under Garcia Ximenes, the first King, by occasion of the Rebellion of those of Gascoine, against the Kings of France, Lewis the Debonnaire, and Charles the Bald. The first King was Eneco, called Arilla or Harizetta, whose Descendents enjoyed the Crown till 1234, when Zanco VII. died without Children: He had two Sisters, Berangeria Married to King Richard I. of England; and Blanche, Wife of Thibaud V. Earl of Champagne, whose Son Thibaud VI. was King of Navarre, and left behind him Thibaud and Henry III. who were both of them Kings successively; the latter left an only Daughter Joan, who was Married to Philip the Fair, King of France and Navarre. King Lewis X. left behind him a Daughter Joan, Heiress of Navarre, who transferr'd the Crown into the Family of Evreux by being Married to Philip Earl of Evreux in 1316, who left behind him Charles the Bad, who was Father of another Charles, surnamed the Noble, who died in 1425, and left Blanche, the Heiress of his Estate. This Princess Married Martin King of Sicily, and in second Marriage John King of Arragon and Navarre, by whom she had Charles Prince of Viane, who died in 1461, without Children: Blanche, the first Wife of Henry IV. called the Impotent, King of Castile, who died in 1464; and Eleonor who transferr'd the Crown of Navarre to Gaston Earl of Foix, and Bigorre Viscount of Bearn, and their Daughter Catharine, convey'd it to John Lord of Albret, from whom Ferdinand of Arragon usurped it in 1523. Henry, Son to this Albret, had by Margaret of Valois, Sister to Francis I. King of France; Joan d' Albret Married to Anthony de Bourbon Duke of Vendosme, and was Mother to Henry the Great, who united the Crowns of Navarre and France, about which there had been a long Controversie betwixt the French and Spaniards, the latter being countenanced by Pope Julius II. who Excommunicated John d' Albret, King of Navarre, in

1512. Whereupon Ferdinando, King of Arragon, seized his Dominions. *Favin. Hist. of Navarre*, *Arnoldus Oihenard not. utriusq; Vascon. De Mare Hist. of Bearn*. *Marian. Hist. Hisp. Louis Mayerne. Turquet. Hist. of Spain*. *Gabriel Chapuis Hist. Navarre*. *Joseph Teixera Lives of some of the Kings of Navarre*.

NAVARREINS, a City of France in Bearn, with a Fortrefs, upon the Gave or Rivulet of Oleron, between Sauveterre and the City Oleron, is a strong place, and was famous in the late Civil Wars of France. The Count Montgomery, with an Army of Protestants, rais'd the Siege of it in 1569.

NAUCLERUS (Joannes) a Noble German, Native of Suevia: He lived in the XV. Century, was Provost of the Church of Tubingen, and afterwards Professor of the Canon Law in that University, which was Founded in 1477, by the Earl, since Duke of Wirtemberg. He compos'd a Chronicle from the Beginning of the World, till the Year 1500, which Nicolaus Basilus hath carried on to the Year 1514, and Surius to 1574. The time of his Death is not well known; onely thus much, that he was yet alive in 1501: *Bellarmin. de Scrip. Eccl. Gesner in Bibl. Possevin. in Appar. Vossius Hist. Lat. Melchior Adam, &c.*

NAUCRATES, is said to have taught the Egyptians to write by the Figures of Trees, Animals, &c. They believe him to be Mercurius Trismegistus, or at least another Mercury, Son of Jupiter, who fled into Egypt after Argus was kill'd. *Hoffman*.

NAUCRATES, a Greek mention'd by Eustathius, in the preface to his Scholia upon the *Odyssees*. This Naucrates affirms, that Homer travel'd to Memphis and there in the Temple of Vulcan, Transcrib'd the Writings of a Lady call'd Phantasca, from whom, 'tis said, he borrow'd all the beautiful thoughts in his Iliads and Odyssees.

NAUCRATIS, the Capital City of a Precinct, in the Lower Egypt, which upon that account was call'd Naucraticque. It is situate near the Mouth of the most Western Channel of the Nile, and was the Birth-place of Athenaus, the Author of the *Deipnosophists*, as himself tells us in his XI. Book. *Herod. Athenaus*.

NAUDÆUS (Gabriel) Canon of Verdun, and Prior of Artige in Limosin: He was Born at Paris in the 17th. Age; and applying himself to Study, he made a very great progress in the Liberal Sciences, Critical Learning, and Knowledge of Languages. He was Library-keeper to the Cardinals Bagni and Antonio Barbarini at Rome, and afterward to Cardinal Mazarin in France. He had provided himself a very copious Library; and his Fame spreading far and near, Christina, Queen of Sweden, sent for him to Stockholm, and bestowed many Marks of her Favour and Esteem upon him. At his return from this Voyage, he died at Abbeville the 29th. of July 1653. *Gabriel Naudaus* writ several Books, viz. *Synagma de studio Militari*. *An Apology for great Men, who have been accus'd of Magick*. *Instruction concerning the Chimerical Society of the Rosicrucians*. *Advice for the ordering of a Library*. *An Appendix to the Life of Lewis XI. A Treatise of Politicks*, &c. See his Life writ by Father Lewis Jacob.

NAUGRACUT, a City and Kingdom of the East-Indies, in the Dominions of the Great Mogul. The Kingdom is situate towards the Mountains of the North, and the Confines of Tartary. The City stands upon the River Ravee, which passeth from thence to Lahor, before it loseth it self in the great River Indus.

NAVIRE; An Order of Knighthood, otherwise called the Ultramarine, or Beyond Sea Order, or the Order of the Double Crescent, instituted by St. Lewis in 1269, to encourage the Lords of France to undertake the Holy Land Expedition. The Collar of this Order was interlac'd with Escalops and Double Crescents, with a Ship hanging at it; the Ship and the Escalop-shells representing the Voyage by Sea; and the Crescents, intimating the Expedition, was design'd against the Turks. The Double Crescents, plac'd Salterwise, were Argent; and the Escalops, or the Ship represented in an Oval, was Argent in a Field, Gules. St. Lewis also granted to this Order of Knights, to bear, as an additional Honour in their Arms, a Ship Argent in chief, with the Flags of France, in a Field Or. The first who received this Order were St. Lewis his three Sons, and several other Lords that accompanied him in that Voyage. This Order did not continue long in France, but was afterwards very Illustrious in the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, for Charles of France Earl of Anjou, Brother of King Lewis, made it his Order, and of the Kings of Naples his Successors: And Renatus of Anjou, King of Sicily, restored it under the Name of the Order of the Crescent, in the Year 1448. *Favin. Theatr. d' Honneur & de Chevalerie*.

NAUMACHIA, a spacious place at Rome, hollow, in the form of a great Basin, which they could fill with Water at pleasure, and surrounded with Buildings to accommodate the Spectators that came to see the ludicrous Naval Combats that were there exhibited to the People. The most Magnificent Naumachia's of Rome were those of Julius Caesar, of Augustus, of the Emperor Claudius, of Nero and Domitian. The Emperor Heliogabalus Exhibited a Naumachia, which he caus'd to be fill'd with Wine instead of Water. *Plin. Lamprid. in Heliogab.*

NAUMBURG, Lat. *Neoburgum*, a City of Germany in *Misnia*, a Province of *Saxony*, upon the River *Sala*, with a Bishoprick, which formerly was under the Archbishop of *Magdeburg*. It lies six Miles from *Leipsick*, and eight from *Erfurt*, and formerly was subject to its Prelate, but is now under a Secular Prince of the House of *Saxony*. The Dukes of *Saxony* took *Naumburg* during the Religious Civil Wars of Germany, and it was yielded to them by the Treaty of *Passau* in 1552. See *Cluvier*. and *Paulus Longius de Episc. Neoburgensi*.

NAUPACTUS, or *Naupactum*, the Metropolis of *Ætolia*, upon the Bay of *Corinth*, 95 Miles from *Nicopolis*, and 145 North of *Metho*. It is the Seat of a *Bassa*, being taken by the *Turks* under *Bajazet* in 1449. Anno 1571, the *Christians* obtain'd a great Victory near this place, over the *Turks* at Sea, called *Prælium Naupactinum*. *Naupactum excubare* is a Proverb, denoting those that perish by their own Sloth; as *Pausanias*, who was killed there by the *Greeks*, when Captain of the Guards. *Thuan*.

NAUPLIUS, King of *Seriphus* and *Eubœa*, whose Son *Palamedes* was condemn'd to Death for a Traytor at the Siege of *Troy*, by the false Accusation of *Ulysses*: His Father, to be reveng'd of this Injury, seeing the *Græcian Fleet* driven by Tempest upon his Coast, he set forth a Light upon the top of an high Rock, called *Capharus*, with design, that steering their Course that way, they might be Shipwrack't upon it, which happened accordingly; but hearing that *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* (upon whom he particularly desired to avenge himself) had escaped the Danger, he for grief cast himself head-long into the Sea. *Apollodor. Biblioth. lib. 11. cap. 1.*

NAURUS, or *Neurus*, the Name whereby the *Persians* denote the first Day of their Year, which begins at the Spring *Equinox*, and signifies as much as *New-day*. The *Minat-zim*, or *Astronomers*, take care to observe the Minute when the *Sun* toucheth the *Æquator*; and as soon as they have given notice thereof to the People, they make publick Rejoicings to welcome in the New-year. *Olearius's Travels into Persia*.

NAXOS, Lat. *Naxios*, *Naxia*, an Island of the *Ægean-Sea*, or *Archipelago*, one of the *Cyclades*, which is also called *Niesia* and *Strongyle*. It belongs to the *Turks*, and the Inhabitants pay a Tribute yearly of 6000 *Piasters*. It abounds with Marble and good Wines; for which reason the Ancients consecrated it to *Bacchus*, who there received and entertained *Ariadne*, when forsaken by *Theseus*. The Air of this Isle is wonderful healthy for Old People. There is never a Port or Haven in this Island; and therefore the Vessels that Trade hither are forced to Ride in the Haven of the Isle of *Paro*, about six Miles from *Naxia*. In this Isle are the Ruins of a Temple dedicated to *Bacchus*; and here is also found the Stone called *Emeril*, wherewith Jewellers polish their Jewels, and Glasiers cut Glafs. As to the Religion of the Isle, some are of the *Latin Church*, and others of the *Greek*, and each of them have their Archbishop. *Tavernier's Persian Travels*. *Bacchus's Temple* was built on a Rock, encompassed by the Sea, and joynd to the Island by a Drawbridge; the Gate of the Temple is still to be seen, and the Pipes which conveyed the Wine into the Reservatories. This is reckoned the fairest Island in the *Archipelago*, and was the Residence of the Ancient Dukes, who commanded the *Cyclades*: It has three Cities, *Barequa*, *Qusa*, and *Falet*; abounds with Fruit, Cattle, and Deer, and is about 84 Miles in Compass. The Inhabitants have plenty of all things; but are not reckoned above 5000. Most of the Inhabitants of the Chief Town, which stands in the North-West of the Island, are *Papists*. It was taken by the *Turks*, under *Solyman the Great*, in 1537. since which it hath paid Tribute. The North-side is Mountainous, but the South Plain and Arable, and has the Ruins of two of *Apollo's Temples*, one of them now dedicated to *St. Salvador*. *Struys*, page 109, says, he was there in 1657, and that the City *Naxia* has a large and commodious Haven, capable of the greatest Ships, and lies fair for all Winds, which was not known to other Geographers, as appears by the above-mention'd Description. The Inhabitants of this Island have a very extraordinary Custom, for after the Death of Husband or Wife, the surviving Person never stirs out of the House, let the occasion be never so urgent, for Six whole Months together; no, not so much as to go to Church. *Tavernier*.

NAZARETH, a Town of *Galilee*, in the Tribe of *Zebulon*, famous for Christ's abode there. It is 30 Leagues North of *Jerusalem*, on the side of a Mountain, where the Inhabitants have hewed out small Grotto's in a Rock, in form of Chambers, and before them a kind of a Hall, making the House consist of two Rooms, a Floor, and but one Story high. The Blessed Virgin's House was thus: The fore Room, from East to West, 26 Foot long, and 13 wide; the Door toward the South, and at the East-end a little Chimny, and on one side of it a little Cupboard in the Wall; on the West-side was a Window; the inner Room toward the North, was 16 Foot long, and 5 and a half wide at one end, and 10 at another; the height 10 Foot; and the *Roman Catholics*

will have it, that after Christ's Ascension, the Apostles turn'd this House into Two Chappels, with an Altar in each; and so they continued till *St. Helena's* time, who inclosed them in a Magnificent Church, leaving them in their ancient simplicity. In 1291. *Seraph, Sultan of Egypt*, having subdued the *Holy Land*, destroyed the Town, levelled the Churches, and banished the Christians; at which time, they say, that Angels transported the Virgin's House first into *Dalmatia*, and 3 Years after into *Italy*, placing it in a Field belonging to a Devout Lady, called *Loretto*; and 8 Months and a half after moved it to a Neighbouring Hill; and then a little further, where it now stands. However, the Eastern Christians built a House, resembling it, afterwards in that same place whence it was taken; and there they pretend to shew you the House where the Virgin was born, and part of the Synagogue where our Saviour explain'd that Passage of *Isaiah* concerning himself, *Joseph's Shop*, and the Well whence the Virgin had her Water, &c. This Town was afterward made an Archbishoprick, but now it's a poor ruinous Village, inhabited by *Moors*; and there is nothing to be seen but the Chappel and Cave, which are kept by some *Franciscans*. *Doubdan Voyage de la Terre Saint. Misson's Voyage into Italy. Emilian's Frauds of Monks, Priests, &c.*

NAZARITES: The Name of Persons under the Jewish Law, who made a Vow to abstain from the Fruit of the Vine, from shaving their Heads, or cutting their Hair, and from polluting themselves by the Dead, unless it were for their Father or Mother; and that either for a term of time, or to their lives end. See *Numb. 6. 2. to 22. Judg. 13. 7.* Also a Sect of Christians who received Circumcision. 'Tis said that afterwards they follow'd the Errors of *Ebion* and *Cerinthus*. *St. Epiphani. Her. 29. Theodoret. de Her. fab. Baron. in Appar. Annal.*

NAZIANZUM, a City of *Cappadocia*, which at first was a Bishop's See, and afterwards a Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*; and is famous for having been the Birth-place of *St. Gregory Nazianzen*, whose Father was Bishop of this City, whom he succeeded. See *Gregory Nazianzen*.

NEACLES, an Ancient Painter, mentioned by *Pliny*. It is reported of him, that having on a time painted a Horse, and not being able to represent according to his Mind, the Foam proceeding from its Mouth, did in a Passion fling his Pencil against the Picture; which lighted so luckily, that, to his great Amazement, he found that better done by chance, in an instant, than he could have done with much Time and Pains.

NEAH: See **LOGH NEAGH**.

NEANDER, (*Michael*) born in *Sicily*, and living to the latter end of the XVIth Century. He was well skill'd in Languages and Philology, and wrote several Tracts, as his *Præceptiones Artium Organicarum*, which is a Collection made from Antiquity. He likewise publish'd a Collection of Ancient Poems, both Moral and Fabulous, call'd *Opus Aureum*. He was a Protestant and Rector of *Ilfeldt* in Germany. *Melchior Adam in vit. Philos. Germ.*

NEATH, a Market-Town of *Neath Hundred*, on a River of the same Name in *Glamorgan-shire*.

NEBO, or *Nabi*, an Idol of the *Affyrians*. Some say that *Belus* was their first and highest God, and was the same with the *Sun*; and that *Nebo* was their Secondary Deity, and was the same with the *Moon*. *Voss. de Idololat. St. Jerome in Isai.*

NEBRISSE, or *Lebrixos*, a Town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, betwixt *Seville* and the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*. This City is mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*. It is famous for being the Birth-place of *Antonius Nebrissensis*, the great Restorer of Learning in *Spain*.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I. or the Ancient King of *Babylon*, and the same whom *Berosus*, and other Authors, call *Nabolassar*, who succeeded his Father *Ben Merodach*, A. M. 3407, and reigned 21 Years, till 3429, when his Son *Nebuchadnezzar II.* whom he had before made his Partner in the Royal Dignity, succeeded him. *Torniel & Salian, A. M. 3408.*

NEBUCHADNEZZAR II. Sir-named *The Great*, Son of the former, began his Reign during his Father's Life. He wag'd War against the *Affyrians* and *Egyptians*; and being displeased with *Jehoiakim*, King of the *Jews*, for entering into Alliance with *Pharaoh Necho*, King of *Egypt*, he took *Jerusalem*, and made him Prisoner A. M. 3428, the 128th of *Rome*, in the XVIII. Olympiad. After this *Nebuchadnezzar* return'd into his own Country to take possession of his Father's Throne; the news of whose Death he received in *Judea*, or in some neighbouring Country. *Eusebius* and *St. Jerom*, with several Authors more, are of opinion, that it was at this time that *Daniel*, *Hananiah*, *Misjael* and *Azariab* were carried Captives to *Babylon*. *Nebuchadnezzar* had left *Jehoiakim* in possession of the Throne of *Judea*, contenting himself to lay a great Tribute upon him; but within three years after he rebelled against him, which cost him his Kingdom; and his Body, according to the Prophecy of *Jeremiah*, was cast out into the Fields without burial; and *Jehoiachin*, called

led also *Jechonias*, succeeded him, whom *Nebuchadnezzar* not long after carried Captive to *Babylon* with his Wife and Children, besides 10000 Inhabitants of *Jerusalem*; and at the same time took along with him all the Treasures of the Temple, and all the Vessels of Silver and Gold which *Solomon* had caused to be made. *Zedekiah* being put into his place by the King of *Babylon*, soon after rebelled likewise; whereupon the Armies of the *Chaldeans* entering into *Judæa*, wholly subdu'd it, and laid Siege to *Jerusalem* the tenth Day of the tenth Month, 3444, being the ninth Year of *Zedekiah's* Reign, which Siege lasted till the fifth Day of the fourth Month of the Year 3446, when the *Chaldeans* entered the City, and *Zedekiah*, who had made his escape, was taken; and being brought before *Nebuchadnezzar*, he commanded his Sons to be kill'd before his Face, and his Eyes to be put out, and carried him bound in Fetters to *Babylon*. *Nebuchadnezzar*, after this, having subdued the *Ethiopians*, *Arabians*, *Idumæans*, *Philistines*, *Syrians*, *Persians*, *Medes*, *Assyrians*, and almost all *Asia*; being pufft up with Pride, causeth a Golden Statue to be set up, and commanded all to Worship it; which *Daniel's* Companions refusing to do, they were cast into the fiery Furnace. It was the same *Nebuchadnezzar* to whom *Daniel* interpreted his Dream of the Mystical Image, which signified the four Monarchies; and the other he had of the Tree that reached up to Heaven, and spread it self to the ends of the Earth, &c. according to the Interpretation of which his last Dream, as he was in the pride of his Heart admiring the Magnificence of his Royal City *Babylon*, he was by a Divine Sentence, pronounced from Heaven, driven from Men, and did eat Grass as Oxen, and his Body was wet with the Dew of Heaven, till his Hairs were grown like Eagle's Feather's, and his Nails like Birds Claws, as the Scripture expresseth it. Not that he was really transform'd to an Ox, but that by a distemper of mind, from a just Judgment of God upon him, he imagined himself to be so. In which condition he continued seven Years eating Grass like Beasts; at the end of which time, his reason returned to him, and he was restored to his Throne and all his Glory, and then adored and praised the great God of Heaven and Earth. He died A. M. 3471, the 171st. of *Rome*, and in the XLVIII. Olympiad, being the 43d. of his Reign, in the 5th. Year whereof happened that Eclipse of the Moon, mention'd by *Ptolemy*, and which is the surest foundation of the whole Chronology of his Reign, 2 Kings 24. 25. *Jerem.* 32 to 40. *Dan.* 1. 2, 3, 4. *Perer.* in *Daniel.* *Joseph.* *Torniel.* *Salian.* *Spondan.* in *Annal. Vet. Test.* A. M. 3429, &c.

NECAUS, a large, rich and populous City of *Barbary*, 180 Miles South of *Bugia*, 80 East from *Stase*, and 180 South-West from *Constantia*: It is surrounded with an ancient Wall, situate on a River in a fruitful Soil, yielding excellent Walnuts and Figs; has a fine College for Students, neat and convenient Houses, and most pleasant Gardens. The Inhabitants are Rich and Courteous. *Leo Africanus*.

NECESSITY, Lat. *Necessitas*, a Goddess worshipt by the Heathens for the most absolute and sovereign Divinity, to which even *Jupiter* himself was fore'd to stoop. *Horace* gives this Description of her.

*Te semper anteit sæva Necessitas
Clavos trabales, & cuneos manu
Gestans Ahena, nec Severus
Uncus abest, liquidumq; plumbum.*

NECHO (*Pharaoh*) called also *Nechepsos*, began to Reign A. M. 3411, of whom see 2 Kings 24. ver. 29. to 36. and 2 Chron. 35. 20. Prophane Authors report of him, that he undertook to cut through the Neck of Land which is between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, in which attempt he lost 120000 Men. This Prince defeated King *Josias* at *Megiddo*. *Joseph.* *Antiq.* *Herodot.* *Torniel.*

NECKAM, an Englishman, and Augustinian Monk at *Exeter*, where he was afterwards chosen Abbot. The most considerable of his Works are, *Expositiones upon Proverbs, Ecclesiastes*, and upon the *Psalms*. *Lectiones Scripturarum. Moralia in Evangelia. De Virtutibus. Cui Filius Incarnatus. De Puritate Mariae*, &c. He dyed at *Worcester* in 1227.

NECKAR, or *Necker*, Lat. *Nicer*, *Nicerus* and *Neccanus*, a River of *Germany*, which hath its Rise in *Suevia* (*Schwaben*) about 7 or 8 Leagues from that of the *Danube*, near the Village of *Schweiningen*, at a place called *Neckerfurts* in the *Black-forest*; not far from whence it receives the River *Breim*, and so passeth to *Rotweil*; and entering the Dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, waters *Tubingen*, *Efingen*; and passing near to *Stutgard*, runs to *Hailbrun*, &c. and entering the *Palatinate*, increased with several other Rivers, runs by *Heidelberg* and *Ladenberg*, and at *Manheim* loseth it self in the *Rhine*. *Vopiscus.* *Ammian.* *Marcellin.* and divers other Ancient Authors speak of this River. See *Cluver.* *Bertius*, &c.

NECROPOLIS, an ancient City of *Egypt*, about four Miles from *Alexandria*, where *Cleopatra* is said to have stung her self to Death with an Adder, but this Story is partly a Romance, for *Cleopatra* died at *Alexandria*, in the *Mausoleum* of the *Egyptian* Kings. *Plut.* in *Anton.*

NECTANEBO, the last King of *Egypt*, the Son of *Tachon*, who being vanquish't by *Ochus* King of *Persia*, assisted by *Mentor* and his *Greeks*, fled into *Ethiopia* in 404 of *Rome*. In him ended the Race of the *Egyptian* Kings, whose Dynasties are set down by *Manetho.* *Eusebius.*

NECTARIUS, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and Successor of *Gregory Nazianzen*, was born at *Tharsus*, of a Noble Family, being very well qualified for Government and State affairs. The Emperor, *Theodosius* the Younger, nominated him to the Patriarchate of *Constantinople*, when he was yet a Catechumen; and being thereupon baptized he was consecrated Patriarch by the Council held there in 381. *Nectarius* governed the Church with great Piety. It happened in his time, that a Deaconess, who was a Widow of Quality, having confess'd the Actions of her past Life to the Penitentiary, he impos'd such a Penance upon her, as imported that a Deacon had debauch'd her; and the Deacon being thereupon deposed, encreased the suspicion, which gave rise to a great Scandal, and occasion'd *Nectarius* to abolish the use of Confession; so that the Rite wholly ceased in the East. *St. John Chrysostom* succeeded *Nectarius*, who died 397, *Sozomen.* *Socrates.* *Baronius.*

NEEDHAM, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and Hundred of *Bosmere*, whose principal Trade is in Blue and Broad Cloaths for *Russia*, *Turky*, and other Foreign Countries.

NEEDHAM-POINT, a Fortrefs in *Barbadoes*, which sustain'd an attack of four Hours by *de Ruyter* the Dutch Admiral, sent with a Squadron of Ships in 1665, to conquer that Island, whence he was repuls'd.

NEGAPATAN, a City of the *East-Indies*, in the Peninsula, beyond the *Ganges*, upon the Coast of *Cormandel*, in the Province of *Tanjaur*. It was formerly possessed by the *Portuguese*, but now by the *Hollanders*. The Product of the Country is Rice and Bombay, but they have no great Trade.

NEGOMBO, a City in the Isle of *Ceylan*, in Possession of the *Hollanders*. It was at first possessed by the *Portuguese*; but the King of *Ceylan* being weary of their Neighbourhood, invited the *Dutch* to his Assistance, who being also joined by the *French*, took the Town by Storm in 1643: But the *Ceylanders* being disgusted at the *Dutch*, assisted the *Portuguese* to drive them out again, when their Forces were taken up in the Siege of *Cochin*; but in 1651, the *Hollanders* retook it.

NEGREPELISSE, a small City of *France* in *Quercy*, upon the River *Aveiron*, between *Bourniquel* and *Albias*, two or three Leagues from *Montauban*. *Negrepelisse* was a strong and considerable Place, during the late Civil Wars in *France*. After the Siege of *Montauban*, *Lewis XIII.* sent 400 Men to Garrison the Town, who were all of them kill'd in one Night by the Protestant Inhabitants; whereupon the King came and besieged the City in 1622, and put all the People to the Sword; and as it oft happens in such disorders, a Fire being kindled, reduced the greatest part of the City to Ashes.

NEGRO, call'd by the Ancients *Tanager*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, having its Source near a Lake of the same Name in the *Basilicate*, about 13 Miles E. of *Policastro*, at the foot of the *Appennine*: It takes its Course Northward, waters *Allena*, hides its self for four Miles under-ground, and rising up again falls into the Bay of *Amalfi*, not far from *Cappiachio*, 20 Miles from *Salerno*.

NEGROPONT, an Island of the Archipelago, on the Coast of *Europe*, separated from *Achaia* by *Euripus*. It was of old called *Eubæa* and *Chalcis*; the *Turks* call it *Egribos*, and the Inhabitants *Egripis*. Some Authors tell us that this Island formerly was part of *Boeotia*, a Province of *Achaia*, from whence it was separated by an Earthquake. It is 365 Miles in compass, 90 in length; from South to North, and 40 in breadth. Its two most noted Promontories are *Cabo Figera*, or *Cabo d'Oro*, and *Cabo Lithar*; the former of which was of old called *Caphareus*. The Capital City hath the same Name with the Isle, and stands upon the Bank of *Euripus*, towards the continent of *Achaia*; to which it is join'd by a Draw-bridge, which leads to a great Tower, formerly built by the *Venetians* in the *Euripus*, from whence they pass to the Continent by a Stone-bridge of five Arches. The City is about two Miles in compass; but the Suburbs, which are inhabited by *Greek* Christians, are more populous than the City, having about 5000 Inhabitants, where none but *Turks* and *Jews* dwell. It hath four Mosques, one whereof was formerly the Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Mark*, and was under the Archbishop of *Athens*. The *Jesuits* have also a House in the Suburbs where they teach Youth. The Governor of this Isle is a Captain *Bassa*, who has the Command also of *Achaia*. During the Government of Doge *Pietro Ziani*, the Emperor of *Constantinople* bestow'd this Island upon the Common-wealth of *Venice*, and *Pietro Zanco* was the first Governor of it for the Republick. This City is sometimes called *Euripont*, from *Euripus*, famous for its Flux and Re-flux. The *Turks* attack'd this Island in June, 1459, with a Fleet of 300 Sail, and an Army of 120000 Men, *Mahomet II.* being present; the besieged over-powered by Numbers, were fain to give way after a Gallant defence. The Provocator *Erizzo*, upon

upon the *Turks* entering the City, retrenched himself in a place of strength, and did not surrender till the *Sultan* had promised him his Life, but he broke his Promise, and caused him to be sawed through in the midst. He had a Daughter called *Anne*, who because of her Beauty was presented to *Mahomet*, but she disdainful of his Caresses, incensed him to that degree, that he cut off her Head with his own Hand. She was not yet twenty Years of Age, when she died. Afterwards the *Turks* exercised all manner of Cruelties upon the Garrison and the Inhabitants of the City, putting all to the Sword above twenty Years old. The Island is very fruitful, and abounds in all Provisions; a Pound of Mutton costs but a Penny, and a Pound of Fish three Farthings; a measure of Wine containing a *Paris* Pint, costs one Penny, and other things proportionable. The Mountain of *Caristo*, famous for its excellent Marble, and the Stone *Amiantos* or *Asbestos*, whereof they make a kind of Linen, which is made clean by casting it into the Fire, as being incombustible. This Island produces Cotton enough to furnish Sails for a whole Fleet. There are two Rivers in this Country, *Similio* and *Cereo*, the first of which makes the Fleeces of the Sheep white, and the other makes them black, if the Poets may be believed. In 1688 the *Venetians* besieged it with 24000 Men, and storm'd it twice, but without success. *Coronelli Description de la Moree*.

NEGRO'S, Lat. *Nigritæ*, a People of *Africa*, whose Country called *Nigritia*, lies along the River *Niger*, on both sides of it, between *Zaara* and *Guinea*, the first of which bounds it on the North, and the latter to the South, having the *Atlantick* Ocean on the West. It contains fourteen Kingdoms, the chief Cities being *Cantory*, *Cano*, *Cassena*, *Gago*, *Gangara*, *Geneboa*, *Guber*, *Mandinga*, *Marasa*, *Tombut*, *Zanfara*, *Zegzeg*. The Inhabitants of the Sea-coast are somewhat civiliz'd, by their commerce with the *Portuguese*, and many of them have embraced Christianity, but those that dwell up higher in the Country are Savage and Brutal. They are continually engaged in Wars against each other, and all the persons they take in War, whether Men, Women, or Children, they sell to other *Africans*, or to the *Arabians* and *Portuguese* for Slaves. They sow neither Wheat nor Barley but Millet only, their chief Food being a certain Root they call *Gnames*, and a sort of Chestnuts, call'd *Gores*. They have also Pease of an extraordinary bigness, and of divers Colours, and great Beans of a bright red Colour. The overflowings of the River *Niger* occasions many Lakes up and down the Country which are surrounded with Woods, abounding with Elephants, and supply the want of Rain, which never falls here but in the Months of *July*, *August*, and *September*. There are no Vines in the whole Country, and consequently no Wine, save what they get from a certain sort of Palm-trees, after this manner: They give three or four strokes with a Hatchet on the Trunk of the Tree, and set Vessels to receive the distilling juice, which at first is very sweet, but within two or three days grows stronger, yet will not keep long, for in fifteen or sixteen days time it turns sowre. One of these Trees will yield about three or four Quarts in 24 Hours. *Marmol. See Nigritia*.

NEHEMIAH, a *Jew*, who was Cup-bearer to *Artaxerxes Longimanus*. See the Book of Scripture that bears his Name, which gives a full account of his Life and Actions. Besides which, *Prophane* Authors give this account; That he came to *Jerusalem* about the 3609th Year of the World; and having finished the Temple, at the Solemn Dedication thereof, the sacred Fire which had been hid by *Jeremy* was found; or rather, the Water which they found being poured upon the Wood, the Sacrifice took Fire by the Rays of the Sun. At that time also they alledge, that the Ark of the Covenant and the Altar of Incense were found again. He returned to *Jerusalem* a second time about 3629. *Euseb. Salian. Spond. Torniel*.

NEISS, Lat. *Nissa*, a Town in *Silesia* in the Dutchy of *Grotkaw*, taking its name from the River *Neiß*, two Miles South of *Grotkaw*, the usual Residence of the Bishop of *Uratzlaw*.

NEKIR, or *Neker*, the Name of one of the Angels Inquirers who come to examine the Dead in their Sepulchres, as the *Mahometans* think, who believe, That both Body and Soul remain in the Grave untill the day of Judgment, and that immediately after the Burial, the Angel *Munker* with a heavy Mace, accompanied with another called *Nekir*, present themselves to the Dead, and ask them, Who is their God? Who is their Prophet? What's their Belief and Devotion? If they be true *Mahometans*, and profess the same, then they are suffered to rest in quiet, and see what's done in Heaven through a little Window; but those who are not, look upon the Angel to be God because of his extraordinary bulk, and therefore adore him, whereupon he gives them a blow with the Mace, and shuts them up within their Sepulchres so as they see nothing of what passes. *Isaac Barrow's Abridgment of the Turkish Faith*.

NEMEA, a City of *Argos* where are instituted Games in honour of *Hercules* in the *LI Olympiad*, which was long after those which had been appointed by *Archemorus* the Son of *Lycurgus*.

NEMEA, a River of the *Morea*, called since *Langia*, near which *Pericles* vanquish'd the *Sicyonians* in 301 of *Rome*.

NEMEA, a great Wood or Forest of *Peloponnesus*, now the *Morea*, in the Country of *Argos*, now *Romania*, famous for having been the Theatre of one of *Hercules* his Labours. This Wood was the Lurking-place of a Lion great and terrible, who wasted the Country and made it unpassable; *Hercules* returning from the Slaughter of the Son of *Molorchus*, one of the chief Citizens of *Argos*, fought out this Lion, and having met with him choaked him. The *Græcians*, to Eternize the Memory of their Deliverer, instituted the *Nemean Games* in Honour of *Hercules* in the City of *Argos*. *Strabo. Diodorus Siculus. Hyginus*.

NEMESIANUS (*Aurelius Olympius*) an Eminent *Latin* Poet of *Carthage* living in the III^d. Century, in the Reigns of *Carus*, *Carinus* and *Numerianus*. *Vopiscus* mentioning this last Emperor, reports, that he had so great a fancy for Poetry, that he seem'd to dispute the preference in that Faculty with *Olympius Nemesianus*. This Poet wrote concerning Fishing, and we have now extant a Poem of his Entitl'd *Cynegeticum*, and four *Ecloges*, they were first publish'd by *Manutius* in 1538, the last Edition of them was Printed at *Leiden* in 1653, with *Janus Ulitius's* Notes.

NEMESIS, a Goddess, whom some made the Daughter of *Jupiter* and of *Necessity*, and others of the *Ocean* and *Night*, who had the Charge of punishing those crimes which Humane Justice left unpunished. She was also called *Adrastea*, for that *Adrastus* was the first that dedicated a Temple to her; and, *Rhamnusia*, because she was worshipt in a Village of that name. *Pausanias in Arcad*.

NEMESIUS, a Philosopher who turned Christian, and was Bishop of *Emesa*. He flourished, according to some, about A. C. 380, but according to others, in the V. Century. We have a Book of his, *de Natura hominis*, in Greek and Latin, which was Printed at *Oxford* in 1671.

NEMESTRINUS, the God of the Forests and Woods, so called from *Nemus*, which signifies a Wood or Forest. *Arnob. Lib. 4. August. de Civit. Dei, lib. 4.*

NEMOURS, Lat. *Nemossun*, a pleasant Town of *France*, with the Title of a Dutchy, upon the River *Loing* Eighteen Leagues South from *Paris*. *Nemours* formerly gave its Name to a Noble Family ally'd to the Dukes of *Savoy* — *Mezeray. du Chesne*.

NENNIUS, D. of *Loegria* and Son of *Helius*, King of the *Britains*, behav'd himself with extraordinary Courage against the *Romans*, kill'd *Labienus* the Tribune in a Battle, and disarm'd *Julius Caesar*, who nevertheless gave him a Mortal Wound of which he died, and was buried at *London*, with *Julius Caesar's* Sword by him. *Pitf. de Illust. Angl*.

NEOCÆSAREA, called by some later Historians *Nixar*, and *Tocato*, the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*, famous for having had *St. Gregory Thaumaturgus* for one of its Prelates; it stands upon the River *Lycus*, which the *Turks* call *Cholelit*. It was wholly overthrown by an Earthquake in 343, except the Church; the Bishop and those who were in it escaping the common calamity. *St. Gregory* Bishop of *Neocæsarea* celebrated a Council here in the Year 261. *An. 313*. Thirteen Prelates who assembled the Council of *Ancyra*, called another here, where they made Fourteen Canons: The First of them deposed Married Priests; the Second ordered Penitence to those who married often, not to condemn Marriage, but because it savour'd of Incontinence: The Seventh forbids Priests to be present at the Wedding-Feasts of Second Marriages: The Eleventh orders, that if a Priest confess the sin of Uncleanness before his Ordination, he shall not give the Communion, but may perform whatever else belongs to his Function, so that they thought Ordination did efface other sins. The Twelfth was made against the *Clinici*, or those who were Baptiz'd in their Beds. *Isidore Mercator's last Edition of Councils*. *Hoffman* says there was a Council held here in 261 against those who eat things sacrificed to Idols.

NEOCÆSAREA, called *Euphratesiana*, a City of *Syria*.

NEOMENIA, that is to say the New Moon, or the beginning of the Lunar Month, which day the *Jews* by the command of God, kept as a great Festival or Holiday, as appears *Num. 10. 10. and Chap. 28. 11*. The *Great Sanhedrin*, only had the Power to determine the day of the New Moon, because it was part of their Jurisdiction to determine all Holy Days or Festivals which the *Jews* were to observe. *R. Leo of Modena* saith, That in the time of the *Sanhedrin*, those Judges sent two Men express to discover the appearing of the Moon, which as soon as they had perceiv'd, they return'd and signified to them, who thereupon caused publication to be made, that the New Moon was begun that day; but since the destruction of the Temple, they have every Year an *Almanack* or *Ephemeris* printed to inform them of the New and full Moons, the four Seasons of the Year, their several Festivals, and other such like. The *Jews* are not forbid on their New Moons to work or go about their Business, only the Women are used to abstain from their Domestick Drudgery; and the *Jews* generally have their Tables better furnished

nished that Day, than at other times. The Evening of the Sabbath which follows next after the New Noon, or any other Night when the Moon begins to appear, the Jews assemble themselves together, and say their Prayers to God, calling him the *Creator of the Planets*, and the *Restorer of the New Moon*; and afterwards lifting up themselves towards Heaven, they beg of God, that he would be pleased to guard them from all Evil and Mischief; and after having made a Commemoration of *David*, they salute one another, and so take their leave. To equalize the Solar Years with the Lunar, they make a Cycle or Revolution of Nineteen Years, and of these Nineteen, there are Seven that are of Thirteen Months a piece, so that every Second or Third Year, has XIII Months, which they call *Meubar*, that is intercalated, in which Years they count the Month *Adar* twice; the one whereof they call simply *Adar*, and the other *Ve-Adar*. See *Leo of Modena, Jewish Rites*, Part 3. Chap. 2.

NEOPHYTÆ, (new set Plants) a name given to those Christians who had lately quitted *Judaism* or *Paganism* to embrace the Faith of the Gospel. It was also given to those that had been newly received amongst the Clergy, or into any Religious Order. *Macer in Hierolex.*

NEOPHYTUS, a Greek Monk and Priest, who lived about the Year 1190. He writ a Book concerning the Calamities of the Isle of *Cyprus*, taken by the *English*, which may be seen in the II^d Tome of the *Monuments of the Greek Church* by *Cotelerius*. *Cave's Chertoph.*

NEOPTOLEMUS, the Surname of *Pyrrhus* Son to *Achilles*. The word in *Greek* signifies a raw Soldier, because he was employed in the *Trojan War* when very young: He was kill'd at *Apollo's* Altar in *Delphos*; hence the Proverb, *Neoptolemica vindicta*, because he kill'd *Priamus* while sacrificing in his Palace. *Ovid*. It is also the Surname of a Tragedian, who being commanded by *Philip* King of *Macedon* to begin a Song at the Marriage of *Alexander* of *Epirus* and *Cleopatra*, did by chance sing ominous Verses concerning the King's Death. *Sueton. in Calig. cap. 107. Diodor*. It was also the Name of a famous *Macedonian*, kill'd at the Gates of *Halicarnassus*, as besieging the same.

NEPHALIA, Feasts and Sacrifices of the *Greeks*, so called from *Νηφάλιον* sober, because in them they offered Mead instead of Wine. The *Athenians* commonly offered this kind of Sacrifice to the *Sun* and *Moon*, to *Memory*, to the *Nymphs*, to *Aurora*, and to *Venus*, and burnt all sorts of Woods, excepting that of the *Vine*, *Fig-tree*, and *Mulberry-tree*, because these Trees were look'd upon as the Symbols of Drunkenness. *Erasm. in Chiliades.*

NEPHREUS, a King of the *Egyptians* call'd to assist the *Lacedemonians* after they had sent *Agésilas* into *Asia*, against *Artaxerxes*; he supply'd them with 100 Gallies, and vast store of Corn, which landing at *Rhodes*, then join'd with the *Persians*, were intercepted by *Conon*. *Hoffman. Diod. Sicul.*

NEPI, *Nepe*, *Nepete*, a City of *Italy*, not far from the River *Pozzolo*, in the *Patrimony* of *St. Peter*, with a Bishop's See, united to that of *Sutri*.

NEPOS, a Bishop of *Egypt*, who lived about 264. He writ a Book in Defence of the *Millenaries*, affirmed, That after the Universal Judgment those predestinated should live upon Earth, and enjoy all sorts of Pleasures of Body and Soul. He grounded this Dream upon a Passage of the *Apocalypse*, which he mis-interpreted as *Papias*, *St. Irenæus*, and several other Fathers had done before him. *Denys of Alexandria* says, he was a Learned Man, and adds, that though he honour'd his Merit, and lov'd his Person, yet he prefer'd Truth to both; so he confuted his Opinion, and answer'd his Book, which was the main stay of the Party, and brought over *Caracion*, one of the Chief of them, whom many others follow'd. *Baron. Cave Hist. Liter. Euseb. Hist. lib. 7. cap. 19. St. Hieron. Pref. in Isa.*

NEPOS: See CORNELIUS NEPOS.

NEPOS, (*Julius*) the Son of *Nepotianus*, by the Sister of *Marcellinus Patritius*, took the Empire from *Glycerius*, A. C. 474. and caus'd himself to be declar'd *Augustus* at *Ravenna*. *Orestes* oblig'd him to quit *Italy* in 475, whereupon he retir'd to one of his Houses near *Salona* in *Dalmatia*, where he was murder'd by two of his own Men, set on by *Glycerius*. *Jornand. in Chron. Cassiodorus, Evagrius.*

NEPOTIANUS (*Flavius Popilius*) was the Son of *Eutropia*, the Sister of *Constantine the Great*. After the Death of the Emperor *Constantius*, he, by the right of Birth, took upon him the Title of Emperor, the 3^d of *June* 350, at the same time that *Magnentius* usurp'd the Title among the *Gauls*, but he enjoy'd it only 25 Days, at the end of which, *Anicetus*, Provost of the City, corrupted by *Magnentius*, took away his Life the 28th Day of the same Month. *Zosimus, Victor in Ep. Hist. Socr.*

NEPTUNALIA, Feasts which the *Romans* celebrated in the Month of *July*, in Honour of *Neptune*. *Tertullian.*

NEPTUNE, the pretended God of the Sea, was the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and Brother to *Jupiter* and *Pluto*. He married *Amphitrite*. 'Tis fabled of him, that being driven out of Heaven for conspiring against *Jupiter*, he built the

Walls of *Troy*, and that in a contest he had with *Minerva*, about giving a Name to the City of *Athens*, striking the Ground with his Trident in his Anger, a Horse came forth, for which reason they sacrific'd to him a Horse, and the *Romans* instituted the *Circensian Games* in Honour of him, which consisted in Horse-Races. *Hygin. Ovid. Neptune*, in the *Greek* Ποσειδών, was a Pirate, so formidable at Sea whilst he liv'd, that when he died the *Græcians* thought him to be the God of that Element, and that he could raise Storms, &c. at pleasure. *Posedoni* in the *Phœnician Tongue* us'd at that time in *Greece*, signifies a Breaker or Destroyer of Ships. The VI. Tome of the *Universal Bibliothéque in the Description of the Mysteries of Ceres.*

NERAC, a City of *France* in *Guienne*, Capital of the Dutchy of *Albret*, on the River *Baise*, which divides it into Two Parts, called the *Great* and *Less Nerac*, about Three Leagues below *Condom*, and Two from the *Garonne*. King *Henry IV.* kept his abode for some time in this City, which during the Civil Wars was in the Hands of the Protestants: And Queen *Catharine de Medicis* held a Treaty there with the King of *Navarre*, the Town holding then for the Protestants.

NERATIUS, (*Lucius*) an insolent *Roman*, who was never us'd to walk along the Streets without a Slave following him that carried a Purse of Money, and as soon as he met with any mean Person, would commonly give him a Box on the Ear, and then take 25 Pence out of his Purse (which was the Mulct appointed for that Affront by the Twelve Tables) and give it to him whom he had abused for Reparation. The best Editions of *Aulus Gellius*, call this Man *Veratius*. *Aul. Gellius.*

NERATIUS (*Priscus*) a famous Lawyer that lived in 110, under the Reign of *Trajan*, who had a great kindness for him, and thought of declaring him his Successor. He writ divers Works, viz. *Membranarum*, Lib. VII. *Question. III. Respons. V. Epist. IV. à Plautio X. Regular. XV. De Nuptiis I.* which are quoted in the *Pandefts*. *Rutil. in vit. Juriscons. Aul. Gell. lib. 4. cap. 4. Gesner. in Biblioth.*

NEREUS was the Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*. He married his Sister *Doris*, and had by her 50 Daughters called *Nereides*. *Orpheus in Hymn. Nereid.*

NERGAL, an Idol of the *Samaritans* represented in the Figure of a Cock, which was the Symbol of the *Sun*. This Idolatry was originally introduc'd amongst the *Samaritans* by the *Cutbeans*, a People of *Persia*, who worshipt the *Sun* and the *Fire*. *Nergal* in the *Samaritan Language* signifies a Cock. *Kircher. Oedipus Ægyptiacus.*

NERIGLISSAR, whom the *Astronomical Canon* calls *Nericassollassar*, King of *Babylon*, is the same with *Balthassar*, Son of *Evilmerodach*, and Grandson of *Nebuchadnezzar the Great*. See *Balthassar*. *Pétavius* supposed that *Neriglissar* had married the Sister of *Evilmerodach*, by whom he had *Laborassarchod*, who according to him is the same with *Balthassar*. *Neriglissar* killed *Evilmerodach*, and caus'd his Son to be proclaim'd King in his place, and governed the State in quality of a Tutor or Guardian for four Years, at the end of which he died. *Rationar. Tempor.*

NERITIA, or *Nerk*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which lies between *Westmania*, *Sudermania*, and *Gothia*. Its Capital City is *Orebo*.

NERMONSTER, a French Island in the Coast of *Poitou*.

NERO, a very pleasant place near the City of *Antioch* in *Syria*, which the Ancients called *Daphne*. The Name *Nero* was given it from the abundance of its Waters, for *Ner* in the *Syriack* signifies a Fountain or River; and *Nero* in the modern *Greek* imports Water; and the Ancient *Greeks* themselves call a well watered place *Nero*. This place of Pleasure was surrounded with a Wood of *Cypress*, and other tall Trees, and beautified with many Fountains, and Gardens thick set with curious sweet smelling Flowers, neither was any one suffered to enter it, except accompanied with his Mistress. It was consecrated to *Apollo*, whose Temple and Statue were overthrown by a Thunder-bolt in the time of *Julian the Apostle*, in 362. *Procop. Persic. Sozom. Baron.*

NERO, (*Domitius*) Emperor, was the Son of *Caius Domitius Ænobarbus*, and of *Agrippina*, Daughter of *Germanicus*, who having married the Emperor *Claudius*, her Uncle, did perswade him to adopt *Nero* into his Family, which made way for him to the Sovereignty in prejudice to *Britannicus*, the Son of *Claudius*. *Nero* succeeded him in the 18th Year of his Age, the 13th of *October*, 54. At the beginning of his Reign he protested that he would follow the Example of *Augustus* in his Government, and not lose any occasion of evidencing his Liberality and Clemency; he eas'd the People, either by taking away, or diminishing the Taxes and Impositions, and by great Liberalities to the Poor. As they presented him the Sentence of a Person condemn'd to Death to be sign'd, *I wish*, said he, *that I could not write*. At another time, when the Senate made him a publick Acknowledgment for his just Administration, he answer'd with great Modesty, *Pray let me deserve it first*. In a word, during the first five Years of his Reign, he utter'd many excellent Sentences, and well deserv'd the Commendation given him by his Master

Her *Seneca* in his Book *de Clementia*. But from that time forwards he spent his Life in the most extravagant Enormities, horrid Crimes, and monstrous Abominations, that ever entered the deprav'd Imagination of Man, viz. He appear'd with Comedians upon the Stage sometimes in Woman's Drefs, and either sung or repeated Verses; at other times he would be carried into the Company of the greatest Debauchees, where he committed Sodomy with those whom he thought most deserving of his abominable Favours, and particularly *Sporus*, whom he kept in quality of his Wife, and caus'd to be dress'd like a Woman, which gave occasion to that remarkable and pleasant saying, *That the World had been happy if his Father Domitius had had such a Wife*. He invent'd a sort of Pleasure altogether beastly and monstrous, for covered with some Beast's Skins, he would come out of his Den, and having satisfied his abominable brutality upon Men and Women, that he caus'd to be tied naked to Posts, prostituted himself to *Doryphorus* his enfranchis'd Slave. Neither was his Cruelty less detestable than his other infamous and unnatural Practices: He caus'd his Mother to be murdered, and as if this had not been enough, he took a view of her dead Body stark naked, praising some, and dispraising other Parts of her Corps, and call'd for a Drink in the mean time. He caus'd his Wife *Octavia* to be put to Death, and his Wife *Poppæa* he himself killed with a Spurn of his Foot; he caus'd his Master *Seneca* to lose his Life, and exercised the same Cruelty against his Relations, Friends, and many other famous Men, and wish'd that Mankind had but one Head, that he might have the pleasure of cutting it off. To have the Glory of rebuilding *Rome*, and having it call'd by his Name, he set that famous City on fire, and to insult over it the more, got up to a high Tower, and thence taking a view of the Flames, in a Comedians Habit, sung a Song of the burning of *Troy* to his Harp. The Fire continued six Days, and of Fourteen Wards or Quarters of the City, there were only four that escap'd the direful Effects of that Burning; and afterwards to rid himself of the hatred of this detestable Action charged upon him, he laid the blame of it upon the Christians, and began the first Persecution against them; and not being contented with exposing them to the utmost of Cruelties in the City, he caus'd rigorous Edicts to be published, whereby they were made liable to the same Cruelties throughout all the Roman Provinces. Having taken a Journey to *Achaia*, with a vast Profusion of Treasure, he endeavour'd, in vain, to dig through the *Isthmus of Corinth*; and in all other things his Expences were no better ordered than the rest of his Life. He commonly play'd away 10000 Crowns at a cast of Dice, and us'd to Angle with a Golden Rod, and a Line of Scarlet. His Treasure being exhausted by his immeasurable Profusion, and himself become the common Detestation of Mankind, as the most execrable of Monsters for his Cruelty and Abominations; his Armies in *Gaul* declared themselves against him, and *Galba* revolted in *Spain*, which News cast him into such Despair, that he designed to have poisoned himself, or to have gone to *Galba*, and demanded the Pardon of the People; but as he was pursued on every side, to have been sacrificed to the Repentments of the Publick, he was abandoned of all Men, and as he said himself, could find neither Friend nor Enemy, so that he was forced to turn his own Executioner, nor could he have found a more infamous Hangman. So that being abandoned of all Men, he in a rage cry'd out, *Have I neither Friend nor Enemy?* The Marks of his Horror and Despair continued on his Face after he was Dead, his Eyes staring in a most dreadful manner, to the affrighting of all the Beholders. He was then in the Two and thirtieth Year of his Age, having governed the Empire Thirteen Years, Seven Months, and Eighteen Days, from the 13th of *October* 54, to the 10th of *June* 68. Nature had delineated his Manners on his Face, and the whole make of his Body; for he had little Eyes, and cover'd with Fat; his Throat and Chin joyn'd together, a thick Neck, a great Belly, and his Legs slender. All which Proportions made him not unlike a Swine, whose filthiness he well exprest. His Chin turn'd upwards, which was a sign of his Cruelty. Fair Hair, small Legs, and his Face rather Fair than Majestical, were pregnant Signs of his Effeminateness. His unheard of wickedness had been long before prognosticated by his Father *Domitius*, from a Calculation of his own, and his Wife *Agrippina's* Manners in these words, *It is impossible that any thing that is good should ever proceed from me or her*, which proved but too true. *Spond. Sueton. Aurelius Victor, S. Augustin.*

N E R O, a famous Impostor who appeared, .A. C. 72. two Years after the Death of *Nero*, and was a Slave of *Pontus*; or as others, an enfranchis'd Slave of *Italy*; he declared himself to be that Emperor, and was so like him in his Face and Body, and could play upon Instruments, and Sing so like him, that he got credit amongst some, especially a Company of Vagabond Deserters, of whom, by making great Promises to them, he made a shift to get an Army together, and putting to Sea, he took the Isle of *Delos*, which Success would have much strengthened and encreas'd his Party, but that *Galba* in all haste sent *Calpurnius Asprenas* to subdue him, who coming

to that Island fought and slew him. His Body being carried to *Rome*, all Persons admir'd his resemblance of *Nero*, whom he had endeavour'd to counterfeit. *Tacitus Histor. Zonar. Annal. Græc.*

N E R V A, (*Cocceius*) was chosen Emperor after the Death of *Domitian*, who had before banisht him in 96. He immediately upon his Accession to the Throne, recall'd those that had been banished for their Religion; he extended his Favour also to the *Jews*, and forgot nothing that might contribute to the restoring of the Empire to its former Lustre. But finding that his great Age would not suffer him to go through with the Work he had begun, he adopted *Trajan*, a Man highly esteem'd for his Valour and Virtue. *Nerva* died *January* 27, 98. in the 66th Year of his Age, or as *Eutropius* in his 72, having reigned one Year, Four Months, and Eleven Days. He had the Command of the Army in *Gaul*, when he was declared Emperor. *Dion in Nerva. Aurel. Victor. de Caesar. Eutrop. Herodian.*

N E R V I I, a People of *Old Gaul*, whose Courage and Conduct in War is commended by *Caesar*; they belonged to the Diocess of *Cambray*, which stands in the place of the Ancient *Baray*, the same with the *Baganum* of *Ptolemy*, or *Bagacum*, as it is writ by the Roman Itineraries. *Caesar. Comment.*

N E R Y, (*St. Philip de*) Founder of the Congregation of the Priests of the Oratory in *Italy*, was born at *Florence*. He was much given to Prayer and Contemplation, insomuch that it is reported of him, That he would continue for Forty Hours together at his Devotion. He died in the Eightieth Year of his Age in 1595, and was Canonized by Pope *Gregory XV.* in 1622. *Spondan. & Rainald. in Annal. Anton. Galon in his Life.*

N E S L E, Lat. *Nigella*, a small City of *France*, in the Territory of *Santerre* in *Picardy*, with the Title of Marquisate, upon a small River called *Ignon*, which discharges it self into the *Somme*, two Leagues from *Ham*, between *Peron* and *Noyon*. *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, took *Nesle* by Storm in 1472, and because the Inhabitants had kill'd one his Heralds, who was sent to Summon them to Surrender, and two of his Men more during a Cessation of Arms, he exercised great Cruelty against them, insomuch that the respect of Holy Altars did not save those who had fled into the Churches, and those who escap'd the Fury of the Soldiers, were either hang'd, or had their Hands cut off. This Town gave its Name to the Family *de Nesle*, many of whom have been great Men. *Morlier de Famil. de Picardie.*

N E S T O R of *Laranda* in *Lycaonia*, a Greek Poet, who writ an *Iliad*, whereof the I. Book had never an *Alpha* in it, the II. never a *Beta*, and so on. *Hesychius, Suidas*, and others speak of him, but it is not known about what time he lived.

N E S T O R of *Pylos* in *Arcadia*, the Son of *Neleus* and *Cloris*, much spoken of by *Homer*, and other Poets. Whilst his Father was yet alive, he subdued the *Aeleans*, and being present at the Wedding of *Pyrrhous*, he discomfited the *Centaures*, and A. M. 2870, he was at the Siege of *Troy* with *Agamemnon*, who highly esteem'd him for his Wisdom and Eloquence. *Homer* reports of him, that he lived 300 Years.

N E S T O R I A N S, the Disciples of *Nestorius*, the Heretic, whom neither the Death of their Ring-leader, nor the *Anathemas* of Councils, nor the Edicts of Emperors, could hinder from spreading themselves far and wide throughout the East, where they still continue, and have their Patriarch at *Mosul*, (which is the Ancient *Seleucia*) at *Caramit*, and elsewhere, though indeed they seem to differ much from the Ancient *Nestorians*, as appears by their Confessions. They have also often submitted themselves to the *Latin Church*, as in the time of *Eugenius III.* in 1274, under Pope *Eugenius IV.* *Julius II.* *Pius IV.* and *Paul V.* They are also called *Chaldeans*. See *Petrus Strozza de Dogmatibus Chaldaeorum*, *Bzovius*, *Spondanus*, *Rainald A. C.* 1247, 1445, &c. Those Christians, which at this Day, are called *Nestorians* and *Chaldeans*, are very numerous, and have spread themselves over *Mesopotamia*, and along the Rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*; yea, they are got into the *Indies*, and the further Parts of *Asia*. *Paulus Venetus*, who lived in the XIIIth Century, and made his abode a great while in *Tartary* and *China*, assures us, that there were great numbers of them in the Provinces of *Tangu*, *Erginul*, and *Mogul* in *Tartary*, and in *Cinghianfu*, and *Quinsay*, great Cities of *China*. This agrees with the account the *Portuguese* give us, who discovered the way to the *East-Indies*, by the *Cape of Good Hope*; for they tell us, that all the Christians they met with on the West and Eastern Coast of the *Indies*, as at *Goa*, *Cochin*, *Angamala*, *Meliapour*, *Bengala*; and in the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, were all *Nestorians*, and subject to the Patriarch of *Babylon* in *Chaldaea*, whose See is at *Mosul*, a City built on the Ruins of *Nineve*, and who takes the Title of *Catholick* or *Universal*, as all the other Patriarchs do, therefore these Christians are call'd both *Nestorians* and *Chaldeans*. *Joseph*, an *Indian* Christian, who in the Year 1500, came to give an Account of the Belief of the Easterns, to Pope *Alexander VI.* says the same thing, and assures us, That this Patriarch, besides other Bishops, Ordains two Primates,

Primates, one for the East in *Cathay*, and the other for the *Indies*. *India* being the Principal place, where the *Nestorians* were settled under a *Nestorian* Priest call'd *John*, who in the Year 1145 got himself declar'd King in *Indostan*, who by his remarkable Victories over the *Persians*, *Medes* and *Affyrians*, grew very famous under the Celebrated name of *Prefter John*, which Title remain'd upon his Successors for a long time after: The greatest part of the *Nestorians* of *Dierbeck*, are now *Roman-Catholicks*, and call themselves *Chaldeans*; their Bishop, who came over to the Church of *Rome*, has, at the Instance of the *Capuchins*, been declar'd Patriarch about Eight or Ten Years since, by the Grand Seigniors Order. In the Year 1681, This Patriarch receiv'd the Abbot *Piquet* then Bishop of *Casarea* with all imaginable respect, as he past through *Dierbeck*, in his Travels into *Persia*. The other *Nestorians* have two Patriarchs, who, as *Moreri* Relates, have Inclination enough for the *Roman-Catholic* Communion, however they are not yet advanc'd to a publick Profession of it. *Maimburg Hist. Du Schisme des Grecs*. *Michelle Fevre Theatre de la Turquie*. The Patriarchate is as it were Hereditary amongst them, and is always given to the Nephew, or one that is nearest of kin to the Patriarch; though he be but eight or nine Years of Age, and cannot so much as read. He who's design'd for the Patriarchal Dignity may not marry, but the Priests may marry twice or thrice, as well as the Seculars, contrary to the practice of other Eastern Christians, who oblige their Priests to live in Celibacy after the Death of their first Wives. They officiate in the *Chaldee* Language. They speak according to the different places of their abode either *Greek*, *Arabick*, or the *Curds* Language. The Prince of which People makes use of them for his Guards, and by their means maintains himself against the Puissance of the *Turks*. Many learned Men question, whether these Christians now mention'd be indeed tainted with the *Nestorian* Heresie, they having by several Confessions of their Faith, and other publick Acts, quoted by the above-mentioned *Petrus Strozza*, fully clear'd themselves from that Imputation; and that they are Orthodox in the main, though they express themselves in other terms than the Latin Church commonly does. See *Strozza de Dogmatibus Chaldaeorum*. *M. Simon*. The Learned give us this account of the *Nestorians* Belief, concerning the Mystery of the Incarnation, viz. That they affirm the Word took a Body in the blessed Virgin, that both Natures are united in Jesus Christ without mixture or confusion, and that therefore the Properties of both remain entire. And as for their not calling the blessed Virgin Mother of God, but Mother of Jesus Christ; the Patriarch *Elias* says, they speak so to condemn the *Apollinarists*, who pretend, That the Divine Nature was without the Humane; and to confute *Themistius*, who asserted that Jesus Christ was but meer Man. This Patriarch sent the ablest of his Church to *Rome* with his Confession of Faith, wherein he shews, That they agree in the main, but differ in Ceremonies. He reduces the differences to five Heads, viz. That they call the Virgin, Mother of Jesus Christ, That they admit two Persons in Jesus Christ, That they allow him but one Power and one Will, That they hold the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father alone; and assert a miraculous kindling of the Fire in the Holy Sepulchre on *Easter Eve*. Thus they justified what they advanc'd before Pope *Paul* the Fifth. 1. That it is a receiv'd Principle in both Churches. That the Divine Nature does not beget, nor is of it self begotten; That though it is true, the Virgin conceiv'd Jesus Christ, who is both God and Man; yet there were not two Sons, but one only true one; and added that the *Nestorians* do not deny but the Virgin may be call'd Mother of God, because Jesus Christ is really God. 2. They say the *Latins* allow two Natures and one Person; whereas they affirm, there are two Persons and one *Parsofa*, or visible person, and but one Will and Power: Which they reconcile thus. They distinguish in their Understanding two Persons that answer the two Natures allow'd; but beholding with their Corporeal Eyes but one Christ, who has the *Parsofa*, or appearance of one only Filiation, they allow him but one Power and Will which does not hinder their acknowledgment of two Operations and two Wills, suitable to the two Natures. As for the two last Points, they are common to them, with all the Eastern-Church. *Strozza de dogmatibus Chaldaeorum*. *M. Simon*. *Rosse* says, that the Cause of their Increase was the Encouragement which they had from *Cosroes* the *Persian* King, who in hatred to the Emperor *Heraclius*, caused all Christians, within his Dominions, to become *Nestorians*; adding, That they rejected the Council of *Ephesus*, and all other Councils after it; but have now renounced that Opinion. They Administer the Sacrament with Leavened bread, and in both kinds; permit their Priests to Marry, disown Confirmation and Auricular Confession. *Rosse's View of all Religions*. *Spanheim* writes, That *Nestorius*, the Author of the Sect, was Bishop of *Constantinople*, Ann. 428. That he was a proud severe Man, but ignorant of Antiquity: That he was Author of the Law made by *Theodosius Junior*, against all Hereticks; and that he himself was a *Pelagium*: That his Heresie was occasion'd by the rashness of a certain Judaizing Presbyter, call'd *Anastasius*. His Favourers were *Theodoretus*

Bishop of *Cyrus*, and *Joannes Antiochenus*: but they favoured his Person more than his Opinion. *Theodorus*, Bishop of *Mop-suesta* in *Cilicia*, and *Ibas* of *Edessa*, were his Friends, and the former reckoned his Master. *Spanheim's Epitome*.

NESTORIUS of *Germanicia*, a Town of *Eufatesia* or *Syria*, near Mount *Amanus*; he was elected Bishop of *Constantinople* in the place of *Synesius*; was a very Eloquent person, and one that express'd at first a great deal of Zeal against Hereticks; but not long after he openly defended *Anastasius* the Priest, who maintained that the Blessed Virgin ought not to be called Θεοτόκος *Deipara*; and that there were not only two Natures, but also two Persons in Christ; and that therefore the Blessed Virgin must only be styled Χειροτόκος, or the Mother of Christ, who was found worthy to be united to the Word, by the Word's inhabiting in his Humanity, as it were in a Temple, and to which it was only Morally united; by this means denying the Mystery of the Incarnation, and the infinite Merit of his Works, as proceeding from a Person that was God-man. To which he also added, that the *Jews* did not crucifie God. Which Opinions of his were opposed and refuted by *Cyrellus* in several Treatises, sent to *Theodosius* the Younger, and to *Pulcheria* and *Eudoxia* his Sisters. But these not reclaiming him, Pope *Celestine* condemned him in a Synod held at *Rome* in 430; and St. *Cyrl* celebrated another at *Alexandria*, wherein they agreed upon XII. Anathemas, or Articles, which they sent to *Nestorius* for him to subscribe; but he not yet submitting, a General Council was conven'd at *Ephesus* by *Theodosius* the Younger, A. C. 431, in which St. *Cyrl* of *Alexandria* did preside, whither *Nestorius* being three times Summon'd and refusing to appear, his Case was Examined, and Sentence given against him, which was afterwards confirm'd by the Emperor, who banish'd him to *Oasis* in *Egypt*; which being destroyed by the *Blemys*, a People of *Ethiopia*, he was forc'd to wander up and down, and at last died of a Consumption, though some attribute a more direful Death to him; viz. That his Tongue was eaten up by Vermin, his whole Body putrefied, and at last he broke his Neck by a fall. *Histor. Trip. Cassian. de Incarnat. lib. Cyrell. contra Nestorium. Socr. Evagr. Baron.*

NETHERLANDS, or Lower Germany, so call'd from their Situation; the *Latins* call it *Belgium*. It made formerly a part of *Gallia Belgica*; as for its Situation, it lies between *France*, *Lorrain*, *Germany*, and the Ocean. It is divided into Seventeen Provinces: Four of which are Dukedoms, as *Brabant*, *Limburg*, *Luxemburgh* and *Guelderland*: Seven of them are Earldoms (viz.) *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Namure* and *Zutphen*. One Marquisate, which is that of *Antwerp*; and five Baronies, (viz.) *Westfriesland*, *Mechlen*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Issel* and *Groningen*: These Provinces which were formerly govern'd by distinct Lords or Princes, were all united under *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, who left them to his Son *Charles* the Hardy: This Prince being kill'd at *Nancy*, in 1477, The Seventeen Provinces fell to his only Daughter, *Mary* of *Burgundy*, who carried them into the House of *Austria*, by a Marriage with the Emperor *Maximilian* the First. The Kings of *France* pretended a Right to several of these Provinces, as, *Artois*, *Flanders*, &c. But let that pass. 'Tis sufficient to observe, that in the Reign of *Philip* II. of *Spain*, *William* of *Nassau* Prince of *Orange*, and several other discontented Noblemen gave beginning to those disturbances, which terminated in the loss of *Holland*, and those other Countreys, call'd the United Provinces. This War to speak properly, began in 1566, and lasted till the Peace of *Munster* 1648, I say it lasted thus long, excepting a Truce for Twelve Years, concluded in the Year 1609. The Dread of the Inquisition, The Insupportable rigour of the Duke of *Alva's* Government, and the *Spaniards* encroaching upon the Liberties and Privileges of the Country, were the occasion of these extraordinary Commotions, as is further taken notice of in its proper place. The Principal Rivers of the *Netherlands*, are, The *Rhine*, the *Shelde*, the *Meuse*, the *Aa*, the *Iffel*, the *Mosel*, the *Lis*, the *Sambre*, the *Scarp*, &c. The Principal Towns, are *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, *Amsterdam*, *Utrecht*, *Arschot*, *Arras*, *St. Omer*, *Boisledue*, *Cambray*, *Nimigen*, *Deventer*, *Delf*, *Gaunt*, *Ipre*, *Groningen*, *Zutphen*, *Valenciennes*, *Maestricht*, *Thionville*, *Rotterdam*, *Lisle*, *Louvain*, *Namure*, *Middleburg*, *Mons*, *Leyden*, *Harlem*, *Dort*, &c. mention'd elsewhere. *Gnicchardin. Ortelius. Valer. Andr. Pontus Heuterus*, &c. See Provinces.

NETTER (Thomas) *Waldensis*, so call'd from his being born at *Walden* in *Essex*, was a *Carmelite Monk* in *London*, and afterwards Provincial of his Order. He was employ'd by King *Henry* IV, V, and VIth. in several important Negotiations. *Waldensis* afterwards went to the Council of *Constance*, where he disputed against the *Hussites* and *Wicliffites*, against whom he wrote his Treatise, entitled, *Doctrinale Antiquitatum Fidei Ecclesie Catholicae*, Dedicated to Pope *Martin* Vth. He dy'd in 1430. *Trithem & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Cochleus*, &c.

NEUBRIGENSIS (William) an Englishman and Canon Regular of the Order of St. *Augustin*, Liv'd in the XIIth. Cent. and wrote several Tracts, of which the most considerable, are his five Books of the History of *England*, beginning at

at the Year 1066, or at the Conquest, and ending at 1197. *Neubrigensis* is call'd *Viridicus Auctor*, by *Polydor Virgil*. He was born in 1135, and liv'd, as some say, to 1208. The best Edition of his History was Printed, in *Octavo*, at *Paris* in 1610. *Bale*, *Vossius*, *Bellarmin*, &c.

NEUBURG, a City, has given its Name to the House of *Neubourg*, Branch of that of *Bavaria*. In 1569, that Family quitted *Deuxponts*, which was Hereditary to them. It has been observ'd, in speaking of *Bavaria* and *Deuxponts*, that *Stephen III.* Son of the Emperor *Robert the Little*, left two Sons, *Frederick* and *Lewis the Black*; this last had *Alexander*, Sir-nam'd the *Lame Duke* of *Deuxponts*, and Father of *Lewis II.* who left *Wolfgang*, that died in *France* in 1569, leaving *Philip Lewis*, in whom began the Branch of *Neubourg*; he died in 1614, leaving besides several other Children, *Wolfgang William*, who succeeded him, and *August*, the first of the Branch of the Count *Palatins* of *Sultzbach*. *Wolfgang* became a *Roman Catholic* in 1614, and put in for the Succession of *Juliers*, which involv'd him in the *Netherland Wars*. He died in 1653. His Son *Philip William*, born Nov. 23. 1615. after many Disputes with the *Marquess* of *Brandenburg*, about the same Succession of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, succeeded *Charles* the *Elect*or *Palatine* in 1685, by virtue of the Fifth Article of the Treaty of *Osnabrug*. In 1688, the King of *France* outed him of most of the *Palatinate* against all Right and Justice; so that he now keeps his Residence at *Neubourg*. This Prince took to his first Wife *Anna Catharina Constantia*, Daughter of *Sigismund III.* King of *Poland*; and after her Death in 1651, he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George* Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*, who made him Father of the following illustrious Offspring. 1. *Eleonora Magdalena Teresa*, born at *Dusseldorf* in 1655, and married to the present Emperor *Leopold* the First in 1674. *Johannes Wilhelmus Josephus*, Hereditary Prince, born in 1658, married to *Maria Anna Josepha*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* *Lodovicus Antonius*, born in 1660, Great Master of the Teutonic Order. *Carolus Philippus*, born in 1661, married to *Lovisa Charlotte*, Widow of the *Marquess* of *Brandenburg*. *Alexander Sigismund*, born in 1663, Dean of the Chapter of *Constance*. *Franciscus Ludovicus*, born in 1664, chosen Bishop of *Uratistaw*, in 1683. *Fredericus Wilhelmus*, born in 1665. *Maria Sophia Elizabetha*, born in 1666, married to *Peter* King of *Portugal* in 1687. *Maria Anna*, born in 1667, married to *Charles II.* late King of *Spain*, in 1689. *Philippus Wilhelmus Augustus*, born in 1668. *Dorothea Sophia*, in 1670. *Hedewig Elizabetha Amalia*, born in 1673. *Leopoldina Eleonora Josepha*, born in 1679, which, with one Prince and two Princesses that died young, make up 17. *Schomart. observ. Histor. Geneal.*

NEUBURG, Lat. *Neoburgum*, a City of *Germany* in *Bavaria*, with the Title of a Dukedom, situate on the right side of the River *Danube*, between *Donavert* and *Ingolstat*. This is the City which gives its Name to the House of *Neuburg* above-mention'd, a Branch of that of *Bavaria*; and now in possession of the *Elect*or *Palatine*, which the Duke of *Neuburg* inherited from the last *Elect*or *Palatine* in 1684.

NEUBURG, or *Nyburg*, Lat. *Neoburgum*, a strong City of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in the Eastern part of the Isle of *Funen*, on the right Shoar of the *Belt* Sound, was built in 1175, by *Canutus*, Son of *Prebelslaus*, Duke of *Laland*, an Island of the same Kingdom. This City, which formerly was the Residence of the Kings of *Denmark*, and the place of Parliaments, hath a very good Haven, and has often serv'd for a Rendezvous to the Fleet of the Kingdom: It has also a Citadel which Commands that Sound, to oblige lesser Vessels (which chuse to go that way, rather than through the Sound,) to pay the King's due. *Baudrand. Pontan.*

NEUBURG, a small City of *Schwaben*, in the Dutchy of *Wirtsburg*, on the River *Ents*, six Miles West of *Stugart*, and six South of *Spire*, near the Marquisate of *Baden*.

NEUBURG, in *Brisgow*, upon the *Rhine*, South of *Basil*, betwixt it and *Brisac*, formerly an Imperial City, but in 1410 granted to the House of *Austria*. It suffer'd much in 1675.

NEVERN, a Market Town of the Hundred of *Kems* in *Pembroke*shire.

NEVERS, upon the River *Loire*, is a City of *France*, the Capital of *Nivernois*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Sens*. It is very ancient, and mention'd by *Cesar* in his Commentaries, under the Name of *Noviodunum* in *Aeduis*. By other Latin Authors it is called, *Niverna*, *Nivernium*, *Nivernum* *Vadicassum*, *Noviodunum* *Augustonemetum*. It was made an Earldom under the first Kings of *France*, and *Charles* the Seventh made it a Dukedom and Peerage in 1457. In this City is still to be seen the Castle of the ancient Earls; besides which its Fortrefs, its Bridge of 20 Arches over the *Loire*, and its Manufactures of Glass and Earthen Ware, are Particulars worth the notice of Travellers. This City hath 11 Parishes, a considerable Chapter, and divers Ecclesiastical and Religious Houses. The *Nivernois*, or Territory of *Nevers*, lies between *Burgundy*, *Bourbonnois*, *Berry* and *Gastinois*; is about 20 Leagues in length, and near as much in breadth: Its most considerable places, next to *Nevers*, are *La Charite*, *St. Pierre le Moustier*, *Decize*, *Donzi*, *Clamecy*, *Vezelay*, &c.

This Province is also stor'd with Woods, Iron Mines, and some of Silver, with divers Quarries of curious and fair Stone. *Henrietta* of *Cleves*, Dutches of *Nevers* and *Rethel*, was born the 31st. of *October* 1542, and was married the 5th. of *March* 1565, with *Lewis* of *Gonzaga*, Prince of *Mantua*, &c. Governor of *Champagne*, and died the 24th. of *June* 1601, and are the Stock from whence the late Dukes of *Mantua* proceed, of whom Cardinal *Mazarine* purchased the Dutches of *Nevers* and *Rethel*, and left them to *Philip Mancini* *Mazarin* his Nephew, who at present is Duke of *Nevers*. *Du Bouchet. Sainte Marthe. Du Chesne.*

NEVEU (*Magdalen*) Lady of *Roche* in *Poitou*, lived, in the XVI. Century, and was famous for her Parts, Ingenuity and Learning, of which the Works she hath writ are an abundant Testimony. She had a Daughter that was not inferior to her Mother in all these Accomplishments. They both died of the Plague. *Saint Marth. in Elog. lib. 3.*

NEUFCHASTEL, a City of *Normandy*, in the Territory of *Caux*, upon a small River, which runs into the *Bethune*, 7 or 8 Leagues from *Diepe*, and 4 from *Aumale*.

NEUFCHASTEL, or *Newemburg*; Lat. *Neocomum*, a City of *Switzerland*, upon a Lake of the same Name, Eight Leagues from *Laussanna*, and a little less from *Berne*; it is Allied with the *Swisse-Cantons*, and is a Sovereign Earldom, which *Joanna* of *Hochberg* transported to the House of *Longueville* in 1504, by her Marriage with *Lewis* of *Orleans*, first of that Name, Duke of *Longueville*.

NEUFMARCHE, Lat. *Novus Mercatus*, a Town on the River *Ette*, in the Diocess of *Rouen*, and Province of *Normandy*. It was formerly a Town of good Note. In 1151, *Lewis VII.* took it after a sharp Siege. It was restored to the English in 1154. In 1161, *Henry II.* of *England*, order'd a Provincial to be call'd here, wherein Pope *Alexander III.* was owned, and the Anti-pope *Victor* rejected. It is 20 Miles South of *Roan*, and 20 Miles West of *Paris*.

NEUHAIS, or *Neubaus*, Lat. *Novum Castrum*, a strong Hold in *Livonia*, upon the River *Wop*, 10 German Miles from *Derpt*, to the South-East, and as many South-West from *Plesco*. The Great Duke of *Muscovie* invested this place in 1381, with an Army of 300000; but being slain by a random Shot from the Castle, his Forces withdrew from before it, though the place was much streightned. *John Basilovits*, one of his Successors, took it in 1558. *Guagninus.*

NEVIL. This noble, ancient and spreading Family is derived from *Gilbert de Nevil*, said to have been *William* the Conqueror's Admiral. His Grandson *Geoffry* Married the Heiress of *Bertram de Bulmer* (a great Baron in the North) and his Heiress *Isabel* was married to *Robert Fitz-Maldred*, Lord of *Raby*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; and her Son *Geoffry* took his Mothers Sir-name, because a great Heiress, and from him that Branch, whose Seat was at *Raby*, and became afterwards Earl of *Westmorland*, did spring. The most remarkable of this Family of *Raby* was *Allan de Nevil*, a great Defender of the ancient customs of *England* against the Pope's Usurpations; and therefore Excommunicated by *Becket*. He was Chief Justice of the Forests throughout *England*, and Justice Itinerant in 16. *Henry II.* and several of their Successors had the same Offices in After-reigns. *Hugh* took part with King *John* against the Barons, which aton'd for *Robert* and *Hugh*, two of his Predecessors; the one having sided with the famous *Bolesme*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, against *Henry I.* and the other with *Robert de Vipont* against *Henry III.* This *Hugh* was also in that Naval Expedition against the French with *William Longespee*, Earl of *Salisbury*, when they took most of the French Fleet at *Damin Flanders*, and brought them to *England* in 15. *John*; but in the 18. of *John*, he took part with *Lewis* the French King's Son. Several others of this Family were Governours of *Berwick*, *Norham*, *Wark* and *Bamborough* Castles in *Northumberland*. In 5 *Edward III.* *Ralph* was retained by Indenture to serve the Lord *Henry de Percy* in Peace and War against all Men but the King, with 20 Men at Arms, whereof 5 to be Knights, receiving 100 l. Sterling per. an. Robes, &c. for himself and them, and in time of War to have Diet for himself, his Gentlemen, 6 Grooms, Provender and Shoes for 59 Horses, Wages for 53 Inferiour Servants, and Harnes for his own Body: That at Tournaments he should attend him with 4 Knights, being allowed Diet for himself, them and their attendants, 5 Grooms, the Keeping of 36 Horses, and Wages for 32 Servants: And at Parliament should attend him with 6 Gentlemen and 9 Horses, having Diet for 3 Men in his Hall, Provision for his Horses, and Wages for 6 Servants. This same *Ralph* had a great Contest with the Prior of *Durham*, about offering him a Stag on *Lammas-day*, in token of Fealty for the Mannor of *Raby*. He was often one of the Commissioners to Treat about Peace with the French King before the Pope, and with the Scots about Peace, and the Ransome of their King, *David Bruce*, having won great honour in the Battle of *Durham*, where that King was taken. And he was also made Warden of the Marches. He died August the 5th. 41. *Edward III.* and was the first Secular that ever was buried in the Cathedral of *Durham*. He was brought to the Church-yard in a Chariot with 7 Horses, carried into the Church on the Shoulders of Knights.

Knights. At saying of Mass, 8 Horses, with 4 Men at Arms, were offered for War, and 4 more for Peace, and 3 Cloths of Gold of blue Colour, his Lady giving 120 l. to repair the Cathedral Vestments for Celebrating his Anniversary. Sir William de Nevil his Son was at the raising the Siege of Brest, and made Admiral for the King in the North of England. In the First of Richard II. he was one of the Commissioners to Treat of a Peace with Scotland, and was one of the Chief of those early Opposers of the Church of Rome, called Lollards. John his Son Signalized himself in France under Edward III. was his Admiral for the North, retain'd both by him and John Duke of Lancaster: He entered Scotland with Edward Baliol, was at the Siege of Dunbar, took Alnwick from the Scots, was made Seneschal of Bourdeaux in France, Lieutenant of Aquitain, and sole Warden of the East-Marches towards Scotland. He was also employ'd against the Turks, and won 83 Walled Towns, Castles and Forts in France. He first Married a Daughter of the Earl of Northumberland's, and afterwards the Heiress of Latimer, Lord Danby, by which means that Estate came to Ralph Earl of Westmorland. He died at Newcastle, Octob. 17. 12. Rich. II. His Son, Sir Ralph Nevil, succeeded, was employ'd in several Treaties with Scotland and France, Warden of the Western-Marches, Constable of the Tower; and in 21 of Richard II. Created Earl of Westmorland, had the Honour of Penrith, and all the Royalties formerly belonging to the Crown in Westmorland, conferred on him. Henry the 4th. whose Cause he espoused against Richard, gave him the Honour of Richmond, and Created him Marshal of England: He opposed the Earl of Northumberland in his Rebellion, and forced Henry Hotspur, Son to that Earl, to retire with his Army from Durham, which occasion'd his Defeat and Death in the Battle of Shrewsbury. He was one of those that Treated with Rupert, King of the Romans, about a Match betwixt his Son and Henry the Fourth's Daughter; was Warden of the West-Marches towards Scotland, and Governor of Roxborough. He Founded the Collegiate-Church of Staindrope, in the Bishoprick of Durham, for one Master, six Priests, six Clerks, six Esquires, six Grooms, and six poor People, endowing them amply: He was twice Married, first with the Earl of Stafford's Daughter, and next with a Daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster: He died Octob. 21. 4. Henry VI. and was buried at Staindrope under a stately Tomb, with the Figures of himself and his Wives. John his Son was Warden of the Marches, and Governor of Roxborough, impowered to make Truce with the Scots, made Governor of Vernuil in France, and Commissioned to subdue such places there as stood out against Henry V. He died Anno 1423, his Father living, and was buried in the Gray Friars Church, London. Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, was Son to this John, Married into the Family of Northumberland; and then Sir Reginald Cobham's Daughter, and died in the 2d. Richard III. John his Son by the Lord Piercy's Daughter, succeeded, Married the Daughter of John Holland, Duke of Exeter; but having no Issue, was succeeded by Sir John Nevil, his Father's Brother, who adhered to Henry VI. against the House of York; and was slain at Tooton-Field in that quarrel. His Son Ralph succeeded, of whom there is nothing remarkable. His Grandson Ralph succeeded, and was one of them who subscribed the Letter to Pope Clement VII. That if he did not allow of Henry VIII's Divorce from Queen Catharine, they would shake off his Supremacy. He Married Catharine, Daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, whose Daughters, by her, were Married to the Earls of Oxford, Rutland, Gillest, Sir Thomas Danby, Sir Bryan Stapleton, and Sir Foulk Greeneville of Beauchamp's Court Com. War. Henry his Son succeeded, Married Jane, the Earl of Rutland's Daughter, by whom he had Charles, who succeeded him; and being privy to the intended Marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots (then Prisoner in England) to the Duke of Norfolk, submitted himself to the Earl of Suffex, and desired his Intercession to the Queen; but afterwards broke out into open Rebellion with the Earl of Northumberland; but the Earl of Suffex aforesaid being President of the North, marching against them, they fled into Scotland; and this Earl lurking sometime with Car of Fernihurst, fled into the Netherlands, where he was entertained by the Spaniards till his Death, being attainted here in the Parliament 13 Eliz. and all his Possessions confiscated, leaving no Male Issue: His Lady was Daughter to Henry Earl of Surry, and Sister to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had Catharine, Married to Sir Thomas Gray of Chillingham, Com. Northumb, Margaret Wife of Nicholas Pudsey, and Anne, Wife of David Engleby, Brother to Sir William Engleby of Ripley Com. Ebor. Dugdale.

NEVIL (Thomas) Lord Furnival, was Brother to Ralph Lord Nevil, the first Earl of Westmorland, Married the Heiress of William Lord Furnival, in 7. Rich. II. and so had that Title: He was Commission'd, with others, to Treat of a Peace with the Scots; was by Henry IV. made Warden of Anandale, and entrusted by the Commons to receive and pay the Money which they gave that King during his Wars; made Governor of Berwick upon Tweed, Alnwick and Werkworth, Com. Northumb. and died in the 8th. of Henry IV. He had no Issue Male. His eldest Daughter, Mand, was Married to

the famous John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and brought her Estate into that Noble Family. Dugdale.

NEVIL (Richard) Earl of Salisbury, eldest Son to Ralph Earl of Westmorland, was Warden of the West-Marches, towards Scotland, in the first and second of Henry VI. and one of the Commissioners to Treat with James I. of Scotland, about a firm Peace; and Marrying Alice, Daughter and Heiress to Thomas de Mountacute, Earl of Salisbury, had that Title. In 11 Henry VI. he was made Warden both of the East and West-Marches; and in 14 Henry VI. retain'd to serve the King in France with 7 Knights, 249 Men at Arms, and 1040 Archers. In 26 Henry VI. he was made Governor of Carlisle, and with his Son Richard, Earl of Warwick, had a grant of 9083 l. 6 s. 8 d. per annum out of the Customs: Both of them took part with Richard, Duke of York, who at that time aspired to the Crown; and in 36. Henry VI. defeated the King's Forces at St. Albans, accompanied the Duke with a great Force to London to Treat of a Reconciliation; afterward he defeated Sir James Audley and the King's Forces at Bloreheath, near Drayton in Shropshire. In the 38. of Henry VI. the Old Soldiers having deserted the Duke of York, he fled to Calais, and was Attainted in the Parliament held at Coventry: But adventuring again with the Duke of York into England, and obtaining a notable Victory against the Lancastrians at Northampton, he was made Lord Great Chamberlain of England; but a little after he was taken in a Battle against the Lancastrians near Wakefield, his Son Sir Thomas slain, he himself was Beheaded, and his Head set on a Pole over one of the Gates of York; his Sons were Richard Earl of Warwick, (and after his Death Earl of Salisbury,) John Marquess of Montague, Sir Thomas, George Bishop of Exeter, and Lord Chancellor of England, and afterward Archbishop of York: His Daughters were Joan, Married to William Fitz-Allan Earl of Arundel, Cicely to Henry Beauchamp Duke of Warwick, Alice to Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh of Ravensrath, Eleonor to Thomas Stanly, the first Earl of Derby of that Name, Catharine to the Lord Bonville's eldest Son, and Margaret to John de Vere Earl of Oxford, and afterwards to William Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to King Edward IV. Dugdale.

NEVIL (Richard) Earl of Warwick, eldest Son to Richard Earl of Salisbury, Married the Heiress of Henry Duke of Warwick, in regard of which and his Services in the War against the Scots. July 23. 1449, he was Invested with that Title, in 27 Hen. VI. He was called the stout Earl of Warwick, because of his Activity in the Broils betwixt the Houses of Lancaster and York, he deserted Hen. VI. because of a quarrel betwixt himself and the Duke of Somerset and the Queen's favouring the latter. His Father the Earl of Salisbury was the first who gave the onset to Henry VI. at St. Albans, where he took the King, caused him to summon a Parliament, made himself Protector of the King and his Son Richard Governor of Calice. When he came afterwards to Treat with the King at London, he brought 600 Men with him in red Coats embroidered with white ragged Staves before and behind. A quarrel happening betwixt one of them and a Servant of the King's, the Earl pretended a Design against his Life, and got over to Calice, which he would not resign to the Duke of Somerset, sent by the King, but maintained himself with a booty worth 10000 l. which he had got at Sea, as Admiral, having after three days fight taken three Genoese and two Merchant Ships laden with Merchandise, killing 1000 and losing 100 Men. In 38 Hen. VI. he came over with Andrew Trollop a Valiant Commander, and a Band of stout Men, joyned the Yorkists at Ludford in Herefordshire, suborning divers to swear that the King was dead, to animate the People, which Trollop detesting, went over with the best of his Men to the King, so that the Earl and his Father retired again with much difficulty to Calice. And were afterwards Attainted by the Parliament. Then they sail'd to the Duke of York in Ireland, but finding themselves too weak, deceived King Henry by specious pretences of fidelity, obtained permission to land in Kent, and Swore to the People at Canterbury that they bore true Allegiance to the King, and only desired admission to speak to him, whereupon many joyned them; but when they came to Northampton, where the King was, the Earl of Warwick led the Van, gave the King Battle, took himself, and slew many of his Men; but the Queen raising an Army in Yorkshire, defeated and kill'd the Duke of York at Wakefield, and afterwards routed the Earl of Warwick with his Son's Party, and recovered the King from them at St. Albans, but the Earl of Warwick and the Duke's Son the Earl of March escaping, came up again with a great Power toward London, which so terrified the Queen, that she retired with the King and Prince to the North, and left London to the Yorkists, where they proclaim'd Edward Earl of March King, by the Name of Edward IV. march'd against King Henry to the North, and receiving some loss at Ferrybriggs, which startled many; the Earl of Warwick killed his Horse in King Edward's Presence, saying, Let him flee that flee will, I'll tarry with him that tarryes with me, and kissed the Cross of his Sword to confirm the Resolution. The day after King Edward obtain'd a mighty Victory over the adverse Party at Tooton. The Earl of Warwick, for his

his good Services, was created Governor of *Calice*, *Rysbank*, and Castle of *Guynes* in *France*, General Warden of the *East-Marches* towards *Scotland*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for Life, Constable of *Dover* Castle, and Lord High Steward of *England*. In short, being the Great Support of the House of *York*, there was nothing of Honour, Authority, or Benefit, which he desired, that he mis'd of, having got many Crown-Lands, Forfeitures, &c. So that, besides his own Inheritance, his Revenues were valued at 80000 Crowns per An. After this he was sent into *France*, to Treat of a Marriage betwixt King *Edward*, and the Duke of *Savoy's* Daughter, Sister to the *French* Queen, in which he had good Success; but the King falling in Love with Sir *John Grey's* Widow, whom he saw as hunting in *Wychwood* Forest, broke off the Treaty, which disgusted the Earl of *Warwick*; and the King, suspecting his Greatness, sought to lessen him; and on the other side, he endeavoured the King's Ruin. Yet after this he was employed in several Treaties in *France*, *Burgundy*, *Britany*, and *Scotland*. The first Discovery that he made of his Design, was in the 7 of *Edw.* 4. when, being in *Warwickshire*, he communicated his Purpose of restoring King *Henry* to his two Brothers, the Archbishop of *York*, and Marquis of *Montague*, and drew over the King's Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, by giving him his Eldest Daughter with a vast Portion. His own Brethren rebelled in *Yorkshire*, and defeated the Royalists at *Edgecote* in *Oxfordshire*, while the King marched toward *Warwick* at the Head of a great Army. In the mean time the Earl sends to Treat of a Peace, which rendring the King secure, he surpriz'd him in his Camp at *Wolvey*, carried him first to *Warwick*, and then to *Yorkshire*, committing him to the Custody of his Brother, the Archbishop; but he escaped not long after, raised Men, defeated Sir *Robert Wells* with his Forces in *Lincolnshire*, which obliged the Earl and Duke of *Clarence* to retire into *France*, where they were well received. The Earl applied himself to *Margaret*, (Wife of King *Henry* VI.) fled thither for Shelter, and to make sure of the *Lancastrian* Interest, match'd his other Daughter *Anne* to *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, and took an Oath to restore King *Henry*, which procured him great Assistance from the Queen's Friends; so that Landing in the West of *England*, and Proclaiming King *Henry*, his Power, he increased so much, that King *Edward* was forced to flee the Land, and the Earl of *Warwick* entred *London* in *October*, brought King *Henry* out of the *Tower*, restored him to the Throne, and was made Lord High Admiral of *England*. But e'er a Year passed, King *Edward* landed again, and grew so strong that his Brother, the Duke of *Clarence*, made his Peace with him, and offered to do the like for the Earl, who disdain'd it; and, taking Arms, lost his Life in *Barnet-Field* on *Easter-day*, with a great Number of his Followers. His Corpse with that of his Brother, the Marquis of *Montague*, were brought to *London*, exposed in *St. Paul's*, and afterwards interred at *Bisham*, *Com. Berks.* This Earl was in so great Repute, that no Man esteemed himself Gallant, that did not wear his ragged Staff, and every well-frequented House wore his white Cross: he always used to fight on Horse-back after he had led his Men to the Charge, and if the Victory fell on his side, to fight among his Soldiers; but otherwise to depart in time: But here, being persuaded by his Brother, the Marquis of *Montague*, he sent away his Horse. He was so Hospitable that at his House in *London* six Oxen were generally eaten for a Break-Fast, and any who had Acquaintance in his Family, might have as much boild and roast Meat as they could carry away on a Dagger. He was stil'd Great Captain of the Sea, had all the King's Tonnage and Poundage for his Support, 1000 *l.* per An. out of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and a peculiar Officer at Arms for his Service in Martial Employments, called *Warwick Herald*. His Countess was reduc'd to great Straits after his Death, being forced to take Sanctuary in Abbeys, in a very mean Condition, till *Hen.* 7. annull'd the Acts of Parliament, by which she was disinherited. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

NEVIL, (*John*) Marquess of *Montague*, Son to *Richard*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Brother to the Earl of *Warwick* last mentioned, was, for his Service to the House of *York*, created Lord *Montague* by *Edward* IV. General Warden of the *E. Marches* of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Northumberland*; he defeated the *Lancastrians* at *Hexam*, was a Commissioner in several Treaties with *Scotland*. *Edward* IV. being jealous of him, restored Young *Percy* to *Northumberland*, and created the Lord *Montague* Marquis, and his Son *George*, Duke of *Bedford*. But he joyn'd with his Brother *Richard* above-mentioned, against the King, because he took the Earldom of *Northumberland* from him. Yet he afterwards held private Correspondence with King *Edward*, and was privately Slain by some of his Brother's Servants, as putting on King *Edward's* Livery at *Barnet-field*, though he made a shew of joyning with the *Lancastrians*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

NEVIL, (*William*) Lord *Fauconbridge*, was Son to *Ralph*, the first Earl of *Westmorland*, and Uncle to *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*; he was Governor of *Roxborough* Castle in *Scotland*, signalized himself at the Siege of *Orleans*, taken by the *French*, set at Liberty, won a great deal of Honour against the *Lan-*

castrians at the Battel of *Touton*, created Earl of *Kent*, and Lord High Admiral of *England* by *Edward* IV. but died without Issue Male. *Dugdale.*

NEVIL, (*Edward*) Lord *Bergavenny*, married *Elizabeth*, Heiress of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Worcester*, Son of *William*, Lord *Bergavenny*, but was kept out of Possession of *Bergavenny*, by *Richard*, Earl, and *Henry*, Duke of *Warwick*, till *Henry* VI. gave him Livery and Seisin. Sir *George*, his Second Son, succeeded, was sent over to *Calice*, to assist *Maximilian* the Emperor against the *French*, and died in 7 *Hen.* 7. being succeeded by *George* his Son, who was one of the principal Persons in the Battel of *Black-Heath*, where the *Cornish* Rebels were defeated in 8 *H.* 7. was made Constable of *Dover* Castle, Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and was present at the Interview betwixt *Henry* VIII. and *Francis* I. of *France*, betwixt *Guines* and *Ardres*; he was one of those who subscribed the Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. renouncing his Supremacy, if he did not allow of the Divorce. He married *Mary*, Daughter to the Duke of *Buckingham*, and therefore was suspected of favouring his Treason, but cleared. He died about 1535. and was buried at *Birling* in *Kent*. His Son *Henry*, by the Duke of *Buckingham's* Daughter, succeeded; was one of the Embassy that presented the *French* King with the Garter, and died *Feb.* 20. 1586. leaving only one Daughter, who marrying Sir *Thomas Fane*, disputed the Title of Baroness of *Bergavenny*, against *Edward Nevil*, her Uncle, to whose Heir Male it was adjudged *May* 25. 1 *Jac.* She having the Barony of *Le Despenser* granted to her and her Heirs. This *Edward* was one of the Judges who sat upon *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and died 31 *Eliz.* succeeded by *Edward* his Son, and he by *Henry* his Son, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Thomas Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset*, by whom he had Sir *Thomas Nevil*, who died without Issue; so that *John*, Son of *Catharine Howard*, Second Wife to *Henry*, Lord *Bergavenny*, succeeded, and having no Issue, was succeeded by *George*, his Brother, who married *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry Giffard*, Dr. of Physick, by whom he had *George*, now Lord *Bergavenny*, and died *June*, *Anno* 1666. *Dugdale.*

NEVIL, Lord *Latimer*. The first who bore this Title, was *John*, Son to *Ralph*, Lord *Raby*, by *Elizabeth*, Heiress to *William*, Lord *Latimer*, of *Danby*; but dying without Issue, his Nephew, *George Nevil*, Son to *Ralph*, Earl of *Westmorland*, succeeded, was employed in the War against, and several Treaties with the *Scots*, by *Henry* VI. In his latter Days he became an Idiot, and his Estate was managed by his Nephew, *Richard*, Earl of *Warwick*: he died *Decemb.* 30. 9 *E.* 4. His Grandson, *Richard Nevil*, succeeding, his own Son, Sir *Henry*, being slain at *Edgecote-Field*, in *Edward* IV's time. This *Richard* was one of the Commanders at the Battel of *Stoke*, near *Newark* upon *Trent*, against *John*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and his Adherents, who were there vanquish'd. He was also a Commander against the *Scots* at *Flodden-Field*, and one of the Subscribers of the Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. about King *Henry* VIII's Divorce. His Son *John* succeeded, who was chosen by the Lords *Scroope*, *Lunly*, and *Darcy*, the Chiefs in the Insurrection against *Henry* VIII. called, *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, to Treat with the King's General, the Duke of *Norfolk*, then advancing against him. His first Wife was Daughter to the Earl of *Oxford*; and his Second, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Parr* of *Kendal*, who was the last Queen to *Henry* VIII. Whose Son *John* succeeded, and having no Issue Male, but Four Daughters for Heirs, he was the last Lord *Latimer* of this Family. His Daughter *Catharine* was married to *Henry*, Earl of *Northumberland*; *Dorothy* to *Thomas Cecil*, Lord High-Treasurer of *England*, and afterward Earl of *Exeter*; *Lucy* to Sir *William Cornwallis*, Knight; and — to Sir *John Davers*, Knight. *Dugdale.*

NEVIL'S-CROSS, a noted Place near *Durham* for the Battel fought there *Octob.* 20. 1346. betwixt the *English* and *Scots*, whilst *Edward* III. was taken up with the Siege of *Calice*; the Battel was chiefly manag'd by the Lords *Mowbray*, *Percy*, and *Nevil*; the Queen her self being in Person in the Field; and such was our Success in it, that the *Scots* were entirely defeated, and their King, *David Bruce*, taken Prisoner by one *Copland*, a Man of mean degree, but knighted for the Action.

NEUMARK, Lat. *Nova Marchia*, a City of *Transilvania*, called *Waverhely* by the *Hungarians*, on the River *Merisch*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, 36 M. North-East from *Clausenburg*. The States of *Transilvania* usually meet here.

NEUSTAT, Lat. *Neostadium*, one of the Principal Cities in *Austria*, on a small River in a Marshy Ground, six German Leagues South of *Vienna*. The Town is Square, having a *Piazza* in the middle, and is defended with Two Walls and a Ditch; and tho' not very strong, yet *Solyman the Magnificent*, *An.* 1529. storm'd it seven times in one day, and was as often repulsd. The Emperor has a great Palace here, with Four Towers to be seen at a great distance. There is another Town of this Name, five Miles West from *Opelin* in *Bohemia*, another on the *Rhine*, four Miles from *Spire*, and two North of *Landau*. A fourth in the Dutchy of *Wirtzburg*, two Miles East of *Hailbron*. And a fifth in *Brunswick*, six Miles West of *Zell*, under the Duke of *Hannover*.

NEURE,

NEURE, a River in *Kilkenny*, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, which waters *Rosfe*, falls into the *Sewre*, separates *Leinster* from *Munster*, and runs into the Sea beneath *Waterford*.

NEURY, a Town of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulster*, County of *Down*, and Barony of *Upper Eragh*. Long. 8. 50. Lat. 51. 12.

NEUSTRIA, or *Westria*, a Part of *France*, anciently so called, and contain'd the Western Part of it, that reach'd from the River *Saone* and the *Maes*, or *Meuse*, to the *Loire* and the Ocean. This Name is used by the Writers that lived under *Charlemagne* and his Son: and hath been since changed into that of *Normandy*, though that Province, according to the Bounds it hath at present, be indeed but a Part of the Ancient *Neustria*.

NEVYN, a Market and Sea-Town in the South-West of *Carnarvanshire*, in *Trullain* Hundred.

NEW-ALBION: See CALIFORNIA.

NEWARK, a Market and Borough-Town of *Newark* Wapen-take in the East Parts of *Nottinghamshire*, situate on the East-side of the River *Trent*, and call'd *Newark*, from a Castle built here on the River's side by *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, the Ruins whereof yet standing are a sufficient Proof of its former Strength and Beauty. This, in short, is one of the chiefest Places in the whole Country, and a great Thorow-fare on the Northern-Road; having a fair Market-Place, with a Church and a Steeple of curious Architecture. In this Town died King *John* coming from *Lincolnshire*, when he went thither to fight *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*. *Edward VI.* made it a Corporation, and gave it the Privilege of sending two Burgeffes to Parliament. In the Year 1643. it was besieged by the Parliament Forces, and the Siege rais'd by Prince *Rupert*. But in 46 it was forc'd to surrender, King *Charles I.* being then in the Hands of the *Scots*, and all his Forces dissipated. The same gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Kingstone*.

NEWBERY, a Market-Town of *Fair-cross* Hundred in the South-West Parts of *Berkshire*: It stands upon the River *Kennet*, and is chiefly noted for the two Battles fought here in the Civil-Wars, the first, *Septemb. 10. 1643.* the second, *Octob. 27. 1644.* whereof take this Account extracted from Dr. *Fuller*. The Earl of *Essex* having rais'd the Siege of *Glocester*, and returning towards *London*, was rather followed than overtaken by the King's Army, both Sides might have been trac'd by a Track of bloody Foot-steps, especially at *Auburn* in *Wiltshire*, where they had a sharp Encounter. At *Newbery* the Earl made a Stand, and here hapned a fierce Fight on the East-side of the Town, wherein the *Londoners* shew'd that they could use a Sword in the Field, as well as a *Mete-yard* in the Shop. The Parliament was conceiv'd to lose most, and the King the most considerable Persons, amongst whom were the Earls of *Carnarvan* and *Sunderland*, the Viscount *Faulkland*, Colonel *Morgan*, &c. Both sides were so beaten, that neither of 'em had cause to boast the next Day of a Victory, or car'd to renew the Fight. As to the Second, one would wonder how the Earl of *Essex*, so lately stript of all his Infantry in *Cornwall*, so soon recruited himself with more Foot. In fine, he gave the King Battel, which was as long and sharp as the former, but more favourable to the Parliament side. The Royalists, sensible of their Disadvantage, thought it best to withdraw, and, to amuse the Enemy, they hung lighted Matches upon the Hedges, and marched off in as good Order as their Condition would allow. *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Southampton*, was created Baron of this Place in 1675.

NEW-BISCAYE, a Country of *New-Spain* in Northern *America*, bounded with the Kingdom of *Mexico* to the North; it has some Towns and strong Forts possessed by the *Spaniards*; and is of note for its two Silver Mines.

NEWBURY, a Market-Town of *Menay* Hundred, in the South Parts of the Isle of *Anglesey*.

NEW-CASTLE, Lat. *Novum Castrum*, the Chief Town of *Northumberland*, lies North by West from *London*, on the North-side of the River *Tine*, which parts *Northumberland* from the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and not above Seven Miles from its Fall into the Sea. For Distinction's sake it's call'd *New-Castle* upon *Tine*, to difference it from *New-Castle* upon *Line* in *Staffordshire*. Over the River it has a fair Stone-Bridge leading to *Gates-Head* in *Durham*, with an Iron-Gate in the middle, parting the two Counties. The Town stands high and low, most of it upon a Hill of no easy Ascent, and the rest upon the bottom near the River; it contains in all four large Parishes; the Houses are most of Stone, some all Timber, and a few Brick: The whole encompassed with a Wall, and fortified with a Castle now falling to ruin, built by *Robert*, Son to *William* the Conqueror. From whence this Town, formerly call'd *Monk-Chester*, took the Name of *New-Castle*. It was made a Mayor-Town by *Richard II.* Amongst the other Publick Buildings of this Place, the Key and Town-House, the Custom House

upon *Sandy-Hill*, and *St. Nicholas* Church in the middle of the Town, are the most remarkable. Ships of good Burthen come up to the very Bridge, though the *New-Castle* Fleet seldom comes higher than *Sheels*, at the River's Mouth. Under the Town is the Exchange or Meeting Place for Merchants. *St. Nicholas* Church stands very lofty on the Hill, and looks more like a Cathedral than a Parish-Church, with a fair Steeple of curious Architecture. But the main business of *New-Castle*, is the great Trade it drives both by Sea and Land in most sorts of Commodities, which has made it long since the richest Place of the North. The Coal-Trade, especially, has much contributed to its Wealth, being surrounded as it is with Coal-Pits, blest with the Convenience of a Navigable River for the Transportation of so necessary and useful a Commodity; and endow'd with great Privileges. Infomuch that no Owner of Coals can load a Ship with his own Commodity without the Inspection of a Fitter, who has 6d. a Chaldron allow'd him, besides 3d. a Chaldron the Town takes as a Duty. To conclude, *New-Castle* was made a County of it self by King *Henry VI.* by which it has the Privilege of governing it self independently from the rest of the County. In the Reign of King *James I.* it gave the Title of Earl to *Lodowick Stuart*, Duke of *Lenox*, afterwards made Earl, and at last, Duke of *Richmond*, An. 1627. It was revived in the Person of *William Cavendish*, Viscount *Mansfield*, and Baron *Ogle*, which King *Charles I.* improv'd afterwards to the Title of Marquess, and at last to that of Duke of *New-Castle*: Wherein he was succeeded by *Henry*, his Son and Heir, the late Duke, with whom the Title died. But has been since, by *William III.* revived in the Person of *John Holles*, Earl of *Clare*, who married one of the said Duke's Daughters, and now enjoys the Honour of Duke of *New-Castle*, and was after made Knight of the Garter.

NEW-CASTLE, a Market and Borough-Town of *Pyre-Hill* Hundred, in the North-West Parts of *Staffordshire*. This is commonly call'd *New-Castle* upon *Line*, from the *Revolet Line*, upon which it is seated, to distinguish it from *New-Castle* upon *Tine* in *Northumberland*.

NEW-CASTLE, a Market-Town in the North-East Parts of *Carnarvanshire*.

NEW-CASTLE, a Barony and Town of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinster* and County of *Dublin*. Long. 6. 59. Lat. 53. 17.

NEW-ENGLAND was first discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, in 1497, and 1584. Mr. *Philip Amadas* and Mr. *Arthur Barlow*, took Possession of it for Queen *Elizabeth*. Next Year Sir *Richard Greenvil* conveyed an *English* Colony thither under Mr. *Ralph Lane*, who in a Year after returned with Sir *Francis Drake* into *England*. It has *Canada* on the North, *New-York* on the West, *Pensilvania* on the South, and the *Atlantick-Ocean* on the East. Hath 70 Miles of Sea-Coast, with several good Havens, some capable of giving safe Harbor to 500 Sail; about 200 Isles, which lie on the Coast breaking the Rage of the Sea and Winds. Captain *Smith*, being taken by the Natives, gives this Account of their Superstition; That in a House where he lay, Seven of their Priests, each with a Rattle began at Ten in the Morning to Sing about a Fire which they encompassed with a Circle of Meal; at the end of every Song they laid down some Grains of Wheat; then the Chief Priest, cloathed with a Skin, and his Head adorned with Weefels Skins, &c. and a Coronet of Feathers, painted as ugly as the Devil, at the end of every Song he used strange and vehement Gestures, throwing Cakes of Deer Suet and Tabaco into the Fire, and thus continued for three Days till Six at Night: Pretending that it was to know of their God, whether any more *English* would come, and what they designed. They fed the Captain so high, that he was afraid of being Sacrificed to their God, than whose Image nothing can be more Monstrous. Being set at Liberty, and President of the Company, the Women gave him a very odd Entertainment, thus; Thirty of them came out of the Wood, their Rodies being covered with Leaves, and variously painted; their Leader had a Pair of large Stag's Horns, Bows and Arrows, the rest were dressed in the same manner, they rush'd through the Streets with hellish Shouts, and danced round a Fire for an hour; after which they solemnly invited him to their Lodging, where they all surrounded him, crying, *Love you not me*; and after having feasted him with great Variety in their mad way of Cookery, conducted him home with a Firebrand. The Natives wear loose Mantles, Aprons of Deer-Skins round their middle, all else being naked; their Stature is like ours in *England*; they Paint themselves; and he is reckoned the greatest Gallant that is most deformed. The Women embroider their Legs, Hands, &c. with Figures of Serpents, &c. and Black Spots in their Flesh. Their Houses are made of small Poles set round, fastned at top like our Arbors, and covered with Mats. They are expert Archers, and shoot flying or running. One of our Men was shot through the Body and both the Arms at once with an Arrow. And an *Indian* shot an Arrow of an Ell long through a Target which

was Pistol-proof. Their Bows are of tough Hazel, their Strings of Leather, their Arrows of Cane or Hazel, pointed with Stone or Horn. They soon faint, if their Arrows do not execution in Battle. They say they have Men of above two hundred years old. When they design to make War, they first consult with their Priests and Conjurers, and adore whatever they think may unavoidably hurt them, as Fire, Water, Lightning, Thunder, our Guns, Muskets, and Horfes. Nay some of them were once so terrified at seeing an *English* Boar set up his Bristles, that they were in a mighty fear, taking him to be the God of the Swine, and angry at them. Their chief object of Worship is the Devil, whom they call *O-kee*; conferr with him, and fashion themselves like him. In their Temple they have his Image ill-favouredly carved and painted, with Chains, Copper, and Beads, and covered with a Skin. When their Kings die they unbowel them, dry them on a Hurdle adorn'd with Chains and Beads, and wrapping them in white Skins and Mats, intomb them in Arches of the same with their Wealth at their Feet, but the common People they wrap in Skins and Mats, put them in a Hole, and laying Sticks upon them, cover them afterwards with Earth, which being done, the Women paint their Faces black with Coal and Oyl, and mourn in the House together twenty four hours, yelling by turns. In 1606. A small Colony of *English* was sent hither under Captains *Popham* and *Gilbert*, at the Charge of Sir *John Popham*, but without effect. Soon after some Honourable Persons of the West of *England* obtained of King *James I.* a Patent of North *America*, called *New-England*, from 40 to 48 degrees of North Latitude; but the Descriptions being uncertain and false, little other Improvement was made, save the erecting some few Cottages for Fishers and Planters. In 1610. Mr. *Robinson*, a dissenting Minister, with other *English* then at *Leyden*, obtain'd a Grant from King *James I.* to plant themselves in *New-England*, about *Hudson's River*, and enjoy the Liberty of their Conscience. They sail'd from *Plimouth* in September, for the South of *New-England*, but escaping many Dangers, were about the 11th. of November cast upon a bosom of *Cape-Cod*, in *Massachusetts Bay*. Winter drawing on a pace, wanting opportunity to remove, and being encouraged by the Soil and Courtesie of the Heathen, they founded a New Colony, calling it *New-Plimouth*, (because *Plimouth* was the last Town they failed from in *England*;) extending about 100 Miles in length, but not half so broad. From thence to 1636. they were very successful, and increased; but the *Naragansets*, the Fiercest and most Warlike of the Natives, murdered several of them, and the *Dutch*, as Captain *Stone*, Captain *Oldham*, &c. but the Inhabitants of the Colonies falling unanimously upon them in 1637. cut off about seven hundred, and the rest were kill'd by the Neighbouring Indians to whom before they were terrible, upon which *Miantonimoh*, Chief of the *Magahins*, expecting to be sole Ruler over the Indians, fell upon some that were Confederate with the *English*, which was proved upon him at *Boston* by one of his Fellows, called *Uncas*, for which he made War upon him at his Return; but *Uncas* taking him, cut off his Head by Advice of the *English*, An. 1643. from whence to 75. there was Peace on all Sides, till *Sachem* of *Mount-Hope* raised some Disturbances against the *English*. So that from first to last the *English* gave no Ground of Quarrel. In 1620. three Months after the first Plantation of *Plimouth* Colony, *Massasoit*, or the Chief Commander of that Side of the Country, entred a League offensive and defensive with them, which he confirmed in 1630, a little before his Death, for himself and his Heirs, his two Sons *Alexander* and *Philip* being with him; he would fain have engaged them not to draw any of his Subjects from their Heathenism, but they would make no such Treaty with him; so that he hated the *English* for being Christians, which appearing more discernibly in his Son, it occasioned the rooting out of that Part of the Indians; so that *Paftaconaway*, the great *Sachim* or *Sagamore* of *Merimack* River, being sensible of the fatal Consequence of opposing the *English*, in his last Farewell to his Children and People, cautions them against it. But *Alexander*, Son to the *Massasoit* afore said, plotted against the *English*, whereupon a stout Gentleman was sent to bring him before the Council of *Plimouth*, who surpriz'd him and Eight more in a Hunting-house, at which he was so grieved that he fell into a Fever, and died. His Brother *Philip*, commonly called King *Philip* for his haughty Spirit, came in Person in 1662. with *Sausaman*, his Chief Secretary, to renew the above-mentioned League, and for seven Years lived in good Correspondence with the *English*; but in 1676. he plotted a General Insurrection against their Colonies, and caused *Sausaman* to be murdered for discovering it; for which the Murderers being apprehended, were executed; and *Philip* took himself openly to Arms, destroying the *English* and their Habitations with the utmost Cruelty for two Years; till at last, being several times defeated, having lost his Wife, Son and Treasures, he was surpriz'd in his Den upon *Mount-Hope*, and shot through the Heart by one of his own Subjects that joined with the *English*. The Country is possessed by divers sorts of People judged to be Tartars by Descent, and are divided into several Tribes, the *Churchers*,

Tarentines and *Monhegans* to the East and North-East, the *Tequets*, and *Maragansets* to the South, *Connecticuts* and *Mowhacks* to the West, *Matachusets*, *Wippanaps* and *Tarentines* to the North; and the *Poranets* who live West of *Plimouth*. There was a great Mortality among them at the first Arrival of the *English*, so that the *Matachusets* from 30000 were reduced to 300. The *Pequods* were destroyed by the *English*, the *Mowhacks* are about 500, and speak a Dialect of the *Tartars*: They are Tall, well Limbed, Pale and Lean Visag'd, black Ey'd, have long, curled black Hair, but no Beards; their Teeth are white, short and even, and they have generally flat Noses; their young Women are plump in Face and Body, of a soft and smooth Skin, and good Complexion, but that they dye themselves Tawny, and all of a modest Demeanour considering their savage Breeding. The Natives are Inconstant, Crafty and Timorous, but very Ingenious, quick of Apprehension, soon Angry, barbarously Cruel, prone to Revenge, Haters of Strangers, very Thievish, and all of them Cannibals; the Men keep two or three Wives according to their Ability or Strength of Body, and the Women have the easiest Labour of any in the World; when their Time is come, they go out alone, carrying a Board with them two Foot long, and a Foot and a half broad, bored full of Holes on each Side, having a Foot beneath, and on the top a broad strap of Leather, which they put over their Forehead, the Board hanging at their Back; when they come to a convenient Bush or Tree, they lay them down, and are delivered in an Instant, without one Groan, wrapping the Child in a young Bever-skin, with his Heels close to his Buttocks, and laced down to the Board upon its Back; thus they trudge Home with the Child, and dye it in Liquor of Hemlock-bark; and if they suspect it begot by any other Nation, throw it into the Water; and if it swim, acknowledge it to be their own. They love *English* Names, as *Robbin*, *Harry*, *Philip*, and are very indulgent to their Children, as well as Parents; but if they live so long as to be burthen-some, they either starve, or bury them alive. Their Apparel was the Skin of Wild-beasts with the Hair on, Buskins of Deer-skin or Mouse drawn with yellow, blue or red Lines; but since the *English* came among them, they buy of them a Cloth called Trading-Cloth, with which they make Mantles, Caps and Coats. They deck themselves with white and blue Beads, paint their Faces with variety of Colours, and weave Coats of Turkey-feathers for their Children. They abound with Rivers, in which together with the Sea are taken abundance of excellent Fish of all sorts. Nor are they worse provided with Fowl, wild and tame Beasts of all kinds. The most hurtful things of this Country are rattle Snakes and stinging Flies. Here are also Oak, Cyprus, Pine, Cedar, and the ordinary sorts of Fruit-trees, as also Timber to build Ships, Furs, Flax, Linen, Amber, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Cables, Masts, and several sorts of Grains wherewith they drive a considerable Trade to *Barbado's* and other *English* Plantations, whence they bring Sugars and other Commodities. They trade also with *England* for Wearing-Apparel, Stuffs, Cloth, Iron, Brass, &c. Their Coins, Weights and Measures are the same with those of *England*, though they use Barter more than Money. The *English* in this Country are very powerful, have many potent Colonies, and are Governed by Laws of their own making, assembling once a Month for making of new, abolishing old Laws, and determining Cafes. Each County elect their Officers Annually, the Government both Civil and Ecclesiastical is in the Hand of Independants and Presbyterians; and the Military Government is by one Major-General, and three Serjeant-Majors. *Boston* is the Metropolis, a large Town, well built, commodiously seated, and hath a considerable Trade to *Barbado's*, the *Caribbes*, *England* and *Ireland*. It is also a place of good strength, the adjoining Hills being fortified and mounted with Cannon. They have several other remarkable Towns, as *Charles-Town*, *Dorchester*, *Cambridge* which hath two Colleges, *New-Plimouth*, *Reading*, *Salem*, and abundance of others seated on the Shore or Navigable Rivers, and having their Names from some Towns in *England*. This Colony would never submit to any Governor sent from *England*, but liv'd like a Free State, till a *Quo Warranto* being sent against them in 1683, by King *Charles II.* they submitted to *Henry Cranfield* Esquire, and in 1686, accepted Sir *Edward Andrews* as Governor for King *James II.* It lies in 40 and 41 Deg. of Northern Lat. Long. 68.

NEWENT, a Market Town of *Botlow* Hundred in the utmost West Parts of *Glostershire*.

NEW FOREST is one of the chieffest Forests in *England*. It lies in the South-West Parts of *Hampshire*, and is about thirty Miles in Compass. A Forest which *William the Conqueror* so delighted to hunt in, that to make it compleat and intire, he caused many Towns and Villages, with no less than six and thirty Parish Churches to be pull'd down and levell'd with the Ground; which Exorbitance of his did not escape unpunish'd, for in this very Forest *Richard* his Second Son was gor'd by a Deer and died, *William* his Third Son accidentally slain by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*; and his Grandchild *Robert Curtoys* being in pursuit of the Game,

was struck by a Bough into the Jaws, and died of the Wound.

NEW-FOUND-LAND, an Island of the Northern America, in Canada or New-France. This Isle is of a great extent, the chief Town in it is called *Plaisance*, from its pleasant Situation. Some Normans and Basques were the first Inhabitants of this Island, but the English have since settled themselves here also. It is the most famous place of Fishery for Cod in the known World, which the English and French exchange with the Natives for Beaver Skins, and other Furs, with which the Country aboundeth. Under the name of *New-found-land* are also comprehended the Isles that lie on the West side of it, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the River of Canada; they lie in the North-Sea, which they have on the East and South of them, and Canada, or New-France to the North and West. They were discovered by some Fishers of Normandy in 1504; but John Verazzan, who discovered them more particularly, and gave them the Name of *Terre-Neuve*, or *New-found-land*, was the first that took possession of them in the Name of Francis I. of France: This Verazzan was afterwards eaten by the Savages, as he was going to discover Cape Breton. These Isles are about fifteen or sixteen in number, the most considerable whereof are the Isles of the Sand or Bank of Cape Breton, of St. John, and that of the Assumption. The Isle of Cape Breton is on the South of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is almost cut in two parts by the Gulf of Labrador. The chief Port is that of St. Peter, which is defended by a Fort. The Isle of St. John is on the West of the Island of Cape Breton, and is properly nothing else but a great Forest of Fir-Trees, and the Shoar surrounded with steep Rocks. The Isle of Assumption is also called *Anticosti*, and lies at the Mouth of the River of St. Lawrence. The Bears Port is the most considerable of its Havens. Between this and the Flat Island, so called, is the chiefest place of Fishing for Cod. On the East and South East of the Isle of New-found-land is the Great Bank, where they are also taken in vast quantities. This Great Bank is a Sand, which in some parts is fifteen fathom from the top of the Water; but in others much less, yet so as that Vessels may pass over it without danger. This Bank is 150 Leagues long, and 50 broad. All its extremities are Perpendicular, so that at the ends of it, no bottom can be found. The Fishermen distinguish two sorts of Cods, whereof they call the one White or Green Cod, the other Dry; they call those Dry Cod, which are proper to be dried, and kept a long while; and these they fish for between the Isles of Assumption and Cape Breton; but the White or Green Cod they fish for on the Great Bank, where they often swarm to that degree, that the Vessels have much-a-do to pass for them. The great time for fishing is in the Months of September and October, and is performed with a Line about the thickness of a Quill, furnished with a Hook, and baited with the Livers of Cod, and a bit of Herring, the Skin whereof, by its glittering, doth allure them. A good Fisher can take 3 or 400 of them in a Day; but the fishing proves very troublesome when Cod keep close to the Bank, and come not to the top of the Water. Denys *Histoire Naturelle de l'Amerique Septentrionale*. A late Author in his Description of New-found-land, adds, That it is of equal extent with England, whence it is above 600 Leagues, half way betwixt Ireland and Virginia, betwixt 46 and 53 Degrees North Lat. It is separated from the Continent of America by a narrow Sea like our Channel. The North part is best inhabited, tho the South be the better Soil. It has many excellent large Bays and Harbours, and abounds with Springs of delicious Water. It has plenty of Fish, Land and Water Fowl, and hath sufficient stock of Deer, Hares, Otters, Foxes, Squirrels, and other beasts which yield good Furs; they have store of Cod, Herrings, Salmon, Thorn-back, Oysters and Mussels; Wood enough for Fuel, and Trees fit for Masts and building of Ships. The Soil is fruitful, and the Climate wholesome, tho excessive hot in the Summer, and cold in Winter. It was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot. Three of the Natives were taken and brought to Henry the Seventh, and Mr. Thorn and Mr. Elliot discovered it further in 1530. Mr. Hore attempted a new discovery, but was reduced to such Straits, that many of his Company were kill'd and eaten by their Fellows, and those who survived, were so changed, that Sir William Butts, a Norfolk Knight, could not know his Son Thomas at his return, but by a Wart that grew upon his Knee. After this, the English did not trade thither in many Years, but the Portuguese and French resorted to it, and changed the Names of the Bays, &c. which the English had given them. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession for Queen Elizabeth, forbad other Nations to Fish there, and design'd to have settled an English Colony, but was Shipwreck'd in his return. In 1608, John Guy, a Merchant of Bristol, undertook it, and after three and twenty Days Sail landed in Conception Bay. In 1611 they had very little Frost in the Winter, and the whole was warmer and dryer than in England; they had Filberts, Fish, Mackerel and Foxes in the Winter, and white Partridges in the Summer. In 1612 they found some of the Natives Habitations, being nothing but Poles set round and meeting on

the top, about ten Foot broad, covered with Deer Skins, and the Fire in the midst. The People are of a middling stature, Beardless, broad-faced, and delight to paint with Oaker. Some of them went naked, having only their Privities covered with a Skin. They believed in one God, who created all things, and alledged, that God took a number of Arrows and stuck in the Ground, from whence Men and Women first sprung up. One of their Sagamores or Governors being ask'd concerning the Trinity, answered, There was one God, one Son, one Mother, and the Sun which were Four, yet God was above all. And being questioned whether they or their Ancestors had heard, that God was come into the World, they said, They had not seen him. Some of them converse visibly with the Devil, who tells them what they must do in War and other Matters. Samuel Chaplain gives an account of a Feast made by one of their great Lords in his Cabin in 1603, eight or ten Kettles of Meat, being set on several Fires some Yards assunder; the Men sat on both sides the Room with Dishes of Bark. Before the Meat was boyled, one took his Dog and danced about the Kettles, and when he came before the Sagamore, threw the Dog down; a second did the like, and after the Feast they danced with the Heads of their Enemies in their Hands, singing all the while. They have many Fires in their Cabins, ten Families sometimes living together, lying upon Skins one by another, and their Dogs, which resemble our Foxes, with them. At another Feast the Women and Maids sat in ranks, the Men standing behind singing, and of a sudden the Women stript themselves stark naked, without any shame, and their Song being ended, cry'd with one Voice, *Ho, ho, ho*, then covered themselves with their Mantles of Skin. At 14 or 15 Years old, their Maids have many Lovers, and live in Impurity with as many of them as they please, for five or six Years, and then takes one of them, whom she likes best, for her Husband, provided he be a good Hunter, and lives chastly with him, except he forsake her on account of Barrenness. They put their Dead in a Pit with all their Goods, setting many pieces of Wood and a red Stake over it; they believe the Immortality of the Soul, and that the Dead go into a far Country to make merry with their Friends. When sick, they send to one Sagamon Memberton a Conjuror, who prays to the Devils, blows upon the Party, cuts him and sucks the Blood; he heals Wounds in the same manner, applying a round slice of Beaver Stones, for which they present him with Venison or Skins. They consult the Devil for News, who always answers doubtfully, and sometimes false. He also directs them where to find Game when Hungry, and if they miss, he excuses it by saying, That the Beast changed place; but most times they speed, which makes them believe the Devil to be God. The Conjurors, when they Consult, fix a Staff in a Pit, to which they tie a Cord, put their Head into the Pit, and invoke Satan in an unknown Language, with so much pain till they sweat again: Then the Wizzard persuades the People, that he holds the Devil fast with his Cord, forcing him to answer; then he sings to his praise for his discovery, which is answered by the Savages dancing and singing in a strange Tongue; after which they leap over a Fire, and put a Pole out of the top of the Cabin with something on it which the Devil carries away. Memberton wore a triangular Purse about his Neck, with something in it like a Nut that he called his Spirit. This Office is Hereditary. In 1613, fifty four Englishmen, six Women and two Children wintered there. They killed Bears, Otters, Sables, sowed Wheat, Rye, Turnips and Coleworts; their Winter was Moderate. Some of them had the Scurvy, which their Turnips cured. Near the Coasts are Musk Cats and Rats, and abundance of Marfies or Sea-Oxen, so that one Ship in a little time slew 1500 of them; they live both by Water and Land, are bigger than an Ox, and their Hides thicker than Bulls, their Teeth are like Elephants, but a foot longer, and go downward from the upper Jaw; it's dearer than Ivory, and as great an Antidote as the Unicorns Horn: The young ones eat like Veal, and are defended by the old to the utmost. Out of the Bellies of five of these Fishes they commonly make a Hoghead of Train-Oyl. They sleep in great Companies, and have one Centinel to wake the rest upon occasion; they are short haired like Seals, and resemble Lions in their Faces. About seventy Miles east of New-found-land, over against Cape Bay, lies a Bank 300 Miles long, and about 70 broad: It is covered when the Sea is high and dry at ebb: on all sides of it the Sea is 200 Fathom deep, and about it lie several small Isles called *Los Buchaloos*, or the Isles of Cod-Fish, which abounded so there, that they are said to have obstructed the first Discoverers passage. Three or four hundred Ships trade Yearly hither for fishing, and never fail of their Loading of Cod and Poor John, one Man catching 100 per hour, another cuts off their Heads, a third Guts, and a fourth Salts and Barrels them, and so transport them: They Fish only in the Day, the Cod not biting in the Night. The Fishing Season is from the Spring to September: This they call the Green-fish: And then they fish for Dry Cod thus, they retire into a Harbour, and send out their Shalops which return laden about Noon, and ordering

ing them as before, dry them in the Wind. At this fishing they also take Fowls by baiting their Hooks with the Cods Liver, which the Fowls fight for, and so are caught. In 1623. Sir George Calvert, Principal Secretary of State, obtain'd a Patent for Part of this *New-found-land*, erected into a Province, and call'd *Avalon*, where he settled a Plantation, built a stately House and Fort, and went thither with his Family, and the Plantation is now enjoyed by his Son, *Cacilius Lord Baltimore*.

NEW GALICIA, or *Gallecia*, a large Country of *New Spain*, having the Province of *Mechoana* to the East, *Zacatecas* to the North, and surrounded with the Pacifick Sea to the West and South, the Chief Town of this Country is *Guadalaxara*, situate near the River *Barania*. *Baudrand*.

NEUHAUSEL, Lat. *Neoselium*, a City of Hungary, which the Hungarians call *Owar*. It stands upon the River *Neutra* or *Nitrach*, 2 Leagues from *Komorra*, and 11 East of *Presburg*: It is little, but strong and well situated, and Capital of a large Country. The *Turks* made themselves Masters of it in 1663, but it was retaken the 19th of August, 1685, by General *Caprara*, under the Duke of *Lorrain*, after a Siege of 40 Days, and all the Garrison put to the Sword. It is built in a Moorish Plain, which is hard at the bottom, so that it is passable every where: Its Fortifications are in form of a Star with six Rays, having at each Point a high rais'd Bastion. The Place is surrounded with a Ditch full of Water, of a Fathom and a half deep, and 18 in breadth. It hath only Two Gates, and before each of them there is a Half-Moon, without any other Out-works but a covered Way. On the 9th of July, 1685, the Duke of *Lorrain*, with the General Officers of his Army having review'd the Place, resolv'd to Attack it. On the 16th of August, he defeated the *Seraski* who marched to relieve it, took 20 Pieces of Canon, some Mortars with Bombs, &c. and 40 Standards, and three Days after the Town was carried by Assault. There were 80 Brass Canon found in it, with Plate and other Booty, to above the value of Two Millions. *Hist. des Troubles de Hongarie*.

NEW-JERSEY, part of *New-Albion*, subdivided into East and West-Jersey. The first lies between 39 and 41 Degrees of North Latitude, bounded on the South-East by the Main Sea; East by *Hudson's River*; West by a Line of Division, which separates it from *West-Jersey*, extending it self in length on the Sea-Coasts, and along *Hudson's River* above 100 English Miles. Its Situation is considerable for the Temperature of the Air and Fertility of the Soil; for its Navigable River, and noted Bay, call'd *Sand-Hook*; for its Fishery of Whales, Cod-Fish, Cole, Hake-Fish, and large Mackarel; and *Hudson's River* is plentifully stored with Sturgeon, great Basse, and other Scale-Fish. There is also great plenty of Oak-Timber, and variety of Wood, as Chefnut, Walnut, Poplar, Cedar, Ash, Fir. The Land produces plentiful Crops of English Grain, besides Indian Corn, Flax, Hemp, &c. Nor do they want Fowl of any sort, and are well provided with Fruit. The Country Commodities are Horses, Beef, Pork, Pipe-Staves, Corn, Butter, and Cheese, which they export for *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, and other adjacent Islands, as also to *Portugal* and *Spain*, the *Canaries*, &c. Their Whale-Oyl and Whale-Fins, Bever, Monkey, Raccoon, and Martin-Skins, they send for *England*. The Indian Natives are but few comparatively to the Neighbouring Colonies, and therefore rather serviceable than formidable, or injurious to the Planters. The South and West Parts lying on the Sea and *Delaware River*, is call'd *West-Jersey*, and hath all the Conveniences of the other part. The English that settle in it buy the Lands of the Natives, whereby they are assur'd of their Love and Friendship. The Land lying generally high and healthy is not troubled with the Musketo-fly. Here they have Pitch, Tar, and Rosin, and a large vast Creature call'd a *Moose*, of whose Skin is made excellent Buff. The Chief Towns of the whole, are *Shrewsbury*, *Middle Town*, *Burgin*, *Newark*, *Elizabeth's Town*, *Woodbridge*, and *Piscataway*.

NEW-MARKET, a Town of *Chevely Hundred* in the East Parts of *Cambridgeshire*, but part of it stands also in *Suffolk*. It consists of Two Parishes, the one in *Cambridgeshire*, the other in *Suffolk*. In the Reign of King *Charles II.* this Place became noted for the Diversion of Horse-Races on *New-Market-Heath*, during the King's usual Residence here, about the latter end of the Summer. The Heath is of that vast Extent, that it has a Prospect three quarters of the Compass, almost to the Bounds of the Horizon; near which is the Ditch usually call'd the *Devil's Ditch*, of which in its proper place. A Fire breaking out in this Town, saved the Life of King *Charles II.* by necessitating his Return before the time appointed, which prevented the Designs of the *Rye-House* Conspirators.

NEWPORT; of this Family which hath been Eminent and Ancient in *Shropshire*, Sir *Richard Newport* of *High Ercall* in that County, for his many Services to King *Charles I.* was in the Fourteenth of his Reign created Baron *Newport* of *High Ercall*. This *Richard Lord Newport* retir'd into *France* during the Civil Wars, and died there Feb. 8. 1650. succeeded by his Son *Francis*, who also signalized himself in the King's Ser-

vice in *North-Wales*, and elsewhere, till Anno 1644. that he was made Prisoner, in consideration whereof King *Charles II.* upon his Restauration, first made him Comptroller, then Treasurer of his Household, and afterward Viscount *Newport* of *Bradford* in *Salop*, March 11. 27 Car. II. and having married the Lady *Diana*, Daughter to *Francis* late Earl of *Bedford*, had by her five Sons, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Francis*, *Thomas*, the other being dead, and *Andrew* who died young. He had also five Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to Sir *Henry Littleton*, *Cornelia*, *Wigern*, *Katharine* who died young, another *Katharine Anne*, and *Diana*. *Dugd.*

NEWPORT, a Market-Town of *Kemes Hundred* in the North-West of *Pembrokeshire*, about two Miles from the Sea.

NEWPORT, or *Newport-Pagnel*, a Market-Town of *Newport Hundred*, in the North Parts of *Buckinghamshire*. It stands on the South-side of the River *Ouse*, over which it has two Bridges.

NEWPORT, Lat. *Novus Portus*, a Market and Sea-Port Town in the South of *Monmouthshire*, seated on the River *Usk*, about three Miles from its Fall into the *Severn-Sea*.

NEWPORT, a Market-Town of *South-Bradford Hundred* in the North-East Parts of *Shropshire*.

NEWPORT, Lat. *Medena*, *Novus Portus*, the Chief Town of the *Isle of Wight*, sends two Burgesses to Parliament by Grant of King *James I.* is conveniently seated about the middle of the Island, 72 Miles from *London*. It has a Creek before it, through which small Vessels come up to the very Key. This is a pretty large, populous, and trading Town, formerly dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Mountjoy Blunt*, Lord *Mountjoy*, created Baron of *Thurlston*, and Earl of *Newport*, Anno 1628. Long. 19.14. Lat. 50.40.

NEWPORT, a strong Sea-Port Town of *Flanders*. A little River runs on one side of it, which though but a mean Channel, yet where it falls into the Sea, makes a considerable long and secure Haven, especially at High Tides. This Town is of good Strength, has broad and straight Streets, but the Houses are generally low, and most part of Timber. The Inhabitants support themselves chiefly by the Fishing-Trade. It stands five Leagues East from *Dunkirk*, three West of *Ostend*, and is 40 Miles distant from *Ghent*. Prince *Maurice* of *Nassaw* gave the *Spaniards* a great Defeat near this Place in 1600.

NEW-RIVER which serves the North Part of the City of *London* with Water, the Work of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, Goldsmith, born at *Denbigh* in *Wales*, who brought it up from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, Two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, by so many Turnings and Windings that it's thought to run 60 Miles. The Channel in some places is 30 Foot deep, in other places, as Valleys, the Water is conveyed in open Troughs 20 Foot at least above Ground. In short, there are reckoned over this River about 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Wood, and others of Brick.

NEW-SWEDELAND, a Country of Northern *America*, lying between *Virginia* and *New-York*. It was first inhabited by *Swedes*, afterwards possessed by the *Dutch*, but is now under the *English*, and makes part of *New-York*. Its Chief Town is *Gottenburgh*. *Raw.*

NEWTON, *Newton-Bushel*, a Market-Town of *Heytor Hundred* in the South-East Parts of *Devon*.

NEWTON, the Name of six several Towns in *Lancashire*, whereof one is a Borough-Town.

NEWTON, or *Newton-Nottage*, a Sea-Town in the South of *Glamorganshire*, about two Miles Westward from the Mouth of *Ogmore*, noted for a Well wherein the Water is low at the flow, and high when the Tide ebbs. *Camden* affirms this for Truth.

NEW-TOWN, a Market-Town of *Kidriorn Hundred*, in the South-East Parts of *Montgomeryshire*, seated on the East-side of the River *Severn*, with a fair Bridge over it.

NEW-TOWN, a Borough-Town in the North-West of the *Isle of Wight*.

NEW-YORK, is a Colony adjoining to *Mary-Land* Northward, so called from King *James II.* when Duke of *York*, who obtained a Grant thereof from his Brother King *Charles II.* It was first discovered by Mr. *Hudson*, and forthwith sold by him to the *Dutch* in 1608. without the King's License. In 1614. the *Hollanders* begun to Plant there, and called it *New-Netherlands*, but were expelled by Sir *Samuel Argal*, Governor of *Virginia*. After this they got leave from King *James* to put in there for fresh Water in their way to *Brazile*, but did not offer to Plant till a good while after the *English* were settled. In 1664. *Charles II.* sent over four Commissioners to regulate the Colony, who marching to the Chief Town, then called *New-Amsterdam* (now *New-York*) with 300 Red-Coats, took it from the *Dutch*, turned out their Governor, who had a Silver Leg; but suffered those who acknowledged the King of *England*, to enjoy their Houses and Estates. Thirteen Days after Sir *Robert Car* took the Fort and Town of *Aurania*, now *Albany*, then the Fort and Town of *Arasapha*, and *Delaware* Castle, so that the *English* became Masters of three handsome Towns, three strong Forts, and one Castle, without losing a Man; and the first Governor for the King of *England* was Colonel *Nichols*.

The

The Country is rich, fruitful, well watered, and abounds with Fowl, Fish, and Fruit. It's reported, that one Bushel of *European* Wheat has yielded a hundred in one Year. This Province formerly contain'd all that Land which is seated in the North of *America*, betwixt *New-England* and *Mary-Land*, the length not fully known, but the breadth about 200 Miles. The principal Rivers are *Hudson's River*, *Raritan*, and *Delaware Bay*. The Chief Islands are *Long-Island*, *Staler-Island*, and *Manahatan*, within Land, betwixt 41 and 42 Degrees of North Latitude, 14 Miles long, and 2 broad. In this Island is seated *New-York*, the Metropolis of the Country, lying commodiously for Trade, Strength, and Pleasure, separated from *Long-Island* by *Hudson's River*, which is two Leagues broad, and Navigable. The Town consists of about 500 well-built Houses, the meanest valued at 100 *l*. To the Landward it is defended by a thick Wall, and *James-Fort* Commands the River. The Civil Government is like that of *England*, and the Inhabitants are *English* and *Dutch*, who Trade with the *Indians* for the Skins of Elks, Deer, Bears, Beaver, Otter, Raccoons, and other rich Furs, and are supplied in the Summer by the *Indians* with Venison, Fish, and Fowl, very cheap. The Natives are much like the *Virginians*, well-proportioned, swarthy, black-hair'd, expert Archers, and live principally by Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing, while their Wives manage the Husbandry. They feed on Fish, Fowl, and Venison, Polcats, Turtles, Raccoons, &c. They have small Tents which they move thrice a Year to their Planting, Hunting, and Fishing-Quarters; they are now reduced to a small number by raging Diseases and civil Broils; they are Courteous, of a ready Wit, Serviceable, and ready to be instructed by the *English*. Their Recreations are Foot-ball and Cards, at which they will play away all but a Flap to cover their Nakedness; they care not for Drink, if they have not enough to be Drunk, and if any of their Company happen to be so before he hath taken a Quart of Brandy, Rum, or Strong-Waters, they pour the rest down his Throat: They often kill one another in their Cups, which the Friends of the Deceased revenge, except he purchase his Pardon with Perriwinkle-shell black and white, strung like Beads, which is their Money. They worship the Devil, and about *Michaelmas*, when their Corn is ripe, they go a-hunting. When they assemble, if their Priest wants Money, he tells them That no other Sacrifice will be acceptable, whereupon each gives according to his Ability, and the Priest setting it upon the Top of their Flat-roof'd-houses, calls upon their God to take it, howling, beating the Ground and themselves with Sticks, till a Devil appears like a Man, Bird, or Beast, and then they dare not stir; mean time the Priest goes out, secures the Money, and returns to lay the Spirit, who is many times gone before he return, and takes some of the Company with him; but if at such times any *English* come among them, it stops their proceedings, and they will desire him his absence, saying, Their God will not come till he depart: They are much inclined to War with one another, fight no pitch Battels, but secure their Wives and Children, way lay their Enemies, count it a great Fight wherein seven or eight are Slain, yet give no Quarter to any but Women and Children, whom they preserve for Breed. Their Cloathing is a Yard and half of Broad Cloth, which they hang on their Shoulders, and another Piece put between their Legs which they tie with a Girdle, and let it hang with a Flap before and behind. They wear either a Snake's Skin, a Belt of Perriwinkle-Shell, or a Ruff of Deers-Hair died Red, which they esteem richest, about their Heads; they grease their Bodies and Hair, and paint their Faces. They Marry thus, The Man gives so much Money to the Woman, after which he keeps her during pleasure, turns her off on the least dislike, and takes another. It's reckon'd no Offence to lie with another Man, if she acquaint her Husband, or some of her nearest Relations, but otherwise it's punishable by Death. They will not suffer Men to touch them when quick with Child, or giving Suck. They have two or three Wives, or more, but of late imitate the *English*. It's neither reckoned scandalous nor unlawful for their Maids to lie with whom they please for Money. They are very charitable to one another, and freely impart what they have to spare. They bury their Dead upright upon a Seat, with his Gun, Money, and Goods, to furnish him in the other World, which they believe to be Westward, where they have great store of Game, and live at ease. The Relations paint their Faces black, lament once or twice a Day at the Grave till the blackness wear off; and after that Mourn a-fresh for him once a Year, trim up the Grave, fence it with a Hedge, cover it with Mats, and suffer no Grass to grow near it: The Name of the Dead must no more be mentioned, least it should renew the Grief of their Relations, and therefore all of the same Name change it for another; and if the Name be a Word used in common Speech, they invent a new one, which makes the Language difficult to learn. When all other means fail to recover the Sick; they send for their *Pawaw*, or Priest, who sitting down by them, without enquiring into the Distemper, expects a Fee, and works accordingly, calling sometimes on one God, sometimes on another, beating his

naked Breast till he sweat, and be almost out of breath, and so with the remainder, breathing upon the Face of the Sick Person, takes his leave. When their King, or *Sachen*, sits in Council, he is guarded by armed Men, and the People shew their respect by Silence; then he declares the Cause of their Meeting, demands their Opinion, and appoints who shall begin; every one having leave to speak as long as he pleases without Interruption, till he tells them he has no more to say. The King gives the definitive Sentence, to which the People give their Assent by a Shout; and if any be condemned to die, which rarely happens, but for Murther and Incest, the King himself goes to seek him in the Wood, (for Prisons, they have none) and when found, shoots at him, though at never so great a distance, and then happy is he who can shoot him down, for he is certainly made a Captain or Military Officer in Reward. *Hudson's River* runs by *New-York* Northward, towards the Head of which is *New-Albany*, which has a great Trade with the Natives. Betwixt it and *New-York*, being 100 Miles, is as good Corn-ground as any in the World. And was subdued to the Crown of *England* by Colonel *Nichols*, who concluded a League betwixt the Inhabitants and *Indians*.

NEW-ZELAND, a large Country of *South America*, or *Antartickland*, discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1642. It lies South of the *Pacifick Sea*, and far East of *New-Guiny* and *Solomon's Island*. It's not yet known whether it be an Island or Continent, there being no *European* Colony settled there. *Baudr.*

NEW-ZEMBLE, a large Country of *Europe*, almost joyning Northern *Muscovy*, from which it's parted by *Vaits-Streight*, called also the *Streight of Nassaw*. It lies Latitude about 72. This Country is generally thought to be an Island, though Modern Writers, from the Relations of Mariners, rather suppose it a part of Great *Tartary*, to which they believe it joyns on the East. In 1553. Sir *Hugh Willoughby* discovered *Cape-Zemble*, but he and all his Company were frozen to Death in *Lapland*. In 1596. some *Dutch* being Shipwrack'd built themselves a Hut, and winter'd in it, but saw no Sun for two Months and twenty Days, and next Year they returned to *Lapland* in a Boat. No Inhabitants were ever discovered in this Country, though *Finmark* in the same Parallel is inhabited.

NEYLAND, a Market-Town of *Babergh Hundred*, in the East Parts of *Suffolk*, upon the Borders of *Essex*. 'Tis watered by the *Stowre*, and has a Bridge over it.

NICANDER, a *Greek* Author, was not only a *Grammarian*, but also a *Poet* and *Physician*. He lived about the CXXXIVth *Olympiad*, and in the 512 of *Rome*. He writ divers Works which are frequently quoted by the Ancients, whereof we have only left his *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca*. Also another of the same Name of *Alexandria*, and an Historian, who wrote a Treatise of the *Disciples of Aristotle*. Also a Third Person of the same Name, who was an Historian of *Chalcedonia*, quoted by *Athenæus*, lib. 11.

NICANOR, General of the Army of *Demetrius Soter*, King of the *Syrians*, who made himself Famous by his Valour and Enterprizes: He was sent into *Judea* to assist *Alcimus*, but without the desired Success. In a Second Expedition sometime after, he vow'd to ruin the Temple and City of *Jerusalem*, but *Judas Maccabæus* with 3000 Men only engaged, and killed him, with 35000 of his Men. This happened A. M. 3893. in the CLIVth *Olympiad*, and 592 or 3 of *Rome*. I *Maccab.* Ch. 7. and II. Ch. 14, 15. *Joseph. Antiq. lib. 12. cap. 17.*

NICANOR, born in the Isle of *Cyprus*, was one of the Seven Deacons chosen by the Apostles, mentioned *Acts* 6. Historians tell us that he preached the Gospel in his own Country, and died a Martyr there. *Baron. in Annal. & Mart.* There have been many *Greek* Authors of this Name.

NICARAGUA, a Province of *New-Spain*, belonging to the Government or Lieutenantcy of *Guatemala*; is a Country very fruitful in Maiz, but wants Corn. It abounds with excellent Pastures and Cattle, but hath no Sheep. There is also great store of Cotton, and the Woods are full of great Trees, whereof some are of that bigness, that 15 Men joining their Hands together cannot compass the Trunk or Body of them. Almost all the Savages of this Country can speak *Spanish*, and are very skilful and ingenious Artists. The Lake of *Nicaragua* is very considerable for its largeness, as being above 130 Leagues in Compass; it breeds a vast number of Fish, and plenty of Crocodiles, and Ebbs and Flows like the Sea. The Capital City of this Province is called *Leon* of *Nicaragua*, stands upon the Shoar of the great Lake, and is the Residence of the Governor, and other Officers of the King of *Spain*, and is also a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mexico*. About three Leagues from this City, is a *Vulcano*, or burning Mountain, which every Evening and Morning sends forth a thick Smoak, and casts up a prodigious quantity of burnt Stones. The Second City of this Province is *Grenada*, 16 Leagues from *Leon*. About 7 Leagues from *Grenada*, is another *Vulcano*, the Top whereof, notwithstanding the Fire and Smoak it casts forth at times, is covered with fruit-bearing Trees. *Lact's History of the New World.*

NICARIA,

NICARIA, of old called *Icaria*, is an Island in the *Archipelago*, which hath the Island *Samos* on the East, *Naxia*, on the West, *Chio* on the North, and the Island *Patmos* on the South. Its Circuit is not above 40 Miles, and is much longer, than broad, and was therefore by the *Greeks* called *Macris*, or the long Island. It is called *Icaria*, because the Poets suppose that *Icarus*, the Son of *Dædalus*, was drown'd hereabouts. The Soil of the Island is very good, but the Inhabitants are somewhat careless in cultivating the same, because of the frequent Incurfions of Pirates. On the East Coast of the Isle is a very high Tower, which they make use of for a Light-house, to prevent Mariners from running upon the dangerous Rocks which are between this Isle and *Samos*. It is about 200 Years ago that the *Turks* took it, together with the Isle of *Chio*, from *Justinian* of *Genoa*, and is now under the Governor of *Gallipoli*. It formerly had a City of the same Name which was a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*. *Becman's Histor. Insul. cap. 5.*

NICASIVS *de Voerda* of *Mechelen*, was in great repute in the XVth. Century. Notwithstanding that he was blind from the Third Year of his Age, yet by his Industry he attained great Knowledge in the most profound Sciences. He was Doctor of *Lovain*, and writ several Works. He was made Priest by a special privilege from *Rome*, preach'd and heard Confessions. He died in 1491. *Trithemius. Valerius Andreas.*

NICASTRO, Lat. *Nicastrum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*, with a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Reggio*. It is but a little City, at the Foot of Mount *Appennine*, 5 or 6 Miles from the Sea.

NICAULIS, Queen of *Egypt* and *Æthiopia*. *Josephus* supposeth her to be the Queen of *Sheba*, called also *Makeda*, that came to visit *Solomon*, *A. M.* 3046. But it is difficult to say any thing positive on this Subject. Some Authors are of opinion that she came out of *Arabia Felix*, others that it was from that part of *Æthiopia* that lies beyond the Red sea. However when she had seen that Prince's Magnificence, observed his Wisdom and Penetration into the most secret things of Nature, the Order and Oeconomy of his House, and the Number of his Officers; she acquainted him how much she admired it, adding that she held them happy that had the advantage of living with him. Then she presented him with 120 Talents of Gold, with Pearls of inestimable Value, and a great quantity of Perfumes, and acknowledging that he deserved to be considered as the Wonder of his Age, she returned home highly satisfied with what she had seen and heard; and laden with more valuable Presents than she had brought with her. *Baronius. Torniel. Origen. Abulensis.*

NICE, Lat. *Nicia*, a City of *Provence*, with the Title of an Earldom and Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Arbrun*, was built by those of *Marseilles*, and probably took its Name from some Victory they obtained against the *Ligurians*. The City at present is great, splendid and populous, seated upon the Shoar of the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the *Alpes*, with a capacious Haven, and one of the strongest Castles in *Europe*, between the River *Var* and *Villa Franca*, and Seven Miles from *Monaco* to the West. This City was under the Earls of *Provence* till 1365, when Queen *Joan* left it to *Lewis* III. Duke of *Savoy*, with the County belonging to it, and has ever since been subject to that Family, till the Year 1691, when it was taken by the *French* King. The Amphitheatre that is still to be seen here, with the Inscriptions and other *Roman* Monuments are abundant Testimonies of the Antiquity of this City. *Nice* was taken by *Francis* of *France*, and by the *Turks* under *Barberousse*, who appear'd before it with 200 Sail, the 20 of *August*, 1543. but neither of them was able to take the Castle. The County of this Name is divided, into the Vicariate of *Nice*, *Barcelonne*, *Sospello*, *Puerin*, and into the Counties of *Bueil* and *Tende*. It hath a Cathedral, three Parishes, 1 College, and diverse Religious Houses. Long. 30. 20. Lat. between 43 and 44. *Petrus Jofedus* hath writ the History of it.

NICE, or *Nizza della Paglia*, a City of *Italy* in *Montferrat*, between *Asti* and *Aqui*, which suffered much during the Wars of *Italy*. It was besieged by a *French* Army under Monsieur *Catinat* in *March* 1691, and entirely surrendered to him by the Second of *April* following, to the great mortification of the Duke of *Savoy*, to whom before it did belong; but it was restored to the said Duke by the separate Peace made between him and *France*, in the Year 1696.

NICE, Lat. *Nicea*, a City of *Bithynia* in *Asia minor*, an Arch-bishop's See, and formerly Metropolis of *Bithynia*, of old called *Antigonia*, from its Founder *Antigonus*, the Son of *Philip*; as also *Olbia* and *Ancore*; and named *Nicea* by *Lyfimachus*, in honour of his Wife; but is now called *Isnich*, *Nichor* and *Nichea*. This City is famous for the first General Council held here by *Constantine the Great* in 325, against the *Arians*, which had 318 Bishops in it. It was held in Pope *Silvester's* time. *Constantine* the Emperor being inform'd of the Heresie of *Arius*, wrote to him to stop the Progress of it, but perceiving his obstinacy, thought it necessary to apply to the last remedy of a Council. To this pur-

pose he wrote to the Prelates in all the Provinces of the Empire, desiring them to appear at *Nice*, at the time prefixt, and to make their journey the more convenient, furnish them and their attendance with Carriages. *Hosius* Bishop of *Corduba*, Presided in this Council, which was compos'd of a great many Confessors, who had the Honourable marks of their Sufferings upon them. *Arius* likewise had some few Friends there, who designing to embroil the Council, charged the *Catholic* Bishops with some Misdemeanors, but the Emperor burnt the Libels. The Council was held in the Emperors Palace, being open'd the 19th. of *June* in 325. The Emperor came into the Assembly in his Purple Robes, Embroidered with Gold, and took his Place among the Bishops, refusing to sit upon his Throne, and ordering the Bible to be laid there, He made a Speech to the Council, in which he publicly declar'd, that the determining matters of Faith, did not belong to him, but the Bishops. *Arius* likewise appear'd in the Council, where having his freedom to speak, he delivered a great deal of Blasphemy, but being confuted by the Bishops, and particularly by St. *Athanasius*, his Errors and Writings were condemn'd, and especially his Book, call'd *Thalia*: The Consubstantiality of the Second Person of the Trinity, was settled there, in a Creed drawn up by an Order of the Council; which likewise made a Regulation for the keeping of *Easter*, so that this Council was conven'd upon two accounts, one of which related to points of Doctrine, and the other concern'd the Discipline of the Church; for the better preserving of which, they fixt a certain Day for the keeping of *Easter*: There was further care taken concerning the Discipline of the Church, the Council having made twenty Canons for that purpose, which *Theodoret* calls the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity; The First Canon forbids the Ordaining of those, who had maim'd themselves. The Second Declares against the Ordination of Novices, or those who were lately Converted. The Fourth lays down a Rule concerning the Ordination of Bishops. The rest Relate to particulars of Discipline, for the Governing of Diocesses, Excommunications, Penance, Ordinations, &c. The *Arabians* stretched the number of the Canons to Seventy, but 'tis evident that this Collection is un-genuine, there being not the least mention made of them in all Antiquity. *Euseb. vit. Constant. Rufin. Lib. 1. Hist. Theodoret & Sozomen Lib. 1. &c.* The Second Council of *Nice*, call'd, by the *Greek* and *Roman* Churches, the Seventh General Council. It was conven'd under *Constantine* and his Mother *Irene*, at the Instance of *Terrasius* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and Pope *Adrian* the First, in the Year 787. The Fathers first met at *Constantinople*, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, but being disturbed by the Citizens, who apprehended the settling of Image Worship, they broke up, after a Session or two: The Year after the Council being translated to *Nice*, sat in the Church of St. *Sophia*, beginning the Eighth of the Calends of *October*, and ending the Tenth of the Calends of *November*. At this Council there were abundance of Monks, which, with 350 Bishops of the Eastern Empire, and the Pope's Legates, made up the Body of the Council. 'Tis true, there were two pretended Legates from the Patriarchs of *Alexandria* and *Antioch*, but their Credentials were counterfeit, having never seen their Principals, and receiving their Commission, only from a Parcel of Monks in *Palestine*. There were 22 Canons made in this Council. As to the Proceeding of this Council concerning Image-worship, They Decreed that the Images of our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and the Saints should be set up, and have Religious honour paid them, that by this means People might be excited to imitate their Virtues, that the regard which was paid them, should terminate, in the Originals, or Persons represented; This Council likewise Ordain'd a Regard to be paid to the Reliques of Saints, and that those who refus'd it, should be Excommunicated. We may likewise Observe, that though these Fathers were carry'd to an Excess, in their Veneration of Images, yet they allow'd them only an Inferior Degree of Worship, Reserving *Latria*, or the highest Instances of Worship, to God alone. As for their wresting Texts of Scripture, and making use of Counterfeit Authorities to carry their Point, and overthrow the late Council at *Constantinople*, See *Cave's Historia Literaria pars 2.* and Council of *Francfort*, *supra*. *Labbee's Concil.* There was another designed here in 359 for the Promoting of *Arianism*, but was disappointed by an Earthquake. *Nice* stands 44 Miles from *Nicomedia* to the North, and 25 from *Prussia* to the West. It was taken by *Godfrey* of *Bulligne* in his way to *Jerusalem*, *An.* 1097. and restor'd to the *Greek* Emperor. *Solyman* *Cutlimust*, at that time Governor, rebelled against the Sultan, and called himself King. In 1329 it was besieged by the Sultan *Orchanes* II. of the Ottoman Line; and *Andronicus* the *Greek* Emperor coming to relieve it, was wounded and forc'd to retire, yet the *Turks* took it not until next Year, and that by a Stratagem. The Town stands partly on the descent of a Hill, and partly on a Plain. The Haven consists of two Moles built of Free-stone, and three great Inclosures encompassed with Walls, where they lay up their Timber for Houses and Shipping. The adjacent Country is pleasant and fruitful and abounds

abounds with Wine and rare Fruit, which induc'd Sultan *Amurath* to build a *Seraglio* in the highest place of the Town, where there is a delicate prospect both by Sea and Land; the greatest Trade is in Timber and Corn; and it's but eight hours sail from *Constantinople* with a fair Wind. There was another Town of this Name in *Macedonia*, formerly a Bishop's See, and very large, but now reduced to a small Village inhabited by *Turks* and *Bulgarians*: it stands 34 Miles from *Heraclea*; in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 42. 25. *Stephan. de Urbibus. St. Athanasius. Baronius in Annal.*

NICEPHORUS I. of that Name, Emperor of *Constantinople*, surnamed *Logotheta*, was Treasurer and Chancellor to the Emperor *Leo IV.* but in 802. took possession of the Throne, having banish'd the Empress *Irene*, to the Island *Mitylene* or *Lesbos*. He was a zealous Hater of Images, and a great Defender of the Liberties of the *Greek Church* against the Encroachments of the Church of *Rome*. He put *Bardanes* his Competitor into a Monastery, and came to an Agreement with *Charles the Great*, about the Limits of their respective Dominions; declared his Son *Stauratius*, *Augustus*, and gave a great Defeat to the *Bulgarians*, whose King, *Crunnus*, was forc'd to beg a Peace at his hands; which the Emperor refusing, the *Bulgarians*, made desperate thereby, set upon his Army in the night time, defeated it, and kill'd him, with all his Nobility, A. C. 811. whose Skull, plated over with Silver, *Crunnus* after made use of for a Cup to drink in; his Son *Stauratius*, being dangerously wounded, hardly escaping. *Michael Curopalates*, his Son-in-law, succeeded him. *Theophanes. Credenius. Zonar. in Annal. Græc.*

NICEPHORUS II. surnamed *Phocas*, was Commander of the Armies of *Romanus the Younger*, and by the Soldiers put into his place, because that Emperor's Sons were too young to govern. He was crown'd by the Patriarch *Polyeutes* the 16th. of *August*, 963, and married *Theophania* the Emperor's Widow. This Emperor was famous for his Victories obtain'd before and after he came to the Crown, for he drove the *Saracens* out of *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and the Isle of *Cyprus*, and took from them the Cities of *Antioch* and *Tripoli*. But his extraordinary Covetousness stained all his brave Actions, and put him upon oppressing his Subjects by horrid Extortions. And some say of him, That to reward his Soldiers, he suffered them to plunder Churches. Thus being become hateful to all, *John Zimisces*, the Empress *Theophania's* Gallant, murthured him in his Palace, the 11th of *Decem.* 969, *Curopalates. Credenius in Annal.*

NICEPHORUS III. surnamed *Botoniates*, being Commander of the Troops of the Empire in *Asia*, became very considerable, and being assisted by the *Turks*, made himself Master of *Constantinople*, and was declared Emperor the 25th of *March*, 1078; and having banished *Michael Pariphanes*, with his Wife and Son *Constantine*, into a Monastery, reign'd from the 7th of *April*, till the end of *March*, 1081, when he was forc'd to change the Imperial Purple for a Monk's Habit, quitting the Throne to *Alex. Comnenus. Zonaras. Cedrenus, &c.*

NICEPHORUS I. of that Name, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, succeeded *Tarasius* in 806, was the Son of *Theodorus*, who had been Secretary to the Emperors of the East, which Office himself also discharged for some time, but being weary of a Court life, retired to a Monastery, whence the Emperor *Nicephorus* sent for him to be Patriarch; some time after the Emperor *Leo the Armenian* banished him to a Monastery on the farther side of the Straights of *Constantinople*, for his being a zealous defender of Images, where he died at the Age of 70 or 71, in 828, after having lived Fourteen Years in exile. We have a Treatise of his called *Historia Breviarium*, from the Death of the Emperor *Maurice* to *Leo IV.* which was published by *Petavius* in 1616, and afterwards joyn'd to the *Historia Byzantina* in 1648. He writ also a Book entitled, *Chronologia Tripartita*, published by *Joseph Scaliger*, and others. *Photius. Cod. 66. Theodorus Studita. Cedrenus. Zonaras. Glycas, &c.*

NICEPHORUS *Chartophylax*, who 'tis thought lived about the Year 800. We have some of his Works translated into Latin, in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and in the Collection of *Jus Græco-Romanum. Cave's Chartophylax.*

NICEPHORUS, a *Macedonian*, the Author of a *Greek* Book entitled, *Commentarii de rebus Byzantinis*, which *Fra. Possinus* published at *Paris*, 1661. with Notes and *Du Cange* hath also published some Observations upon this Author in 1670. at the end of *Cinnamus*. He died in 1137. *Cave's Chartoph.*

NICEPHORUS, surnamed *Callistus*, (because he was Son of *Callistus*) and *Xantopulus*, was a *Greek* Historian who lived in the XIVth. Century, under the Empire of *Andronicus Paleologus the Elder*, and *Michael Andronicus the Younger*, and compos'd an *Ecclesiastical History* in XXIII. Books, whereof we have only XVIII. left, which contain an account of what pass'd from the Birth of Christ to the Death of the Emperor *Phocas* in 610, which was translated into Latin by *Joan. Langius*, and whereof we have several Editions, that of 1630 at *Paris* being counted the best. *Vossius. Possëvin.*

NICEPHORUS (*Gregoras*) a *Greek* Historian, who flourished in the XIVth. Century, and writ an History in XI Books, containing the Passages from A. C. 1204 when *Constantinople* was taken by the *French*, to the Death of *Andronicus Paleologus the Younger*, in 1341. We have this History, with the Latin Translation of *Jerom Wolfius*, printed at *Basil*, in 1562, and at *Geneva*, in 1615. This same *Nicephorus* interpreted a Piece of *Synesius de Insomniis*, which *Turnebus* published in 1552. Dr. *Cave* in his *Hist. Liter.* adds that he was commanded to Silence by the Patriarch *Callistratus* upon pain of Excommunication, which Sentence he despised, and retiring into a Monastery dispers'd a Writing in which he accus'd the Emperor and Patriarch of the Injury he pretended was done him; the *Greek Church* of corrupt and false Doctrine; the *Monks* in general of Laziness, Luxury and Heresie; whereupon he was commanded by the Emperor *Cantacuzenus* to remain in that Monastery, and forbidden all Company and Books. In 1355. *Cantacuzenus* having abdicated the Empire, called a Council to examine Theological Controversies and the Imputations of *Gregoras*, whither being sent for, he was convicted of his Lyes and Calumnies. How long he lived after this is uncertain.

NICETAS I. of that Name, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, was a *Sclavonian*, an *Eunuch*, and a great Enemy of Image-worship, which endeared him to the Emperor *Constantinus Copronymus*, who preferred him to the See of *Constantinople*; in 766. in which place he continued to his Death in 780. *Curopalat. Cedrenus in Compend. Baron. in Annal.*

NICETAS (*Acominatus* surnam'd *Choniates*) a *Greek* Historian who lived in the XIIIth. Century. He had had considerable Offices in the Court of the Emperors of *Constantinople*, and when that City was taken by the *French* in 1204. he retired with a Young Woman he had taken from the Enemies, to *Nicæa* in *Bithynia*, where he married her, and spent the rest of his days. He writ an History or *Annals* from the Death of *Alexis Comnenus* in 1118, to that of *Baldwin* in 1205. This work having been translated by *Hierom Wolfius*, hath been added to the Body of the *Byzantine History* of the *Louvre* Impression. *Petrus Morellus* of *Tours*, in the XVth. Century translated the first V. Books of the *Treasure of the Orthodox Faith*, attributed to this *Nicetas*, which were printed at *Paris* in 1580, and have been since added to the twelfth Volume of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. There are also some other fragments of this Author. *Hierom Wolfius in Præfat. Possëvin. in Appar. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. Vossius de Histor. Græc. Leo Allatius de Nicetis.*

NICETAS, a Monk of *Constantinople*, who lived about 1120, and writ in Defence of the Council of *Chalcedon* against the Prince of *Armenia*. Also another of the same Name surnamed *Pefforatus*, who lived about the midst of the eleventh Century and writ a Treatise of *Unleavened Bread* against the *Latins*. Also *Nicetas*, surnamed *Seidus*, who 'tis supposed lived at the beginning of the tenth Century, and writ several Treatises against the *Latins. Allatius. Cave.*

NICETAS (*David*) a *Greek* Historian, living to the latter end of the IXth. Century. He wrote the Life of *Ignatius* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, translated by *Metius* Bishop of *Termuli*, and after by *Raderus*, which was Printed at *Ingolstadt* in 1604.

NICETAS (*Serson*) a Bishop of *Heraclea*, was Contemporary with *Theophylact*, and flourish'd to the Year 1077; *Allatius* mistakes him for *Nicetas* of *Paphlagonia* above-mention'd. There are extant of his, Commentaries in *Greek* and *Latin*, upon *St. Gregory Nazianzen*, a *Catena* upon *Job*; and several other Tracts of the same Nature. *Cave Chartophyl.*

NICHOLAS (*Colonel Oliver*) of *Auburn* in *Wiltshire*, Groom of the Bed-Chamber to King *James II.* He Bears in a Field Azure, a Cheveron Engrail'd between three Owls, Or, plac'd in the Brest of an Eagle Display'd, with two Necks Gules. The Crest, An Owl Volant upon a Cap of Maintenance, Azure, turn'd up with Ermin and Powder'd with Sable; the Motto, *Vigilo.*

NICIAS, an *Athenian* Captain, and the Son of *Niceratus*, whom his Vertue and Riches had made very considerable in his Country. His Merit rais'd him to several considerable Posts in the Field: He was also Admiral of their Forces by Sea, and obtained several famous Victories over his Country's Enemies. He persuaded the *Athenians* to conclude a Truce of fifty Years with the *Lacedæmonians*. Afterwards, when the War of *Sicily* was resolv'd upon, he was chosen to be one of the Commanders in Chief of that Expedition; but they of *Syracusa*, having beaten the *Athenian Fleet*, he and *Demosthenes* the General of it were put to Death in the XCist. Olymp. and 441st. of *Rome. Thucid. Diod. Sic. Plutar.*

NICIAS of *Nicæa*. He writ the *Lives of the Philosophers* and some other Treatises, quoted by *Athenæus. Elian* makes mention of a Painter of the same Name, and *Plutarch* of a *Greek* Author. Also a famous *Athenian* Painter, whose Excellency consisted in drawing Women to the Life. He made a Picture wherein he had represented Hell in the same manner as *Homer* describes it, for which he refused

60 Talents, as having more mind to make a Present of it to his Country, than to enrich himself by it. *Felibien. vit. Peint.*

NICOCLES, King of *Salamine* in the Isle of *Cyprus*, Son of *Evagoras* II. received the Crown and Title of the King of *Paphos* from the hands of *Ochus*, King of *Persia*. After the Death of *Nicocreon*, Son of *Protagoras*, he got again into the Throne of *Salamine*, by the Protection of *Ptolemæus Lagus*, but having quitted his Benefactor, to side with *Antigonus*, he was accused of Perfidiousness, and seeing his Palace invested by *Ptolemy's* Forces, who had sentenc'd him to die, he despair'd of Relief and dispatch'd himself; his Wife seeing this horrid Spectacle, kill'd her Sons and Daughters, and afterwards stabb'd herself; and *Pythagoras* and *Protagoras*, who were the onely Remains of *Tenecer's* Posterity, concluded this direfull Tragedy by setting Fire to the Palace, and cast themselves into the midst of it. *Diodorus, lib. 20.* Also a Comical Greek Poet who lived at the same time with *Aristophanes*, in the XCVIth. Olympiad, and 366 of Rome. *Causab. Animad. in Athenæum.*

NICOCRATES, a Tyrant of *Cyrene* in *Libya*, was a very cruel Prince. He put to death *Phadimus*, to marry his Wife *Aretaphile*, with whom he was fallen in Love. He murdered *Menelippus*, High-priest of the Temple of *Apollo*, and took upon himself the Priesthood, to prevent any of the Townsmen of *Cyrene* escaping by being carry'd out in a Coffin, he order'd all the Corps to be examin'd and struck through with a Lance. These unheard-of Cruelties made his Wife desire to be rid of him; for which end she prepared a poisonous Draught, but that failing, she got Prince *Leander* to dispatch him. *Plutarch of the Vertues of Women.*

NICODEMUS, a *Pharisee*, and Senator of the Jewish *Sanhedrin*, who came and discoursed our Saviour by night: See *John*, ch. 3. who also took care of our Saviour's Burial, *John*, chap. 19. We have a Book called *The Gospel of Nicodemus*, which is supposititious.

NICOLAI (*Laurentius*) a Jesuit born in *Normay*, who was sent from *Rome* to *Sweden* in 1577, to assist Queen *Catharine*, the Wife of King *John* III. for the restoring the Roman Catholick Religion in that Kingdom; to which end he had a Divinity Professor's Place bestowed upon him at *Stockholm*; having this opportunity put into his hands, he in his publick Lectures made it his business to undermine the Foundations of *Lutheranism*, which when the Principal of the College and the Curate of the Town perceived, they opposed him therein, but were put out of their Places, and *Nicolai* made a Principal; but two years after, when the King was informed of the Truth of the Matter, he banished *Nicolai*, and restor'd his Adversaries to their Places. *Maimbourg's History of Lutheranism.*

NICOLAITANS, Hereticks who are supposed to have risen in the Church during the time of the Apostles, and are taken to be the Fathers of the *Gnosticks*. Some of the Fathers affirm that *Nicolas*, one of the seven first Deacons was Founder of this Sect; that being blam'd by the Apostles for keeping company with his wife whom he had left before to live in Continence, he invented this brutal Error to excuse his Proceeding, and taught that Impurity was a necessary means to attain eternal Bliss. Others say that the Apostles reproaching him with being jealous of his Wife, who was very handsome, he sent for her, and in a great Assembly gave her leave to marry whom she pleas'd; upon which some Libertines formed a Heresie, and unjustly called it by his Name. They denyed Christ's Divinity by an Hypostatical Union, saying, the Divine inhabited, but was not united to the Humane Nature. They held, That all Pleasures were good, and that it was lawfull to eat the Meats offered to Idols. Becoming too much known by this Name, they took that of the *Gnosticks*, and divided themselves into other Sects, called *Phibionites*, *Stratiticks*, *Leviticks*, and *Borborites*. *Baronius, A. C. 68. Godeau. Clemens. Alexandrin. St. Iren.*

NICOLAS I. Pope surnamed *The Great*, was a Roman, and succeeded *Benedict* III. the 24th. of April, 858. He boldly withstood the Emperor *Michael* III. who had deposed *Ignatius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and put *Photius* into his place; and being informed that *Photius* had a design to out him, he Excommunicated him. He Excommunicated also *John*, Archbishop of *Ravenna*, but afterwards restored him. He was a zealous Maintainer of the Pontifical Authority, and writ a vast number of Epistles. And died 867. *Platina* gives him the Character of being a frequent visiter of the sick, A Nursing Father to the poor, a Comforter of the miserable and hopeless, and a zealous Patron of the Widow and Fatherless. See *M. Chemnit. in Examine de Cœlibatu. Platin. Anast. Biblioth. Onuphr. Ciacon. Hincmar. Rhemenf. Possévin.*

NICOLAS II. called *Gerard the Burgundian*, a Frenchman, or as others a *Savoyard*, succeeded *Stephen* IX. in 1059, and at the same time the Count of *Freseati* set up *Johann Nincius*, Bishop of *Velitri*, who took upon him the Name of

Benedict X. but *Nicolas* condemn'd him in a Council held at *Sutri*, whereupon *Benedict* was fain to submit himself. He also celebrated a Council, wherein he oblig'd *Berengarius* to recant. In this II. Lateran Council, he procur'd the Passing of a Canon against *Simony* and undue methods of promotion, by which it is Decreed, "That, if any one, either by *Simony*, or by the Favour of any great Man, or any Tumult, either of the Townsmen or Souldiery, shall be plac'd in St. Peter's Chair, he shall be reputed not Apostolical, but an Apostate, One that transgresseth the Rules even of common Reason, and that it shall be lawfull for the Cardinals, Clergy and Devout Laity, with weapons both Spiritual and material, by *Anathema's* and by any humane Aid, him to drive out and Depose, and that Catholicks may assemble for this End, in any place whatsoever if they cannot doe it in the City. He died 1061, after having govern'd the Church two years and 6 months. *Baron. Platina.*

NICOLAS III. of the Family of the *Ursini*, called *John Cajetan*, succeeded to *John* XXI. the See having been vacant six months and four days; he was chosen at *Viterbo*, the 25th. of November 1277; he was Learned and a Favourer of Learning, and was of such a prudent behaviour, that before his coming to the Papacy he was commonly called *Cardinalis Compositus*, The Composed or Grave Cardinal. Many Popish Writers accuse this Pope of having been too forward in promoting and enriching his Relations; and for his unjust persecuting of *Charles* of *Anjou*, King of *Sicily*, and of having been the Author of the Massacre of the French in *Sicily*, called the *Sicilian Vespers*, tho' he died two years before it was executed, of an Apoplexy at *Sutri*, the 22d. of August, 1280. *Platina. Du Chesne, Bzovius & Raynald. in Annal. Ludovic. Jacob. Biblioth. Pontific.*

NICOLAS IV. a *Franciscan*, called *Hieronymus*, born at *Ascalon*, succeeded *Honorius* IV. A. C. 1288, after XI months vacancy of the See. He appeased the Dissensions at *Rome*, reconciled the Kings of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, took care for the Conversion of the *Tartars*, and the Inhabitants of *Dalmatia*, and did his best endeavours for recovery of the *Holy-land*. He died in 1292. *Commentaries upon the Scripture, and on the Master of the Sentences, Sermons, and other Treatises* are attributed to him. *Du Chesne in his Life. Bzovius. Spondan. & Raynald. in Annal. Eccles.*

NICOLAS V. before called *Thomas*, was chosen after *Eugenius* IV. the sixth of March, 1447, and crowned the nineteenth of the same month. He made the Anti-pope *Felix* V. to renounce all his Pretensions to the Papacy. He celebrated a Jubilee in 1450, and crowned the Emperor *Frederick* IVth. with his Wife *Eleonora* of *Portugal*; but being sorely troubled with a Conspiracy formed against him and the Cardinals by *Stephanus Porcarius*, and the News of the taking of *Constantinople*, he fell sick, and died 1455. He was a great Restorer and Favourer of Learning. He augmented the *Vatican* with 3000 Books, and made it his business, with incredible Charges, to collect a vast number of Greek and Latin Manuscripts. He was very liberal and magnificent to the Greeks, to Gentlemen falling to decay, poor Maids, and especially to learned Men, whom he sent for from all parts to his Court. He was also very magnificent in his publick Buildings. He is highly commended by several Authors. *Antonin. Aeneas Sylvius. Platina. Spondan. Raynal. Possévin. Du Chesne.*

NICOLAS I. surnamed *Myssicus*, which is a Name of dignity, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, succeeded *Antonius* in 890. He governed the Church with much Sincerity. The Emperor *Leo* VI. deposed him in 901, because he would not approve of the fourth Marriage of that Prince with *Zoe*; but *Alexander* restored him again in 911, and made him Tutor to *Constantinus Porphyrogenetus*. He sent Legats to Pope *John* X. for the Union of the Greek and Latin Church. He died in 930. *Curopolat. In Compend. Histor. Baron. in Annal.*

NICOLAS II. surnamed *Chrysoberges*, was the Successor of *Antonius Studita*, in 981, and with great Sweetness governed the Church till 995. *Curopolat. & Baron.*

NICOLAS III. surnamed *Grammaticus*, a Person highly esteemed among the Greeks, succeeded *Eustathius* in 1089. He died in 1117. *Zonar. in Annal. Baron. in Annal.*

St. NICOLAS, Bishop of *Mira* in *Lycia*, who according to some Greek and Roman Writers lived at the beginning of the IVth Century. He was taken during the Persecution of *Licinius*, and sent into Banishment; after the Death of that Tyrant he visited his Diocess, and destroyed all the Idol-Temples he found in it. It is said that he assisted at the General Council of *Nice*, where he strongly opposed *Arius*. *Metaphrast. & Surius. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr, Godeau Hist. Eccles.*

NICOLAS-STUR, the Son, as 'twas said, of *Steno* Stur, King of *Sweden*, and of *Christina*, was proclaim'd King by the People of *Dalecarlia*, after the Death of *Steno*, who had been killed in a Battle against the *Danes* in 1520. But *Christina* who was resolved to marry *Gustavus*, persuaded the People that she had never a Son, and that *Nicolas Stur* was

an Impostor, whereupon he was forced to make his Escape to *Norway*, and from thence to *Rostock*, where *Gustavus* caused him to be seized, and tried, and upon many Informations brought in against him from *Sweden*, he was condemned to be beheaded. The Abbot of *Vertat* is possible that this *Nicolas-Stur* or *Nils-Steno* was no better than an Impostor, that his true name was *Hants*, of a mean birth, and no more than a Groom in the Parish of *Blorchstrat* in the Province of *Westmania*. See *Hist. of the Revolutions of Sweden* &c. part 2d. p. 62, 65. *Varillas*.

NICOLAS the Hermit, commonly called *Brother Claus*, a *Swisser*, who being Father of Five Sons, and as many Daughters, retired into a Wilderness in the Valley of *Melch-tal* in 1481, where he lived 21 years in Meditation and Prayers, eating nothing but Roots, thinly clothed, and always went bare-foot, and without either Hat or Cap; exhorting all that visited him to Penance and a Contempt of the World; wishing them never to be dejected at the Vicissitudes of Fortune: He foretold a great many things, and said, his Country, if united in it self, would always flourish and prove invincible, especially if the Inhabitants did give over their foreign Alliances, and yearly Pensions, and furnishing Princes with mercenary Troops, and did apply them to cultivate their Land at Home. Tempted by the Bishop of *Constance*, he eat some Meat, which much prejudiced his Health. He kept nothing in his little Cell but two Stools on which he used to rest himself sometimes. His usual Prayer was, *Domine, Rape me mihi, & redde me totum tibi*: Lord, Deliver me from my self, and take me wholly to thee. He died in 1502. *Hoffman*.

NICOLAUS *de Cusa*, or *Cusanus*, was of great esteem in the fifteenth Century; he took his Name *de Cusa* from a small Village on the *Moselle*, in the Diocese of *Trier*. He was a Person of extraordinary Learning and Parts, and more particularly excelled in Law and Divinity, tho' withall a most abstruse Philosopher. He was made Cardinal and Bishop of *Brixia* by *Nicolas* the Fifth. In 1451 he was sent Legate into *Germany* to preach the *Croisade*, but without success. He died at *Todi*, a City of *Umbria*, in 1464, in the 63d. year of his Age. He founded the Hospital of *St. Nicolas* near *Cusa* the Place of his Birth, and furnished it with a most noble and ample Library of Greek and Latin Authors. He left many excellent Works which were Printed in three Volumes at *Basil*, 1565. *Onuphr. Platina, Ciacon. Trithem. & Bellarm. de Script. Eccles. Spondan. & Raynald. in Annal. Possevin. in Appar. Sixtus Senens. Biblioth. Sacra.*

NICOLAUS *Damascenus* was a Person highly esteemed amongst the Learned Men of his Age. He lived in the time of *Augustus*, and was in great favour with that Emperor, and *Herod the Great*, King of the *Jews*. He was a *Peripatetic* Philosopher, Poet and Historian, and writ the History of *Assyria*, whereof we have only some Fragments left, with many other considerable Pieces. *Henry of Valois* or *Valesius* hath published at *Paris* in Greek and Latin, the Collection which *Constantinus Porphyrogenetus* had made of the Works of this Author.

NICOLAUS *de Lyra*, or *Lyranus*. His Surname was given him from his native Place *Lyre*, a Country Town in *Normandy*, and the Diocese of *Evreux*. He was born of Jewish Parents, but having got himself baptized, he enter'd the Order of *St. Francis*, in the Monastery of *Verneuil*, and afterwards was sent to *Paris*, where he taught many years with esteem and applause. He died in 1349, or as others say, in 1340. He hath left behind him of his Writing, *Postils upon the whole Bible*, *A Treatise of the Body of Jesus Christ* against the *Jews*, *Commentaries upon the Master of the Sentences*, *Of the Beatific Vision*, *Sermons*, &c. *Trithem. & Bellarm. de Script. Eccles. Henry Villot. in Athen. Franc. Luc. Wadinge in Bibl. & Annal. min. Val. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

NICOLE (*Giles*) Secretary to King *Lewis XIIth.* and Controulor of the Treasury, liv'd to the year 1500. This *Nicole* wrote the Annals and Chronicle of *France* from the Destruction of *Troy* to the year 1496, to which *Denys Savage*, *Francis Belleforest*, *Gabriel Chapuys*, & some others have made several additions. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc. p. 358. Du Chesne Bibl. des Hist. de France.*

NICOLE (*Peter*) was born at *Chartres* in 1625; of an Ancient and considerable Family; and one of the finest Writers of his Time. He was a strong *Jansenist*, and assisted *Monsieur Arnaud*, in composing several of his Works, particularly he had a hand in the Treatise, call'd, *La Perpetuite de la Foi*. *Monsieur Nicole* Translated *Monsieur Paschal's* Provincial Letters, against the *Jesuits*, into Latin and wrote Notes upon them. The Book in which he has shown most of the beauty of his Genius, are his *Essais de Morale*: The Controversial Tract which he wrote against the *Hugonots*, Intitl'd *Prejuges legitimes contre les Calvinists*; as likewise another of his, Intitl'd, *Les Pretendus Reformez convaincus de Schisme*, are spun with somewhat too fine a thread, and are likewise many of them capable of being turn'd upon himself. He wrote Likewise a Treatise of the Unity of the Church; Of the Refutation of the New Systeme of *Monsieur*

Jurieu, in which he has shown a great deal of Wit, Learning and Elocution. He dyed at *Paris* November 1695, soon after he had publish'd his Treatise concerning the *Quietists*; A little Treatise call'd *Delectus Epigrammatum*, is said to be his, with a Learn'd Preface prefix'd to it. *Bayle Diction. Histor.*

NICOMACHUS, a Greek Historian, who lived in the time of the Emperor *Aurelianus*, in the III^d. Century, and is supposed to be the same that writ the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus*. *Voss. lib. 2. de Hist. Græc.* Also *Nicomachus* the Father of *Aristotle*, who had a Son of the same Name, to whom he dedicated his *Ethicks*.

NICOMEDES, King of *Bithynia*, who was driven from his Dominions by *Mithridates*, but restored again to them by the *Romans*, and dying about 679 of *Rome*, he left the *Romans* Heir of his Estates. *Vell. Paterc. Tit. Liv. Flor. Polyb.*

NICOMEDES II. surnamed *Epiphanes*, the fifth King of *Bithynia*, was sent to *Rome*, and recommended to the Senate by his Father *Prusias*, but having afterward gained the favour of the Senate and of the *Bithynians*, he conceived a mortal hatred against his Father, seized his Throne and caused him to be put to Death. He built *Apamea* in honour of his Mother, and at last was killed by his own Son, *Nicomedes III.* by a just effect of the Divine Retaliation. *Appian. de Bell. Mithrid.*

NICOMEDIA, a Capital City of *Bithynia*, in the lesser *Asia*, was in ancient times one of the most important and considerable Cities of the East. It was built by one of the *Nicomedes*, Kings of *Bithynia*, who put his Name upon it; and being subdued by the *Romans*, became the Seat of the Empire, under divers Emperors, A. C. 358. It was wholly destroyed by an Earthquake at the time when the Emperor *Constantius* was about to hold an *Arian* Council there. At present this City is called *Comidia*, and by the *Turks* *Ismid*, and is situate near the Coast of the Sea of *Marmora*, at the bottom of a Gulf to which it gives its Name, upon the side of a little Hill full of Fountains, and Laden with Vines, Corn, and abundance of Fruit-trees. In the City are found a multitude of Greek and Latin Inscriptions, as also many Mosques and Greek Churches of a magnificent Structure. It is inhabited by about 30000 *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Jews* and *Turks*, who drive a Trade with Silks, Cottons, woollen and linen Cloth, and other Merchandises. It was to this Place *Hannibal* retired after his Defeat, and where he poisoned himself, for fear of being delivered to the *Romans* by *Prusias*, King of *Bithynia*. It was one of the first Cities that embrac'd the Christian Faith. Most of the Ships, Saicks and Barks used by the Merchants of *Constantinople* are built in the Gulf of *Nicomedia*. On the West of this City is a Mineral Fountain to which the *Greeks* and *Turks* repair in great Numbers, and according to their report there is scarcely any Disease which is not cured by it. *Grelot Voyage of Constantinople.*

St. NICON (*Μετανοείτε*) An *Armenian* Monk, living towards the end of the Tenth Century, the Holiness of his Life, and his pressing Exhortations to Repentance, were the occasion of that Additional Name. He took a great deal of pains to Convert the *Armenians*, and afterwards travelling into *Crete*, then in the *Saracens* hands, he preach'd the Gospel to them, with extraordinary zeal and application; and his Mission, as 'tis said, was confirm'd by frequent Miracles. *Baron. in Annal.*

NICON, or *Conqueror*, the Name of an *Ass*, whose Story take as follows. The Morning before the Sea-fight at *Actium*, *Augustus* being gone abroad to take a View of his Fleet, met a Man upon an *Ass*, and having demanded of him who he was, answered, that his Name was *Eutychus*, that is, *Fortunate*; and his *Ass*, *Nicon*, that is, *Conqueror*, whence *Augustus* took a good Omen for the undertaking he was going about. And after his Victory he caused a Brazen Statue of a man sitting upon an *Ass* to be plac'd for a Trophy near the Place of that Victory. *Plutarch. in Vita Augusti.*

NICON, a famous Wrestler, who having been Conqueror very often at the *Olympick* Games, had a Statue erected to him in *Tassos* an Island of the *Archipelago*. After his Death a certain fellow that envied his Fame whipt the Statue, which happened to fall, and kill'd him. The Children of the Deceas'd Person prosecuted the Statue upon one of *Draco's* Laws, who ordered even inanimate things to be punished, condemned to Banishment, and cast into the Sea. But some years after, the Inhabitants of the Island lying under a Disaster, consulted the Oracle, which told 'em, that to be rid of what they labour'd under, They should seek and re-place *Nicon's* Statue. *Suidas.*

NICOPING, a Town of *Denmark* in the Isle of *Falstria*, over against *Laland*, 11 m. S. of *Copenhagen*. It's a very neat, but small Town.

NICOPING, Lat. *Nicopia*, a City of *Sudermania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, near the *Baltick* Sea, 12 m. North of *Stockholm*, 7 m. South-east of *Norway*, and hath a Castle, where *Charles*, Duke of *Sudermania*, was a long time

time kept Prisoner before he was advanced to the Crown of Sweden.

NICOPOLIS, the Capital of *Myfia*, which some call *Nigeboli* and the *Turks*, *Sciltaro*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* tells us this City was built by *Trajan* the Emperor, after his Conquest of *Decebalus*, King of *Dacia*. Also a City of *Bulgaria* upon the *Danube* near *Walachia*, where the Christians were beaten by the *Turks*, in the time of *Sigismund*, King of *Hungary*, in 1396. Also a City of *Epirus*, called *Prevesa*, which was built near the Place where *Augustus* obtained a Victory over *Mark Anthony* in 723 of *Rome*.

NICOPOLIS, called also *Gianich*, and *Chiormie*, an Episcopal City of *Armenia*, under the Metropolis of *Sebaste*. Also an Episcopal City of *Judea*, and is the same with *Emmaus*. See **EMMAUS**.

NICOSIA, the Capital City of the Isle of *Cyprus*, with an Archbishop's See. Some Authors say its ancient Name was *Thremithum*. It was taken by the *Turks* in September, 1570, after a Siege of 42 days. This Town is 3 Miles in Compass, and stands in a fruitfull and well watered Plain. The Gentry of the Country all live here; yet it is not very populous, a great part of the Ground within the Walls being taken up with fine Gardens, which with the well paved Streets renders this one of the pleasantest Places in the whole Country, but far short of the Strength of *Famagusta*, whose Walls are cut out of the main Rock. The *Greeks* have four Churches, the *Franks* two, and the *Armenians* one in this City. The *Turks* demolished the noble Buildings left here by the *Venetians*, in hopes of finding Treasure. When the *Turks* took it they shipped off 250 Field-pieces, with a rich Booty, and many Captives, one of which being a Woman, blew the Ship and all up. It was formerly 9 miles in Compass, but the *Venetians* reduced it to 3, and made it one of the strongest and most beautiful Fortresses in the World. The Air is temperate, the Soil fruitfull, and abounds with Dates and Pomegranates. It's 40 m. East of *Salina*, seated at the Foot of a Hill in a great Plain. *Hackluit*.

NICOSTRATUS, an Orator mentioned by *Suidas*; also a Sophister of *Trebizonde*, who lived under the Empire of *Claudius* and *Valerian*, in the Third Century. He writ the History of the *Philips*, *Gordianus*, *Decius*, and of some others. *Evagr. Voss. de Histor. Græc.*

NICOT (*John*) of *Nismes* in *Languedoc*, and Master of Requests to the French King, was Ambassador in *Portugal* in 1559, 60, and 61, from whence he brought the Plant called from his Name in Latin *Nicotiana*, and more commonly *Tobacco*. He writ several Works, viz. a French and Latin Dictionary in folio, a Treatise of Navigation, &c. He dyed at *Paris*, May 10. in 1600. *Blancard*.

NICOTERA, a City of the farther *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Shoar of the *Tyrrhene Sea*, with a Bishop's See, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Reggio*. It's very small and thinly inhabited, being almost quite ruined by an Earthquake in 1638. Long, 40. 00. Lat. 38. 25.

NIDROSIA, a River of *Norway*, also a City of the same name, the Capital of a Province there, with an Archbishop's See, commonly called *Drontheim*, and a place of considerable Trade. The *Swedes* were Masters of it since 1658, but by a late Treaty it hath been restored to the Kings of *Denmark*. Lat. 64. 36.

NIEPER, a River of *Poland* which hath its rise in *Muscovy*: See *Borysthenes*.

NIESTER, Lat. *Tyras* or *Turla*, a Polish River which has its source from a Lake in *Russia Rubra*, nine Polish Miles East from *Primislaw*, and four South of *Lemberg*. It flows through *Podolia*, *Pokutia*, and is the boundary betwixt *Bracław* and *Walachia*, and falls into the Black-sea in *Bessarabia*, sixty, or as some say, not above twenty Miles from the Mouth of the *Danube*. *Baudr.*

NIEUHAUS, or *Neubaus*, Lat. *Nienhusum*, a Castle near *Paderborn*, and the Ancient Residence of their Bishops, who made it a place of retreat from the fury of their Rebellious People. It is built on the very place where *Drusus* erected a Castle. The first of the Bishops of *Paderborn* that resided here, was *Theodore Furstemberg*. *Nero Claudius* and *Charles the Great* built Castles also in this place, to bridle the *Sicambri* and *Saxons*.

NIGER, the greatest River of *Africa* called by the Inhabitants *Hind Nijar*. It ariseth in *Æthiopia* from a Lake of the same name, and running Westward divides *Nigritia* into two parts. After a long course and the Reception of divers Rivers, whose names are unknown to us, it falls into the *Atlantick Ocean* by six great Streams, which are all South of *Cape Verde* but one. A remarkable thing is observed concerning this River, viz. That whereas on the South side of it, the Inhabitants are black, strong, and well made, and the Soil fertile; yet on the other side to the North, the People are white or somewhat tawny, little and weak, and the ground very barren. The Tide which ebbs and flows from six to six hours, runs up above five and twenty Leagues into the Country. It increaseth and decreaseth like the *Nile*, overflowing all the Fields, and covering the Valleys: Its

overflowing begins in the midst of *June*, and lasts eighty Days, encreasing and diminishing before it returns within its Banks. *Ptolemy* was mistaken in saying that there was an Arm of *Niger* which ran towards the East, for the Merchants and others that have travelled that Country inform us of the contrary. *Marmol. descr. of Africa*.

NIGER (*Dominicus Marius*) a *Venetian* who lived about the Year 1490. He published Six and twenty Books of Geography, Eleven of *Europe*, as many of *Asia*, and four of *Africa*, but takes no notice of *America*, whence it appears he composed that work, before *Americus Vespucius*, had discovered that fourth part of the World in 1492. It was printed at *Basil* in 1557.

NIGHT, the time from the Sun's setting to it's rising. It is worth our observing that the Ancient *Gauls* and *Germans* (and we *English* to this day) reckoned the time by Nights and not by Days, as other Nations are wont to do. It is probable, that the reason of this was, that they began their Civil day at Sun-set, and so reckoned their time by that which was the beginning or first part of their Day, following the Divine order mentioned by *Moses*, *Ex vespere & mane factus est dies unus*, which our Translators render, and the Evening and the Morning were the first Day.

NIGHT, Lat. *Nox*, a Heathen Divinity, whom some Authors make Daughter of the Chaos and Darknes, and others of Heaven and Earth: She was married, as the Poets tell us, to *Erebus* the God of Hell, and by him had four Children, *Fate*, or *Destiny*, *Old-age*, *Sleep*, and *Death*. The Ancients painted her holding two Children in her Arms, one asleep and fresh coloured, the other seemingly asleep but black, with its Feet astride; these denoted Death and its true Image Sleep, both commonly the off-spring of Night. *Hesiod. Theogonia. Macrob. Saturnal. Lib. 1. Cap. 20.*

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS, accounted the most learned of the Romans after *Varro*, was a *Pythagorean* Philosopher and forasmuch as the *Pythagoreans* were suspected to be Magicians, he was banished, and so died in 709 of *Rome*. *Cicero* and others speak with high esteem of him, and *Janus Rutgersius* hath carefully collected all the Fragments of *Nigidius Figulus* found in Ancient Authors. *Cicero. La Popeliniere.*

NIGRITIA, the Land of the Blacks, a large Country of *Africa* in the farthermost *Libya*, having the Desarts of *Zaara* to the East and North, *Guinea* to the South, the *Atlantick Ocean* and River *Niger* to the West. It was generally divided into Kingdoms, whereof the most known are *Borno*, *Guangara*, *Cano*, *Cassena*, *Agades*, *Tombut*, *Canvia*, *Gualata*, *Geneboa*, *Fouli*, which lie North of the *Niger*, *Zanfara*, *Zegzeg*, *Gago*, *Bangana*, *Cantori*, *Mandinga*, *Caragoulis*, *Sousos*, *Beccabena*, *Melli*, to the South of that River; about the Mouth of which live the *Biafares*, *Jalofes*, and *Gambayes*, who are all *Mahometans*, besides a few Idolaters and some that live in Desarts, who have no Religion at all. The *Negro's* are brutal in their Pleasures, lazy, dull and ignorant, most of 'em trade in Slaves which they take from the neighbouring Countries, and often sell their own Children and Wives to the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, who carry them to *America* to work in their Sugar Mills: See **NEGRO'S**. *Morden* adds, That the *Niger* somewhat qualifies the heat of this Country, but that the Rains occasion several Diseases. That *Cape Banco* or *Caput Album*, is a long extent of Sand as hard as a Rock, about ten or twelve Cubits high, with a spacious Port, where Ships ride safe whatever Wind blows, that the *Hollanders* have some Holds here, and trade with the Natives for Ostridge Feathers, Gums, Amber, and some small parcels of Gold. On the South of *Nigritia* are sandy Desarts not habitable for want of Water, so that the Passengers must carry it with 'em. On the Banks of the *Niger* are *Indian* Reeds, Woods of Ebony, Box, Tamarisk, &c. which shelter the Natives and their Cattle from the scorching heat. In the said Woods are Lions, Camelo-pards, Debuths, &c. The *Negro's* Arms are Bows and Arrows, which with their Bow strings are made of Reeds. They have also Clubs of Ebony, and are very Courageous; their Houses are little and built of Earth; their chief Ornaments are Necklaces and Bracelets, but they go mostly naked by reason of the heat. They have Onions, Gourds, and Melons extraordinary big, but their principal Meat is Fish and Camels Flesh. They worship *Guighimo* the Lord of Heaven. They were first Jews, afterwards Christians, but turned *Mahometans* about 830.

NILE, a great River of *Africa*, which has its rise in the upper *Æthiopia* in the Kingdom of the *Abyssines*, from very high Mountains called the Mountains of the Moon, in a Country called *Sacabala*; others say the Nile hath two Fountains whereof the one traverseth the Lake *Zembre* or *Zaire*, and the other proceeding from the same Mountains of the Moon, passeth through the Lake *Saffan*, and being enlarged by the *Gema*, *Kelti* and *Branti*, runs through the South part of the Lake *Dambea*, where it forms the greatest Cataract or Arm of that River; before it enters *Nubia*, it takes in the River *Meleg*, and afterwards the *Tacaze*; at *Jalac*, and entering the Upper Egypt four Miles beneath *Grand Cairo*, it divides first into

into two and after into more Branches, which anciently made the number Seven, but are now reduced to Four, the rest being stopp'd by the Sands of the *Mediterranean*, and those brought down by the River. The Eastern branch falls into the *Mediterranean* near *Damiata*, of old *Pelesiacum*; the Western was called *Canopus*, and falls into the same Sea near *Rosetto*. There are two other Channels between these, but inconsiderable. This River is the cause of the fertility of *Egypt*, beginning every Year to rise with the rising Sun June 17. and swelling sometimes to twenty four Cubits, and begins to decrease about the middle of September. About a Month after they sow their Grounds, and in May reap them: The cause of which Inundation is now known to be the Rains which fall in *Æthiopia* for three Months together in their Winter, which is the *Egyptian* Summer. The *Egyptians* owe not only their Food, but their Lives too in a great measure to the swelling of this River; for it is observed, That when 500 die of the Plague at *Grand Cairo* the day before, not one dies the day after. Those Waters are sweet to the taste, cool and wholesome, and very nourishing both to Plants and Animals. It has plenty of Fish, and too many Crocodiles, some of which are thirty Foot long. Monsieur *Thevenot* begins the encrease of the Nile May 16 or 20, and saith, They give no account of its increase beyond September 24, though it often swells to the beginning of October, and gradually abates till the Month of May. He gives also this account of the Head of the Nile from the Report of an *Æthiopian* Ambassadour he met at *Grand Cairo*. The Head of the Nile is a Well that springs in a large Plain called *Ouembromma*, in the Province of *Ago*, which casts up the Waters very high, and is twelve days Journey from *Gouthar*, the Capital of *Æthiopia*. These Waters running Northwards pass by seven Cataracts before they enter into *Egypt*, neither are there any Mountains near its Head by three weeks Journey. If the River doth not swell sixteen Foot, a Famine follows for want of Water; if it swells to twenty four, there is a Dearth because the Seed time is lost. During this Inundation, the Country-people keep their Cattle on the tops of Hills till the decrease of the Waters, and on these Hills stand most of their Towns and Villages, appearing in the time of the Flood like so many Islands, and holding a commerce by the continual Entercourse of Boats and Shallops in which they transport their Marketable Commodities from one place to another. If it does not thus overflow, it's not onely a fore-runner of Dearth, but prognosticates some ensuing mischief to the Prince or State, confirmed by the Testimony of good and credible Authors, who affirm, That in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of *Cleopatra* the River increased not at all. On the Banks of this famous River grew those sedgy Weeds called *Papyri*, of which Paper was made in former times. They were divided into thin flakes, into which they naturally parted, then laid upon a Table and moistened with the glutinous Waters of the River, afterwards press'd together and dry'd in the Sun, by means of which Invention *Ptolemy Philadelphus* made his Excellent Library at *Alexandria*. And understanding how *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, by the benefit of this *Egyptian* Paper, strove to exceed him in that kind of Magnificence, prohibited the Exportation of it out of *Egypt*. Hereupon *Attalus* invented the use of Parchments made of the Skins of Calves and Sheep; from the Materials call'd *Membrana*, and *Pergamena* from the place where invented. It's worth taking notice of, That before this Paper and Parchment were known, there were three ways of writing; 1. On the inside of the Bark of a Tree, which is in Latin call'd *Liber*, and hence Books are called *Libri*. 2. On Tables fram'd out of the main body of a Tree, which being called *Caudex* gave the Latins occasion to call a Book *Codex*. 3. They used to cover their Tables over with Wax, and thereon to write what they had to signify, whence a Letter-carrier was called *Tabellarius*. The Instrument wherewith they wrote was a Sharp-pointed-Iron, which they call'd *Stylus*, a word now signifying the peculiar phrase which a Man uses. *Helyn. Leo Africanus* says, That the Crocodiles of the Nile destroy more Men since the *Turks* were Masters of *Egypt* than before, People being thin, and not so able as formerly to destroy 'em. *Gabriel Sionita de Urb. Orient.* says, The Waters of this River being exposed in Pans three days to the heat of the Sun, turns to pure white Salt, whence the *Egyptians* abound with that Commodity. He adds, That the Waters are naturally muddy, but being settled, excell all others for sweetness and clearness. *Ludolf. Hist. Æthiop. Thevenot's Travels.*

St. NILUS, the Disciple of St. *John Chrysostom*, and Præfekt of the City of *Constantinople*; but the love of a Contemplative Life, made him retire to Mount *Sinai* with his Son *Theodulus*, where they liv'd in a Monastery. Sometime after the *Saracens* came and kill'd the Priests of the Monastery, and took away several of those Solitaries Prisoners with them, and amongst the rest his Son, of which St. *Nilus* gives an account in a History of his own composing, which *Possin* the Jesuit hath translated and printed in Quarto; and *Bol-*

landus hath inserted this History in his *Lives of the Saints*, on the fourteenth of January. The same Jesuit hath also publisht in another Volume in Quarto, 355 Epistles of this Saint in Greek and Latin with curious Observations; and we have, besides in the *Bibliotheca Patrum* his *Exhortations to a Monastick Life* in 229 Articles. St. *Nilus* was look'd upon as one of the great Masters of a Spiritual and Contemplative Life, of which he writ a Treatise called *Christian Philosophy*. He died in 420, and was buried at *Constantinople* with *Theodulus* his Son, whom a Bishop redeemed out of the Hands of the *Saracens*. The *Menology* of the *Greeks*, and *Martyrology* of the *Romans*, make mention of him on the twelfth of November, *Sixt. Senens. Bellarmin. Baron. Possevin. Godeau.*

NILUS, Archbishop of *Thessalonica*, flourish'd in the middle of the XIVth. Century. He wrote two little Tracts against the Pope's Primacy; afterwards the Council of *Florence* Condemned his Errors, concerning the Holy Ghost. *Spondan A. C. 1355.*

NILUS DOXAPATRIUS, a Greek Writer, who writ by order of Roger King of *Sicily*, a Treatise of the five Patriarchates, towards the end of the XIth. Century, which Monsieur le Moine Professor at *Leyden*, hath publish'd in Greek and Latin in 1685, wherein he treats particularly of the Patriarchates of *Antioch*, *Alexandria*, *Rome*, *Jerusalem* and *Constantinople*, describing the rise and bounds of each of them. He gives the pre-eminence to the three Patriarchates of *Antioch*, *Alexandria* and *Rome*, because, as he saith, they were founded by St. Peter himself. F. *Simon*. He assigns all Europe, otherwise call'd the West, to the Roman Patriarchate; All Asia, comprehending the Indies, to the Patriarch of *Antioch*. All Libya and *Æthiopia*, as far as *Marmarica* and *Tripoli*, together with all *Egypt* and *Palæstine*, to the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. Afterwards he dilates upon the two other Patriarchates, *Jerusalem* and *Constantinople*, and sets down their Limits and Dependances; at the end of his Treatise, he mentions *Rome*, *Lombardy*, *Sicily*, and the Agreement between the Pope and *Charlemagne* King of *France*, to whom the Pope gave the Title of Emperor; by vertue of this Treaty, as *Nilus Doxapatrius* reports, *Charles* was to possess *Lombardy* and the Neighbouring Provinces; and the Pope was to have *Tuscany*, the Country from *Rome* to *Lombardy*, and *Sicily*: And lastly, That *Charles* was to pay all due regards to the Pope and his Successors, and to give the greater strength to this Agreement, it was confirm'd by the Oath of both Parties. R. *Simon*.

NIMEGHEEN, or *Nimeguen*. Lat. *Noviomagum*, a City of the Low-Countries, and Capital of the Lower *Guelderland* under the States of *Holland*; seated upon a part of the Rhine called the *Wael*, between the Rhine and the *Mues*, two Leagues from *Arnhem* to the South, and six from *Utrecht* to the East; three from *Cleves* to the West, and twenty from *Colten* to the same. This City was taken in 1672 by the present French King, but was the Year after deserted by the French. In 1678 there was a Peace agreed here between the French and the Spaniards, and 1679 between the Germans and the French. It was anciently the Capital of the *Batavi* before the Roman Conquest, and by *Charlemagne* made an Imperial City, but exempted about 1585. It stood out for the Spaniards in 1589, and was attack'd by *Skenk* a Dutch General, who entred it, but being repulsed, was drown'd in the *Wael*. In 1591 Prince *Maurice* took it after a sharp Siege. It was founded by the *Catti*, and the Castle by *Julian* the Apostate. *Charles the Great* had a Palace here, which, together with the Town, was burn'd by the Normans, but rebuilt by the Germans. It is seated in a good Air on the side of a Hill, having three great dry Heaths on three sides of it, and the *Wael* on the fourth. It hath been more fam'd in the Wars both Ancient and Modern than any other in the Low-Countries; and its Inhabitants have with small force obtain'd many great Victories: They had a peculiar Law, That every Citizen should have a compleat Set of Armour. *Pontanus.*

NIMETU-LAHITES, a kind of Turkish Monks, so called from their Founder *Nimetu-lahi*, famous for his Doctrine and the Austerity of his Life. They meet every Monday Night to sing Hymns to the praise of God. Those who desire to be receiv'd into this Order, must continue forty Days shut up in a Chamber, where they have only allowed them four Ounces of Food a Day, neither are any suffered to go to them. At the end of this fast the other Religious take the Novice by the Hand and dance a Morrice-Dance; in which they make several extravagant Gestures, during which exercise the Novice commonly happens to fall down in a Trance, at which time they say he receives some wonderful Revelation. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

NIMROD the Son of *Cush* and Grandchild of *Ham* lived A. M. 1879. It seems probable by the account *Bochart* gives us, *Canaan, Lib. 1. Chap. 2.* that the Greeks confounded *Bacchus* with *Nimrod*. See BACCHUS. The Scripture observes *Gen. 10. 9.* That he was a great Hunter, forasmuch as at the first peopling of the World, when Humane kind

was not yet multiplied into any great numbers, it was necessary for men to apply themselves to Hunting for fear of being overpowered by the Beasts. And the same thing appears from many Greek Fables. Tho the Supposititious *Berosus* and *Annius of Viterbo* will have *Nimrod* to have been the *Saturn* of the Ancients, and that *Mercator* thinks him to have been *Ninus*; yet the most probable Opinion is, That he was *Belus* so often mentioned in prophane History. *Nimrod* signifies Tygre, Bel Lord, or Powerful.

NINEVE, Lat. *Ninus*, an ancient and most celebrated City of *Affyria*, built by *Affur* about A. M. 1807, or *Ninus* (*Gen.* 10. 11.) or as others by *Nimrod*; see *Bochart Phaleg Lib.* IV. Chap. 12. *Diodorus Siculus* gives us a magnificent description of it, and saith, it was 480 Stadia in compass; and the Scripture saith, it was a City of three Days Journey, which according to *St. Hieron.* is to be understood, not of the Length, but of the Tower or Circumference. It lies now in ruins, but out of it is sprung a new City called *Mosul* or *Musal* on the West side of the *Tigris* in *Mesopotamia*, whereas *Nineve* was in *Affyria*, on the East Bank of that River. It was destroyed by *Nebuchadnezzar's* Father A. M. 3235, built again, and was a great City in the time of *Amianus Marcellinus*, until destroy'd in 1173 according to *Sir John Marsham, Chron.* Lat. 36. Long. 82.

NINOVE or *Nienove*, a small City of the Low-Countries in the Earldom of *Flanders*, and Territories of *Alost*, subject to the King of *Spain*. It stands upon the River *Dender*, two Leagues South of *Alost*, in the middle between *Brussels* to the East, and *Oudenarde* to the West.

NINUS, or *Affur*, whom *Eusebius* makes the first King of the *Affyrian* Monarchy, he built, or rather enlarged *Nineve*, conquered *Zoroaster* King of the *Babrians*, and married *Semiramis* of *Ascalon*, subdued almost all *Asia*, and died after a Reign of Two and fifty Years. We have no certainty that *Affur* mentioned in Scripture (*Gen.* 10. 11.) was the same with *Ninus* of the Ancients, the Son of *Belus*, as is commonly believed; it being more probable that *Ninus* lived not till about the time of *Deborah*, and that he only embellished *Nineve*, whose Foundations had been laid long before by *Nimrod*, and bestowed upon it the name of *Nineve*; that is, the Abode or Habitation of *Ninus*. *Voss. Chronolog. Hist. Univers. of the Bishop of Meaux.*

NIOBE, the Daughter of *Tantalus*, and Wife to *Amphion* King of *Thebes*, being puffed up with Pride for her Beauty and numerous Issue, she arrogantly preferred them before the Children of *Latona*, at which she being incensed, caused them to be all killed, whereupon *Niobe* being seized with extreme grief was turned into a stone. That which gave occasion to this Fable, is, That we find that extraordinary and overcoming sorrows, make the party stiff and unmoveable like a stone, and therefore it is said 1 *Sam.* 35. 37. that *Nabal's* Heart, upon hearing the account which his Wife gave him of *David's* anger against him, died within him, and he became a stone.

NIPHATES, now *Curdo*, a part of Mount *Taurus* between *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*; from whence proceeds a River of the same name, which passing through *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*, empties it self in the *Tigris*.

NIPHON, an Island of *Asia* belonging to *Japan*, and the principal Province of that Empire, in which are *Meco* and *Fedo*, the Royal Cities where the King resides. It is about sixty Leagues in compass. In this Island are five Provinces, viz. *Jamaytera*, *Jetsegen*, *Jesten*, *Ochio* and *Quanto*.

NIPHUS, called *Eutychius* and *Philothheus* (*Augustinus*) was of *Sessa* or *Suessa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*. He taught Philosophy in almost all the Universities of *Italy*; and besides his Learning, was of a very pleasant Humour, and good Company; only is blamed for having too much doated upon Women: He died about the Year 1537. He hath left several Works, as his *Commentaries upon Aristotle*; a *Treatise of the Immortality of the Soul against Pomponatius*; divers *Moral and State Treatises* published by *Naudaus* in Quarto; *Epistola Adversus Astrologos*, *De inimicitiarum lucro*, *De armorum & literarum comparatione*, *De Tyranno & Rege*, *De Auguriis*, *De diebus criticis*, &c.

NISAN, the first Month in the *Hebrew* Calendar which answers to part of our *March* and *April*; famous for the Sacrifice to be offered on the first Day of it, and the Feast of *Easter*. *Sigon. in Calend. Hebr. Torniel.*

NISE or *Nisne*, which is also called *Nissi Novogorod*, is a great City of *Moscovy* built by the great Duke *Basilus* upon the confluent of the *Occa* and *Volga*, and had that name because most of its Inhabitants came from *Novogorod*. It is a place of great Trade, and is inhabited by *Moscovites*, *Tartars* and *Hollanders*, and is called the *Lower Novogorod*. It lies 100 German Miles from *Moscow* to the North East, and forty from *Wologda* to the S. E.

NISIBIN, Lat. *Nisibis*, the Capital of *Mesopotamia*, of great Antiquity. It is supposed to have been a Colony of the *Romans*, and is mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It is now an Archbishop's See, and the Capital of *Diarbeck* under the

Turks. It stands upon the River *Zaba*, which falls into the *Tigris* under Mount *Taurus*, thirty five Miles from the *Tigris* to the West, fifty from *Amida* to the South, and seventy five from *Taurus* to the South-West. Ecclesiastical Authors make frequent mention of the Protection this City received from its Bishop, *St. James*, when it was Besieged by *Sapor* King of *Persia* in 338, who, by his Prayers scattered his Armies. *Theodoret. Plin. Strabo.*

NISITA, Lat. *Nefis*, a small Island of *Italy* in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, three Miles from *Pozzuolo*. In 1550 there was found here the Marble Sepulchre of a Roman Citizen, having a lighted Lamp in a Glass Vial or Bottle, which had no opening nor vent at all; which was very extraordinary. As soon as this Bottle was broke the Lamp went out; the flame of this Lamp was exceeding bright and lively, and the Glass was not blackened or stained in the least, which was an evident Argument, that it was pure *Aethereal* Fire, which casts no Smoke. *Licetus de Lucern. antiquis.*

NISMES, Lat. *Nemausus*, *Nemausum*, a City of *France* in the *Lower Languedoc*, which was a Roman Colony of great Antiquity, as appears by many Monuments yet remaining, the most considerable whereof is the Amphitheatre, the form of which is round, and built of hewn stone of an extraordinary bigness, with Seats for Spectators. The outside of it is encompassed with Pillars and Corniches, where are still to be seen the Roman Eagles, and the figures of *Romulus* and *Remus* suckled by a Wolf. Without the City is to be seen the Temple of *Diana*, the great Tower called by the Inhabitants *Tour magne*, with divers other Antiquities, and the Fountain mentioned by *Ausonius*;

*Non Aponus potu, vitrea non luce Nemausus
Purior, aequoreo non plenior amne Timavus.*

The ancient Medals found in and about this City prove it to have been a Colony of the Soldiers whom *Augustus* brought back with him from *Egypt*, after the Conquest of that Province as representing a Crocodile bound to a Palm-tree, with these letters *Col. Nem.* which import *Colonia Nemausus*, or *Nemausensium*, which Medal constitutes at present the Arms of *Nismes*. Another considerable Monument is the Square-house, so called, being a long square building seventy four Foot in length, and one and forty Foot six Inches broad: Some have thought this to be the *Basilica* which *Adrian* the Emperor built at *Nismes*, but the *Basilica* had their Pillars within, whereas this building, like the Temples, hath them without; wherefore it seems very probable, that this Square-house was formerly a Temple of the *Romans*, who were used to build their Temples long square for their Figure. The Situation of *Nismes* is the most pleasant of any other of the whole Province, as having on the one side of it Hills covered with Vines and all manner of Fruit-Trees, and on the other side of it, a great and fruitful Plain. It is a very fair City, and an Episcopal See, lying in the middle between *Avignon* to the East, and *Montpelier* to the West, seven Leagues from either. This City was in subjection to the *Goths* till the time of *Charles Martel*; afterwards had its own Counts, and was united to the Crown in 1214. Long. 25. 05. Lat. 43. 06. *Sueton. Strabo. Du Chesne. Spon.*

NISSA, a considerable City of *Turkey* in *Servia*, situate upon the River *Nichawa*, which falls into the *Morava*; fifteen German Miles North from *Scopia*, twelve West of *Gjustandil*, and forty two N. W. from *Thessalonica*, memorable for the defeat of the *Turks* by the Imperialists, on the twenty fourth of September 1689, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, whereupon all *Servia* and *Albania* submitted to the Emperor, as did the Town next day after the Victory; but it was retaken by the *Turks* in 1690, after a Siege of three Weeks. It's strong by its Situation, capable of being improved, and has five Mosques. It's seated in a fruitful and pleasant Soil.

NISSE, or *Nisi*, Lat. *Nysa*, a City of *Armenia the lesser*, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Cæsarea*, famous for having had *St. Gregory* for its Prelate. There was of old a City of this name in the *Indies*, built by *Bacchus*.

NISUS, King of *Megara* in *Achaia*, had amongst his fair Hair a lock of a purple colour, which he kept with great care, as that upon which the Preservation of his Kingdom depended, but *Scylla* his Daughter being fallen in love with *Minos* King of *Crete*, who besieged the City of *Megara*, cut off her Father's lock, and so delivered her Native Country to its Enemies; whereupon *Nisus* died for grief, and, as the Poets feign, was changed to an Osprey, and *Scylla* finding her self scorned by *Minos* died of Despair, and was changed into a Lark. This Fable resembles the true Story of *Samson*, in whose Hair, cut by *Dalila*, lay all his strength. *Apollodorus. Ovid Metam. Lib. 8.*

NITHARDUS, Abbot of *St. Riquier*, was much esteemed in the IXth. Century. His Father *Angelbert* was a great Lord, and *Bertha* his Mother was Daughter to *Charlemagne*. He was killed by the *Danes* in the Year 853. He wrote a History of the

the Wars between the three Sons of *Lewis the Debonnair*. Intituled, *Libri IV. De Discordia Filiorum Ludovici Pii. Pithæus*, Printed it in 8vo. in 1588, and afterwards *Du Chesne* inserted it in the second Volume of the *French Historians*. The History begins at the Death of *Charles the Great*, in 814, and ends in 843, *St. Marth. Gall. Christ. T. IV. De Abbot S. Ricardi*.

NITHISDALE, a County in the South of *Scotland* near the Borders, having *Clidale* on the North, *Anandale* on the East, *Solway firth* on the South, and *Galloway* on the West. It gives Title to an Earl of the Family of *Maxwell*.

NITOCRIS, Queen of *Babylon*, was the Mother of *Labinetus*, dectron'd by *Cyrus*. She turned the Course of the River *Euphrates*, which ran streight through the City, another way, to hinder the Enemies from coming unawares upon them by the rapid course of that River; she caus'd also a Bridge to be built over it; and ordered her Tomb over the Principal Gate of the City, with an Inscription, which promised great Treasures to the Opener of it, which *Darius* having done, found nothing in it but these words for his pains, *Hadst thou not been the most Covetous of all Men, thou wouldst not have troubled the Repose of the Dead. Herod.*

NITRIA, a Mountain of *Egypt* famous for having been the Retreat of many holy Anchorets.

NITRIA, called by the Inhabitants *Nitracht*, a City of the upper *Hungary*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Gran*. It stands upon a small River of the same Name, ten German Miles from *Presburg* to the East, the same from *Gran* to the North, and five from *Newhausel*. It's Capital of a Province of the same Name.

NITT, the Residence of the Dukes of *Curland* in *Germany*.

NIVATA, a Province of *Japan*, with a City of the same Name in the Province called *Quanto*. *Sanfon*.

NIUCHE, Lat. *Niucanum*, called also *Tenduc* and *Charchin*; a Kingdom in the *Asian Tartary*, the King whereof has lately conquered *China*.

NIVERNOIS: See **NEVERS**.

NIVILLE, a small but strong Town of the *Low-Countries* in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, and Quarter of *Brussels*, still under the King of *Spain*. It stands twelve Miles S. of *Brussels* and eighteen N. E. of *Mons*.

NIXIDII, certain Gods worshipped by the *Romans*, and suppos'd by them to be the helpers of Women in their Child-bed-throes, from the Word *Nixus*, which signifies the throws of a Woman in Labour. They were three in Number. The *Romans* placed their Statues in the Capitol, over against the Altar of *Minerva*. It's said, the *Roman's* brought 'em out of *Syria* after the Defeat of *Antiochus*. They represented these Gods in the posture of Women in Labour, *Ovid. Festus*.

NIZYNUM, a large and strong Town of *Ukrania*, on the Borders of the Dukedom of *Czarnich*, beyond the *Boristhenes*, taken from the *Cossacks* in 1652, by *Casimir* King of *Poland*.

NOAH, the Patriarch, Son of *Lamech*, who was born *An. Mund.* 1057; and he alone, with his Family, preserv'd from the Deluge in an Ark, to re-people the World after that Universal judgment. God having resolv'd to punish the Abominations of Mankind by an universal Deluge, and willing to save *Noah*, commanded him to build the Ark, which he perfected in 100 Years, during which, the People continuing impenitent, he was ordered to take in Food for himself and the Beasts that were to be preserv'd, and to enter the Ark with his three Sons *Sem*, *Ham*, and *Japhet*, and their three Wives; and God having shut it on the out-side, the Waters begun and continued to fall for forty Days, and destroy'd all the Living-creatures of the Earth, whilst the Ark, the Figure of the Church, sav'd the Patriarch and his Family. After 150 Days, that the Surface of the Earth was thus covered, there arose a Wind that diminished the Flood, and seven Months after its beginning the Ark rested upon a Mountain of *Armenia*; some think upon Mount *Taurus*; others hold it was upon one of the *Gordiens*. *St. Epiphane*s says, That in his time they shew'd some of its remains in this last place. *Noah* having sent a Crow and a Pigeon out to know by their return, what condition the Land was in, came out of the Ark 357 Days after he had gone into it, *An. Mund.* 1657. and rais'd an Altar to Sacrifice in acknowledgment of his particular delivery. God was pleas'd with his Gratitude, and blest'd him and his Family. After this they began to till the Land, and plant Vines; but *Noah* having drank of the Juice, whose force he was not aware of, became drunk, and uncovering himself, was derided by *Ham*, but the other Sons hid his Nakedness, whereupon he cursed the first. *Noah* died *An. Mund.* 2006, the 950th of his Age, and 350 after the Deluge, *Gen. 6. 9. Joseph. Torniel. Sponde. Bochart.*

NOAILLES, a Country-Town in *Limoisin* in *France*, which has given its Name to the House of *Noailles*.

NOCERA, Lat. *Nuceria*, a City of *Italy* in *Umbria* of great Antiquity, and a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope, seated at the foot of the *Appennine*, in the Borders of the *Marchia Anconitana*, at the Fountains of the River *Topino*, sixteen Miles from *Spoletto* to the N. and fifteen from *Camerino* to the W.

NOCERA, called for distinction *Nocera di Pagani*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Principality* which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Barberino*. It stands eight Miles from *Salerno* to the S. W. and two and twenty from *Naples* to the S. There is also a Town of this Name in *Calabria*, eight Miles from *Amantea* to the S. and three from the *Tyrrhenean-Sea*, by the Latin Historians called *Nuceria*, and *Alfaterna*. *Hoffman*.

NOCTURNA. The *Roman* Catholicks bestow this name upon that part of the Church Office or Prayers, which they also call *Matutina* or *Mattins*, which are commonly divided into three *Nocturns*, so called, because they were us'd to be sung onely by Night; which is still observ'd in some Cathedral Churches, where they sing their *Mattins* at Midnight, in imitation of the Primitive Christians, who by reason of the Heathen Emperor's Persecutions, were forc'd to meet at Night, which gave their Adversaries occasion of loading them with most abominable Calumnies. *F. Simeon*.

NODINUS, a Heathen God, who, as *St. Austin* tells us from *Varro*, was worshipped by the *Romans*, as having the care of making the Nodes and Joints of the Corn-stalks. *St. Austin de Civit. Dei*.

NOELL (*Edward*), descended of an ancient and noble Family in *Leicestershire*, was made Baronet *An. 1611, 9. Jac.* soon after the crection of that Degree of Honour, and was afterwards advanc'd to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Noell* of *Ridlington*, *14 Jac.* And having married *Julian* the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Baptist Hicks*, created Lord *Hicks* of *Ilmington* in *Warwickshire*, and Viscount *Campden* of *Campden* in *Glocestershire May 5. 4. Car. I.* he obtained a Grant of these Titles to himself and the Heirs Male of his Body in reversion, in case the said Sir *Baptist* should die without Issue; and accordingly enjoy'd 'em afterwards. He was engag'd in the Civil Wars, and receiv'd first a Commission from King *Ch. I.* to raise 500 Horse, and a second to raise three Regiments of Horse, and three of Foot, but died in that King's Garrison in *Oxford*, in 1643, leaving two Sons, *Baptist* and *Henry*, and two Daughters. *Baptist*, his Son and Heir, first married *Ann*, Eldest Daughter to *William*, Earl of *Denbigh*, by whom he had two Sons, who died Infants: secondly, *Ann*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Lovet* of *Liscombe*, Widow of *Edward*, Earl of *Bath*, by whom he had no Issue that liv'd: thirdly, *Elizabeth*, one of the four Daughters and Co-heirs of *Thomas*, Lord *Wotton*, by whom he had Issue two Sons, *Edward* and *Henry*, and four Daughters. *Mary*, married to *James*, Earl of *Northampton*, and *Juliana*, to the Lord *Allington*: his fourth Wife is, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Mountague*, late Earl of *Lindsey*, by whom he has had Issue three Sons, *Lindsey*, who died an Infant; *Baptist* and *James*, and three Daughters; *Catharine*, married to *John*, Lord *Roos*, only Son to *John* Earl of *Rutland*; *Bridget* and *Martha*. *Dugdale*.

NOETUS, an Heresiarch, and Master to *Sabellius*, who confounded the Nature and Persons of the Trinity.

NOGARRO, or *Nogarov*, upon the River *Modou*, in Latin, *Nogariolum*, or *Nugariolum*. A City of *France*, and Capital of the lower *Armagnac*, where three Provincial Councils were celebrated, in 1290, 1303, and 1316.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, Lat. *Nogentum Rotrudum*, *Novidunum*, and *Neodunum*; the fairest Village in *France*, famous for its Manufactures of Serges, Linen, and Leather. The Capital of the County of *la Perche*, upon the River *Huysu*, 14 Leagues from *Chartres*, (the Capital of *la Beausse*) and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

NOGENT LE ROY, Lat. *Nonigentum Regium*, a Town in *la Beausse*, upon the River *Eure*, between *Dreux* and *Chartres*.

NOGENT SUR SEINE, Lat. *Nonigentum ad Sequanam*, a fine Town of *Champagne*, upon the River *Seine*.

NOGENT L'ARTAUD, a Town of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Marne*, below *Chateau Thierry*.

NOIA, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near to *Bari*. There is also a Dukedom of the same Name in the *Basilicate*, near to *Calabria*.

NOION, or *Noyon*, Lat. *Noviomus*, called by *Cæsar*, *Noviodunum Belgarum*; and by *Ptolemy*, *Noviomagus Vadicassium*. A City of *France*, in *Picardy*, near the River *Oise*, belonging to the Government of the *Isle of France*, with a Bishop's See, and Title of an Earldom. The Bishoprick of *Vernandois* was transferred hither in 520, when the Capital of that Province, called *Augusta Viromandunorum*, was ruined by the *Barbarians*. This City was burnt, together with its Cathedral, in 1131, and had the same mishap twice or thrice since,

as in 1152, and in 1228. Noyon is at present a fair City, adorned with fine Buildings, Fountains, and sumptuous Churches, that of our Lady being the Cathedral. It hath the convenience of the River Oise, which is about a quarter of a League distant from it, and hath a Haven at Pont l'Eveque. It is watered with the River Verse, which receives those of Galliole and la Marguerite. This City is famous for having been the Birth-place of Calvin. A Peace was concluded here in 1516, between Charles V. and Francis I. Henry IV. of France, took it from the League in 1532, after he had thrice defeated the Army that came to its Relief. The Duke of Mayenne made himself Master of it the Year after. The Bishop of Noyon is Earl and Peer of France. Du Chefne. *Recherches des Antiq. de France.* Jaques le Vasseur *Annal. de Noyon.* San. Marth. Gall. Christian. Papir. Mass. Descript. Flum. Gallia. Thuan.

NOLA, a City and Colony of the Romans in Campania Felix, (now Terra di Lavoro) in the Kingdom of Naples, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Naples. It is a very ancient City, and hath many Signs of Antiquity still remaining. Hannibal besieged it in vain, in 540 of Rome, and it was at the Gates of this City that Claudius Marcellus fought him. Augustus died in, or near this City, A. C. 14. the 19th of August. It is also famous for having been the Birth-place of Paulinus, who was afterwards Bishop of it. It stands 14 Miles from Naples, towards the E. near the River Agno. Ambros. Lion. *Histor. of Nola & Leandr. Albert. Desc. Italia.*

NOLI, Lat. Naulum, Naulium, a small City in the State of Genoua, being a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Genoua. It stands in a Plain on the Shores of the Ligurian-Sea, but has no Harbour, and was once a Free-State, but now subject to the State of Genoua, from which City it stands 31 Miles to the West, between Savona and Albengua.

NOMADES, the Name of several Nations in Europe, Asia, and Africa; so called from the Greek word *νῆμα*, which signifies to feed Cattle, because their Chief Business and Occupation was, to feed their Cattle, as the Tartars now do, and some other Nations, as the Arabians, &c.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, Lat. Nomen Dei, a City of Terra Firma, which is a Province upon the Streights of Panama, in Castile del Oro, 25 Leagues from Panama to the N. on the North-Sea, Eastward from Porto Bello, and has a noble and safe Harbor, but is now forsaken, because of its unhealthy Air. Sir Francis Drake sack'd this Town in 1572. In 1614, it was demolished by the King of Spain's Orders, and Porto Bello built with its Materials.

NOMENTO, or Nomentano, an Episcopal City formerly in the Country of the Sabines, which at present is but a Village belonging to the Dukedom of Monte Ritondo, in the Ecclesiastical State. It was formerly the Capital of the Nomentii, and much talk'd of in Classick Authors.

NOMENY, Lat. Nomenium, a great Town in the Dukedom of Lorrain, upon the River Seile, (Salia) between Vic and Metz, 5 Miles from Nancy to the S. and 7 from Marsal to the S. E.

NOMOCANON, a Collection of Canons, with the Addition of those Civil-Laws to which they refer. Joannes Antiochenus, Patriarch of Constantinople, made the first Nomocanon, about the Year 554, which was divided into 50 Titles, to which he reduced all Ecclesiastical Matters. Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, made another Nomocanon, or a comparing of the Laws with the Canons, about the Year 883, the several Matters therein being reduced to 14 Heads or Titles. Balsamon writ a Commentary upon it, about the Year 1180, taking notice of what was, and what was not in use in his time, and the Places of the Basilici, that is, the Ordinances of the Emperors of Constantinople, where some Laws of the Digesta, and Code of Justinian, or some Chapter of Justinian's Novels, had been inserted, to make up this New Body of Law, which was then received amongst the Greeks. In the Year 1255, Arsenius, Monk of Mount Athos, made a new Nomocanon, to which he hath added Notes, shewing the Conformity of the Imperial Laws with the Patriarchal Constitutions. Matthews Blastares, Monk of the Order of St. Basilus, in 1335, made a Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, and the Civil Laws that did agree with, and answer to them, which Nomocanon of his he called Syntagma, that is, A Collection of Canons and Laws relating to each other. Doujat. *Hist. du Droit. Canon.*

NONA, Lat. Aenona, a Sea-Port Town of Dalmatia, which is now a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Zara or Zadar, 10 Miles from Zara to the North, between that City and Segna. The Sclavonians call it Nin. It is under the Venetians, and well fortified.

NONES. The Ninth Day before the Ides, i. e. the Seventh or the Fifth Day of the Month. In the Months of March, May, July, and October; the Nones are the Seventh, but in the other Months, upon the Fifth. Rosin. *Antiq. lib. 4. cap. 4.* See Calends.

NONIUS MARCELLUS, an Eminent Grammarian and Peripatetick Philosopher of Tibur. He wrote a Treatise,

De Proprietate Sermonum, consisting of Nine Chapters, and printed at Paris, 1614, with Mercier's Notes upon it.

NONNUS, a Greek Poet, called Panopolita, because he was of Panopolis in Egypt, according to Suidas. He lived in the Vth Century. He writ a Poem in Heroick Verse, whose Title was, *Dionysiacorum*, Lib. XLVIII. which Gerard Falkenberg got out of the Library of Joan. Sambucus, and printed it at Antwerp, in 1569, and which Eilhardus Lubinus of Rostock, since translated into Latin, and it was Re-printed at Hanaw, in 1610, with the Notes of some Learned Men. The same Author made also a Paraphrase in Verse upon the Gospel of St. John, which Aldus Manutius first published in Greek at Venice, in the Year 1501, and it was afterwards translated into Latin, by Christoph. Hegendorphius, Joan. Bordatus, and Erardus Hedenecius, whereof we have several Editions, with the Notes of Franciscus Nansius, Daniel Heinsius, and Silburgius. It is also printed in *Bibliotheca Patrum*. Suidas. v. Novv65. Sixt. Senens. *Bibl. San.* Le Mire de Script. Eccles. Possevin. in *Apparat. Nansius. Silburg.*

NONSUCH, a Stately and Royal Palace, not far from Epsom, in the County of Surry. It is seated in a most pleasant part of the Country, in regard of which, and the Magnificence of its Structure, it was called Nonsuch. It was built by King Henry VIII. and hath a delightful Park.

NORADIN, Son of Sanguin, Sultan of Aleppo and Nineve, surpass'd his Father in his Qualifications and Successes, notwithstanding he had been the most Potent, and best qualify'd Prince that had then govern'd the Turks. Noradin and his Brother divided their Fathers Dominions after his Death, which happen'd at the Siege of Cologembar upon Euphrates, in the Year 1143. By this Division, Noradin was made Sultan of Aleppo, and in a short time, he became one of the most considerable Princes in Asia. He was possess'd of all the Qualities of a great General, being equally Prudent and Brave; awake upon every occasion, and always ready to make his advantage of an Opportunity. He had likewise a great deal of Humanity and Probity in him, and was also Pious upon the Principles of his own Religion. One of his first Exploits, was the Defeat of Jocelin de Courtenai, Earl of Edessa, whose Troops he so entirely defeated, that Jocelin had much ado to disengage his own Person, and recover Samosata, whither he retir'd with but a very few of his Forces. The greatest part of his Dominions fell into the Hands of Noradin, who still push'd his Conquests further, upon the Misfortune of the Croisade at the Siege of Damascus, in the Year 1148. Upon this juncture, he enter'd the Principality of Antioch with a great Army, gain'd a Battel against Prince Raymond, who was kill'd upon the Spot, after which he made himself Master of the Fortrefs of Harenc, and most of the Places of Strength: He surpriz'd the Earl of Edessa in an Ambuscade, and kept him in Chains at Aleppo till he died: He likewise expelled the Greeks out of the whole Earldom of Edessa, to whom the Countess, and Baldwin King of Jerusalem, had resign'd it. This Prince likewise made himself Master of the Town and Territory of Damascus. Baldwin made a vigorous Effort to stop the Progress of this Victorious Sultan, and indeed did it to the purpose, having defeated him more than once, behaving himself in the War with that advantage of Character, that even Noradin, his Enemy, admir'd him; for 'tis said, that when Baldwin was poyson'd by his Physician, Noradin refus'd to make use of the Occasion, and take the advantage of the Disorder of his Subjects, saying withal, *That 'twas more proper to Condole with his Friends, and Lament the Death of so Brave a Prince, that had not left his Equal behind him.* Soon after he made himself Master of all Syria and Mesopotamia, and carry'd his Conquest beyond Cilicia, into the Dominions of the Sultan of Iconium, whom he defeated in a set Battel. Afterwards he had a fair pretence for a Descent upon Egypt. Sultan Sanar, who was dispossest'd by Dorgan, begging his Protection. This War was manag'd by Syracon, his General, who after several Revolutions of Fortune gain'd his Point; and having defeated the Enemy, he Assatinated Sanar, whom he came to Assist, and died himself the first Year of his Usurpation, settling the Succession upon his Nephew Saladin. Noradin likewise died in the Year 1173. After which, his Widow marry'd Saladin, by whom his Son was dispossest'd of his Dominions. Gulielmus Tyrius. *Maimburg. Hist. de Croisades.* Bayle *Dict. Hist.*

NORBEN, a Sea-Port of Norway, much frequented by the English and German Merchants till 1394, that the Swedes took it, and did them great Damage. It's now called Bergen. Crantz.

NORCIA, Lat. Nursia, a small City of Umbria, in the Dominions of the Church, formerly a Bishop's See. It stands amongst the Hills, near the Appennine, by the River Fredda, 6 Miles from the Marchia Anconitana to the South, between Aquila to the East, and Spoleto to the South, 13 Miles from either. It is famous for having been the Birth-place of St. Benedict, or Bennet, as also of Sertorius, the great Roman Commander slain in Spain.

NORDEN, Lat. *Nordenum*, a City of Germany in East-Friezland, with a considerable Harbor upon the German Ocean, under the Earl of East-Friezland, 16 Miles from Embden to the North.

NORDLINGEN, Lat. *Nerolinga*, *Ala Flavia*, a City of Schwaben, in 1251, made a free Imperial City. It stands upon the River Eger, 4 German Miles from Lawingen to the North, 10 from Werden to the South-West, and as many from Ingolstadt to the West, between the Territories of the Duke of Newberg, and the Count of Oettingen, famous by a Defeat of the Swedes in 1644, and a Victory of the Swedes and French against the Bavarians, in 1645, though otherwise inconsiderable but for its Fairs.

NORFOLK, Lat. *Norfolcia*, is a large Maritime County of England, and very near an Island of it self, bounded on the North and East with the Ocean, Westward with the Great Ouse, which parts it from Lincoln and Cambridgeshires, Southward with the Little Ouse and Waveny, which divide it from Suffolk. Its Length from East to West is about 50 Miles. Its Breadth from North to South 30; the whole divided into 31 Hundreds, wherein are 660 Parishes, and 31 Market-Towns, which is an Argument of its Populoufness. The Ancient Inhabitants, together with those of Suffolk, Huntington and Chambridgeshires, were known to the Romans by the Name of *Iceni*, and their Country made part of the Kingdom of the East Angles during the Saxon Heptarchy, which now with Suffolk, makes the Diocess of Norwich. Here the Air is somewhat sharp, whereby the Spring and Harvest are the more backward. The Soil differs very much; for there are Fens and Heaths, Sand and Clay Ground, light and deep Meadows and Pasture, Arable and Woody; so that taking the County all together, it affords enough for Pleasure and Profit, that being supplied in one part which is defective in another. But of all Parts of Norfolk, Marshland, and Fleg, are counted the richest, that for Pasture, this for Corn. This County particularly abounds in Rabbits. The Sea on the other side yields such abundance of Herrings beyond all other Places, especially nigh Yarmouth, that there is a yearly Fair kept on Michaelmas-day for the Sale of them. Besides the Rivers aforesaid which border upon this County, you will find here the Yare, which is of special Note for its plenty of a certain Fish, called a Ruff, whose Body is all prickled over. The Tail and Fins spotted with black Specks. The Norfolk Men are counted industrious, and generally so successful in the Study of our Common Law, that most People wish rather to have a Norfolk Man their Counsel than Adversary. Besides Norwich, the Chief Town of the County, there are several others of Note, which will be treated of in their proper Places. Yarmouth and Lyn are its two Principal Sea-Ports, which with Norwich, Thetford, and Castle-Rising, chuse two Parliament-men each, besides the Knights of the Shire. This County has often been dignified with the Title of an Earldom. The first that had the Title of Duke, was Thomas, Lord Mowbray, Great Grand-Child of King Edward I. by the Lady Margaret, Daughter to Thomas de Brotherton, a Son of the aforesaid King, but the Title expiring with the Family, in the Person of John Mowbray, it was conferred Anno 1475, by King Edward IV. upon Richard, Duke of York, with whom it died again. But Anno 1483, it was revived again by King Edward, in the Person of John, Lord Howard, descended from the said Lady Margaret: In which Line it has continued ever since. It being at present enjoy'd by his Grace, Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norwich.

NORIMBURG: See NÜREMBERG.

NORIN, a Fortrefs of Dalmatia, between the Rivets Narenta and Norin, which is an Arm or Branch of the former, and runs into it again. Some suppose this River took its Name from a City Nero built upon the Banks of it, and on which he bestowed his Name. This Fort is in the Possession of the Republick of Venice; and not far from it to the North, is the City Metrovich, where all the Turks Houses are distinguished by Turrets from those of the Greek Christians that dwell there. On the other side, about two Miles from the Port, towards the South, there is an Island called Opus, made by the two Branches of Narenta, and the Waters of the Gulf of Venice, where the Venetians, in 1685, built a Fort in a most advantageous Situation, which commands the River. *P. Coronelli Descrip. of the Morea.*

NORKOPING, a small City in Sweden, between two Lakes, five Miles from the Baltick-Sea, in the Province of Ostrogothia, by the River Motala, 10 Miles East from the Lake Veter.

NORMANDY, Lat. *Normannia*, a great and fruitful Province in France, with the Title of a Dukedom. It contains Part of the Ancient Neustria, and hath Picardy and the Isle of France on the East, the British Sea on the North, Bretagne on the West, and la Beausse, le Maine, and la Perche on the South. Its length from Gisors to Cherbourg, is about 72 Leagues, and Breadth about 30, and it Circuits 240. It is commonly divided into the Upper and Lower Normandy; the

Upper contains Four Bailiwicks, viz. Rouan, Evreux, Caux, and Gisors; the Lower compriseth Threc, Alençon, Caen, and Constantine; Roan is the Capital of the Province; with an Archbishop's See, having under it the Bishopricks of Lisieux, Bayeux, Coutances, Evreux, Avranches, and Seez; the rest of its most considerable Cities, are Caen, an University, Diepe, Falaise, Havre de Grace, Pont de l'Arche, Argenton, Alençon, Gisors, Caudebec, Cherbourg, St. Lo, Vire, Carentan, Quillebauf, Honfleur, Lire, Vernon, &c. Normandy abounds in Corn, Cattle, and Fruits, more especially in Apples and Pears, with which they make great Store of Cyder and Perry, the ordinary Drink of that Country; but it wants Wine. It is watered with the Rivers Seine, Eure, Risle, Touque, Dive, Orne, Vire, Selune, See, Soule, Ourve, and Eu; which are the chiefest. It abounds with many Forests, Quarries of Stone; Medicinal Waters; Mines of Iron, and some of Copper; and other Metals; has produc'd great and excellent Men, and the People are generally witty, but hasty and addicted to Law, especially the meaner sort, the Gentry being valiant and generous; neither is there any Province in France that abounds more with Gentry than this. They count 100 Cities and Towns in this Province, besides 150 great Villages. The great Trade of the Inhabitants consists in Cattle and Linen Cloth, Herbs proper for Dying, and Smiths Coal. Clovis first made this Country a Province, and a Part of the Kingdom of Soissons. After this, the Normans, a People come from the North, as their Name imports, having with their Piracies infested the Sea Coasts of several Countries, at last Landed in France, in the Reign of Charles the Bald, and dreadfully wasted and ruined the Country, which Invasions of theirs continued Eighty Years, obliging the French to pay them Tribute, and those Sums of Money served only to allure them the more to make their Incursions. They thrice laid Siege to Paris, and did so affright the Inhabitants of that great City in the IXth Century, that they made it part of their Publick Prayers, *That God would be pleased to deliver them from the Fury of the Normans.* King Charles the Simple made a Treaty with them, and gave his Daughter in Marriage to Rollo their Commander, and bestowed upon him the Province of Normandy, with the Title of Duke, upon Condition of doing Homage for it to the King of France. This happened in 912, and Rollo submitting himself to be baptized, took the Name of Robert. The Normans had so great an esteem for their first Duke, because of his Justice and Equity, that they seem still to call him to their Assistance in their common Exclamation of *Haro*, or *Ha Row*, used by none but themselves. This Rollo, or Robert, was the Father of William I. surnam'd Longsword; who was Father of Richard I. call'd The Old, and surnamed Without Fear or Dread Nought; who left Richard II. surnamed The Good, who had for his Successor, Robert II. who of Herleue or Herlot, as some of our Historians say, a Gentleman's Daughter, had William, surnamed The Bastard, and call'd afterwards Conqueror, upon his Conquest of England in 1066, by whom this Province was united to the Crown of England till 1202, when King John was outed of it. Henry V. about 1420 re-conquered this Duchy, but his Son lost it again about 1450, since which time it hath been annexed to the Crown of France. *Du Chesne. Recherches & Antiq. de Normandie. Joan Nagerel. Descript. de Normand. Claudius du Moulin. Hist. Gener. de Normand.*

NORRIS (Henry) descended of an ancient and noble Family of Berks, a Branch of the House of Speke in Lancashire, succeeded Sir William Compton, as Usher of the Black rod to King Henry the Eighth, by whom he was also made Gentleman of the Privy-chamber, and Constable of Wallingford Castle, the 29th of November, in the 27th of his Reign. But there being a solemn Tournament held at Greenwich the first of May following, wherein George Bullen, Viscount Rochford, was chief Challenger, and this Henry Principal Defendant, the King departed thence on a sudden, no body knowing why; but it's said, it was because he observed the Queen drop her Handkerchief, wherewith some supposed her Favourite did wipe his Face: However the Queen and both the Combatants were committed next morning to the Tower, and all three soon after put to death. It's said the King was troubled to see Norris die, and that he offered him his Pardon, if he did but confess what he was accused of, to which he making this resolute Answer, *That in his Conscience he thought the Queen clear of what she was charged with, but whether she were or not, he could not accuse her of any thing; and that he had rather undergo a thousand Deaths than betray the Innocent:* The King cry'd, *Hang him, Hang him.* Henry his Son and Heir being thirty Years of Age, in 7 Eliz. was Knighted at his own House at Rycot, and in the 14 of Queen Eliz. sent Ambassador into France, where he managed his business with such Prudence and Honour, that in consideration thereof, and his Fathers suffering for her Mother, he was advanced to the Dignity of Peer of England; his eldest Son William died before him, leaving the Lord Francis his Son and Heir, a Man of high Spirit, who died in the 20th. Year of King James the First, leaving

ing Issue one only Daughter, who became the Wife of *Edward Wray*, Groom of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles I.* which *Edward* had Issue by her one sole Daughter and Heir, first married to *Edward*, second Son to *Edward Earl of Dorset*, and afterwards to *Mountague*, Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, which Earl had Issue by her three Sons, viz. *James*, now Lord *Norris*, born 10 May, An. 1653. *Edward*, who died Young, and *Henry*; and the Lady *Mary*. *Dugdale*.

NORRIS (*Sir John*) second Son to *Henry the First*, Lord *Norris*, famous in his time for his Valour, was first trained up in Military Exercises under Admiral *Coligni* in the Civil Wars of *France*, next in *Ireland*, under *Walter Earl of Essex*, then served in the *Netherlands* under *Matthias*, Archduke of *Austria*, in 1579. after that under the Duke of *Lorraine* 1582; next under *William of Nassaw*, and in the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth* was constituted Colonel General of all the Horse and Foot sent out of *England* to the Relief of *Antwerp*; then besieged by the *Spaniards*, and empowered to treat with the States General for the entertaining of the *English* Foot appointed to serve in those parts. In the 30th. of Queen *Elizabeth*, being then President of the Council in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*, he had a Commission giving him Power to constitute such principal Officers as well by Sea as Land, as he thought fit for the Defence of the Kingdom. In the 33 of Queen *Elizabeth* he was constituted Captain General of those *English* Auxiliaries that were sent to King *Henry the IVth.* of *France*, against his rebellious Subjects in *Bretagne*; and having deported himself with great Prudence and Courage in all these Eminent Employments, to the great Honour of the *English* Nation as well as of his own Name; expected that upon the re-calling of *Sir William Russell*, Knight; afterwards Lords *Russell* of *Thornhaugh*, he should have been Deputy of *Ireland*; but finding that *Thomas*, Lord *Borough*, was preferred to that Command, and himself requir'd to continue still in *Munster* he grew so highly discontented, that he thereupon fell sick, and died. *Dugdale's Baronage*.

NORT (*Oliver van*) born at *Rotterdam*, who after having passed the Streights of *Magellan*, entred into the South-sea, where sailing along the Coast of *Chili*, and from thence taking his Course towards the *East-Indies*, he arrived in the Isle of *Borneo*, and came back afterwards near to the *Cape of Good hope*; and after he had almost sailed round the World, arrived in *Holland*, in 1601, and gave an Account of his New Discoveries. *Hugo Grotius. Annal.*

NORTBERT, Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, and Founder of the Order of *Premontre* (a sort of *St. Austin Friars*) lived in the XIIth. Century. He was born in a Village near to *Cleves*, and Son to the Earl of *Gennep*. His Birth obliged him to be in the Emperor's Court, but being soon dissatisfied with that Life, he quitted the Court and a Canonry he had in his own Country, and came to *France*, where he founded the Order of *Premontre*, under the Rule of *St. Austin*. The Principal of this Order is in the Diocese of *Laon*, and *Bartholomew*, the Bishop thereof, assigned to *Nortbert* the Desert called *Vosage*, whither he retired himself about the year 1120; and having got his Order confirmed at *Rome* in 1126 he was afterwards chosen Bishop of *Magdeburg*. He died in 1134, and Pope *Gregory the XIIIth.* Canoniz'd him 1582. The Writings he left behind him are Three Books of his Visions, and Divers Sermons. *Survius on the 6. of June. Guilielm. Eisengrenius in Cat. test. verit. Valer. Andr. in Bibl. Belg. Baron. in Annal.* See **PREMONTRE**.

NORTGOW, Lat. *Nortgovia*. A Province of *Germany*, between *Bohemia* to the E. the *Danube* to the E. and S. (which parts it from *Bavaria*) *Schwaben* and *Franconia* to the W. and *Voigtland* to the N. The Capital of it is *Nuremberg*.

NORTH. The first Noted Man of this Family who appears on Record was *Edward*, one of the Clerks of Parliament, and Treasurer of the Court of Augmentation. In 36 Hen. 8. he was made Knight, and Chancellor of that Court, and had so much favour with the said King, that on his Death-bed he appointed him one of his Executors, and of Council to *Edward the VIth.* *Primo Marie* he was made Baron of this Realm. He was also employed in a Commission by Queen *Elizabeth*, about those who made Claims to perform Service by Tenure upon the day of her Coronation. He died Decemb. 31. 1564. at his House called the *Charterhouse*, near *London*, and was succeeded by *Sir Roger*, his Son, who accompanied the Earl of *Suffex* with the Garter to *Maximilian* the Emperor then at *Vienna*; assisted at the Trial of *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*; and was by Queen *Elizabeth* made Treasurer of the Household; and died in Decemb. 40 Eliz. being succeeded by *Dudley*, his Grand-son, who died Jan. 6. 1606, and was succeeded by his Son *Dudley*, who was Created Knight of the Bath, An. 1616; married the Daughter of *Sir Charles Montague*, Brother to the Earl of *Manchester*, by whom he had *Charles*, who marrying *Catharine*, Daughter to *William*, Lord *Grey of Wark*, was in 25 Car. 2. Created Lord *Grey*, of *Roll-*

leston. *Sir Francis*, Attorney General to *Charles II.* Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and afterwards Lord Keeper. *Dudley*, a Merchant in *London*, *John*, Dr. of Divinity, and Master of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*. *Montague* and *Roger*. *Dugdale*.

NORTH-ALLERTON, a Market and Borough Town of *Allerton* Hundred in the North-riding of *Yorkshire*.

NORTHAMPTON, Lat. *Northantonia*; the chief Town of *Northampton-shire*, is 54 miles from *London* North-westward, pleasantly seated on the Banks of the *Nen*, where a small River from the North empties it self into it; fortified heretofore with good Walls and a strong Castle. Whilst the *Danes* prevailed in this Island, this Town fell under their Fury, and was Burnt by them. It suffered also very much in the Barons Wars; and of late years, viz. Sept. 3. 1675. we had the Misfortune to see it all buried in its own Ashes. But it has been rebuilt since with so much neatness and uniformity, that it passes now for one of the neatest Towns in *England*. As it is the Shire Town, so 'tis the Place where the County Gaol and the Assizes are kept. It also gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable, *George Compton*, the present Earl of *Northampton*, devolved to him from *William*, Lord *Compton*, Created Earl of *Northampton* by King *James I.* An. 1618.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, Lat. *Northantonia Comitatus*, is a long, narrow, in-land County, stretch'd from N. E. to S. W. and bordering upon more Countries than any other in *England*. For it has on the North, *Lincolnshire*, *Rutland* and *Leicestershire*; on the South *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Oxfordshire*; Eastward *Cambridge* and *Huntington Shires*; and Westward *Warwickshire*. In Length 46 miles, and in Breadth scarce 20. The whole divided into 20 Hundreds, wherein are 326 Parishes, and 12 Market Towns; whose ancient Inhabitants were by the *Romans* named *Coritani*. The County afterwards making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and now with *Rutland* making the Diocese of *Peterborough*. This County has a good Air, a champaign, rich and fruitfull Soil, which makes it so populous that from some Ascents one may discover at a View above 20 Country Churches. In short, Here is as little Waste-ground as in any Place of *England*. No Mosses, Fells, Heaths or Meers, except *Whitering*. Besides its bordering Rivers, *Nene*, *Weland* and *Charwell*, there are several others of less note, which do not a-little contribute to its Plentifulness. The principal Commodities are Grains, Corn and Cattel, wherein it scarce falls short of any Shire. But it is of special note for its abundance of Pigeons and Saltpeter. Here is *Wellingborough* Well, once of great Fame for Curing of Diseases. This County yields the most Parks of any. And for Noblemens and Gentlemens Houses, none goes beyond it. Amongst which *Holndenby* House, built by *Sir Christopher Hatton*, formerly Lord Chancellor, was so fine a Piece of Building before it was demolish'd, that it carry'd the Pre-eminency. *Burleigh* House, by *Stamford*, built by *William Cecil*, Lord Treasurer, has had better fortune, and is still a most stately Edifice; from whence *Withorp* Lodge is but a mile distant. Next to *Burleigh* House, for Beauty, is *Castle-Ashby*, the noble Mansion of the E. of *Northampton*. The Market Towns are, *Northampton* the Shire Town, which with *Peterborough*, *Brackley* and *Higham Ferrers*, are the only Places in the County that send Members to Parliament, besides the two Knights of the Shire.

NORTHAUSEN, Lat. *Northusia*, an Imperial free City of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Zorge*, between *Erfurt* to the South, and *Halberstadt* to the North, eight German miles from either; and is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*.

NORTH-CAPE, or **NOORT-KAEP**, is the most Northern part of *Finnmark* and of all *Europe*. There is another Cape of the same Name in *Guiana*, a vast Country in the South America. Oither, a Norwegian, was the first that doubled this Cape, and gave an Account of it to *Alfred*, King of *England*, about 890.

NORTH-CURRY, a Market Town of *Somersetshire*, which stands on the River *Tone*, and is the Chief Town of the Hundred.

NORTH-ELMHAM, once a Bishop's See, and now but a Village, not far from *Repeham* in *Norfolk*. The See began with *Edwin*, An. 673, but lay vacant the space of 100 years, during the Desolation of the *Danes*. After which it recovered it self in the Person of *Adulphus*, in 955; the Diocese of *Dunwich* in *Suffolk* being added to it. Thus it continued about 100 years, till *Herfastus* removed the See to *Thetford*, from whence his next Successor, *Galsagus*, fixed it at *Norwich*, where it has continued ever since.

NORTH-FORELAND, is the utmost Point of the Isle of *Thanet*, in the North-East parts of *Kent*, famous for the great Sea-fight between the *English* and *Dutch*, in 1666. Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle* having given them a great Defeat off of that Place.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Lat. *Northumbria*, is a Maritime County, and the farthest North in England; bounded on the North with *Scotland*, on the West with *Scotland* and part of *Cumberland*, on the South with the Bishoprick of *Durham*, Eastward by the *German Sea*. And as the River *Twede* parts it a good way Northward from *Scotland*, so the *Tine* and *Derwent* separate it Southward from the County of *Durham*. It's somewhat of a Pyramidal form, reaching from North to South about 50 miles, and from East to West, where it is broadest, 40; the whole divided into six Wards, wherein are 460 Parishes, and but six Market Towns. Anciently inhabited by the *Ottadini*, making part of the Heptarchy and Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and now with *Durham* and part of *Yorkshire*, making up the Diocese of *Durham*. Here the Air is pretty sharp in Winter, and sometimes troubled with deep Snows and nipping Frosts suitable to its Climate. But yet it is not near so sharp as the People; nor is wet Weather so raw and searching as it is in *Middlesex*; which perhaps may be attributed to the warm Breaths that constantly come out of its numberless Coal Pits. For the Soil, it may be said to be one of the worst Counties in England, being for the most part rough and hilly, and hard to be manured. Yet in some Parts, chiefly towards the Sea, and along the River *Tine*, 'tis by the great Industry and Pains of the Husbandman become very fruitful. Before the Union of England and *Scotland* there lay much Waste-ground in the North parts of this County, which the Proprietors declin'd to own, only to avoid the Charges of the common Defence. But when the Borders became safe and peaceable, every one put in for his Right of Inheritance. And whereas formerly it had few Gentlemens Houses but what were built more for Strength than State; here are now many Houses built more for State than Strength. What remains is to speak of the greatest Wealth of this County, which they digg out of their Coal Pits, most of them from 30 to 50 fathoms deep; and for this sort of Work there is a Constant Breed of Men who rake their Livelihoods out of the very Bowels of the Earth, and are in continual Danger either of being crush'd below by a Thrust, or overwhelmed with sudden Irruptions of Water. But in some Pits of *Sunderland*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, they are subject besides to fire-damps, so they call the Inflammation of the Air in those subterraneous Parts, which being laden more than ordinary with sulphureous Matter, is sometimes apt to catch Fire, and does much Mischief. The Workmen foresee it by their Candles burning blue and blazing more than ordinary, upon which they lay themselves flat upon the ground until the Danger is over. *Newcastle*, *Morpeth* and *Berwick*, send each two Members to Parliament, besides the Knights of the Shire. This County was first dignified with the Title of an Earldom, which ran through several Families before it came to the *Piercies*. The first of this Name who had the Title conferr'd upon him being *Henry Percy*, Lord High Constable of England, created Earl of *Northumberland* by *Richard II.* An. 1377, in whose Family it continued in a direct Line all under the Name of *Henry* until the Year 1527, except six Years interruption, from 1463 to 1469, during which time, *John Nevil*, Lord *Mountague*, enjoy'd it, in the Reign of *Edward* the IVth. and after that resign'd it to *Henry Percy*, great Grand-child of the first *Henry*, who had forfeited it to the said King, but it died with his Son *Henry*, in the year aforesaid 1527. *John Dudley*, Earl of *Berwick*, and Lord Admiral, was the first Duke of *Northumberland*, who had that Title conferr'd upon him by King *Edward* the VIth. An. 1551. But it died with him on the Scaffold, being beheaded in Queen *Mary's* Reign, who restor'd the Title of Earl to the ancient Family, in the Person of *Thomas Percy*, who was also beheaded. His Son, *Henry Percy*, had the fortune to recover it in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, in the Year 1574. In whose Line it continued; till *Joceline Percy*, the last Earl of *Northumberland*, who died at *Turin* in *Italy*, An. 1670. without Issue male. And four Years after the Title of Duke was renew'd by King *Charles II.* in the Person of the present *George Fitz Roy*, his third Son by the Dutcheß of *Cleveland*.

NORTHWICH, a Market Town of *Northwich* Hundred, in *Cheshire*, seated upon the *Wever*, and noted for its Salt Pits.

NORWAY, Latine *Norvegia*, a Kingdom on the North-west Shore of *Europe*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*, called by the Inhabitants *Norryck*, and by contraction *Norck*, and by the Germans *Norwegen*; heretofore esteemed the Western part of *Scandinavia*. It reacheth in length from the entrance of the *Baltick Sea* almost to the *North-Cape*, but not of equal breadth; being about 1300 *English* miles long, and 250 broad. On the East, it hath the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the West, the *German Ocean*, on the South, the *Sound*, and on the North *Lapland*. On the East a long

Ridge of Mountains always covered with Snow (called *Mount Sevo*, or *Savo*) separate it from *Sweden*. It is divided into five Provinces, *Agger-bus*, *Bergen-bus*, *Dronthem-bus*, *Ward-bus* and *Ba-bus*, which last was resigned to the King of *Sweden* in 1658. The Capital City of this Kingdom is *Drontheim*, in Latin *Nidrosia*; the rest are *Bergen*, *Opflo*, *Ward-bus*, *Tongsberg*, *Frederickstadt*, *Saltzberg*, *Stavanger*, and *Ba-bus* which belongs to the King of *Sweden*. The Country is mountainous and barren because of the Rocks, Sands and Forests, wherewith it abounds, and the extreme Cold. All the Northern Coast is lined with Isles, of which the chief are *Mughero*, *Suro*, *Samen*, *Trommes*, *Stagen*, *Loffoten*, *Hieteren*, &c. Near to the last of which there is a Whirl-pool of Water called the *Maelstrom*, in which Vessels are swallowed up. Upon this Kingdom depend also several-Islands, as *Iseland*, *Groenland*, *Spitsbergen*, the Isles of *Fero* and *Orkney*. Their Claim to the two last was resign'd to *James* the VIth. of *Scotland*. The Inhabitants of *Norway* are accused by some as inclin'd to Sorcery, but otherwise an honest, plain People, and are of the same Religion with those of *Denmark*. The greatest Trade they drive is with Train-oil, dry Fish, and Wood, especially Firr-wood, for the Building of Houses, and the Masts of Ships, Tar, Pitch, &c. A Mine of Gold was discovered here near to *Opflo*, in 1646, but was soon exhausted. *Norway* had Kings of its own from very ancient time, till towards the end the of XIVth. Century, when *Aquin*, King of *Norway*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Woldemar III.* King of *Denmark*, and dying without Issue, left both their Kingdoms to *Eric*, Duke of *Pomerania*, the Son of *Ingeburga*, the Sister of *Margaret*, of *Denmark*, whose Successor was *Christopher*, and after him *Christiern*, Son of *Thierry*, Count of *Oldenburg*, inherited the same, about the Year 1448. *Saxo Grammat.* *Albert. Crantz.* *Hist. Joän. Martin. Chron. Norveg.* *Pontan. & Meursius Hist. Danica.* *Suaning. Chron. Dan. Golnitz.* *Cluverius. Sanson.* The People of this Country were anciently very formidable, having over-run great part of the *Netherlands*, *France* and *Britain*; and were so terrible to those on the Coasts, that all their *Letanies* had this Prayer, *A furore Normannorum, Libera nos, Domine*. They subdued *Neufria* in *France*, which from them is called *Normandy* to this day. Their own Histories add, that they subdued *Apuleia*, *Sicilia*, *Prussia*, *Hemi-Gallia* and *Carelia*, where they settled Colonies. *Tacitus* observes, that their Government was an absolute Monarchy, and that they were best pleas'd when Governed by Women. Christianity was first planted here by *Olaus*, Son of their King *Trigon*, An. 995, and propagated by *Harald*, in 1018. It's also said, that they peopled *Iseland*, many of them withdrawing from under *Harald Harfagar*, who reduced all the petty Kingdoms under one.

NORWICH, Lat. *Norvicum*, *Nordovicum*, *Ordovicum*, *Venta Icenorum*, is the chief Town of *Norfolk*, and a Bishop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*; (*Norwich*, and *Norfolk* are so called, from their Northern Situations) distant from *London* 90 miles North East and by East. It stands on the River *Tare*, with so pleasant an intermixture of Trees to shadow it, that both the Pleasures of City and Country do there meet together in a most agreeable manner. In the Year 1044, the Danes, under their cruel King *Sueno*, first sacked, and then burnt this Town; yet it recovered it self so much, that in the days of *Edward the Confessor*, here were numbered 1320 Burgeses, who maintaining the Cause of Earl *Radulph* against the Conqueror, were wasted by Sword and Famine to 560. In the Reign of *William Rufus* it grew to a place of great Trading, but afterwards felt much variety of Fortune. By Fire, Anno 1508. By grievous Pestilence, especially in the Year 1348, when the City was almost depopulated. By War, Anno 1174, being then sack'd and ruin'd by the Earl of *Flanders* and *Hugh Bigod*. By the dis-inherited Barons, in 1266. By Tumults and Insurrections, once about the Year 1265. another time in 1446; in *Edward* the VIth's Reign by *Ket's* Rebellion. But since that time it has constantly flourished with the Blessings of Peace and Plenty; except in the Civil Wars under *Charles* the First. It was made a Corporation in the Seventeenth of King *Stephen*; and a Mayor Town by *Henry* the IVth. in 1403. At present it lies out in Length about a mile and a half; and about half so much in Breadth. In which Compass it contains about thirty Parishes. It's well walled; and has several Turrets, and twelve Gates for Entrance. A City which for fair Building and resort of People, the painful Industry of the common Sort, the great Humanity of the Richer, yields to few in England. Amongst its principal Buildings, next to the Churches, are the two Palaces of the Duke of *Norfolk* and Earl of *Surry*, the Town Hall, the Market House, the House of Correction, the Cross, and the Hospital wherein 100 poor Men and Women are maintain'd. Here is also to be seen the Ruines of an ancient Castle of the Saxons building. The Cathedral, first founded by *Herbert Lofinga*, the first Bishop of *Norwich*, and by

him dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, is chiefly remarkable for its lofty Spire. But since its first Foundation, being twice defac'd by Fire, it was repair'd by *John of Oxford* and Bishop *Middleton*, who left it in the state it now is in. As for this City's Wealth, it stands much indebted to the *Netherlands*, who flying from Duke *d'Alva*, and the Inquisition, brought with them the making of Bays, and Says, and other Manufactures. The Bishop's See of *Norwich* has 1127 Parishes under it in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and is valued in the Kings Books at 899 l. 17 s. 7 d. besides the Tenth of the whole Clergy which amounts to 1117 l. 13 s. 00. To conclude, This City has been made three several times a Title of Civil Honour, first in the Person of *Edward*, Lord Denny of *Waltham*, created Earl of *Norwich* by King *Charles* the First, An. 1626. which Title after his Death was conferr'd upon *George Goring*, Baron of *Hurst Pierre-pont*, who left it to his Son *Charles*, with whom it died. But An. 1672 it was reviv'd again by *Charles* the Second, upon his Grace, *Henry Howard*, the late Duke of *Norfolk*, then created Earl of *Norwich* and Earl Marshal. So that besides the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, his Grace was Earl of *Arun-del*, *Norwich* and *Survey*.

NOSTRADAMUS (*Michael*) a Physician and famous Astrologer, in the XVIth. Century, was born at *Salon*, or as others at *St. Remy* in *Provence*. It is said that his Grandfather by the Mother's side, who was of the same Town of *St. Remy*, made him in Love with Astrology. He studied first at *Montpelier*, and after having finished his Studies, travelled to *Tholuse* and *Bordeaux*. And upon his return to *Provence*, in 1555, published his *Prophetical Centuries*, which were at that time in so great esteem that King *Henry* the Second of *France*, could not be satisfied without seeing the Author of them; upon Notice whereof the Count of *Tende*, Governor of *Provence*, sent him up to *Paris*, where the King was so well pleased with his Company, that he bestowed several Gifts upon him, besides a sum of 200 Crowns in Gold; and, not content to have seen him himself, sent him to the Princes, his Sons, at *Blois*. *Charles IX.* also honoured him with the marks of his Favour as he passed through *Provence*. *Nostradamus* died the second of July, 1566. being Sixty two Years of Age, Six Months, and Seventeen Days, at *Salon*, where he was buried in the Church of the *Cordeliers*, with this Epitaph engraven on Marble, *D. M. Ossa clarissimi Michaelis Nostradamii, unius omnium mortalium Judicis digni, cuius penè divino calamo, totius orbis, ex astrorum influxu, futuri eventus conscriberentur, &c.* Authors judge differently concerning the Knowledge and Skill of this Astrologer; *Stephanus Jodellus*, who was no Admirer of Astrology, gives this Gingling Character of him:

Nostradamus c'm falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est,
Et c'm verba damus, nil nisi nostra damus.

He was the Father of *Cesar Nostradamus*, who published his Works, wherein we find a short Account of the Life of this Astrologer, the Brother of *John Nostradamus*, who was an Advocate of the Parliament of *Aix*, and writ *The History of Provence*, and *The Lives of the Poets of that Country*. Spond. in *Annal. Bouch. Hist. de Prov. Lib. 10.*

NOTARIES of *Rome*, since called *Protonotaries*. It is said, that during the Persecutions of the Primitive Church, *St. Clement*, the Disciple of the Apostles, appointed seven Notaries for the fourteen Quarters or Wards of the City of *Rome*, whose Office was, to set down in Writing the Particulars of the Imprisonment and Deaths of the Martyrs. And after this, *St. Fabian* appointed seven Sub-deacons, to have an eye over those Notaries, and take care of their faithful discharging this their Duty, obliging them to put their Acts into the hands of those Deacons, that they might present them to him, and to the Popes his Successors, as was already practised in the time of *Anterus*, his Predecessor, of whom it is said, that he took great Care to have these Registers of the Notaries brought to him, and laid up amongst the publick Church Records, to be there faithfully kept for posterity. This method which was practis'd with such exactness at *Rome*, was likewise observ'd by the Clergy in other places; thus we Read that the Ecclesiasticks of *Achaia* took care to preserve an Historical Account of the Martyrdom of *St. Andrew* of which they had been Eye-witnesses: Thus the Martyrdom of *St. Polycarp*, was written by the Clergy of *Smyrna*, and thus the Churches of *Vienne* and *Lyons*, transmitted an Account of the Sufferings of *Photinus* and *Blandina*, and several other Martyrs, who were put to Death under the Emperor *Marcus Aurelius*, to the Churches of *Asia* and *Phrygia*. *St. Denys* likewise Bishop of *Alexandria*, wrote a Book of the Martyrs of his Diocefs. *Pontius* also *St. Cyprian's* Deacon, declares that it was customary in the Church of *Africk*, to write the Lives of the Martyrs with great Exactness and particularity. *Anastafius Bibliothecarius*. De

Sauflay Martyrol. de France. Euseb. Hist. Eccl. Pontius in vit. Cypri.

NOTO, Lat. *Nea, Netum, Neetum*. A City of *Sicily* of great Antiquity, and at this time great, well inhabited, and the Capital of the Province, called by its Name, *il Val di Noto*, which is one of the three parts into which *Sicily* is divided, and lies on the South side of the Island, having on the North *il Val di Demona*, on the West *il Val di Mazara*, and on the South the *African Sea*. The City *Noto* is encompassed with high Rocks and steep Valleys, 8 Miles from Sea, towards the Mouth of the River *Abiso*, near *Cape Passaro*, 15 from *Pachyno* to the S. W. and 25 from *Syracuse* to the S. The other Cities of this Province are, *Saragossa*, *Augusta*, *Terra nova*, *Motica*, *Camarana*, &c.

NOTTEBURG, Lat. *Notteburgum*, the Capital of *Ingria*, a Province of *Sweden*, seated on an Island in the Lake of *Ladoga*, on the Confines of *Moscovy*, called *Oreska* by the *Russians*, which word signifies a Nut, from whence also the German word *Notteburg* is derived. It is a very strong Place by its situation, yet *Gustavus Adolphus* took it from the *Moscovites* in 1614.

NOTTINGHAM, Lat. *Nottinghamia*, the chief place of *Nottinghamshire*, is 94 Miles from *London* North-west. 'Tis seated upon a Hill, on the North side of *Leam*, a small River, which falls a Mile from hence, into the *Trent*; consists of three Parishes, and drives as good a Trade as most in-land Towns. 'Tis, in short, one of the nearest Towns in *England*, fet out with good Houses, fair Streets, and as handsome a Market Place as any. But of most Fame for its Castle, which for Strength, Prospect and Stateliness, did formerly challenge the Precedency of most in *England*. One thing *Speed* remarks of this Town which is worth our taking notice of, viz. The many strange Vaults hewed out of the Rocks under the Castle. One of them of special note for the Story of *Christ's* Passion engraven in the Walls, and cut by the Hand of *David King of Scots*, when a Prisoner here. Another to this day called *Mortimer's Hole*, wherein the Lord *Mortimer* was apprehended in the Nonage of King *Edward* the III. with Stairs and several Rooms cut out of the Rocks. The same is to be seen in other places near the Castle, viz. Dwelling-houses, with winding Stair-cases, Room above Room, with Chimneys and Windows all wrought out of the solid Rock. Lastly, *Nottingham* has been a long time noted for being dignified with the Title of an Earldom in several Noble Families. An. 1597, the Title being vacant by the Death of *Henry Fitz Roy*, Base son of King *Henry VIII.* Queen *Elizabeth* conferred it upon *Charles*, Lord *Howard of Effingham*, Lord Admiral, descended by the House of *Norfolk* from the *Mowbrays*, Earls of *Nottingham*. It went from him to *Charles*, his second Son, and from this to his Son *Charles*, who dying without Issue, at the latter end of King *Charles* the Second's Reign, the Title of Lord *Effingham* fell by Inheritance to the Right Honourable *Francis Howard*, Eldest Son to Sir *Charles Howard*, and that of Earl of *Nottingham* was conferred by the said King upon *Heneage Finch*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, now enjoyed by his Eldest Son, the Right Honourable *Daniel Finch*. The *Danes* held out *Nottingham* Castle against three *Saxon* Kings, and forced them to Peace.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, Lat. *Nottinghamia Comitatus*, an in-land County of *England*, has *Yorkshire* on the North, *Leicestershire* on the South, *Lincolnshire* Eastward, and *Derbyshire* Westward. The River *Trent* parts it some Miles from *Lincolnshire*, and the *Erwash* from *Derbyshire*. Its form is oval, from North to South 38 miles, from East to West 20, the whole divided into eight Wapentakes or Hundreds, wherein are 168 Parishes, and 10 Market Towns. Its ancient Inhabitants were the *Coritani*, so called by the *Romans*. The Country a Province of the Heptarchy Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now in the Diocess of *York*. The Soil is by Nature it self divided into two parts, Sand and Clay, which supply the defects one of another. Westward is *Sherwood Forest*, stock'd not only with Wood, but Pit-Coal and Plenty of Game. The Commodities wherein this County does excel are Liqueurice, which grows in the West near *Worksop*, and is counted the best in *England*. Here is also a sort of Stone softer than *Alabaster*, which being burn'd, makes Plaster harder than that of *Paris*. This County has given Birth to a great number of Famous Men, who will be spoken of in their proper places. Among the Market Towns, *Nottingham*, *Newark* and *East-Retford*, send each two Members to serve in Parliament, besides the two Knights of the Shire.

NOVA-ANTEGUERA, a City of *New-Spain*, in *America*, and Province of *Oaxaca*, 80 Spanish Leagues East from *Mexico*, 17 from the North to the South Sea, and 17 from

17 from *Vera Cruz*. It's but of a small extent, and thinly inhabited, yet a Bishop's See and Suffragan of *Mexico* ever since 1535.

NOVA-GUINEA: See GUINEA.

NOVARA, Lat. *Novaria*, a City of *Italy*, which formerly was the Capital of *Insubria*. It is now a part of the Dutchy of *Milan*, and a Bishop's See under that Archbishop, and the Chief of a small Territory called by its Name, very strong, and can shew many ancient Roman Inscriptions as Testimonies of its Antiquity. It stands 25 miles from *Milan* to the West, and ten from *Turin*, in a well watered and fruitful Soil. It is famous for the Birth of *Peter Lombard*, Bishop of *Paris*, Master of the Sentences. Near this Place *Lewis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, was taken by the French in 1500; but twelve Years after, as the French were besieging this City, the Swisses falling upon them by night, gave them a great Overthrow. In 1515 the French drove the Swisses out of *Novara*, but they retook it in 1522, and two Years after the City was delivered to *Sforza*. It is seated on an Ascent, and well fortified.

NOVARINI (*Lewis*) a Monk of the XVIIth Century, he was well vers'd in the Languages, and had several considerable Employ in his Order. Pope Urban the VIIIth. had a particular value for his Person and Works, the chief of which are, his *Arcana Mystica Theologiae. Sanctitas honorata. Adagia Sanctorum Patrum. Amoris Deliciae, &c. Ghilini Theat. d' Hum. Letter. Miræus de Script. Sac. XVII. Lorenzo Crasso Elog. d' Huom. Letter. &c.*

NOVATIANUS, whom Greek Authors for the most part confound with *Novatus*, of a Stoick Philosopher became a Christian, as he was taken desperate ill, but when perfectly recovered neither did what the Ecclesiastical Law required, nor was confirmed by the Bishop, which though the People and Clergy objected, yet he was made Priest. In 257, *Cornelius* being chosen Pope, after *Fabian's* Death, he was disgusted, so that having drawn such as had fallen from *Cyprian* and several Roman Confessors on his Side, he sent for three ignorant Bishops of *Italy* to *Rome*; and having shut them in, got them at an Entertainment, to ordain him Bishop of *Rome*, wherewith he acquainted the inferior Church, dispatching Letters on every Side, and sending his new Companions, whom *Cyprian* calls Apostles, to proselyte the unwary and credulous, making his Brethren take this Oath, *I swear by the Body and Blood of Christ, that I will never desert you, nor return to Cornelius*. But these Artifices availing him little, he broached his Errors about Penance, affirming, That such as had once fallen were never after to be received into Communion; but to be left wholly to God's Judgment. It's not certain where, nor when he died. *Cyprian* describes him thus, in his 57th. Epistle to *Cornelius*, *A Deserter from the Church, Enemy to Mercy, Destroyer of Penance, Teacher of Pride, Corrupter of Truth, and Bane of Charity. Cave Hist. Liter.*

NOVATUS was a Priest of *Carthage*, as appears by the IIId. Letter of *St. Cyprian*, of the *Oxford Edition*; he had been summoned to appear before his Bishop in 249, being accused of having spurned his Wife whilst she was big with Child, and caused her thereby to miscarry; but the Persecution raised by *Decius* having obliged *St. Cyprian* to withdraw himself, *Novatus* by this means was delivered from the fear of appearing before him; and not long after joined himself to *Felicissimus*, a Deacon, and began to maintain, that Persons who had fallen into any open sin, ought to be received into Communion without the imposing of any Penance. However, some time after, being gone to *Rome*, he joined himself to a Party who were of a quite contrary Opinion; and at last returned to *Africa*; but what became of him afterwards is not known. See the *Annales Cyprianicæ* of our Country-man, Bishop *Pearson*, and the *Life of St. Cyprian*, in XIIth. Tom. of *Univ. Biblioth.*

NOUE (*Francis de la*) surnamed *Bras-de-fer*, or *Iron-Arm*, a Gentleman of *Bretagne* in *France*, was not only a great Commander, but a very good and honest Man, and signaliz'd himself upon all occasions by his Prudence, Vertue and Valour. He was born in 1531, of *Francis de la Noüe* and *Bonaventura l'Espervier*. In his Youth he travelled into *Italy*, and bore Arms there, and at his Return to *France* embraced the Reformed Religion, which had taken great root in *Bretagne* since the Year 1557. The *Sieur De la Noüe*, faith *Moreri*, performed extraordinary Services to those of his Party; and though an Huguenot, yet it cannot be denyed, but his Probity, his Valour and his Wisdom, were always had in admiration by the Catholics. He had a tolerable insight into good Authors, and ingenious Literature. He was Courageous, Vertuous, Liberal, and ready to Oblige, and do good turns to all Persons what-

soever. He took *Orleans* from the Roman Catholics, the 28 of September, 1567. and chased thence the Roman Catholic Governor, who had retrench'd himself at a Gate of that City. He commanded the Rear-guard at the Battle of *Jarnac*, 1569, and assisted in a Thousand Occasions, in all which he gave evident Marks of a wonderful Prudence, and surpassing Generosity. The Protestants had made him Governor of *Macon*, which the Duke of *Nevers* took from him. After the Battle of *Jarnac*, *la Noüe* attack'd a Fort which *Puy Gaillard*, a Roman Catholic Captain had built at *Alençon*; who being informed thereof, gathered some Forces, and set upon *la Noüe*, but was defeated by him; who afterwards took *Fontenay*, *Oleron*, *Marennes*, *Soubise* and *Brouage*. It was at the taking of *Fontenay* in *Poitou*, that he received a Shot in his left Arm, that broke the Bone, which being cut off at *Rochel*, he got an Iron Arm made instead of it, which gave him the Name of *Iron-Arm*, and with which he made a shift to hold his Horse Bridle, and to be as active as before. In 1571 he was sent to *Genlis* in the Low-Countries, where he surprized *Valenciennes*. At his return to *France*, after the *Parisian Massacre*, the French King sent him to *Rochel*, and he was Commander in chief there, in 1573. From the year 1578 he followed the Duke of *Alençon* into the Low-Countries, who sent him with 3000 Men to the Assistance of the States, for whom he performed great Services. *Philip of Melun*, Marquess of *Risburg*, took him Prisoner in 1580, in an encounter near to the Castle of *Ingelmonster*, *la Noüe* having a little before taken *Ninove*, and the Count of *Egmont*, who was then in the Place. The Spaniards express'd an extraordinary Joy for their having taken this great Commander, and did not restore him to his Liberty, till the Year 1585, in Exchange of the said Count of *Egmont*, and a Ransom of 100000 Crowns besides. At the beginning of the Wars of the League, he retired to *Geneva*, where *William Robert de la Marc*, Duke of *Bouillon*, Prince of *Sedan*, &c. died, leaving his Sister, *Charlotta*, Heiress of his Estate, and made *la Noüe* Executor of his Last Will, Guardian of the Princess, and Governor of his Sovereign Territories. But divers reasons hindring him from taking a Journey to the Low-Countries, so soon as he had desired, the Princess his Pupil in the mean time was almost oppress'd; whereupon he exerted his utmost diligence to retrieve her Affairs. As he was thus employed, the King of *Navarre*, who had joyned himself with King *Henry III.* sent for him, together with the Duke of *Longueville*, to go and meet some Succours which *Sanci* was bringing from *Switzerland*, which was a little before the King's Death. After which *la Noüe* continued his Services to *Henry the Great*, and was kill'd at the Siege of *Lambale*, in the year 1591; for as he was got up a Ladder, to spy what they were doing in the Place, he was wounded in the Head with a Musket shot, of which he died some days after, being almost equally lamented by his Friends and Enemies; a Man wonderfully great in War, and yet greater for his Vertue and Goodness. He was of an ancient and noble House in *Bretagne*, and married *Margaret de Peligny*, by whom he had *Odet de la Noüe*; and a Daughter married to the Marquess of *Moussaie*. His Sons were Heirs of his good Qualities. *Moses Amyræus* in the *Life of de la Noüe*. *San. Marth. in Elog. Doct. Gall. Thuan. d' Avila. Strada. Mezerays Dupleix.*

NOVE (*Paul de*) Doge of *Genoua*, was a Dyer by his Trade, whom in 1506 the *Genouese*, revolting from *France*, chose to be their Duke, but *Lewis XIIth.* having reduced them to their duty, and seized *de Nove*, caused him publickly to be beheaded. *Monstrelet Chron.*

NOVELLARO, a fine and pleasant Town of *Italy* in lower *Lombardy*, between *Mantua* and *Modena*, subject to a Count of the Family of *Gonzaga*. It stands ten Miles North of *Regio*, and twenty North West of *Modena*, Long. 31. 12. Lat. 44. 27.

NOVELON, Bishop of *Soisons*, he took upon him the Croisade for regaining the Holy Land, and after the taking of *Constantinople* by the French in 1203, he was one of those who were nominated to chuse an Emperor. In 1204 he had the Arch-bishoprick of *Thessalonica* conferr'd upon him: He died at *Paris* about the Year 1207. *Herman lib. 1. de Mirac. St. Marie laud. San. Marth. Gall. Christ. Du Cange, observ. sur vill. Hard.*

NOVEMVIRI, the Nine Magistrates of *Athens* so called, whose Government lasted but for one Year; the first of which number was called *Archon*, or Prince, the second *Basileus* or King, the third *Polemarchus* or General of the Army, and the six others were called *Thesmothetæ* or Legislators. They took an Oath exactly to observe the Laws, and in case of failure, oblig'd themselves to bestow upon the Commonwealth a Golden Statue as big as themselves. Those who discharged their Office with Honour, were afterwards receiv'd

into the number of the Senators of the *Areopagus*. *Plutarchus* in *Solon* and *Pericles*.

NOVENDIALE, a Sacrifice which the *Romans* continued for nine Days to divert the Mischiefs wherewith they were threatened by Prodigy, and to appease the Anger of the Gods, in which case the Senate used to send an Order to the *High-Priest* or *Prætor* of the City, for the observation of this Solemnity. *Tullus Hostilius* the fourth King of *Rome*, was the first Institutor of these Sacrifices, after that he had been informed of the prodigious Hail which fell upon Mount *Alban* in the Country of *Latium*, the bigness and hardness whereof made them to be taken for Stones. *Titus Livius*.

NOVENSILES, certain Gods thus called by the *Romans*, either because they were of short standing, or nine in number, as *Health*, *Fortune*, *Vesta*, *Hercules*, *Romulus*, *Æsculapius*, *Bacchus*, *Æneas* and *Faith*; or, that they thought they presided over Novelty and Changes. Others will have it, That this was a Name given to the nine *Muses*. *Lil. Gyrard. de Syntagm. Deor.*

NOVIBAZAR, Lat. *Novus Mercatus*, one of the chief Cities of *Servia*, in the Principality of *Hersegovina* subject to the *Turks*. It's situate on the River *Orasca*, 52 Miles West of *Nissa*, and 115 South East of *Belgrade*. Long. 43. 56. Lat. 43. 12.

NOVIGRAD, a small but very strong Town of Upper *Hungary* in the County of *Zolnock*, now subject to the Emperor, situate about a Mile from the *Danube*, five Leagues North East of *Gran*, four from *Vaccia*. Long. 40. 7. Lat. 48. 00. It's defended by a Castle built upon a Rock, and encompassed with a Ditch four and thirty foot deep, cut in the same Rock, which makes it almost impregnable. In 1594 the *Germans* took it from the *Turks*, who retook it in 1663, but is now again under the Emperor.

NOVIGRAD, a Town and Castle in *Dalmatia*, the Castle built upon a Bay of the same Name, twenty Miles East of *Zara*, and five and twenty North of *Sebenico*. It belong'd to the *Venetians*, but now is under the *Turks*, who made themselves Masters of it in 1648.

NOVIGRADT, a handsome Town with an impregnable Castle in the Province of *Rascia* in *Servia*, subject to the *Turks*. It stands on the *Danube* 40 English Miles West of *Widen*, 74 North of *Nissa*, and 108 East of *Belgrade*. Long. 45. 8. Lat. 45. 5.

NOVOGOROD NISSI, or the Lower, a large and populous Town of *Muscovy*, situate upon the River *Volga*, where it receives the *Occa*, 100 German Miles North East of *Moscow*, and 40 South East of *Wologda*. Long. 69. 25. Lat. 58. 00. This Town is very strong, and the Boundary of Christendom, on that side, the *Crim Tartars* being their Neighbours. The Country about it is healthful and very plentiful.

NOVOGOROD VELIKI, Lat. *Novogardia Magna*, called by the *Germans* *NEUGARTEN*, is a great City of *Moscow*, Capital of a Principality of the same Name, and an Archbishop's See, seated in a spacious Plain upon the River *Wolkow* or *Volga*, which issueth from the Lake of *Ilmen*, the most beautiful of *Europe*, about a Mile above the City, and traversing the Lake *Ladoga* falls by *Notteburg*, and the Gulf of *Finland* into the *Baltick Sea*. This River is the chief cause of the Wealth and Greatness of the City, as being Navigable from its Fountains, almost to the *Baltick*, which has made this place the chief for trade of all the North, being frequented on that account by the *Livonians*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Germans*, and *Hollanders*. It formerly enjoyed also many great Privileges under a Prince of their own, who had no dependance on the Great Duke of *Moscow*, and was become so rich and powerful, that it was a common Proverb amongst them, *Who can oppose God, or the great City Novogorod*? It hath formerly for its bigness been compar'd to *Rome*, but is not so great now as it hath been, though the number of its Steeples make a great show at a distance; for besides Churches it contains no less than seventy Monasteries. The Buildings are all of Wood after the manner of the *Russians*. *Vithold*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, was the first, who in 1427 oblig'd this City to pay a Tribute of 200000 Crowns. *John Basilowitz Grotfdin* Tyrant of *Moscow* made himself Master of it in 1477, and placed a Governor in it; and some time after came in Person and plundered the City, carrying away with him to *Moscow* 300 Wagons laden with Gold, Silver, and precious Stones, and other rich Goods and Furniture; to which place he also transported all the Inhabitants of *Novogorod*, and sent *Moscovites* to inhabit their City. *John Basilowitz*,

Great Duke of *Moscow*, in 1569, upon a bare groundless suspicion of their designing to revolt, slew or cast into the River 2770 of its Inhabitants, besides a vast number trodden to death by a Party of his Horse let in upon them. After having plunder'd the rich Church of *Santa Sophia*, and all the Treasures of the other Churches, he also pillag'd the Archbishoprick, and then Commanded the Archbishop to ride upon a white Horse with a Fiddle tied about his Neck, and a Flute in his Hand; and in this posture conducted him to *Moscow*, where he was quit with this disgrace, but the Abbots and Monks were all cut to pieces or drowned. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1611, and restor'd to the *Russians*, in 1634. In 1664 it was populous, and a place of good Trade, encompassed with a Timber Wall, well stor'd with Ammunition and Brass Ordinance, and defended by a Castle. Here was anciently an Idol worshipp'd in the form of a Man, with a Thunderbolt in his Hand, call'd the God of Fire; in whose Temple the Priests were oblig'd to keep a perpetual Fire with Oaken Timber, on pain of Death. This Dutchy once the greatest in *Russia*, was assign'd by Lot to *Ruruk Varegus* their first Duke, whose Posterity enlarg'd their Dominions as far as the Greek Empire on one side, and *Norway* on the other. *Novogorod* is an hundred and five German Miles from *Moscow*, to the N. W. six and forty from *Pleskow* to the E. and forty from *Nerva* to the S. E. Long. 50.00. Lat. 58. 23.

NOVOGROD, or *Novogrodek*, called *Litawiski*: Lat. *Novogroda*, *Novogardia*, a City of *Lithuania*, under the Crown of *Poland*, the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name; in which the Diet of *Lithuania* ought by turns with *Minskow* to be held: It stands scarce four Polish Miles from the River *Niemen*, and twenty from *Vilna* to the South. The Palatinate of *Novogrodek* lies between *Polesia* to the South, and *Polachia* to the West, in which, besides the Capital, are the Cities of *Wolkowiska*, *Lakowicz*, *Mir*, *Slonim*, &c. This City is large, but all built of Timber.

NOVOGRODEK SEVIERSKY, Lat. *Novogardia Severia*, a City of *Lithuania* formerly under the *Poles*, now under the great Duke of *Moscow*. It stands upon the River *Dezna*, seventeen Polish Miles from *Czernichou* to the North East, forty six from *Kiowia*, and the same distance from *Smolensko* to the South, and is the Capital of a Dukedom.

NOUR-MAHAL, Queen of the *East-Indies*, and Wife of *Jehan-Guir*, Great Mogul in 1620. She had two Names, *Nour-Gehanbegum*, i. e. *The Light of the World*, and the other *Nour-Mahal*, *The Light of the Seraglio*. This Queen being very ambitious, us'd her utmost endeavours to please the King, that she might with the more ease bring about her Designs; and being extremely desirous to eternize her Memory, she thought she could not better accomplish this, than by causing a vast quantity of Money to be coyned with her own stamp upon it, which she obtain'd very dexterously, thus; During the absence of the Sultan *Kouron* the King's Son, she desired the King to let her enjoy the Sovereign Authority twenty four hours only; which Request surpriz'd the King, as looking upon it to be of dangerous consequence, but yet the greatness of his Love made him at last to grant it to her; and calling all his great Officers into his Presence, commanded them without reserve to obey her, as they did him, for that term of time. The Queen having long before made Preparations for executing her design, by laying up great quantities of Gold and Silver in those Cities where the Grand Mogul had his Money coyned, and by sending the Stamps secretly to all the Masters of the Mint, who only were acquainted with her Intent, all the great Lords knowing nothing of it; she, as soon as she was got into the Throne, dispatch'd Couriers to all the Mints of the Kingdom, with orders to coin two Millions of Silver and Golden *Roupies*, the *Roupi* of Gold being worth about Forty Shillings Sterling, and the Silver *Roupi* half a Crown) every one of which pieces represented the figure of one of the Signs of the Zodiack on one side, and on the other the King and Queen's Name. The thing was so suddenly executed, especially in the Royal City where she then was, that she had not fate above two hours on the Throne, but she caused abundance of these pieces to be cast amongst the People, which were current Money during the Reign of the King her Husband. But Sultan *Kouron*, called afterwards *Cha Jehan*, being come to the Crown he caused this Coin to be called in and minted anew. The Father of this Queen was a *Persian* by Nation and was in his own Country no more than a Captain of Horse, who coming to the *Indies* to serve the Great Mogul *Jehan-Guir*, he presently conceiv'd so great a Favour for him, that after having tried his Courage, he made him General of his Armies; but afterward, joining with Sultan *Kosrou*, eldest Son of the Mogul, who design'd to make himself King

King by dethroning his Father, he was taken, in order to be put to death, but his Wife and Daughter casting themselves at the Mogul's Feet, begg'd his Pardon. The King was so charm'd with the Beauty of his Daughter, that he granted her desire, and made her Mistress of his Affections. Besides the Persian and Indian Languages, she understood and spoke Arabick, and had a great Genius fit to govern a Kingdom. *Tavernier.*

NOYERS (*Hugo de*) Bishop of Auxerre in France, of a Noble and ancient Family, which took its Name from a Town in Burgundy, had a troublesome dispute with the Earl of Auxerre, who made it his business to blacken this Prelate by all sorts of Calumny and mis-reports, upon which account the Bishop made use of the Authority of his Character, and Excommunicated him with all his Officers, and deprived them of Christian Burial, which so enrag'd the Earl, that he caused a Child to be buried in the Bishop's Hall, and drove all the Clergy-men out of the Cathedral; but at last the Earl was willing to give Satisfaction, and to be freed from the effects of his Excommunication, was fain to dig up the Child himself, and to carry it bare-foot, and in his Shirt to the Church-yard, and there to bury it in presence of all the People. This Prelate died at Rome 1206. *San. Marth. Gal. Christiana.*

NOYON, See NOION.

NTOUPI, a Name the Greeks give to Excommunicated Persons, because their Bodies do not rot in the Earth, but swell and sound like a Drum, when they are touched or moved, whereof they give us this Example. *Mahomet II.* having heard much of the Efficacy of Excommunication in the Greek Church sent to *Maximus* the Patriarch of Constantinople, to procure him the sight of the Body of an Excommunicated Person, to know whether the Report that went concerning them were true. The Patriarch at the first receipt of this Order was in great trouble how to satisfy the Grand Signior's desire; and having communicated the same to his Clergy, some of the most ancient of them remembred, That under the Patriarchate of *Gennadius* there had been a beautiful Widow, who, by the instigation of the Devil, had slandered that Patriarch with endeavouring to debauch her, whereupon he was forc'd to Excommunicate her; and that dying at the end of forty Days, her Body had been taken up a long time after, to see the Efficacy of Excommunication, and was found entire, and then buried again a Second time. *Maximus* being inform'd of the place where she was buried, sent word thereof to the Sultan, who immediately sent some of his Officers in presence of whom the Grave was opened, and the Corps found whole, but black and puffed up like a Bladder. The Officers having made their Report hereof, *Mahomet* was extremely astonish'd at it, and order'd his *Bashaws* that had visited the Body to see it transported to a Chapel of the Church of *Pammacarista*, which they did, and sealed the Door of it with the Sultan's Seal; and a few days after, the *Bashaws*, by the same Royal Order, took the Coffin again out of the Chapel, and presented it to the Patriarch to take off the Excommunication, that the Sultan might be assur'd of the effect of that Ceremony, which, according to the common report, restor'd the Dead-bodies to the condition of the other Corpses. Accordingly the Patriarch, after having read the Liturgy, that is to say, the Form of Prayer prescrib'd on this occasion, began to read, with a loud voice, the Woman's Absolution, expecting the effect of it with zealous Tears and Aspirations to God; whereupon, as the Greeks relate, the following Miracle was wrought in the presence of a vast crowd of People: There was heard an obscure crackling noise of the Nerves and Bones beginning to resolve, and quit their natural position: whereupon the *Bashaws* shut up the Body again into the Chappel as before, to give it time wholly to resolve to Dust; and some Days after, having made their last visit of it, and seeing that the Body was for the most part turn'd to Dust, made their report of it to the Sultan; who, full of astonishment, own'd the Christian Religion to be very powerful. But we must not confound these *Ntoupis*, with the *Broucolaca's*, of whom to this day, there's a great noise amongst the Greeks, for the *Ntoupies*, are such Bodies which cannot turn to Dust, because they have not been absolv'd from the Sentence of Excommunication; but the *Broucolaca's* are bodies of Excommunicated Persons that are animated by the Devil, who actuating their Organs, makes them speak, walk, eat and drink. And wistful, the Greeks tell us, That to deprive the Devil of this Power, one must take the Heart of these *Broucolaca's* and cut it to pieces, and then bury the body again. *Guillet. History of the Reign of Mahomet II.*

NUBA, the Surname which *Gabriel Sionita*, and *Johan. Hezronita*, Maronites, give to the Author of the *Universal Geo-*

graphy writ in Arabick, and printed in 1592 at Rome. *Scaliger* in his Epistles makes mention of this piece, which was translated into Latin, by the two persons above mention'd, and printed at Paris, in 1619. This piece contains a Description of the whole World, especially of Asia and Africa; but his greatest exactness appears in his Description of Arabia, as to which he forgets nothing: In the Description of Europe he commits many failures, his own Travels reaching no further than Spain; and is so very faulty in the Proper Names of places. This Arabian Author liv'd at least 500 Years ago, under Roger I. King of Sicily. It is not well known of what Religion he was, though the two Maronites that translated him, take him to have been a Christian. As for his Country, they suppose him to have been of Nubia, for which reason they have given him the Surname of Nuba, and his Book is called *Geographia Nubiensis*, which Roger King of Sicily hired him to write, to have an account of places marked on his great Terrestrial Globe, all of pure Silver weighing 400 Pounds Greek weight, viz. fourteen Ounces to the Pound. *F. Simon.*

NUBIA, a great Country in the Eastern part of Africa, which the Inhabitants call *Neuba*, and by some it is called the Lesser Egypt. It lies along the River Nile, and the River Nubia, and is compass'd on the North and West with Mountains, between Egypt and the Desarts of Barca, which it hath on the North, the Desarts of Zaarah to the West, and the Upper Ethiopia or Country of the Abyssines to the East and South. It lies 300 French Leagues in length, and not much less in breadth. Its Capital City is *Duncala*, consisting of 10000 Houses; the other most considerable are *Nubia*, *Cusa*, *Guala*, *Jalac* and *Susa*. That part of the Country which lies towards the Nile is fruitful enough. It abounds with Santal Wood, Gold, Civet and Ivory; and produces a Poison of that violence, that one Grain of it is enough to kill ten persons. The Nubians are valiant and witty, and the Inhabitants of the known parts of it are addicted to Commerce and Tillage. The Country abounds with Sugar-canes, but the People know not how to make any profit of them. The Nubians are govern'd by a King of their own, who keeps considerable Forces on his Frontiers to secure them against the Incursions of the Turks and Abyssines. The Nubians trade chiefly with the Egyptians of Cairo and other Cities of that Country. They sell their Poison an hundred Ducats an Ounce, and the Duties laid upon the Exportation of it makes the best branch of the King's Revenues. Strangers, when they buy of it, oblige themselves not to make use of it in the Country. Geography is in some measure beholding to this Country, as the Birth-place of the famous Nubian Geographer. This Country derives its Name from *Nuabia*, once its Capital City, which is eighteen days Journey South East of *Tagua*, and 216 English Miles from *Somna*. The Nubians were formerly Christians, but lost their Religion for want of Preachers and Schools, and sending to Abyssinia for Supplies, whence they could have none, they turned Jews and Mahometans. Their Commodities are Rue, Saunders, Ivory, Civet and Gold. Their Language a mixture of Chaldean, Arabian and Egyptian. *Ptolemy. Pliny. Strabo. Johannes Leo. Marmol. Descript. Affic.*

NUBUNAGA, King of Japan, who depriv'd *Dairo*, to whom that Empire did of right belong, of the Sovereignty, leaving him only the Title of Prince in 1570. His Successor was *Taxibo Quaba* in 1586, after whom reigned *Tarkosamma*, who in 1600 made *Dairo* renounce all his right to the Crown, and took upon him the Title of Emperor of Japan. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

NUCA, the last Lord High Justice of Arragon. This Judge was a Sovereign Magistrate chosen by the People to maintain their Rights and Privileges, against the Oppressions and encroachments of the Kings of Spain, who were fain to swear on their Knees and bare-headed, before this Judge, That they would never attempt any thing against the Rights and privileges of the Arragonians; and the People had power to present to this Lord High Justice, Complaints and Indictments against the King himself. But the Power of this Magistrate being odious and insupportable to the Kings of Spain, they endeavour'd by little and little to infringe and destroy it. In 1469 they created seventeen Censors or Inquisitors to whom this Lord High Justice was every Year to give an account of his Behaviour, and at last Philip II. of Spain in 1592, besieged *Saragossa*, which he took, and caus'd this *Nuca* to be beheaded, by which means he wholly abolish'd that Office. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

NUDIPEDALIA, Sacrifices which the Jews solemnized with their bare feet, to be delivered from some great incumbent Affliction. After having continued their Prayers for thirty Days together, and abstained from Wine, they shaved

shav'd their Heads, and went bare-foot to the Temple, and offered their Sacrifices. The Jews finding themselves oppress'd by *Florus*, Governour of *Judæa*, for the Emperor *Nerò*, celebrated this Bare-foot Ceremony with extraordinary Solemnity; *Berenice* King *Agrippa's* Sister, accompanying them therein, and appearing also bare-footed in behalf of the Jews, before the Tribunal of *Florus*, but without success. *Joseph. de Bello Judaic. St. Hieron. advers. Joſuinian.* The Greeks, Romans, and other Nations also observed the like Solemnities, as *Tertullian* informs us in his *Apologetic*.

NUIS or *Nuys*, Lat. *Novesium*, a City of Germany in the Archbishoprick of *Collen*, on the *Rhine*, where it receives the River *Erpt*. It is an ancient strong City, and famous for the Resistance it made against *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who besieged it a whole Year. It hath been often taken and retaken during the late Wars of Germany.

NUIS or *Nuits*, a little City of France in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armanſon*, between *Mombard* and *Tonnerre*. Some Authors suppose, that it took its Name from the Ancient *Nuitones*, who were the Builders of it, being a People of Germany in Confederacy with the *Burgundians*.

NUIS, or the Land of *Peter Nuits*, a part of *New-Holland*, now *New-York*, discovered by a person so called, in 1625.

NUMA POMPILIUS, second King of the Romans, was of *Cures*, a City of the *Sabines*, and Son of *Pomponius Pompilius*. The Romans had so great an Opinion of his Virtue, that immediately after the Death of *Romulus*, they made him King in the Fortieth Year of Rome. He instituted many Sacred Ceremonies, with design thereby to tame and civilize the Salvagè Temper of a Barbarous and Licentious People. He built a Temple to *Vesta*, and appointed Vestal Virgins, who had the care to preserve the Holy Fire: He erected eight Colleges of Priests, and amongst them the *Flamens* or three Priests, viz. of *Jupiter*, whom he called *Flamen Dialis*; of *Mars*, *Martialis*, and of *Romulus*, *Quirinalis*; the *Salii*, *Augures*, *Feciales* and *Curiones*. He erected also a Temple to double-faced *Janus*, which was to stand open in time of War, and shut in time of Peace: He divided the Year into twelve Months, and enacted many good and useful Laws. And to the end that all these Institutions might gain the greater respect and veneration amongst the People, he persuaded them that he conversed by Night with the Nymph *Ageria*, from whose Instructions he received the Ceremonies, Laws and Institutions which he prescribed them. He was married to *Tatia* the Daughter of *Tatius*, *Romulus's* Colleague, by whom he had four Sons, who became the Heads of four Families, and one Daughter married to *Tullus Hostilius*, who succeeded him. He reigned two and forty Years, and died in the eighty second of Rome. *Livy. Florus. Dion. Halicarnassus.*

NUMANTIA, an ancient City of Spain, famous for having waged War twenty Years together, and stood out a Siege of fourteen Years against the Romans, who had unjustly begun the War; and though they had not above 4000 Men in the City, yet they forced *Lepidus* and *Mancinus*, who besieged them with an Army of 40000 Men, to make a dishonourable Peace. But at last *Scipio Africanus*, after a Siege of fifteen Months took it, but found nothing in it to adorn his Triumph; for the Inhabitants being pinched with Famine, made a great Fire, in which, after they had burnt their Wives and Children with all their Goods, made a Sally upon the Romans, and voluntarily expos'd themselves to their Fury. *Pliny* tells us, That the Spoil of this Powerful City did not amount to above 700*l*. This happened in the 620th of Rome. The Ruins of this City are still to be seen in old *Castile*, not far from the Borders of *Arragon*, about a League from *Soria*, at a place which the Spaniards call *Puente Garay*. The occasion of the Roman War was no other but the *Numantines* sheltering the Inhabitants of *Segeda* their Allies, and interceded for them to the Romans, from whom they had made their escape. During the first Siege that the latter laid to the Town, one of the Inhabitants, courted for his Daughter by two Young Men equally considerable, and in suspense which to please, told them, That he would bestow his Daughter upon him that would first bring the Head of a Roman; whereupon both the Rivals went towards the Enemies Camp, and finding it in disorder, return'd into the City, and having made all to arm themselves, fell upon the Enemy in their Retrenchments, and surpriz'd *Mancinus* who thereupon, was forc'd to that shameful Peace. The Senate, to punish his ill Conduct, sent their Heralds to deliver him all naked,

with his Hands tied behind his back to the *Numantines*, who generously refus'd to receive him. *Tit. Liv. Lib. 56, 57. Flor. Lib. 2. cap. 18. Velleius Paterc. lib. 2. Appian. Strabo. Pliny, &c.*

NUMENIUS, born at *Apamea* in Syria; was a very famous and learned *Pythagorean* and *Platonist*, according to *Euseb. præparat. Lib. 11.* and the familiar friend of *Cronius* the famous *Platonick* Philosopher, as *Porphyrus* tells us, *Lib. de Antro Nymph. in Odyss.* His Books *Περὶ τῶν Ἀκαδημαϊκῶν περὶ Πλάτωνα διατάσεις*, are commended by *Eusebius de Præp. lib. 14.* besides which he writ also *Τὰ παρὰ Πλάτωνα ἀπόρρητα*, a fragment whereof is quoted by the same *Euseb. Præp. lib. 13.* as also some Books *Περὶ τὰ ἀναδύσσοι* quoted by *Origen lib. 2. contra Celsum.* Some Slanderers having accused *Plotinus* for attributing to himself the Inventions and Doctrines of this *Numenius*; *Amelius*, to vindicate his friend *Plotinus*, writ a Book, *De Differentia Doctrinæ Plotini & Numenii.* He lived after Christ according to the Testimony of *Theodoret, Cæc. præf. β.* *Numenius* hath this expression concerning *Plato*; *Quid enim aliud est Plato, quam Moses Atticissans.* It is conjectur'd, that he flourished in the II*d.* Century. We must not confound this *Numenius* with the *Pyrrhonian* Philosopher of the same Name mention'd by *Laert. Athenæus. Hesychius. Suidas.*

NUMERIA, a Heathen Goddess presiding over Numbers and Accounts. *Augustin de Civit. Dei.*

NUMERIANUS, Emperor, was the Son of *Carus*, and Brother of *Carinus*, who after the death of his Father, was declar'd Emperor; but was murder'd by *Aper*. See **APER**.

NUMIDIA, a great Inland Country of Africa, called *Metagonitis* by *Pliny* in the Confines of *Libya* and *Mauritania*, supposed to be the same now called *Biledulgerid*, from the great number of Dates abounding in that Country. It has the *Atlantique* Sea to the West, the Desert of *Zara* to the South, *Egypt* to the East, and *Barbary* to the North. Its Inhabitants are a dull, ignorant sort of People, and generally short sighted, occasioned by Sand which the Wind raises continually into the Air: They also lose their Teeth very young by feeding upon Dates. The chief Provinces and Kingdoms belonging to it are *Sous* or *Soul*, *Tesset*, *Darha*, *Zegelmessa*, *Tegorarin*, *Zeb*, *Tessen*, the Desert of *Barca*, &c. The Country is inhabited by Natives and *Arabians*. There is also *Numidia* properly so called, which contains the Kingdoms of *Bugia* and *Constantina*. *Numidia*, in former times, was govern'd by Powerful Kings of their own, amongst whom *Massinissa*, an Allie of the Romans was very famous, who being injur'd by the *Carthaginians*, gave occasion to the third *Punick* War. This *Massinissa* had three Sons, *Micipsa* his Successor, *Manastabal* and *Gulusa*, the first of whom left behind him two Sons, *Adherbal* and *Hiempsal*; *Manastabal* was the Father of *Jugurtha*, by a Concubine. *Jugurtha*, being adopted by *Micipsa*, killed his Brother *Hiempsal*, his other Brother *Adherbal* escaping to Rome, which was the cause of the *Jugurthan* War. At present this Country is subject to many *Mahometan* Princes, which is the cause of the frequent changing of the Names of its Cities. *Ptolemy. Strabo. Pliny. Sallust. Joan. Leo & Marmol. Descript. Afic.*

NUMITOR, the Son of *Procas* King of *Alba*, who died *A. M. 3259*, and the Brother of *Amulius*, whom their Father *Procas* left Joint Heirs of the Crown, on condition that they should reign Annually by turns. But *Amulius* being got into the Throne, resolv'd to keep out his Brother and his Posterity, for which end he murdered his Son *Lausus* as he was a Hunting, and got his Daughter *Rhea Sylvia* to be put amongst the *Vestals*; but she, notwithstanding all his Circumspetion, being got with Child, brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who kill'd their great Uncle, and restored their Grandfather to his Throne, which was in the Year of the World 3300. *Tit. Liv. Aurel. Victor. Dionys. Halicarnass.*

NUNDINA, a Goddess worshipp'd by the ancient Heathens, who supposed her to have the care of the Purification of Infants: And forasmuch as Male Infants were used to be purified nine Days after their Birth, they derived the Name of this Goddess from the word *Nonus*, or the ninth, though Female Infants were purified the eighth Day; which Purification was called *Lustration* by the Romans. *Macrob. Saturn.*

NUN-EATON, a Market Town of *Hemlingford* Hundred in the North East parts of *Warwickshire*.

NUNNEZ or *Nonnius* (*Petrus*) a famous Mathematician of *Alcazar de Sal* in Portugal, who lived in the XVI. Century,

ture. He was the Author of several Books, whereof the most considerable are, *De Arte Navigandi*, Lib. II. *De Crepusculis*, lib. I. *Annotationes in Aristot. Problema mechanicum de motu Navigii ex remis*. *Annotationes in planetarum Theorias*. Georg. Purbachil, &c. *Resendius in Antiq. Lusitanar.* Nicolaus Anton. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

NUNNEZ de Avendanno (Petèr) an Eminent Spanish Lawyer, living in the XVIth. Century, Covarruvias and others give him a good Character. His Works are *Dictionarium Hispanicum Vocum Antiquarum*, quibus Partitarum Leges & cetera Regie Constitutiones Utuntur. *De Exequendis Mandatis Regum Hispanie que Reſtoribus Civitatum dantur*, &c. Nichol. Anton. *Bibl. Hisp.*

NUREMBERG, Nurnberg, Lat. *Novemberga*, a great Imperial free City of Germany in Franconia, upon the Confluence of the Rivers *Regen* and *Pegen*, seated at the foot of a Hill, and fortified with a Castle. It is very considerable and famous for its fair Streets, sumptuous Churches, Castle, Arsenal, two Fairs, and its Manufactures, the chief whereof are Toyes and Clock-works. It has a Territory belonging to it, which lies between the Marquisate of *Holach* to the West, *Culenbach* to the North, the *Upper Palatinate* to the East, and the Bishoprick of *Aichstadt* to the South. The City stands nine Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, fourteen from *Ratisbon*, thirteen from *Wurtzberg*, and nineteen from *Augsburg* to the North. It belong'd at first to the Dukes of *Schwaben*, but afterwards bought its Liberty, which it hath carefully preserv'd ever since 1027. *Nuremberg* hath also an University, and is accounted one of the greatest and richest Cities of Germany. The Houses are all built of Freestone four or five Stories High, the Streets are broad, and the Market-places fair and spacious. It hath Eleven Stone Bridges (whereof that built with one Arch passeth for a Wonder) twelve Fountains, 120 Wells, six Gates, every one of them defended by a strong Tower, a Castle built on a Hill, and an Arsenal of five Rooms a Floor, Eighty foot wide each, wherein are 300 pieces of Canon, and Arms for ten thousand Men, and a magnificent Town-House. It borrowed its form of Government, which is Aristocratical, from the *Venetians*. The Inhabitants embraced *Luther's* Doctrine in 1506, but tolerate the *Calvinists*, and the *Roman Catholics* have one Church allowed them. They submitted themselves in 1631 to *Gustavus Adolphus*, who raised the Siege laid to the City by Count *Tilly* the twenty first of *March*, and Count *Wallestein* in *August* 1632, and in acknowledgment of this great Service of his Victorious Arms, they presented him with four double pieces of Canon, of a peculiar make, and two Silver Globes, a Terrestrial and Celestial one Gilt and Enamel'd, the Workmanship whereof was very admirable. In 1649. a general Peace was concluded were amongst the Princes of Germany. *Mordent* adds, That this is the best Govern'd Town in Germany. That the new chosen Emperors are to hold their first Diets here. That the Royal Crown, *Dalmatick* Gown and Imperial Cloak are kept here. That it was here *Maximilian's* Wooden Eagle flew a quarter of a Mile and back again. That the Burgers have power to imprison their Children, and throw them alive into the River. In fine, That it was here *Charlemaign* design'd to make a Communication between the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, by joining the *Rednitz* and *Atmul* Rivers, whereby there might have been a Commerce by Water from the lower Countries to *Vienna*, and even to the *Euxine*; but some Inconveniences in the Attempt, and his Warlike Diversions made him give over the noble Design. In 1649 a general Peace was concluded here between the German Princes: *Cluverius Germ. Spond. Conradus Celtes.*

NUSCO, Lat. *Nuscum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the farther Principality, with a Bishop's See, under the Arch-bishop of *Salerno*.

NYCTELIA, Feasts in honour of *Bacchus*, so called because they were celebrated in the Night; from the Greek word *Νύξ* which signifies Night, and *τελεῖν*, to sacrifice or perform any religious Ceremony. These Feasts were celebrated every three years in the beginning of the Spring by Night, with Flambeaus and Drinking, and accompanied with the worst of Insolencies and Impurities; wherefore also the Romans forbade the solemnizing of them, because of the horrid Disorders committed at them. *St. August. de Civitate Dei. Dempster Paralipom. in Rosin. Antiq.*

NYCTEUS, Son of *Neptune* by *Celene*, Daughter of *Atlas*. He had two Daughters *Antiope* and *Nyctimene* by *Amalthæa* a Nymph of *Creet*. *Nyctimene* by the Help of an Old Nurse, as the Story goes, lay with her own Father: But the thing coming to be known, the Father would have slain his Daughter, had not *Minerva* out of Pity turn'd her into an Owl. *Propert. Ovid.*

NYENBURG, Lat. *Nyoburgum*, a small City belonging to the Dukes of *Lunenbourg*, in the County of *Hoyen*, upon the River *Wefer*, four German miles from *Ferden* to the South, and eight from *Zell* to the West.

NYLAND, a Province of *Finland*, having *Carelia* on the East, *Finland* properly so called, to the West, and *Tavastia* to the North; and is separate from *Livonia* by the Bay. There are but three Towns of Note in it, viz. *Borgo*, *Helsingford* and *Raseborg*.

NYMPHÆUM, the Name given to a sort of publick Baths in the City of *Rome*, of which there were twelve in number, they were Places of Pleasure, adorned with pleasant Fountains, cool Grotto's and curious Statues of Nymphs, which made them very delightful. Histories tell us of many Places of this kind that were built in *Rome* and *Constantinople*, but are now ruin'd by length of time. Only there is a building still to be seen of this kind between *Naples* and Mount *Vesuvius* in *Italy*. It is all of Marble, and of a square Figure, and hath only one Gate of Entrance, which by some Steps leads down to a large Grotto pav'd with Marble of divers Colours, and the Walls are all covered with Shell-work, in a curious manner representing the twelve Months of the Year, and the four Cardinal Vertues. The Water of a curious Fountain, at the Entry of the Grotto, fills a Canal that surrounds the Place; and the whole is adorned with the Statues and Pictures of divers Nymphs, and abundance of other pleasant Figures. *Rosin. Ant. Rom.*

NYMPHÆUS, the Captain of a Colony of the *Melians* (Inhabitants of the Isle of *Melos* in the *Ægean* Sea) who settled themselves in *Caria*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*, near the City *Cryassa*; the Inhabitants of which City, being jealous of the Power of these Strangers, invited them to a Feast, at which they design'd to murder them; but the Plot being discovered to *Nymphæus* by *Caphana*, a *Carian* Damsel that was in love with him, he accepted of the Invitation, on this Condition, That their Wives should accompany them; to which when the *Carians* had consented; he ordered the *Melians* to come to the Feast unarmed; but that their Wives should hide each of them a Dagger in their bosoms, and take their Seats next their Husbands; which being done accordingly, when about the middle of the Feast they saw the *Carians* had given the Signal for murder; they snatch'd the Daggers out of their Wives bosoms, and killed the Traitors; and by this means became Masters of the City *Cryassa*, and built it a-new. *Plutarch. de Virtutē Mulier.*

NYMPHIS, a Greek Historian, born at *Heraclea*, a City of *Pontus*, the Son of *Xenagoras*, who writ XXIV. Books of the History of *Alexander the Great* and his Successors, and XIII. concerning the City of *Heraclea*, with several others quoted by ancient Authors. He lived about the 600 year of *Rome*. *Ælian. Athen. Suidas. Voss. de Hist. Græc. Gesner. in Bibl.*

NYMPHODORUS of *Amphipolis*, a Greek Author; who writ a History of *The Laws and Customs of the People of Asia*, quoted by *Clemens Alexandrinus*, which being variously cited by Authors, hath given occasion to the Mistake of *Angelus Politianus*, who supposed, with others, that *Nymphodorus* had writ more Books than one, though indeed the Book so differently quoted, be but one and the same, which the Learned *Vossius* well perceived. *Clem. Alexandr. Voss. de Hist. Græc.*

NYMPHS; heathen Deities, whom the Poets feigned to be the Daughters of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; they were supposed to preside over, and have the Care of Waters, and were distinguish'd into *Nereides* and *Naiades*; the *Nereides* took care of the Sea-waters, and the *Naiades* of Rivers and Fountains. They gave also the Name of *Nymphs* to the Country Deities; their *Dryades* and *Hamadryades* were Nymphs of Forests, their *Napeæ* Nymphs of the Meadows and Groves, and their *Oreades* Nymphs of the Mountains. The Opinion of the Greeks concerning *Nymphs*, as well as their Name, was originally derived from the *Phœnicians*: for according to the Testimony of *Porphyrus*, in his Book *de Antr. Nymph.* all the Souls of men were called *Nymphes*, the word *Nymph* being the same with *Nephesh* in Hebrew, which signifies a Soul. For they believed that the Souls of the Dead wandered about the Places where they had taken their greatest Delight whilst yet joined to their Bodies; which gave occasion not only to the Eastern; but also other Nations to sacrifice in Groves, and under green Trees, as supposing them to be the haunts of departed Souls. Thus the Greeks were of opinion that their Fore-fathers, the ancient Inhabitants of their Country, who had lived in Groves and Woods were become *Dryades*; those that dwelt on the Mountains *Oreades*; the

the Inhabitants of the Sea-shore, *Nereides*; and those who had lived near Rivers and Fountains, *Naiades*, *Rosinus Ant. Rom.*

NYNE, a River in *Northamptonshire*, which falls at *Crowland* into the *Weland*; and waters in its course North-eastwards *Northampton*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Thrapston*, *Oundle* and *Peterborough*, all five in the same Shire.

NYSA, a City of *Arabia*, or as others, of that part of *Egypt* bordering upon *Arabia*, wherein *Bacchus*, says *Diodorus*, was Educated by Nymphs; whence it is that *Dionysius*, a Greek Name for *Bacchus*, is Derived of $\Delta\iota\delta\epsilon$ Divine, and *Nysa* the place where he was born, *q. d.* The God of *Nysa*. The *Chronicon Alexandrinum* p. 80. tells us, 'tis put for *Sina* by a *Metathesis* or transposition of Letters. *Moses* sojourned

40 Years in the Desarts of *Arabia*, in which is, mount *Sinai*, where God Deliver'd him the Law in Thunder and Lightning: And the Heathen feign *Bacchus* to be brought up from his Childhood in *Arabia*, where mount *Nysa* is of Greatest note. In which is to be observ'd the Consent or Agreement of the Christian Chronology and Heathenish Mythology. *Hoffman. Vossius*. 'Tis likewise the Name of a City, as also of a Mountain in *India*.

NYSA, *Bacchus's* Nurse, who, according to *Pliny*, was bury'd near *Scythopolis*. *Plin.*

NYSLÖT, a City of *Sweden*, in the D. of *Finland*, the Metropolis of the Principality of *Savolaxia*. It stands among Lakes and Marshes, 60 miles North of *Wisburg*, and 25 East of *Abo*, Lon. 51. 35. Lat. 61. 52.

O. This

O.

O This Letter amongst the *Latins* is sometimes put instead of E. as *Vorsus*, for *Ver-sus*; *Voster*, for *Vester*; and for U, as *Servus*, for *Servus*; *Volgos*, for *Vulgus*. It hath also been used instead of the Diphthong AU, as *Plodo*, for *Plaudo*. And is besides an Interjection of Admiration, Calling, Desiring, Derision, and Indignation, and a Symbol of Eternity, because it hath no End. *Chilperick*, King of *France*, would needs add a great O, answerable to the Greek *Omega*, to the French Alphabet, as also *Phi*, *Chi*, *Theta*, which he commanded to be used under severe Penalties, but without effect. *Gregoire de Tours*.

OANNES: See **DAGON**.

OASIS. Two Cities of this Name in the midst of *Libya*, according to *Strabo*, whereof the least is called *Alzagar*, the greater *Gademex*; which last, according to *Herodotus*, was Seven Days Journey from the Egyptian *Thebes*, towards the W. *Baudrand* makes the Name of the greater to be *Alguechet*, more towards the S. and the lesser *Eleocath*, or *Eleochet*, to the N. both of them in the Region of *Barca*. They are said to abound with Water and Wine, notwithstanding their Situation in the midst of the Deserts of *Libya*. This Place is fam'd for the Exile of *Eugenius* and *Macarius*, by *Julian* the Apostate, St *Hilarion's* voluntary Retirement, and *Nestorius's* Banishment thither. *Bochart*.

OATLANDS, a House belonging to the King in *Surry*, near to which the *Romans* crossed the *Thames* on Foot to encounter the *British* King, *Castiblan*, who stood with a great Force to oppose them on the other side, having fenced the Bank with sharp Stakes, of which he had driven a considerable number in the Channel, to prevent the coming over of the *Romans* at this Ford, which otherwise they could not have discovered; but entering the same, they waded to the Chin, and put the *Britains* to flight. The Place to this Day is called *Coway Stakes*. *Cam. Brit.*

OAXIS, or **OAXUS**, a River in the Island of *Candia*, now call'd *Armir*.

OB DORA, a large Province of the Northern *Moscovy*, on the Frozen-sea, between the River *Obi* to the E. from whence it is named, and the Province of *Petzora* to the W. There is never a City in it, but only some Forts, the *Moscovites* have lately built there on the Sea-shore, the *Hollanders*, who lately discovered the most Northren Coasts of it, having given it the Name of *New-West-Friezland*. This Province derives its Name from the River *Obb*, on both sides of whose Banks it lieth. It was won to the Obedience of the *Russians* in the Reign of *Theodore*, the Son of *John*, great Duke of *Moscovy*, at which time the People had no Cities, lived in Hords or Companies, eat the Beasts they took, knew no Corn nor Bread. They were very good Archers, sharpening their Arrows with Fish-bones, with which Bones and the Sinews of Beasts they sewed Furrs together for their Cloathing, which they wore inward in the Winter, and outward in the Summer, covering their Houses with Elk-skins. By this *Theodore* were some Castles built on the River's side, to which he sent condemned Persons, and brought it into the Form of a Petty Kingdom. Notwithstanding this Subjection to the *Moscovite*, they continue still in their old Idolatry, worshipping an ancient Idol in form of an old Woman, holding in each Arm a Child, and a third at her Feet, called by them *Zlatu Babus*, or, *The Golden old Wife*, to which they offer precious Furrs, sacrifice Harts, and therewith consult touching things to come.

OBED, one of the Fore-fathers of *Jesus Christ* according to the *Flesh*; he was the Son of *Booz* and *Ruth*, and the Father of *Jesse*, the Father of *David*. *Obed* was born about *An. Mun.* 2759, his Father then being about 95 Years of Age. *Ruth* 4. *S. Matthew* 1.

OBED-EDOM, an *Israelite* of the Tribe of *Levi*, who had the Happiness to lodge the Ark of God for Three Months together, for which God blessed his Family and all his Concerns. *II Sam.* ch. 6. v. 10, 11, 12.

OBELISKS, These are a sort of square Pillars terminating in a Point, like little Pyramids, and engraven on all sides with *Hieroglyphicks*, or mysterious Characters. The *Arabians* call them *Messalets Pharaon*, that is to say, *Pharaoh's Needles*, because they were erected by the first Kings of *Egypt*, who all of them bore that Name, as the *Roman* Emperors that of *Cesar*. The *Egyptian* Priests call'd them *The Fingers of the Sun*, because they were consecrated to that Planet. The first Obelisk was raised by King *Manufar*, who introduced the use of them about *An. Mun.* 2604. His Son *Sothis* erected 12 of them at *Heliopolis*. *Simarres*, or *Simannes*, set up more of them about the time of *David*, *An. Mun.* 2986. King *Mavres*, or *Afres*, caused one to be made without Emblems or Characters, *An. Mun.* 3021, which the Emperor

Claudius caused to be transported to *Rome*. King *Psammitichus* erected one at *Heliopolis*, with many *Hieroglyphicks*, 807 Years before the Birth of *Christ*. *Nectabanus*, or according to others *Necho*, 740 Years before *Christ*, caused a great Obelisk to be set up at *Memphis*. Many of these Obelisks were by order of the *Roman* Emperor transported from *Egypt* to *Alexandria*, and from thence to *Rome*, where some of them are still to be seen. And more would be, but that *Cambyfes*, King of *Persia*, *An. Mund.* 3528, having conquered *Egypt*, destroyed all the Obelisks he could meet with any where, and banish'd, or put to death, all the *Egyptian* Priests, who were the only Men that understood the dumb Language of their *Hieroglyphical* Characters. These Emblems generally contained great Secrets, and Divine Mysteries, known to very few. The Obelisks differed much as to their Costliness, Magnitude and Magnificence, for they were not all of them erected by Kings, but some by the Priests also, and Persons of Quality. The lesser sort of them were not above 15 foot high, whereas the others were from 50 to 100 and 140. And to the end that these *Hieroglyphicks* might endure a long time, they made them of a very hard Stone which the *Latins* call *Stone of Thebes*, and the *Italians*, *Granito Rosso*, a sort of speckled Marble, as hard as *Porphyry*, which they dug out of a Quarry South of *Thebes*, towards the Cataracts of *Nile*. And notwithstanding that *Egypt* abounds with other Marble, yet it is observ'd, that all the Obelisks are only of this sort, which it is supposed the *Egyptians* did not without some Mystery; for all their Obelisks being dedicated to the Sun, as by their pointed Figure they represented the Beams of that Planet, so they also made choice of a Matter that was solar. For this Marble being spotted with a bright red, a Violet colour, with little Specks of Chrystal, of blew, ash-colour and black; the *Egyptians* fancied it to represent the Sun's Action on the Four Elements; the red and violet Colour expressing the Fire, the Chrystal the Air, the Blue the Water, and the Ash-colour and Black the Earth. So that we may well conclude, that the Obelisks that are found of any other Marble, were not made by the Priests of *Egypt*, but erected by the *Egyptians*, after the Banishment of their Priests by *Cambyfes*, or by other Nations. Such a-like Obelisk was that which the *Phenicians* dedicated to the Sun, whose Top was spherical, and its Matter very different from those of *Egypt*, and such likewise was that which the Emperor *Heliogabalus* caused to be transported from *Syria* to *Rome*. *Augustus* order'd Two of these Obelisks to be transported to *Rome*, and a Third was brought thither by the Emperor *Constantius*; this last is describ'd by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and is still to be seen: It was first erected by *Rhameffes*, King of *Egypt*, and being thrown down at *Rome*, was set up again by *Sixtus Quintus*. *Vita di Sisto de Greg. Leti*. *Dapper's Description of Africa*. *Ammian. Marcell. Lib.* 18.

O BENGIR, Lat. *Ochus*, a River which rises near the *Mogul's* Country, watereth many Provinces in *Persia*, falls into the *Oxus* above *Bichend*, and is the N. E. boundary of *Persia* towards *Tartary*.

OBERWESD, a small City of *Germany*, in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, and Archbishoprick of *Triers*. It was once Imperial; but is now subject to the Elector. It stands on the *Rhine*, 4 m. N. of *Bacharach*, and 20 S. of *Coblentz*. *Lon.* 27. 7. *Lat.* 50. 3.

OBER-WESEL, Lat. *Ficelia*, *Vesalia*, a City in *Germany* upon the *Rhine*, Imperial and Free, until in 1312 it fell into the Hands of the Elector of *Triers*. It's situate between *Bacharach* to the South, and *Boppat* to the North; memorable for S. *Werner's* Death, slain here by the *Jews* in 1287. The Mother of *Alexander*, the *Roman* Emperor, is also said to have been assassinated here.

OBI, or **OBB**, Lat. *Obius*, a vast River on the East of *Moscow*, formerly called *Karambuc*, which rising out of the Lake of *Kataysco*; and running Northwards, separates *Europe* from *Asia*; and being swoln with the Waters of several Rivers, it falls with a great Current into the Frozen-Sea, between the Province of *Obdora* to the W. and *Samojeda* to the E. This River falls into the *Frozen-Sea* by 6 Mouths. Near which it is 16 Polish Miles over, and more than Two Days failing. It abounds with Fish, and those who live upon it pay Tribute to the *Russians*. It is thought that from the mouth of this River the N. E. Passage into *China* might best be discovered, if the Voyage were undertaken in the Spring.

An Account of the O'Brien Family, in the Kingdom of Ireland. Collected from several Historians and other Authentick Records, by Lenys Molony, of Gray's-Inn, Esq.

O BRIEN is a most Noble Antient Irish Family. All the Nobility and Gentry of the Name are originally Descended

cended from *Brian Boraimhe*; by some Authors call'd *Brian Borons*, by others *Brian Boravius*, or *Boruma*; who was Proclaimed King of all *Ireland* about the beginning of the Eleventh Century. All the Irish Chronologists and Antiquaries do as unanimously agree in tracing this Monarch's Pedigree in a direct Line from *Heber*, or as some call him *Hiberus*, (who, jointly with his Brother *Hermon*, was the first King of the *Milesian* Race that ever Reign'd in *Ireland*) as their Historians do, in representing him the greatest Prince both for his Wisdom, Piety, Valour and Justice, that ever since the beginning of that most Ancient Monarchy sat upon the Irish Throne. At his First (Second I call it, for the *Danes* made War there first for Forty Years, and were beat out by a Stratagem: But they return'd afterwards into *Ireland* with a great Army, and continued there for One Hundred and Fifty Years, till beat by *Brian Boraimhe* at *Clantarfe*,) coming to the Crown, he found his Kingdom engaged in a second bloody and most barbarous War, of One Hundred and Thirty Years continuance, with the *Danes*; who formerly invaded and possessed themselves of a great part thereof, and were then endeavouring to Conquer the whole Nation. He saw, at the same time, several of his Subjects, even some of the Irish Provincial Kings themselves joined in a most unnatural Confederacy with the Common Enemy. Whereupon, without loss of time, he raised that Brave, Numerous, Royal Army, at the Head of which he in Person (always behaving himself like a very Wise, Great General, and a most Valiant Soldier) fought against the *Danes* and their Confederates, no less than Twenty Four Battles; and that with so good Success, that towards the end of his Reign, no *Danes* were left in *Ireland*, except some Tradesmen, Artificers and Merchants, which, for the Advantage of the Country, he suffer'd to continue there. Whereupon, having thus gloriously in all appearance ended the War, and the Kingdom beginning to be in a very flourishing condition; the King having first neglected nothing that might promote the due Administration of Justice amongst his Subjects, apply'd himself altogether to Pious Works, as Building of Churches, Founding and Endowing of Monasteries, Erecting of Free-Schools and Colleges, in order thereby to Encourage and Advance that Sanctity and Learning, which the Irish Nation was so Famous for in those days over all Europe. But after this Calm came a great Storm: For *Maolmore Mac Murchoe*, Provincial King of *Leinster*, being upon a very slight occasion disgusted, sent to the King of *Denmark* for Succours; assuring him, that he would join his Forces upon their Landing, with a considerable Army, and head them against *Brian Boraimhe*, the *Danes* mortal Enemy. The King of *Denmark* readily comply'd, and sent a great Army, commanded by his two Sons *Carolus Knutus* and *Andreas*. They landed in *Dublin* and were joined by the King of *Leinster*; thereupon the said King of *Leinster* and Danish Generals sent a Herald to the King of *Ireland*, bidding him Defiance (as the custom was then) and Challenging him to fight at *Clantarfe*, a Place within two Miles of *Dublin*. The King of *Ireland* thereupon, with what speed he could joined together all the Forces of *Munster*, *Connaught* and *Meath* (those of *Ulster* he did not send for, imagining himself strong enough already) and marched directly to the Place appointed. Both Armies being in sight, the Signal was given of that Famous Battel of *Clantarfe*, so remarkable in History, which put an end to all the Danish hopes in *Ireland*, and which was the Twenty Fifth Battel fought in Person by *Brian Boraimhe*, against the *Danes* and their Confederates in that Kingdom. The King of *Meath* and the Forces under his Command, envying *Brian Boraimhe*'s Success and Greatness, treacherously stood Neuter during the Battle. Prince *Murchoe O'Brien*, the King's Eldest Son, whom Sir *James Ware*, in his Book entitled, *Antiquitates Hiberniae*, calls *Murcadus*, shewed himself that day nothing inferior to his Father, either in Courage or Conduct. First he prevailed with the King his Father, who was Four-score and Eight Years of Age, to retire and sit in his Tent in sight of the Battle, and took upon himself the Management of the Fight; which he did with so much Skill and Bravery, that the Irish Historians never mention his Name without giving him great Encomiums. The Success of the Battle for a great while was very doubtful, but at last the Advantage appeared on Prince *Murchoe O'Brien*'s side, the Enemy began to yield, and a great slaughter was made amongst them, when unfortunately Prince *Murchoe* and his Son *Terlogh*, otherwise called *Terduluacus O'Brien* were kill'd. Which the old King perceiving from his Tent, he came out and gave the necessary Orders, which so encouraged his Army, that they soon gained the Field of Battle, and entirely routed the *Danes* and their Confederates: but whilst the Enemy were pursued by the King's Army, he being much grieved for the loss of his Son and Grandson, and quite spent and fatigued, retired to his Tent; where, before any of his Army returned from their eager pursuit, he was barbarously murdered by a Party of *Danes*, that ran that way to avoid his Troops and save their lives. In this

Battle were kill'd of the King of *Ireland*'s side, besides himself, his Son and Grandson, seven little Kings, and most of the Nobility of *Munster* and *Connaught*, and Four Thousand of inferior degree. On the other side were kill'd the King of *Leinster*, who occasioned the Battle, with his principal Nobility, and Three Thousand Common Soldiers; of the *Danes* were kill'd the King of *Denmark*'s said two Sons, and Ten Thousand Seven Hundred *Danes* besides: this Battle was fought on Good Friday, being the 22d. day of April, in the Year of our Lord 1034. After this Battle the *Danes* never attempted to invade *Ireland*, but once, under the Command of *Magnus* King of *Denmark*, when *Muriertagh O'Brien*, *Brian Boraimhe*'s Great Grandson Reigned in Chief there: but *Magnus* having to do with an *O'Brien*, had no better Success than his Ancestors. He landed with part of his Army; but both he and they were kill'd before the rest could land, which so daunted and discourag'd those remaining on Board, that they returned immediately without more ado to *Denmark*. *Brian Boraimhe* left two Sons, *Tieg* and *Donogh O'Brien*. *Donogh* had a Command in the Battle of *Clantarfe*, and with great Bravery and Conduct brought up the Rear of the harass'd and wounded Troops, commonly called *Dalgeass*, as they marched after *Clantarfe* Batt'e to *Thomond*, through their Enemy the new King of *Leinster*'s Country, and were barbarously attacked by the *West Munster* and *Leinster* Troops, who were no less than ten fresh Men for one that *Donogh O'Brien* had: but they found that what *O'Brien*'s wounded and fatigued Troops wanted in Number, was supply'd by his Conduct and their Bravery and Resolution; as appears, to omit other Instances, by the following Passage. When the General, *Donogh O'Brien*, and his *Dalgeass*, perceived that they must in their own defence, fight a fresh Army of ten times their number, all composed of their own Countrymen, whose Lives, Religion, Estates and Liberties they just came from securing to them, by their Valour, and the Conduct and Bravery of their deceased Princes and Fellow-Soldiers. When I say, they found this; the weak and wounded Men amongst them, rather than lose their Lives tamely, and be useless to their un-wounded Companions, prevailed with them to fix and fasten, deep in the Ground where they were to fight, great long Piles or Posts of Wood, and then tye a wounded Soldier with his back to each Pile, with two of their un-wounded Friends standing on each side of 'em, that whilst thereby they were kept from falling, their hands might be at work against their Assailants: which unusual Preparation, of Men so strangely devoting themselves to Death, made such an impression upon their numerous Enemy, that they durst not attack them, notwithstanding all their Generals could do or say to perswade them. *Geoffrey Keting*, in his History of *Ireland* says, That this same *Donogh O'Brien* was King of *Ireland* for Fifty two Years; that he kept the Provincial Kings under, and defeated several of them from time to time. *Gratianus Lucius* says, He Usurped the Monarchy, which of Right belonged to his Elder Brother *Tieg*, and his Issue; the sense of which Injustice probably made him go in Pilgrimage to *Rome* and residethere in *St. Stephen's Abby* till he dy'd. *Tieg* was murdered, leaving Issue, *Terlogh*, or as Sir *James Ware* calls him *Trideluacus O'Brien*, who Marry'd *O'Heyn*'s Daughter. He was Monarch of all *Ireland*, Reigned Twelve Years peaceably; there being at that time no War from abroad, nor any Trouble given him, nor his Title disputed by any at home. He had Issue two Sons, *Dermoid* and *Muriertagh O'Brien*. He dy'd in the 77th Year of his Age, and in the Year of our Lord 1074. Soon after his Death, *Muriertagh O'Brien*, the Younger of the two Sons, was Proclaimed King of *Ireland*; which he did not enjoy long in Peace, being at one time attacked by the King of *Tyrconnel*, who disputed the Sovereignty of *Ireland* with him; and at another time by his own Brother *Dermoid*. But *Muriertagh* being a brave warlike Prince, maintained his Ground very well, (but not without great devastation of the Country and the spilling of much Blood) till about the 20th. Year of his Reign. In the Year of our Lord 1119. he resign'd his Crown, and turned Monk in the Monastery of *Lismore*. He was the last Monarch of that Family, and the King who Reigned in *Ireland* when *Magnus* King of *Denmark* and his Party were kill'd there as is before related. In a short time after *O'Connor*, King of *Connaught*, did usurp the Sovereignty and Title of Monarch over all *Ireland*, not without some opposition given him by *Terlogh O'Brien*, Son to the abovesaid *Dermoid* (to whom of Right the Monarchy belonged) who at *Moinmhoir* in *Munster*, with the Forces of that Province only, fought *O'Connor*, and the Troops of all the three other Provinces or Divisions under his Command; where, although *O'Brien* and his Army performed their part to admiration, yet they were forced at length to yield to that great inequality of number. This Sovereignty thus obtained, did not continue above Two and Fifty Years in the *O'Connor* Family. When *Henry II.* landed in *Ireland* (of which all our English Historians give an Account,) being invited thither by *Mac Murchoe* King of *Leinster*,

Leinster, one of the Family and Posterity of the aforementioned King of Leinster, who invited the Dames into Ireland, and was killed at the Battle of Clontarf. It is well known how tamely O Connor submitted to King Henry II. and gave up the Cudgels without striking a Stroke. Terlogh O'Brien died, leaving Issue Donald O'Brien, a very pious good Prince, of whom Waraun says in his *Antiquitates Hiberniae*, *Nec silentio prateriri debet ex Familia O'Brienorum, Donaldus O'Brien, Rex Limericensis, ob largitiones non solum Ecclesiae Laonensis, sed quam plurimis etiam aliis concessas, ab Hibernicis multum celebratus.* He met Henry II. at Cashel, and submitted to him by the name of Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, as appears by an Irish Act of Parliament made in the 11th. of Queen Elizabeth, for the Attainder of Shan O'Neale. Irish Statutes, fol. 237. David's Discovery of the State of Ireland, fol. 16. King Henry III. in a Grant made to O'Brien, which is to be found in the Tower, 6 H. 3. chart. M. 2. styles him King of Thomond. The Grant begins thus, *Rex Regi Thomond Salutem, Concessimus vobis terram Thomond, quam prius tenuistis per firmam centum & triginta Marcarum, texendum de nobis usque ad etatem nostram.* The chief of the O'Brien Family was since constantly stiled King of Thomond, until Morrogh O'Brien resign'd his Title and Principality to King Henry VIII. and was by Letters-Patents created Earl of Thomond during Life. He was Son to Terlogh, or Tirlachus O'Brien, of whom I find Sir James Ware, in his *Antiquities of Ireland* makes mention twice; in one place he hath these Words, *Nec omittendus Cornelius O'Brien, Hibernice Connor, filius Tirlachi, Thomoniae Dynastae:* in another place, these; *Prælium in Thomonia consensit Petrus Butlerus, & Tirlachus O'Brien, Thomoniae Dynastæ, sed Butlerus devictus & sui in fugam versi sunt, multique ceciderunt, &c.* *Annales Hen. 7. per Jacobum Waraun, fol. 68.* This Morrogh, Earl of Thomond, had Three Elder Brothers, Connor, Tieg, and Donogh. Connor the Eldest Brother, who conveyed his Descent in a direct Line from Brian Boraimbe, was the last of Twelve Princes of the O'Brien Family, since the Landing of King Henry II. in Ireland, that reigned successively in Thomond, and were stiled only either Kings of Limerick, or Thomond, instead of being Sovereign Monarchs of all Ireland, as their Ancestors deservedly were. The said Earl's Two Brothers, Tieg and Donogh, died without Issue: His said Brother Connor, the last King of Thomond died, leaving Issue Donogh O'Brien a Minor, to whom of Right did belong the Principality, whereof the said Morrogh his Uncle possessed himself, without having any other Right or Title thereunto, than what he got by Violence and Power, though the Pretence was a most unreasonable Custom, called *Tanistry*, then used in that Kingdom, but now abolished, whereby the Estate and Title was to descend for Life only upon the Eldest and Worthiest Man of the Blood, and Surname of him that died last seized, *seniori & dignissimo viro sanguinis & cognominis;* (which is not to be found in any Book, but appears by the Letters Patents) but the King of England, who was well pleased with Morrogh O'Brien's surrendring or resigning up his Principality into his Hands, and sensible withal of the Injustice done to the said Minor Donogh O'Brien, used this Expedient to please both: By his Letters Patents he created Morrogh, Earl of Thomond for his Life; and by the same Patent he appointed the said Minor Donogh to be Earl of Thomond also during his Life, from and after his Uncle Morrogh's Death; and for the present he was created Baron of Ibrickan, to him and his Heirs Males, both which Titles the said Donogh enjoy'd for some time after his said Uncle Morrogh's Death; but in King Edward VI's time he surrendred the Letters-Patents, whereby he was created Earl of Thomond for Life; and the King granted in return, by another Patent, the Earldom of Thomond to him and his Heirs Males, by virtue of which Patent Henry O'Brien, the now Earl of Thomond enjoys his Title, as being Heir Male to the said Donogh. Morrogh O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond died, leaving Issue Dermoid, and Tieg O'Brien. But Morrogh having no Pretence, by Patent, nor even by their *Tanistry* Custom, to the Title or Estate of the Earl of Thomond for any longer time than for his Life, his Son Dermoid O'Brien had neither; But to make him some amends he was by the King of England created Baron of Inchiquin, to him and his Heirs Males. Dermoid died, leaving Issue Morrogh O'Brien, from whom in a direct Line is descended William O'Brien, now Earl of Inchiquin. But how, and by whom Henry O'Brien, now Earl of Thomond, Connor O'Brien, Esq; his next Heir Apparent, and the Lord Viscount Clare do convey their Descents from the said Donogh O'Brien, second Earl of Thomond, or the present Earl of Inchiquin, and Sir Donat O'Brien, of Limeneach, Baronet, from the said Morrogh O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, will appear by the following Genealogical Account of their several Families since they were last united, and but one Family in their common Ancestor Terlogh O'Brien King of Thomond first, I shall begin with Connor O'Brien, the last Prince or King of Thomond, who by what already is said, appears plainly to be the Chief of the Elder House, or Line, and consequently the right Heir of Brian Boraimbe. Connor O

Brien, the last of the O'Brien Family, that was stiled King of Thomond, was Son and Heir to the said Terlogh O'Brien also, King of Thomond; he married Margaret Burke, and had Issue by her Two Sons, Donogh and Daniel; Donogh, the Elder Son, was Second Earl of Thomond (it appears before how he came not to be the first Earl of Thomond) he married Oleni Butler, Daughter to the Earl of Ormond, and had Issue by her Connor O'Brien, afterwards Earl of Thomond, and died; Connor, Earl of Thomond, married Macc Ibricnara's Daughter, and had Issue by her Three Sons, whereof Donat, or Donogh O'Brien, afterwards Earl of Thomond, was the Eldest. Tieg O'Brien, from whom is lineally descended Connor, or Cornelius O'Brien, now next Heir Apparent to the present Earl of Thomond, was the Second Son; and Daniel O'Brien, Lord Viscount Clare, from whom is lineally descended Colonel Charles O'Brien, now Lord Viscount Clare, Son to Daniel O'Brien, late Lord Viscount Clare, and Philadelphia Leonard, Sister to the now Earl of Suffolk, was the Third Son. The Eldest Son, Donat, or Donogh O'Brien, commonly called the great Earl of Thomond, was President of Munster, Privy Counsellor in Ireland, and very much in Favour both with Queen Elizabeth and King James the First: He was first married to the Lord Roch's Daughter, and had Issue by her the Lady Margaret, who married Cormack Macc Carthy, Son and Heir to the Lord Muskry. He afterwards married the Lord Kildare's Sister, by whom he had Two Sons, Henry Lord O'Brien, Baron of Ibrickan, &c. and Sir Barnaby O'Brien. The Elder Son, Henry O'Brien, married the Daughter of Sir William Brereton, Knight, and died, leaving Five Daughters, the Ladies Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Anne, and Honora O'Brien; but being dead without Issue Male, the Title of Earl of Thomond descended to his Brother Barnaby O'Brien. The Lady Mary, the said Henry Lord Ibrickan's, and afterwards Earl of Thomond's Eldest Daughter, was married to Charles Cokain, Lord Viscount Cullen; the Lady Margaret married Edward Somerset, Earl of Glamorgan, and Marquis of Worcester; The Lady Elizabeth married to Dutton Lord Gerard of Bromley; the Lady Anne (of whom hereafter) was married to her own first Cousin, Henry Earl of Thomond; the Lady Honora was first married to Sir Francis Englefield, and afterwards to Sir Robert Howard, Son to the Earl of Berkshire. Barnaby O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, had Issue, Henry, afterwards Earl of Thomond, and the Lady Penelope O'Brien, who married the Earl of Peterborough, lately deceased without Issue Male (her Grace the Dutcheß of Norfolk being now their only Daughter.) Henry O'Brien, who was Earl of Thomond after his Father Barnaby's Death, married, as is aforesaid, the Lady Anne O'Brien his first Cousin, and had Issue by her Henry Lord Ibrickan, who married the Lady Katherine Stuart, Sister to the late Duke of Richmond, by whom he had Issue, Donogh, Mary, and Katharine O'Brien; Donogh married the Lady Sophia, Daughter to the Earl of Danby; the Lady Mary O'Brien married the Earl of Kildare; and the Lady Katharine married the Lord Viscount Cornbury; this Henry Lord Ibrickan died before his Father, and so was never Earl of Thomond. The Lady Anne O'Brien, the said Henry Earl of Thomond's first Lady being dead, he married Sarah the now Countess Dowager of Thomond, Daughter to Sir Francis Russel of Chipnam in Cambridgeshire; he had Issue by her, besides a Son and a Daughter that died unmarried, the Lady Penelope O'Brien, now married to the Lord Walden, Son and Heir Apparent to the Earl of Suffolk; the Lady Mary O'Brien married to Sir Matthew Dudley of Clopton in Northamptonshire, Baronet; and Henry Horatio, Lord O'Brien, who married the Lady Henrietta Somerset, Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort; he had Issue by her, besides one that's dead, Henry O'Brien, now Earl of Thomond, and the Lady Mary O'Brien; the said Henry Horatio, Lord O'Brien, dying before his Father, was never Earl of Thomond. Now as to the Earl of Inchiquin's Genealogy since the time of his said Ancestor Terlogh O'Brien, who was the last King of Thomond but one, it is as followeth: The said Terlogh had Issue, Morrogh O'Brien, younger Brother to the said Connor O'Brien, last King of Thomond. The said Morrogh was created by the King of England Earl of Thomond for Life; after his Death that Title went to the Elder Line for the Reason aforesaid. He died, leaving Issue Two Sons, Dermoid, who was the Elder, and Tieg O'Brien; from whom is descended Sir Donat O'Brien of Limeneach, Baronet, who besides being of the first Quality in Ireland, is a Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune, and great Interest in that Kingdom. Dermoid married Margaret O'Brien, Daughter to Donogh Earl of Thomond, and was created Baron of Inchiquin; he had Issue Morrogh O'Brien, afterwards Baron of Inchiquin, who married Annabella, Daughter to the Baron of Delvin, and had Issue Morrogh O'Brien; the said Morrogh being also Baron of Inchiquin, married Margaret, Daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack of Lisnallin in the County of Meath, by whom he had Issue Dermoid O'Brien; Dermoid Lord Inchiquin married the Daughter of Edmund Fitz Edmund, by whom he had Issue Morrogh O'Brien; this Morrogh O'Brien, on account of great Services done to the Crown of England,

was created Earl of *Inchiquin*; he was reputed as great a Captain, and as fine a Gentleman as most of his time; he married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *William St. Leger*, and had Issue by her, *William O'Brien*, afterwards Earl of *Inchiquin*, and Governour of *Jamaica*, who married the Earl of *Oreery's* Daughter, by whom he had Issue *William O'Brien*, now Earl of *Inchiquin*. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Thomond* bears four Coats quarterly: First, Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant per pale, Or, and Argent: The Second, Argent, Three Piles, Gules: The Third, Gules, a Pheon Argent: The Fourth and last is *France* and *England* quarterly, within a Border, Gobony, Argent, and Azure, all ensigned with an Earl's Coronet: His Lordship's Crest is placed above a Helmet besiting his Degree, on a Wreath, Argent, and Gules, a Man's Arm holding the Sword, a'l proper. His Honour's Supporters are Two Lions Rampant Guardant Argent standing on an Eschrole, with this Motto, *Vigneur de dessus*. *Peter Walsh's Hist. Ireland. Affa Sanctior. Hib. Hackluit Chron. Hammer Hist. Ireland. Gratianus Lucius. Dr. Keting's. Hist. of Ireland. Cambrensis Hib. Expugn. Hoveden. Irish Stat. 237. Davis's Discovery of the State of Ireland. Davis's Rep. of the great Case of the Custom of Tamistry.*

OBSEQUENCE (*Julius*) a Latin Author, living, as far as we can discover, a little before the Empire of *Honorius*: He wrote a Book of Prodigies, by which it appears, he was a Heathen; There's only part of this Book extant, which was printed by *Aldus Manutius*, in 1508. *Conradus Lycosthenes* made a Supplement to this Treatise, and mark'd his own Additions with Asterisms, but it has been since publish'd without Distinction, as if it belong'd all to one Author. *Sebastian Conrad. in Quæst. p. 41. Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

OBSERVATOIRE, a noble Structure built by the present King of *France* in *Faubourg St. Jacques*, or suburb of *S. James*, at *Paris*, to observe the Stars and Planets, and make other Mathematical Experiments. This Building is four square, answering the four Cardinal Points of the World, raised eighty Foot from the Ground, and its Foundation sunk as deep. It's three Story high, with a Terrass on the Top, where one can discover the whole Horizon is flat and even; the Stair-case is of a very curious Contrivance, being after the manner of a Screw or winding Stairs, and ordered so, that from the Bottom there is a full sight of the Stars that pass the Zenith. This Observatory is well furnished with Astronomical Instruments for Observations by Day and Night. *Mr. Cassini*, a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, makes several New Discoveries, and instructs Beginners, to send them into foreign Countries, to make Observations conformable to those done at *Paris*, and learn the Longitude and Latitude exactly, to perfect Geography. *Le Maire Paris ancien & nouveau.*

OCCEA, a River of *Moscow*, which rising in the Borders of *Crim Tartary*, runs from S. to N. and waters the Duchy of *Worotin*, *Coluga*, *Kolum*, or *Columna*, ten German Miles W. of *Moscow*, and taking in the *Cleusina*, and the *Moxa*, at *Nisimovogrod*, falls into the *Volga*, beneath which the Stream is deep, and at *Dydend*, in 1669, a large Ship called *The Eagle* was built to secure the Trade of the *Caspian Sea*, to which it leads.

OCCEAM (*William*) an Englishman and Franciscan Friar, the Disciple of *Scotus*, was the Head or Captain of the *Nominals*, so called, and had the Name bestowed upon him of *Doctor Invincibilis*, *Venerabilis Inceptor*, & *Doctor Singularis*. He lived in the XIVth. Century. He took part with the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and writ against Pope *John XXII.* and his Successors. It was reported of him, that he, with *Michael Cesenus*, General of his Order, taught, That neither *Jesus Christ*, nor any of his Apostles, ever possessed any thing either in common, or in particular. This gave rise to the pleasant Question called, *Pain des Cordeliers*, that is, Whether the Property of those things which consume by daily use, as Bread and Wine, belong to them, or only the simple Use, without the Property, which were both condemned by *John the XXII.* However this Dispute of the *Franciscans* was not so Chimerical as it seemed, seeing the Rules of their Order allow them no Possessions. *Nicholas the III.* who was of this Society, designed to enrich it, and that he might not thwart the Rules of their Constitution, said, They should only have the Use of what he gave them, but the Principal should belong to the Church. *Bibl. Univers. XI. Tom. Fuller adds*, That *Occam* gave a mortal Wound to the Pope's Temporal Power over Princes. That he was thereupon excommunicated, condemned for a Heretick by the Learned of *Paris*; and his Books burnt. Yet he was afterwards restored to his State, and the Repute of an acute Schoolman. *Luther* was well versed in his Works.

OCCEASION, a Goddess honoured by the Heathens of old, as the Superintendant of the fittest Season wherein to accomplish any Business; and was commonly represented in the form of a naked Woman, bald behind, with a long Lock on her Forehead, with one of her Feet in the Air, and the other on a Wheel, holding a Razor in one hand; and a Sail in the other; her Feet were also wing'd, and the Wheel in continual motion, to shew that Oppor-

tunity is always inconstant and momentary, so that if not made use of when it offers, it soon slips away, leaving Repentance behind it as a perpetual Companion.

OCCEATOR, a Heathen God, and President of that Part of Husbandry which consists in breaking the Clods, and harrowing the Ground; from the word *occare*, which signifies to break the Clods. *Servius.*

OCEANUS, or **OCEAN**, the God of the Sea, according to the Poets, who made him the Son of *Heaven* and *Vesta*, the Husband of *Tethys*, and the Father of Rivers and Fountains. The Ancients call'd *Oceanus* the Father of all things, as supposing with *Thales*, that Water was the Principle of this Universe. According to Geographers, *Ocean* is the main Sea which surrounds the Earth; so that by means thereof the Earth may be compassed round from East to West, since *Magellan*, *Drake*, *Cavendish*, and *Brewers*, have discovered to us the Passages from the North into the South Sea. The *Ocean* is divided into four great Parts, viz. the Eastern, Southern, Western, and Northern. The Eastern *Ocean* contains the Sea of *China*, the Archipelago of *S. Lazarus*, towards the Islands of *Thieves*, or *Ilhas de los Ladrones*, and the Sea of *Anchidol*, about the Island *Java*. The Southern *Ocean*, or *Indian Sea*, washeth the Southern Part of *Asia*, and the *Indian Isles*, together with the Eastern and Southern Parts of *Africa*; and comprehends the Gulf of *Bengala*, the Sea and Gulf of *Persia*, the Sea and Gulf of *Arabia*, the Sea of *Zanguebar*, and the Oriental part of the *Æthiopian Sea*, which reacheth to the Cape of Good Hope. The Western *Ocean*, which Coasts our Hemisphere (thought by the Ancients to be unpassable, because of Darkneis) comprehends the other part of the *Æthiopian Sea*, the *Atlantick*, the *Mediterranean*, that of *Spain*, *France*, and the *British Seas*. This last part of the Sea of *Æthiopia* reacheth the whole length of the Western Coast of *Africa*, from the Cape of Good Hope to near the Equinoctial Line, washing the Western Coast of the *Cafres* and *Congo*. The *Atlantick Sea* reacheth from the *Æthiopian Sea* to the most Southern Parts of *Spain*. The *Mediterranean* is enclosed between *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. The *Spanish Sea* Coasts the Western and Northern parts of *Spain*, and that of *France* washeth the Coasts of *Guyenne* and part of *Bretaigne*. The *British Seas* encompass the Isles of *Great Britain*, and *Ireland*, except only on the East-side, which is called the *German Ocean*. The Northern *Ocean* is divided into the Sea of *Tartary*, the *Frozen-Sea*, the *North-Sea*, or the *German Ocean*, and the *Baltick*. That of *Tartary* washeth the Southern Parts of the North Continent, and the Northern part of *Tartary* to *Nova Zembla*. The *Frozen-Sea* runs along the Coasts of *Greenland*, &c. The *German Ocean* Coasts *Norway*, *Denmark* and *Germany*, with the Eastern part of *Scotland* and *England*, and the *Baltick Sea* is contain'd within the Dominions of *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Germany* and *Denmark*. As to the Ocean of the New Continent of *America*, Geographers divide it into three parts, which they call the *North Sea*, the *South Sea*, and the Sea of *Æthiopia*, or that of *Brasil*. The *South Sea* is also called the *Pacifick Sea*, because it is seldom troubled with Storms or Tempests, and has always fresh Gales, so that Mariners pass it in ten Weeks time at the rate of 130 miles per day. Some think it may be as short a way to *China* as by the Cape of Good Hope.

OCHAD, a great and populous Town equal to most in *Arabia Felix*. The adjacent Country is fruitful, abounding with Groves of Date trees, and pleasant Fountains. It is five Stations W. of *Nugeran*, and three E. from *Tabula*. *Nub.*

OCHIE-hole, a Cave near *Mendippe-Hills* in *Somersetshire*, which goes far into the Earth, and hath certain Pits and Rivulets in it, whereof the Inhabitants relate abundance of Fables. Near this place in *H. VIIIth's* time, a Table of Lead was plow'd up, having an Inscription on it, discovering that it had been erected by *Claudius* in his Consulship, as a Monument of his Victory over the *Britains* in 802 of *Rome*: On the Reverse was stamp'd a Triumphant Arch, and the Image of one galloping on Horseback; and two triumphal Pillars, with this Inscription, *De Britan. Cambd. Brit.*

OCHINUS (*Bernardinus*) was born at *Sicma*, and took the Habit of a *Capuchin* about 1525 or 26, and afterwards came to be their General; he was Learned, Eloquent, and Bold; neither did ever any one Preach with greater success or more applause. The most Illustrious Princes and Prelates seem'd to value themselves in shewing him all manner of respect. The most famous Cities of *Italy* did contend which should have him to be their Preacher; yea, his name was in so great repute, that they came from all parts to see and hear him. *Peter Martyr* brought him over to the Reformation; and both of them together left *Italy* in 1543. *Bernardinus Ochinus* took upon him a Secular Habit at *Ferrara*, and came to *Geneva*, where he married one of *Lucca*. At the Age of 76 Years he defended the lawfulness of Polygamy in a set Treatise. These Disorders made him odious to the Protestants, so that from *Geneva* he travelled to *Zurich*, and from thence to *Basil*, and upon his being not

furser'd

suffer'd to live there, he went into *Transylvania*, and from thence to *Poland*, where first he became a Socinian, and at last died an Atheist, being forsaken and detested by all People. He writ Commentaries in the *Italian Language* upon the *Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans*, which *Sebastian Castellio* translated into Latin, and were printed at *Geneva*, *Augsburg*, and else-where; as also Commentaries upon the rest of the *Epistles of St. Paul*. *Rivet*. *Boxhornius*. *Spondan* A. C. 1525. and 1547. *Genebrard*. *Chron*, &c.

OCHSENFURT, a Town of Germany in the Circle of *Franconia* and Bishoprick of *Wurtsburg*; it stands on the River *Main*, thirteen miles South of *Wurtsburg*, and nineteen N. E. of *Margentheim*.

OCHUMS TARSURAS, a River of *Mengrelia*, rising in the Mountains of *Colchis*, and falling into the *Euxine Sea*.

OCHUS, King of *Persia*, so very covetous, that he would never go into the City that he might be oblig'd to pay what the ancient custom of the place requir'd, *Cyrus* having made a Law, that upon the first coming of the King thither he should present every Woman with a Crown in Gold. *Justinus* also writes thus of him; *Ochus*, when he succeeded to the Crown, without any respect of Age or Sex, put the Princes of the Royal Family to death, least they should conspire against him, for which cruel Action he was poison'd by the Eunuch *Bagoas*, his Body thrown to Cats, and his Bones form'd into the Handles of Swords in memory of his Cruelty. *Ælian*.

OCK, a River in *Barkshire*, has its rise in *Hampshire*, from whence it runs Northward into the *Thames* at *Ship-lake*.

O CONNOR DUN ROTHERICK, one who call'd himself King of *Ireland*, when the *English* first enter'd that Island, in the time of King *Henry II.* to whom he could hardly be brought to submit, but rais'd many Tumults, complaining against *Pope Adrian's* Patent to the King of *England*, alleuging it prejudicial to him; but became more tractable after *Pope Alexander III.* confirm'd a new Patent. *Camb. Brit.*

OCTAVIA, the Daughter of *Octavius* and Sister of the Emperor *Augustus*: She was twice married, the first time to *Marcellus*, and the second to *Mark Anthony*: By *Marcellus* she had a Son of the same name, who married *Julia* the Daughter of *Augustus*; and *Marcella*, who was married to *Agrippa*, and afterwards to a Son of *Mark Anthony*. By her second Husband she had *Antonia* the Elder, who married *Domitius Enobarbus*; and *Antonia* the younger, the Wife of *Drusus*, Brother to *Tiberius*. *Mark Anthony* abus'd *Octavia*, for which *Augustus* was reveng'd of him. She was admir'd by the *Romans* for her Prudence and Verue, and her Brother dedicated a Temple and Portico's to her, as *Dion* informs us. She died in 743 of *Rome*. *Sueton*. in *Aug.* *Plutarch* in *Anton.* *Dion* lib. 48. 54. *Hist.*

OCTAVIA, the Wife of *Nero*, was the Daughter of *Claudius* and *Messalina*, by whom he had her before his Accession to the Throne: He had promised her in marriage to *Silanus*, but afterwards bestow'd her on *Nero*, who divorced her, and then caus'd her to be put to death, having first poison'd her Brother *Britannicus*.

OCTAVIA GENS, or the Family of the *Octavians*, was originally of *Velitra*, as *Suetonius* tells us. *Tarquinius Priscus* first brought them into the Senate, and *Tullus Hostilius* made it a *Patritian* Family, though afterwards they put themselves amongst the *Plebeians*; but *Cæsar* restored them to their first Nobility by the *Cassian Law*. The first of this Family who came into any considerable Post, was *Cneus Octavius Rufus*, who was made *Quæstor* as we may learn from *Suetonius*: This *Octavius* left Two Sons, who were the Heads of Two Families; the eldest Branch rose up to the highest Charges of the Commonwealth; but the other was only considerable in having *Augustus* of it. *Octavius*, *Augustus's* Father, was *Ædilis Plebis*, and Governor of *Macedonia* in the Six hundred ninety third Year of *Rome*: he married *Attia*, Daughter of *Julia*, who was Sister to *Julius Cæsar*; by which *Attia* he had the Emperor *Augustus*; and likewise *Octavia* first married to *Marcellus*, and afterwards to *Mark Anthony*. *Liv.* lib. 45. *Paterculus Lib.* 1. *Cic. de Offic.* 1. *Tusc. in Epist.* *Sueton.* *Cassiodor.* &c.

OCTAVIANUS, Antipope, was a Roman, of the Family of the Earls of *Frescati*. *Pope Innocent II.* made him Cardinal in 1147, and sent him Legate into Germany. Upon the Death of *Adrian IV.* *Alexander III.* was put into his place, but *Octavian* made himself to be elected by two Cardinals, and took the Name of *Victor IV.* The Emperor *Frederick I.* protecting him, he was emboldened to hold a Council at *Parva* in 1161, where *Alexander* the lawful Pope was deposed, who thereupon was forced to flee to *France*. He died at *Lucca* about the Feast of *Easter* in 1164. *Roderic.* lib. 2. *Otho Frisingensis de reb.* *Freder.* *Baronius Annal.* Tom. XII.

OCTHA, one of the *Saxon* Pirates, whom *Hengist* sent for to assist him, and employed him in waisting the Coasts of the *Picts* and the *Orkney Islands*. *Cambd. Brit.*

OCZIAKOW, or **OCZAKOW**, Lat. *Axiace*, a City of *Podolia*, seated at the fall of the *Borysthenes* or *Nieper* into the *Euxine Sea*, thirty Miles from *Circassia*. It now belongs to the *Turks*. Near this City the *Poles* gave the *Tartars* a fatal overthrow in 1644. This City has a Castle which is Garrison'd by the *Turks*, but the Citizens are *Precoptian Tartars*. It was built by *Vitolaus Duke of Lithuania*, and at first peopled by his Subjects. The Country betwixt this City and *Circassia* is desolate, as being expos'd to the *Tartars* and *Cossacks*. This City is forty Polish Miles W. from *Precoptia*, four Miles E. of *Alba* in *Wallachia*, and four S. from *Circassia*. It gives Name to the neighbouring *Tartars*, who are so troublesome to *Podolia*, *Lithuania*, and *Poland*, that the King of the latter pays them Tribute to prevent their Incursions. On Ascension-day 1571, they plundered and burnt *Moscow*, carrying vast numbers of *Russians* into Slavery. *Gauguinus*.

ODENATUS, King of the *Palmyrians*, who before that, was *Decurio* of *Palmyra*, a City of *Syria*, and made himself famous in the III^d. Century. He courageously defended the Limits of the *Roman Empire* against the *Persians*, defeated *Quietus* and *Balista*, who had rebelled, and thereby acquir'd the name of *Augustus*. His Wife *Zenobia*, so illustrious for her Wit and Courage, assisted him in the Conquest of the East. But in the midst of this great Prosperity, *Odenatus* was assassinated by his Nephew *Mæonius*, under the Reign of the *Galien*; about the Year 266. *Odenatus* took *Nisibe*, subdued all *Mesopotamia*, and routed the *Persian Army*. He had three Sons, *Herodes*, *Heremianus*, and *Timolauus*, the eldest of whom was murdered together with his Father. All of this Family were observ'd to be persons of extraordinary Endowments. *Trebellius Pollio* in his Treatise of the *Thirty Tyrants*, and in the *Life of Valer. and of the Galien*.

ODENSEE, Lat. *Ottonium*, a City of *Denmark*, and Capital of the Isle of *Funen* almost in the midst of it; fourteen miles from *Sleswick* to the N. and eighteen from *Copenhagen* to the W. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Lunden*; and is the Burying-place of the Kings of *Denmark*. This City was built by *Harold King of Denmark*; and was called *Odensee* in honour of *Otto I.* Emperor of Germany, made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Lunden* in 950. *Canute King of Denmark* was slain here in 1066, and his Body was found in 1562, and much honour'd. It's now the best traded Town of the whole Island, adorn'd with two fair Churches and neat Buildings. Near this Town Count *Gulden* slew the Vice-Roy of *Norway*, and was overtaken in his Coach by *Christiern King of Sweden*.

ODER, (die Oder) Lat. *Odera*, one of the greatest Rivers of Germany. It riseth in *Silesia*, near a Town of the same name in the Borders of *Moravia*, and after it hath received the *Oppau*, it passeth by *Ratibor*, *Breslaw*; *Great Glogaw* and *Grossen* in *Silesia*, and entering into Germany waters the Marquitate of *Brandenburg*, *Frankfort* on the *Oder*; *Lebus* and *Custrin*, where it receives the *Waert*; then running through part of *Pomerania*, after having received several small Rivers, it makes a Lake near *Stetin*, which those of the Country call *Das Grosß Haff*, whence by three Mouths it discharges it self into the *Baltick*, the names of which are *Psu*, *Sorvin* and *Dimonaw*. Also a Town in *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Troppaw*, four German miles from *Olmütz*, near which the foresaid River hath its Fountains.

ODERBERG, a Town of *Bohemia* in the Dutchy of *Silesia*, situate on the River *Oder* and *Elfa*, sixteen miles E. of *Troppaw*, and twenty seven N. E. of *Oder*. Lon. 38. 32. Lat. 49. 43.

ODERNHEIM, a small Town in Germany, in the lower Circle and Palatinate of the *Rhine*, once Imperial, but now subject to the *French*. It stands eight miles S. W. of *Openheim*, and fourteen S. of *Mentz*. Lon. 24. 40. Lat. 49. 43.

ODIA, UDIA, INDIA, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Siam* in the *E. Indies*.

ODIAM, a Market Town of *Odiam Hundred* in the N. E. of *Hampshire*. It formerly belong'd to the Bishops of *Winchester*. Near it stands the Ruins of a famous Castle, wherein thirteen *English* held out fifteen Days against the Forces of the *Dolphin of France* in the Reign of King *John*.

ODIN, a God of the Ancient *Danes*, who was accounted by them, together with another God called *Thor*, to preside over Battels. Some Learned Men are of Opinion, That this *Odin*, and some other Gods of the North, were Magicians, who came to *Sweden* and *Denmark* from the *Asiatick Scythia*, and by their Magical Arts made the People believe they were the same Gods they then ador'd, whose Names they gave themselves. They report of *Odin*, That finding that he could not avoid Death, he command'd his Body to be burnt as soon as he was dead, assuring them, that his Soul would return to *Asgardie* from whence he came, there to live for ever; which *Asgardie* was the Capital City of the Country whence these Magicians came, and where the *Danes* placed their *Vall-holl*, or *Elysian Fields* It is said,

said, That they came out of the Country joining upon the Lakes of *Maotis* in *Pompey's* time, to avoid the Arms of the Romans. If so, this must have been at the time when *Pompey* conquered *Mithridates*, and advanced the Roman Eagles as far as the *Cymmerian Bosphorus*; but forasmuch as he did not subdue any of the Nations on the North of the *Euxine-Sea*, this Story does not seem probable. *Barthol. Antiq. Danic.*

ODMAN or **OSMAN**, the third Caliph or Successor of *Mahomet*, was chosen in 648 by the Commanders of the Army whom he had bribed. In 649 he sent 700 Men of War to *Cyprus*, under the Command of *Moavia*, Governour of *Egypt*, who ruin'd the greatest part of that Island, and returning the next year destroy'd the City of *Nicosia*, and laid waste the whole Island. In the mean time, *Odman* caused a Collection to be made of the Records of the *Mahometan* Religion; and having divided it into Chapters, founded the Sect called *Chefaya*, from the name of the Author who digested this Collection of the *Alcoran*. In 651 he sent *Occuba* with a powerful Army into *Africa*, who conquered the Eastern parts of *Barbary*, and built there the City *Cairavan* or *Carvan*, five and thirty Leagues from *Tunis* to the E. He also peopled several other parts, and mingled *Arabians* with the People of the Country, who united into one Government. *Ibni Aleraquiek* saith, That these were the first *Arabians* who carried the *Mahometan* Religion into *Africa*. *Moavia*, on the other hand, in 654 gained a famous Naval Battle against the Emperor *Constantius II.* who cruis'd up and down the *Phanician Sea* with a thousand Ships, and in 655 he took the Isle of *Rhodes*, and demolisht its famous *Coloss of the Sun*. Afterwards he ravag'd part of *Armenia*. During these Successes *Haly*, who took upon him the Title of Caliph in *Arabia*, sent several of his Subjects to kill *Odman*, which they executed in the City of *Damascus*, tho' others say he kill'd himself, seeing that his Enemies had made themselves Masters of his Palace, for fear of falling into their Hands. He lived 87 Years, and was buried in 658, without any Funeral Pomp, because it was reported he had kill'd himself. *Marmol of Africa, Lib. 2.*

ODO, half Brother to *William the Conqueror*, was Bishop of *Baieux*, and the first Earl of *Kent* of *Norman-blood*; He took Arms against his Nephew *William Rufus*, in behalf of his Brother *Robert*; and being made Prisoner upon the Surrender of the Castle of *Rocheſter*, was Confiscated and Banished by King *William Rufus*. *Cam. Brit. Speed. Chron.*

ODOACER, the Son of *Edicon* or *Edicas*, King of the *Herules*, *Scirrhi* and *Turcilingii*, People originally of *Scythia*, was called into *Italy* by those that sided with *Nepos*; he arrived there in the Year 476, and having subdued the Country of the *Venetians*, and *Gallia Cisalpina*, he defeated *Orestes* and his Brother *Paul*, and sent *Augustulus* Prisoner to a Castle near *Naples*. By which means he became very powerful, but carried it with great Modesty, contenting himself to be Sovereign, without using Royal Apparel; and tho' he was an *Arian*, yet he did not persecute the *Orthodox*, but on the contrary, at the Request of some of their Bishops vouchsafed them many Acts of Favour. He afterwards made War against the *Rugians*, a People of *Germany*, near the *Baltick*, defeated their Army in 487, took their King *Felerhus* or *Pheba*, with his Wife *Gisa*, and sent them into *Italy*. Their Son *Frederick* made his escape, and by the assistance of *Theodrick* King of the *Goths*, was restor'd to his Fathers Dominions, but soon after dispossess'd again by *Odoacer*. Whereupon *Theodrick* enters *Italy* in 489, and *Odoacer* endeavouring to stop his progress was defeated by him in the *Venetian* Territories; and having lost two other Battles, he was forc'd, in 490, to shut up himself in the City of *Ravenna*, which *Theodrick* besieged two Years; so that being tir'd, he made Peace with *Odoacer*, and shar'd *Italy* with him; but not long after *Theodrick* caus'd him to be murder'd at a Feast in 493. *Procop. lib. 1. de bello Got. Jornand. de Reb. Got. Cassiodor. in Chron. Nicephor. Paul. Diaconus.*

OEBALIA, a Country of *Peloponnesus*, and likewise an old Name of *Tarentum* in *Italy*.

OECALIA, a Town of *Theſſaly*, according to *Strabo*: *Pausanias* mentions another of this Name in the Country of the *Messenians*, and another in *Laconia*. *Mela* mentions a fourth in *Arcadia*, but none of these Places are standing at present.

OECOLAMPADIUS (*John*) a German born at *Winsperg*, was among the first that embrac'd the Protestant Religion in the last Age. He was a Monk of *S. Bridget's* Order, which having quitted and become *Zuinglian*, was receiv'd Minister at *Bale*, in 1525, and publish'd a Treatise intituled, *De genuina expositione verborum Domini, Hoc est corpus meum; id est, Figura, Signum, Typus, Symbolum*; of which *Erasmus* speaks thus, *Scriptit Oecolampadius tanto studio totaque machinis argumentorum, & tanta facundia, ut seduci possint, ni vetet Deus, etiam Electi.* The *Lutheran* Doctors wrote an Answer to this Book under the Title of *Syngramma*; which *Oecolampadius* answer'd with another, intituled,

Antisyngramma, and publish'd other Treatises against *Free-Will*, *The Invocation of Saints*; wrote Commentaries upon most of the Books of Scripture. He died in 1531, the 49th. Year of his Age, and is buried at *Bale*, having this Epitaph upon his Tomb; *D. Joan. Oecolampadius Professore Theologus, Trium linguarum peritissimus, Autor Evangelice doctrinae in hac Urbe Primus, & Templi hujus verus Episcopus, &c. Sponde in Annal. Melchior Adam Wolfgangus Capito in vit. Oecolamp. Hoffman* adds, That in 1528, he, together with *Zuinglius*, publish'd an Answer to *Luther's* large Confession of Faith concerning the Lord's Supper. That he died piously An. 1531, aged 49, his last words being, *Save me, Lord Jesus.* So false are the Calumnies of his Enemies concerning his Exit. His Commentaries upon the Minor Prophets are much esteem'd. His Learning was such, that even Cardinal *Sadolet* on the News of his Death, did with, That he could lawfully grieve for him, seeing his Learning and Doctrine did require it. His Wife, as *Hoffman* remarks, was married to *Cellarius* before him, and afterwards to *Wolfgangus Capito*, and *Martin Bucer*, all great Men.

OECUMENIUS, a Greek Author, the Abbreviator of *S. John Chrysostom's* Works 'Tis not known about what time he liv'd; some placing him in the IXth. others in the Xth. and others, again, in the XIth. Century. We have his Works in two Volumes in Greek and Latin, printed at *Paris* 1631; to which are joined the Treatises attribute to *Aretas* Bishop of *Cesarea*, in *Cappadocia*; which Pieces were all translated by *John Henken*, Monk of *S. Jerome*, the Titles whereof are as follow; *Enarrationes, or Catena in Acta Apostolorum. Commentaria in Epist. Sancti Jacobi & alias Canonicas, &c. Sixtus Senens. Bibl. Sacra Bellarm. Possevin.*

OEDENBURG or **ODENBURG**, Lat. *Sempronium*, a strong City of the lower *Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants *Sopkron*, because Capital of the Marquisate of that Name. It stands nigh the Borders of *Austria*, seventeen miles E. of *Newstadt*, and thirty six S. E. of *Vienna*. *Lon. 37. 46. Lat. 47. 55.*

OEDIPUS, the Son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes* and *Jocasta*. He was expos'd as soon as born, because of the dismal answers the Oracle had given, when consulted about his Birth; and being found on the Mountain *Cytheron*, he was brought to the Court of *Polybus* King of *Sicyone*, or *Corinth*, and educated there. Having afterwards quitted that place, he came to *Thebes*, and kill'd his Father, in a Rencounter, not knowing him to be so, and afterwards freed the Country from the Monster *Sphynx*, married his Mother *Jocasta*, and had Children by her. But at last coming to know what he had ignorantly done, he renounced the Throne, and voluntarily put out his own Eyes, as judging himself unworthy to behold the Light. *Diodor. lib. 1. Stat. lib. 1. Thebaid. Senec. Hygin. Apollodor.*

OELAND, Lat. *Oelandia*, an Island of *Sweden* in the *Baltick Sea*, on the Coast of the Province of *Smalland*, over-against *Calmar*, from whence it is separated by the *Streights*, call'd, the *Calmar-Sund*. It is sixty miles from N. to S. but scarce twenty over where it is broadest. Its chiefest Towns are *Borkholm*, *Ostenby*, &c.

OENANTHIUS, a Heathen God worshipped by the *Phanicians*. 'Tis to this God that *Heliogabalus* consecrated his Imperial Apparel. *Lamprid.*

OENOE, an Ancient City of *Attica*, a Country in *Greece*, situate upon a River, whose Course the Inhabitants stop'd, to convey their Water over the Lands, thinking thereby to make them very fertile but instead thereof, the Waters settling in their Grounds spoil'd them, and made great holes, which rendered their Lands unfit for Tillage; whence came the Proverb, *Oenoe's Charadran*, or *Oenoe's Ditch*, applied to those who draw Mischief upon themselves, as intending the greatest Advantage. *Thucydides. Strabo Geograph. lib. 8.*

OENOMAEUS, King of *Pisa*, having understood by the Oracle, that he was to be kill'd by him that should marry his Daughter *Hippodamia*, made a shift to rid himself of all the Princes that pretended to her, after having overcome them in a Chariot Race, the Condition being this, That if they beat him they were to marry his Daughter, but if he beat them they were to be put to death. At last *Pelops* the Son of *Tantalus* being greatly in love with *Hippodamia*, corrupted his Charioteer to put weak Axle-Trees into his Chariot, whereupon, falling down, *Oenomaus* bruised himself to that degree, that he died soon after, and *Pelops* married *Hippodamia*, and succeeded to her Father's Crown.

OENONE, a Nymph of Mount *Ida*, whom *Paris* forsook upon Promise of *Venus*, That he should be below'd by the most beautiful Woman of all *Greece*; but *Oenone* foretold him, when he was going into *Greece*; That he should bring home the Occasion of his Countrys Destruction. Her Letter wherein she dissuades him from the Voyage, is in *Ovid's* Epistles. Poets further add, That the dead Body of *Paris* being sent her to be buried, upon the sight thereof, and the Memory of her former Love, she sunk down dead.

OENOTRUS,

OENOTRUS, King of the *Sabines* according to *Varro*, or an *Arcadian* as *Pausanias* makes him. He peopled the Coast of the Bay of *Tarentum*, and bestowed the Name of *Oenotria* upon that Country, which having in process of time receiv'd new Colonies, from *Greece*, was afterwards call'd *Great Greece*. *Virgil. lib. 7. Aeneid.*

O ESEL, or **EUSEL**, Lat. *Oslia*, an Island in the *Baltick Sea*, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Livonia*, not above Three Miles from the Coasts of *Curland* and Five West of *Esthonia*. Its Circuit is Eighty Miles, and chief Place of Strength, called *Arensberg*, or *Sonneberg*. Besides which it has Eighteen Parishes. It was sold, together with *Curland* in *Livonia*, to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, about 1558, but the *Swedes* took it in 1585. And it was confirmed to them by Treaty in 1646.

O E T A, a Mountain of *Theffaly*, on the Frontiers of *Achaia*, between the Mountain *Pindus* towards the North, and *Parnassus* to the South. The *Thermopylae* were a part of this Mountain towards the East. It is now called *Bunina*. This Mountain is famous by the Death and Burial of *Hercules*, who there cast himself into a Fire which he had prepared for Sacrifice, after he had put on the Shirt which his Wife *Deianira* had sent him. See **DEIANIRA**. Because this Mountain extends it self to the *Aegean Sea*, now called the *Archipelago*, the Poets feigned that the Sun and the Stars did rise near it. It's generally cover'd with Woods, and in some places very fruitful of *Hellebore*. The Bay or Gulf of *Zeiton* was formerly called *Sinus Oetæus*, because that Mountain reacheth unto it. *Ptol. Pausan.*

O F F A, surnamed *The Great*, King of *Mercia*, succeeded *Ethelbald*, *An. 758.* having killed *Beornred*, the Usurper. He prov'd a warlike, subtle, and ambitious Prince, assailing his Neighbours on every side. The blackest part of his Reign was; His base murdering of *Ethelbert*, King of the *East Angles*, upon a fair Invitation to come and marry his Daughter. Instead of which he caused him to be murdered in his own Palace, and then seized his Kingdom. Such was his Enmity against *Charles the Great*, that it occasioned a Prohibition of Commerce on both sides, until by means of *Alcuinus*, a learned and politick Monk, sent from hence into *France*, to negotiate some important Matter, their Animosities were chang'd into a lasting Friendship. To the Pope who had gratified him so far as to translate the Primacy of *Canterbury* to *Litchfield* in his own Dominion, he was so kind as to grant a perpetual Tribute out of every House in his Kingdom. His Reign continued Eight Years, and is also memorable for the Prodigious Trench (commonly call'd *Offa's Dike*) which he drew from Sea to Sea, betwixt his Kingdom and the *British Borders*, some part whereof is seen to this Day. It runs about One hundred Miles over Hills and Mountains, from the Mouth of *Dee* in *Flintshire*, to the Fall of *Wye* in *Gloucestershire*. And his Aim in it was, to keep the Remainder of the dispossessed *Britains* within their Borders in *Wales*. And for the same end there was a Law made by *Harold*, That if any *Welshman* was found with a Weapon on this side of it, his Right-Hand should be cut off. *Cambd. Brit.*

O F F A, the first King of the *East Angles* in *Britain*, erected his Kingdom about the same time that the others of the Heptarchy did theirs, that is, in the sixth Age.

O F F A, King of the *East Saxons*, succeeded King *Senfred*, and began his Reign with the Eighth Century. Having reigned Eight Years, he quitted his Kingdom to go to *Rome* with *Kenred*, King of *Mercia*.

O F F A N T O, Lat. *Aufidius*, a River of *Italy* between the *Capitanata* and the Territory of *Bari*, being the only River that cuts the *Appennine*, out of which Mountain it riseth in the Further Principality, and warring *Conza*, *Canoisa*, and some other Towns, falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, Four Miles from *Barleta* to the W. and Twenty five from *Manfredonia* to the S. W.

O F F E M B U R G, Lat. *Offenburgum*, an Imperial free City of *Germany*, in *Schwaben*, and the Capital of *Ortenau*, seated upon the River *Kintrig*. It is under the Protection of the House of *Austria*, about one League from the *Rhine*, and not full two from *Strasbourg* to the E.

O F F T O N, or *Offa's Town*, built by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, near *Nettleseed* in *Suffolk*, where are the Ruins of an ancient Castle, built also by him, after he had murdered *Ethelbert*, King of the *East Angles*, and usurped his Kingdom. *Cam. Britan.*

O G, King of *Bashan*, of the Race of the Giants, who going about to oppose the Passage of the *Israelites*, had his Country taken from him called *Argob*, or *Trachonitis*. *Numb. 21. 33, 34, 35. Deut. 3. 1, 2, 3, 4.*

O G E N, a Territory reckoned one of the best Soils in the *Indies*. It lies between *Brampour*, *Seronge*, and *Amadabat*. It has a Prince of its own, but subject to the *Great Mogul*.

O G E R, whose Name is famous in the old Stories of Chivalry, under that of *Oger the Dane*. He lived in the Time of *Charles the Great*, and it is probable he is the same that is mention'd by the Monk of *S. Gal*, who betook

himself to *Desiderius*, King of the *Lombards*, and whom *Anastasius* calls *Aucearius*. However, it is certain that he did great Service to *Charles the Great*, and was therefore highly respected in his Court, and afterwards retired to the Monastery of *S. Faron* of *Meaux*; where he died, and was buried with one *Bennet*, a Companion of his, in the IXth. Century. By some Verses writ upon his Tomb it appears that this *Oger* had a Sister called *Auda*, who was married to the Famous *Roland*. *Oger* and *Bennet's* Epitaph was written by *Fulceius* of *Beauvais*, who studied at *Meaux*, and wrote in the XIth. Century. It may not be improper to insert it at large, to shew the Reader the Manner of that Age: *Gabriel Simeonis* of *Florence* relates it as follows;

Quam malè discernit quod amat, vel qualia spernit:

Cui placet aura Soli, displicet aura Poli!

Exul in Externa, procul à Regione superna.

Captus Amore via, non meminit Patriæ.

Militis Ogerij conversio digna videri,

Sufficit ad Speculum quo statuas Oculum.

Legis erat pondus, locuples à Rege Secundus;

Nobilis & Sapiens, Srenuus & Patiens.

Floribus his septus, præstabile culmen adeptus,

Omnia posthabuit, seque Deo tribuit.

Evocat invictum Rerum Comitum Benedictum,

Ut par Militia participet Patria.

Crux simul accipitur, crucis & locus iste subitur;

Cæsar & exiit, Cæsar & induitur.

Ita pares Animæ per quælibet agmina Prima;

Fortes Cæsarei, fortia membra Dei.

Fortes Athletæ, per sæcula cuncta valete.

Par crucis est Species, par erit & Requies.

O quam par pulchrum! par vivere parque Sepulchrum.

Par fuit & Tumulus, par erit & Titulus.

O G I L B Y (*John*) was long e'er he took to study, but made a vast progress in a little time. His principal Works were, his *Atlas*, which gained him the Office of the King's Cosmographer; his Translations of *Homer* and *Virgil*, *propria Minerva*, his Paraphrase upon *Aesop's Fables*, and King *Charles II's* *Entertainment through London*, as he went to be Crown'd; all done with admirable Cuts. We have nothing of his Parentage; but by his Name he seems to be of a *Scotch* Extraction.

O G I L V Y, a very ancient *Scotch* Family, who have been Barons for a long time. They are descended from the Sheriffs of *Angus*. The chief of this Family is the Earl of *Airly*, whose eldest Son is called, Lord *Ogilvy*. There is another Earl of this Name, intituled, *Finlaterre*.

O G I N A, or **O G I V A**, Queen of *France*, the Wife of *Charles III.* surnamed *The Simple*, was the Daughter of King *Edward I.* before the *Norman Conquest*, and Sister of *Athelstan*, Kings of *England*. She had by her Husband *Charles*, *Lewis IVth.* surnamed *Beyond-Sea*, because she sent him into *England*, to the King her Brother, upon the News of her Husband's Imprisonment.

O G L E, a Castle in *Northumberland*, lying between *New-Castle* and *Morpeth*. It anciently belonged to the Barons *Ogle*, and gave since the Title of Earl to the Dukes of *New-Castle*. The *Ogles* flourished in the Dignity of Barons from the beginning of *Edward IVth's* Reign. The Issue Male expiring in *Cuthbert*, the seventh Baron. *Camb. Britan.*

O G L I O, Lat. *Ollio*, *Olliùs*, a River in *Italy*, rising in the Mountains above *Edolum*, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, in the *Valtoline*, runs through *Brescia* into the Lake of *Iseo*; leaves it at *Calepio*, and parts the Territory of *Brescia* from *Cremona*, or the State of *Venice* from the Duchy of *Milan*, and washing part of the Duchy of *Mantua*, falls into the *Po* at *Burgoforte*.

O G N A - S A N C H A, a Countess of *Castile*, who lived about the year 990; she being a Widow fell in love with a *Moorish* Prince, and resolv'd to marry him; and that she might not be hindred in this Design, she purposed to poison her Son *Sancho Garcia*; who being informed of his Mother's Intention, and sitting at the Table with her when the Cup of poison'd Wine was presented to him by her order, he dissembled his suspecting of any thing, and by way of Civility desired his Mother to drink first, who thereby perceiving that her Design was discovered, drunk it all off, and died soon after. Whence came the Custom they still observe in *Castile*, of making the Women drink first, tho' it be only done now by way of Civility. The Earl her Son being afflicted at this Misfortune, to make amends, founded the Monastery of *S. Saviour* of *Ogna*. *Lewis de Mayerne. Turquet History d'Espagne.*

O G Y G E S, King of the *Thebans*, or according to others, of *Ogygia* and *Attæ*, afterwards called *Boetia* and *Attica*. He is recorded to have been the first Founder of *Thebes* and *Eleusine*. The famous Deluge, so frequently mentioned by *Greek* Authors, happened in his time, from which he was saved, as most Authors affirm; tho' some say he perish'd in it, together with all his Subjects. It is difficult

difficult to find the exact time when this Deluge happened. The most probable Opinion is theirs who suppose it to have been in the year of the World 2292, 636 years after the Universal Deluge, 986 before the Olympiads, and 1438 before the Death of *Alexander the Great*. *Riccioli*. *Clem. Alex. Torniel*.

OIE, a City and Earldom of *France* in *Picardy*, which reacheth from *Calis* to *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*. This Country hath been several times taken and re-taken. It was in the Possession of the *English* for above Two hundred years. The *Spaniards* seized it during the Civil Wars; but they restored it to the *French* by the Peace of *Vervins*.

OIE, a small Island near to the Isle of *Rhee*.

OISE, a River in *France*, call'd in Latin, *Oesia*: It rises in *Picardy* towards *Hainault*, and falls into the *Seine* below *Pontoise*, about six Leagues from *Paris*.

OISTER-PITS, holes near *Feversham* in *Kent*, narrow at mouth, but capacious, and having several Apartments below. Supposed to be the Pits whence the ancient *Britains* digged their Chalk for manuring the Ground; or dug by the *Saxons*, to hide their Corn and Stores from their Enemies. *Cam. Brit.*

OKEHAM, the chief Town of *Rutland*, lies 74 miles North-West from *London*, seated in the rich and pleasant Vale of *Catmoss*. This Place is but small, proportionable to the County whereunto it belongs, which is the least in *England*. Its Buildings are but indifferent. The Castle, where the Assizes are held, is a Place of more Antiquity than Beauty. It has an ancient Privilege belonging to its Royalty worth taking notice of, viz. That if any Nobleman enters within its Precinct on Horseback, he forfeits a Shooe from his Horse, unless he redeem it; which Homage has been acknowledged and paid by several Noblemen that have passed this way, as appears by many Horse-shoes that are nailed upon the Hall-door. In which Hall, over the Judges Seat is a Horse-shooe of Iron, curiously wrought, five foot and a half long, with a Breadth proportionable.

OKEHAMTON, a Market-Town of *Liften* Hundred in the West-parts of *Devonshire*.

OKELEY, a Town of *Darking* Hundred in *Surrey*, noted for the Victory here obtain'd against the *Danes*, by *Ethelwolf*, the second *Saxon* Monarch.

OKINGHAM, a Market Town of *Sunning* Hundred in *Barkshire*, lies S. E. about ten miles from *Windsor*.

OLAUS MAGNUS. See *Magnus*.

OLAUS, or OLAC, King of *Norway*, lived in the XIth. Century. He was very zealous in establishing the Christian Religion in his Dominions, and finding that many of his Subjects, addicted to Magick, opposed themselves to his Design, he banish'd them. *Cannius*, King of *England* and *Denmark*, who had once dethroned him, was the Occasion that some of his Subjects murdered him. *Adam de Bremen*, lib. 2. *Hist. Eccl. Olaus Magnus*, &c.

OLDCASTLE (Sir John) in Right of his Wife, call'd, in Courtessie, Lord *Cobham*. A Man of a bold and resolute Spirit, and a stout Soldier, was convented before *Henry Chicheley*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for maintaining several new Tenets against the Receiv'd Doctrine of the Church: When King *Henry* the Vth. press'd him to reconcile himself to God and the Church, and submit to the Ecclesiastical Constitutions, he refus'd to comply, and justify'd his Opinion both by word of Mouth and Writing, affirming, That his Majesty was the only proper Judge of his Cause, and offer'd to fight in Defence of it in open Lists; but this way of Justification not being admitted, he was try'd and condemn'd, as a Heretick, in the Archbishop's Court, and after Sentence, committed to the Tower, from whence he made his Escape into *Wales*. Not long after, the King was inform'd of an Insurrection, the backside of *S. Giles's*, being the Place for their Rendezvous, where accordingly several of the Conspirators being fallen into an Ambuscade, were taken and slain: The Mayor of *London* likewise, receiving Directions to apprehend all suspicious Persons, seiz'd one *John Burgett*, a Carpenter, and seven others, who being examin'd before the King, confess'd themselves engag'd in the Conspiracy with Sir *John Oldcastle*, and that their Design was to have sought the King in *S. Giles's* Fields. Several People likewise being apprehended upon the Roads, did not scruple to own, that they came to join their General, the Lord *Cobham*. The Plot being thus prov'd, Sir *Roger Aston*, and Eight and twenty more of the Rebels, were executed in *Smithfield*: As for Sir *John Oldcastle*, he was not to be found at that time, but 'tis said, that afterwards he was apprehended and executed. *Speed Hist. Great Brit. Dan. Hist.*

OLDENBURG, Lat. *Oldenburgum*, a City in *Westphalia*, the Capital of an Earldom of the same Name seated upon the River *Hont*, which runs into the *Weser*, twenty five miles from *Bremen* to the West, and forty from *Emden* to the East, almost totally ruined by Fire in 1676, the very Day the Citizens were to have taken their Oath

of Allegiance to the King of *Denmark*. The County of *Oldenburg* is in the Circle of *Westphalia*, between *East-Frisland* to the West, the Dukedom of *Brennen* to the East, the Bishoprick of *Munster* to the South, and the *German* Ocean to the North, very fruitful in Pastorage and Cattle, but the Air cold and foggy. This for a long time was under Counts of its own, derived from *Wittekindus*, the first Duke of the *Saxons*. *Walepert*, one of his Nephews, being the first Earl of *Oldenburg*, which Line wholly failing in 1676. it hath been annexed to the Crown of *Denmark*; that King being descended from the eldest Branch of the Earls of *Oldenburg*.

OLDENBURG, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Duchy of *Holstein*, and Principality of *Wageren*. Once a Bishop's See. It lies near the *Baltick*, 30 miles N. of *Lubeck*. Lon. 31. 51. Lat. 54. 44.

OLDENDORP, a Town in *Germany*, in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, and Duchy of *Lunenbourg*, and Famous for a Battle fought near it, in 1633. It stands on the River *Wenaw* and *Esca*, 19 miles N. of *Zell*, and almost 26 S. W. of *Lunenbourg*. Lon. 30. 00. Lat. 53. 16.

OLDENPO, Lat. *Oldenpoa*, a Country in *Livonia*, having *Lettonia* to the S. *Esthonia* to the W. *Alemak* to the N. and *Moscow* to the E. It is subject to the *Swedes*, and their chief Town is *Tonspat*.

OLDENZEEL, Lat. *Odesalia*, a City of *Over-ysse*, in the *Low-Countries*, taken by the *Hollanders* in 1626, and by them dismantled, having been a strong Place before.

OLDESLO, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Duchy of *Holstein*, and Principality of *Wageren*. It stands on the River *Trave*, 16 miles W. of *Lubeck*, and 24 N. E. of *Hamburg*. Lon. 30. 13. Lat. 54. 14.

OLDHAM (John) was, as I am told, a Minister's Son, bred at *Edmund-Hall* in *Oxford*; he had a considerable Genius for Satyr, but did not always keep his Wit within bounds, having some licentious Strokes in his Writings. He died in the prime of his years in the Earl of *Kingston's* Family; and was honoured with a Funeral Elegy, by *Mr. Dryden*, the Poet Laureat, wherein he calls him the *Marcellus* of our Tongue.

OLD-SARUM, a Borough Town of *Under-ditch* Hundred, in the S. E. parts of *Wiltshire*, a place much decayed since the rise of *New Sarum*; yet it retains its Privileges, and sends two Members to Parliament.

OLENUS, a Greek a Poet of the City *Dymus* in *Achaia*, the Author of some famous Hymns which they were used to sing in the Isle of *Delos*, during the Ceremonies they performed for the Recovery of the Sick, by sprinkling upon them the Dust taken up from the Tombs of *Cypis* or *Cybele*, whom the *Greeks* call'd *Hecarge*, that is to say, one that hath the Power to work at a great distance. Some take him to have been the Inventer of *Hexameters*. *Pausan. in Phoc.*

OLERON, Lat. *Ilurona*, *Elarona*, *Loronensium Civitas*, a City of *Bearn*, in the South of *France*, being a Bishop's See under the Arch-bishop of *Aux*, seated upon the *Gave*, 10 Leagues from *Tarbes* to the W. 18 from *Dax* to the S. and 24 from *Pampelona* to the N. This City was great and fair formerly, but was ruined by the *Normans* in the IXth. Century; and rebuilt by *Centulus*, Viscount of *Bearn* and *Oleron*. The *Gave* of *Oleron* riseth from the *Pyrenean* Hills, from two Springs, viz. *le Gave d'Aspe* to the W. and *le Gave d'Ossau* to the E. which unite at this City. *De Marca's Hist. de Bearn. Arnold. Oihenarts. lib. 3. Notit. utriusque Vascon. cap. 13. San. Marth. Gall. Christ. Thuan. &c.*

OLERON, Lat. *Uliarius*, an Isle on the Coast of *Aquitain*, belonging to that Duchy, upon the Shoar of *Xaintogne*, against the mouth of the River *Charonte*, two Leagues from the Continent, being five Leagues in length from N. to S and two from E. to W. the Circuit being about twelve. It hath a strong Fortrefs on the South-side, and is famous for the Sea-laws here published by *Richard* the Ist. of *England*, at his Return from the *Holy-land*, in the fifth year of his Reign, when this Island was under that Crown.

OLGERDUS, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, succeeded his Father *Gedimin* in 1325, who had the Title of Great bestowed upon him, because of his Conquests which he had carried as far as the *Euxine-Sea*. He died in 1381, and was succeeded by his Son *Jagellon*, who married a Christian Princess, and being baptized took the Name of *Uladislaus*. *Hornius Orb. Imper.*

OLIBRIUS (*Flavius Anicius*) was a Person of that Consideration, that *Leo*, Emperor of the East, gave him in Marriage *Placida*, the Daughter of *Valentinian*, whom *Genferick*, King of the *Vandals*, had sent back to *Constantinople*. He afterwards succeeded *Anthemius* in the Empire, by the favour of *Ricimer*, but he did not long enjoy that Dignity; for seven Months after he was killed by the *Goths*, who put *Glycerius* in his place in 472. He left a Daughter called *Juliana*, married to *Ariobindus*, whom the People would have put in the room of *Anastasiu*. *Cassiodor. & Marcellin in Chron.*

OLIKA, a City in *Volhynia*, a Province of *Poland*, 5 m. S. E. of *Lucca*. It sustain'd a Siege against the *Cossacks* in 1651, and repulsed them.

OLINDA, a maritime City of *Brasil*, in *America*, the capital of the Government of *Pharnambuc*. It is seated upon a Hill, near the mouth of the River *Bibiribe*, with a Fortrefs called *S. George*, and a capacious Haven. The *Hollanders* took it in 1629, but afterwards deserting it, the *Portuguese* took possession of it again. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *S. Salvador*. This is one of the most noted Cities in *America*. It stands on a rising Ground; encompasses several small Hills, but has more without: So that it's incapable of being fortified. The *Jesuits* College was built by *Sebastian*, King of *Portugal*. It has two other Monasteries, eight Churches, and two thousand Inhabitants, besides the Clergy and their Servants. The Haven is little, and has a bad entrance, but safe within. The neighbouring Soil is not sufficient to maintain the Inhabitants, but their Sustenance is brought from other parts of *Brasil*, the *Canaries* and *Portugal*. In 1595, *James Lancaster*, an English Mariner, entered this Port with eleven Ships and two hundred seventy Seamen, took the Castle at first Assault, though defended by six hundred men, with seven Brass Cannon. He plundered about one hundred Houses under the Castle; staid thirty four days, but could not take the Town. He loaded his own, three Dutch and four French Ships which he found there, with Plunder, and returned to *England*. The Dutch W. India Company in 1628, having taken great part of the Spanish Plate-fleet, and designing to revenge their Disgrace at *St. Salvador*, they sent a strong Fleet under *Hon. Van Loucquy*, with which he took *Olinda* in 1630.

OLIPHANT, an ancient Name in *Scotland*, of which there is a Lord, whose chief Residence is *Duplin* Castle in the Country of *Strathern*. *Cambd. Brit.*

OLITE, a City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, Capital of *Terra d'Olite*. It stands on the River *Cecadas*, twenty four Miles S. of *Pampelune*, and as many N. of *Tudela*, and N. E. of *Calahorra*. Lon. 16. 00. Lat. 42. 28.

OLIVA (*Joan. Paulus de*) General of the *Jesuits*, was born at *Genoua* in 1600, of a noble Family, of which there had been two *Doges*. He died in 1681. A Collection of his Letters was printed at *Venice* in 1681. And the rest of his Works have been printed at *Lions*. *Memoirs du Temps.*

OLIVAREZ, A Spanish Count in old *Castile*, near to *Valladolid*. *Henry de Guzman*, Count of *Olivarez* was Embassador at *Rome* under *Philip II.* King of *Spain*. The favour of his Son *Gaspar de Guzman*, Earl and Duke of *Olivarez*, under *Philip IVth.* is as notorious as his Disgrace afterwards. He was accused of being the cause of the Revolt of *Portugal*, by his Pride. *Margaret of Savoy*, formerly Dutcheß of *Mantua*, was possess'd of the Viceroyalty of that Kingdom, when *Michael Vasconcellos*, the Duke's Secretary greatly oppress'd the People, without regarding the Orders of the Princes. After that the *Portuguese* had shaken off the Spanish Yoke, *Margaret* and the Emperor's Embassador complained of it to the King of *Spain*, who thereupon commanded *Olivarez* to withdraw from Court, which Disgrace striking to his Heart, was the Cause of his Death soon after. His Successor in the King's Favour, was *Dom Lewis de Haro Guzman*, *Olivarez* his Nephew, but one who did not love him. In 1659, he concluded the Peace between the Crowns of *Spain* and *France*.

OLIVE or **OLIVI**, (*Peter John*) of *Seiganno* in the Diocess of *Beziers*, was a *Minorite*, who lived in the XIIIth. Century. He was accused of holding some singular Opinions about the *Bl. Virgin*. whereupon his Books were condemned to be burnt. The great Love he had to Poverty, and his strict observance of the Rule of his Order, created him many Enemies amongst his Brethren, who barbarously digging up his Body after his Death which happened in 1297. condemned him for a Heretick, and burnt his Books. *Angelus Clareno*, *Hubertin of Casal*, and others, have written his *Apology*, and maintain him to have been a very holy Person, whose Holiness God confirmed by Miracles after his Death.

OLIVE-CLOISTER, a Monastery within a *Prussian* mile from *Dantzick*, which the Inhabitants of that City burnt; but were obliged to pay 50000 Florins towards the Re-building it, to the *Poles*. In 1660 a Peace was concluded here between the Emperor, King of *Sweden* and *Poland*, by which the *Swedes* obtained Possession of *Livonia*, and the Possession beyond the *Dwina*.

OLIVENZA, Lat. *Evandria*, *Oliventia*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Alenceu*, upon the River *Gua-diana*, three Leagues from *Elvas* to the S. W. and twelve from *Evora* to the E. taken by the *Spaniards* in 1658, but restored to the *Portuguese* by the Peace in 1668.

OLIVET, or the Mount of *Olives*, a Mount in the Vicinage of *Jerusalem* to the East: It has the Valley of *Jehosaphat* lying betwixt *Jerusalem* and it, and the Brook *Kedron* at its foot. 'Tis about Two thousand Paces in

length, from North to South, and Six hundred in height affording a delightful Prospect, not only towards *Jerusalem*, but towards the Mountains of *Arabia*; towards *Jordan* and the dead Sea, *Hebron* and *Samarina*. It took its Name from the Olive-trees which formerly grew there. This was the Place whither our Saviour often retired, and particularly the Eve before his Passion, and from the same ascended to Heaven in the sight of his Apostles; and 'tis supposed that in the same Place *David* worshipped God, as he fled from his Son *Absalom*. *Helena*, the Mother of *Constantine*, built a noble Church here, the Ruins of which are still to be seen, together with others of the Temple of *Moloch*, the Village *Shiloah*, the Garden of *Gethsemane*, and the Sepulchres of the Prophets *Haggai* and *Zachariah*, all at some distance from each other. *St. Jerom. de locis Hebr. St. Paul in Epist. II. ad Server. Sulpit. Sever. in Hist. Beda de locis Sanctis, cap. 7. Optat. lib. 6. in Parm.*

OLIVETAN (*Roberi*) was the first that published a French Bible, for the use of the *Vaudois*, who desired him to take that Work upon him, it was printed at *Nenschafstel*, in 1553. and is still used by the French Protestants, but with some Correction.

OLIVETO, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, towards the midst of the *Basilicata*.

OLMUTZ, or **OLMITZ**, a neat, strong and populous City of *Germany* in *Bohemia*, once the Capital of *Moravia*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Prague*, taken by the *Swedes* in 1642, and kept by them against the Emperor's Forces till the Peace of *Munster*. It stands seven German miles S. E. from *Bryn*, twenty North from *Vienna*, and twenty six W. of *Cracovia*; situate in a pleasant and fruitful Soil. The *Poles* call it *Olomonicc*, the *German's* *Ulmütz*.

OLONIS, a famous Buccanier, born in *Poitou*, near to *Olone*, whence he took his Name. He left *France* in his Youth, and engaged himself to an Inhabitant of the Isles of *America*, to whom he was a bound Servant for three Years. Being got out of his Servitude, he betook himself to the Buccaniers on the Coast of *Domingo*. Having continued this Life for some time, he resolved to join himself with some French Adventurers, who betook themselves to the *Tortoise Isle*, near the great Spanish Island, amongst whom he was not long, but he was made Master of a Vessel. And after he had taken many Prizes, was taken by the *Spaniards*, who killed most of his Men, and wounded him. But he lying down amongst the Dead, by that means saved his Life. And putting on the Cloaths of one of the *Spaniards* that were killed in the Fight, he came near to the City of *Campesche*, where he met with some Slaves, to whom he promised their Liberty, if they would go along with him; which they accepted; and got one of their Master's Canoes to a place where *Olonis* expected them, into which he entered, and within a few days came to the *Tortoise Island*. The Governour of the *Havana* having heard of his being upon that Coast with two Canoes, in each of which he had Eleven men, sent out a light Frigate against them, which *Olonis* mastered and cut off all the *Spaniards* Heads with his own Hands, except only the last, whom he sent back to the Governour of the *Havana*, with word, That if he could, he was ready to give him the same Entertainment. He afterwards took two great Spanish Ships, and having drawn in several Adventurers, he made up a Fleet wherewith he plundered the City of *Maracaibo*, in the Province of *Venezuela*; upon the side of the Lake of *Marecaye*, and afterwards the Town of *Gibraltar*, on the other side of the Lake. After several other Exploits, he went, at last, to cruise before *Carthagena*; where going by Land to plunder a Country Town, he was taken by the wild *Indians*, who quartered him, roasted him, and eat him. *Oxemelin, Hist. of the West Indies.*

OLT, Lat. *Aluta*, a River of *Transylvania*, call'd by the *Germans* *Alt*. It runs Southward through *Transylvania*, and watering *Gronstadt*, *Mergenburg*, and *Fogaras*, leaves *Hermanstadt* to the West, and crossing the Mountains of *Eysenthorn*, and the Western part of *Moldavia*, falls into the *Danube* above *Nigeboli*.

OLYBIUS, an Illustrious Citizen of *Padua*, in whose Tomb was found a Lamp which had burnt there 1500 Years, between two Vessels, whereof the one was of Gold, and the other of Silver, fill'd with a very clear Liquor. *Licer. de Lucern. Antiquis.*

OLYMPIA FULVIA MORATA. See **FULVIA MORATA**.

OLYMPIA, a City of *Elis* in the *Peloponnesus*, where there was a famous Temple dedicated to *Jupiter Olympius*, so called from the Name of this City. The Structure of this Temple was wonderful, and had vast Treasures belonging to it, as well by reason of the Oracles which were given there, as for the *Olympick Games*, which were celebrated near it, in honour of the said Heathen God. But the Statue of *Jupiter*, made by *Phidias*, was that which was accounted the greatest wonder of all, being reckon'd one of the Wonders of the World, which is thus descri-

bed by *Pausanias*. This Statue is made sitting on a Throne of Gold and Ivory, with a Crown on his Head, which seems to be made of Olive-Branches; in his Right-hand he holds a Victory of Ivory, which hath a Crown upon its Head-dress of Massie-Gold; and in his Left-hand hath a Scepter, made of a mixture of all Metals together, with an Eagle at the top of it. The Shoes and Stockings of *Jupiter* are all of Gold and the rest of the Drapery is of the same, and adorn'd with the Figures of Animals and a great many Flower-de-luces. The Throne it self is embellished with Ivory, Ebony, Gold, precious Stones, and a multitude of emboss'd Figures; and at the four feet or Pedestals of the Throne, are four Victories, and two others at the two Feet of the Statue. At the two Feet on the fore-side of the Throne, on the one side are the Figures of *Sphinxes*, who are carrying off some *Theban* Youths, and on the other are represented the Figures of the Children of *Niobe*, whom *Apollo* and *Diana* shot to death with their Arrows. Between the Feet of this Throne is represented *Theseus*, and the rest of the Hero's who accompany'd *Hercules* to the War against the *Amazons*, besides many *Athleta*. All the place about the Throne is adorn'd with Pictures, representing *Hercules's* Labours, with many other of the most famous Historical Subjects. On the upper part of the Throne, *Phidias* on one side placed the *Graces*, and on the other the *Hours*, because both are the Daughters of *Jupiter*, according to the Poets. On the Footstool of the Statue are placed golden *Lions*, and a Representation of the Combat of *Theseus* against the *Amazons*. On the Basis are several golden Figures, viz. Of the *Sun* going into his Chariot, of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, the *Graces*, *Mercury*, *Vesta*, and *Venus*, who has *Love* by her. Besides these there are also those of *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Minerva*, *Hercules*, *Amphitrite*, *Neptune*, and the *Moon*, who is represented sitting on a Horse. This is the substance of what *Pausanias* saith of this famous Statue. But notwithstanding that this Workmanship was the wonder of all the Antients, yet *Strabo* finds a great fault in it, for want of Proportion, because it was of such a prodigious bigness, that if it had stood upright it must have made a hole in the Roof of the Temple. *Dion*, *Suetonius* and *Josephus* inform us, That the Emperor *Caligula* had a design to take away this Statue, and have it brought to *Rome*, and relate the Prodigies which deterred him from that Enterprize. Another thing to be noted concerning this Temple, is, That amongst the many Altars it had, there was one, *To the Unknown Gods*, which is like that Inscription of the Altar of *Athens*. *Chevreau's History of the World*.

OLYMPIAD, the space of four Years, so called from the *Olympick Games*, instituted by *Hercules*, *An. Mund.* 2836. which were celebrated every four Years, about the time of the Summer Solstice upon the Banks of the River *Alpheus*, near the City *Pisa*, and the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*, in *Elis*, a Province of the *Peloponnesus*. These Games were restor'd by *Iphitus*, 442 Years after their first Institution by *Hercules*, and 22 or 23 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*. The Greek Historians began a new Epoch, the first Year of the first Olympiad. We are to observe That to speak exactly, every Olympiad Year, belongs to two Julian Years; that is to say, the six first Months from July to January, to the foregoing, and the six last Months from January to July, to the following Year; though most Authors speak of the Olympiads, as if they had begun the first of January, as by Example, 'tis the same thing to say, such a thing was done in the first Year of the sixth Olympiad, as to say, it was done in that Julian Year, in which the sixth Olympiad began; these were every fifth Year, or as the Interpreter of *Lycophron* says, every fiftieth Month. The design of the Institution was to accustom Young Men to Running, Leaping, and other Exercises. They held but five Days. The Conqueror was call'd *Olympionices*, and to be crown'd there, was as glorious as to triumph at *Rome*: For the *Olympionices* was attended home in his Coach, the Wall of the City broken down, and he drove in at the Breach. These were call'd *Olympia Magna*, to distinguish them from other Plays of this nature that were instituted in *Macedonia*, at *Athens*, &c. *Chorabus* was the first who was crown'd at these Games for having obtain'd the Victory by Running. The number of the *Olympick Years* to the Birth of *Christ* are 776, and the Years of *Rome* before that time but 753, because the first Olympiad of the Chronologers begun 23 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*. To understand the Chronology of the Olympiads the better, and to adjust them exactly in their Reference to the Years before the Birth of our Saviour; it may not be improper to give the Reader a short Specimen of the Table of Reduction, in which the Numbers are so dispos'd in Columns, that every lower or perpendicular Square is less by 4 than that immediately above it; and every Square to the right hand is less by 20 than that to the left. For Example.

Olym- piads.	Years before our Sav.	Olym- piads.	Years before our Sav.
1	776	6	756
2	775	7	755
3	774	8	754
4	773	9	753
5	772	10	752
6	771	11	751
7	770	12	750
8	769	13	749
9	768	14	748
10	767	15	747
11	766	16	746
12	765	17	745
13	764	18	744
14	763	19	743
15	762	20	742
16	761	21	741
17	760	22	740
18	759	23	739
19	758	24	738
20	757	25	737

And thus the Reader may see that the Olympiads began 776 Years before *Christ*; and that in the first year of the 195th. Olympiad our Saviour CHRIST was Born. Before the beginning of the Olympiads, *Varro* affirms, That there was nothing without a mixture of Fable and Uncertainty in the History of the Greeks.

OLYMPIAS, the Sister of *Alexander* King of the *Epirots*, marry'd to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, by whom he had *Alexander the Great*. Her haughty Humour made her to disagree with her Husband, who divorc'd her and marry'd another. It is said also, That he suspected her to be guilty of Adultery. After the Death of *Philip*, she mock'd at the Vanity of her Son, who would make People believe he was the Son of *Jupiter*, telling him in her Letter, That he had best take heed of making her the object of *Juno's* Jealousie and Rage forasmuch as she had never in the least deserv'd it. After the Death of *Alexander*, she caus'd *Aridus*, *Euridice*, *Nicanor*, and a hundred other Illustrious *Macedonians*, to be put to Death; whereof, when *Cassander* was inform'd, he came and besieg'd *Pindus*, where this cruel Princess was, and having taken it, caus'd her to be kill'd in 438 of *Rome*. *Plutarch in Vita Alexand. Quint. Curt. Justin.*

OLYMPIAS, a holy Widow and Deaconess of the Church of *Constantinople* in the time of *St. Chrysostom*: She was the Daughter of Count *Anicius*, and Niece of the Prefect *Ablavius*, famous in the time of *Constantine the Great*. She was married to *Nebrius*, who died twenty Months after his Marriage, and left her great Riches, which she employ'd for the Service of the Church and Poor. She was banished at the same time that *St. Chrysostom* was, in which condition she died very holily, in 404. The *Meno-*logy of the Greeks celebrates her Memory the 25th. of July. *Pallad. Laus. Hist. cap. 42. & de vit. Chr. Sozomen, lib. 8. Baron. in Annal. &c.*

OLYMPII, a Name given by the *Athenians* to their twelve chief Gods to whom they had dedicated a very magnificent Altar, viz. *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, *Apollo*, *Juno*, *Vesta*, *Minerva*, *Ceres*, *Diana*, and *Venus*. 'Tis said, That *Alexander the Great*, after his Conquest of *Perfia*, desir'd to have his Statue receiv'd among the number of these Deities, and set upon the same Altar, which the Greeks, from a base Spirit of Flattery, easily granted him. *Dem-*pster. *Ælian*.

OLYMPIODORUS, an *Athenian* who liv'd about *An. Mund.* 3730. He commanded an Army for the *Athenians* against *Demetrius* the son of *Antigonus*, one of *Alexander the Great's* Successors, whom he defeated, tho' with a much less Army. He took the Fort *Museum*, which the *Macedonians* had made themselves Masters of, and by this means delivered his City from their Domination. He afterwards conquered *Cassander*, being assisted by the *Ætolians*, and defeated the *Macedonians* in a third Battle, with a Company of *Eleusiniens*, for which great Services the Senate honoured him with a Brass Statue, erected in Memory of him at *Del-*phos after his Death. *Pausan. in Attic.*

OLYMPIODORUS, originally of *Thebes* in *Ægypt*, was an Historian and Poet by Profession, and an Heathen by Religion. He liv'd in the V. Century, and writ an History in XXII Books, beginning with the seventh Consulship of the Emperors *Honorius* and *Theodosius* the Younger, to whom he Dedicated that Work, and reacheth to the first Year of the Emperor *Valentinian*; that is to say, from 407 to 425. See the remains of this History in *Photius*.

OLYMPUS, a Mountain of *Thessaly* near to *Ossa* and *Pelion* which *Costaldus* and *Niger* call *Lacha*. There was another of the same name in *Nysia* in *Asia* near to the City *Prusis*.

Prusia, which the *Turks* call *Anacolaidag*, *Emerdag*, and *Keshisdag*. Another in *Lycia*, with a City of the same name, and one in *Cyprus*, which *Stephen* of *Lusignan* calls *Troas*. The *Greeks*, who are forward to magnifie the Concerns of their own Country, speak highly of Mount *Olympus*, inasmuch, that *Homer* would have it to be the Habitation of *Jupiter* and the Gods, and to be without Clouds. *Doctor Brown* says, That some parts of the *Alps* seem'd much higher to him than *Olympus* did, that he has observ'd Clouds above it, and in *September* there appear'd no Snow upon it, which the high Peaks of the *Alps*, *Pyrenean* and *Carpathian*, besides many other Mountains in *Europe*, are never without. It consists not of one rising Peak as it is sometimes describ'd, but extends to a great length from East to West, inasmuch, that the Inhabitants at the foot of the North and South sides have a different temper of Air, as if they liv'd in different Climes. This Mountain is often mention'd in the *Roman History*, for *Paulus Aemilius* winding about it, by the Sea-side, over-came King *Perseus*, and so conquer'd *Macedonia*. When *Antiochus* belieg'd *Larissa*, *Appius Claudius*, by great Fires made on *Olympus*, occasion'd him to think that the whole Force of the *Romans* were coming upon him, and so oblig'd him to raise the Siege. But the Exploit of the Consul *Martius*, upon this Hill, was most remarkable and unparallel'd by any since; who being sent against King *Philip*, the last of the Name, brought his Soldiers over *Olympus* by Passages unknown, and such difficult Ways, that his Men were fain to wallow down; his Elephants, by strange contriv'd Engines, somewhat like Draw-bridges, one under another, were let down into the Plain, as *Sir Walter Raleigh* hath more largely describ'd. In the hot and dry Summer 1669, the Grand-Signior pass'd above two Months upon Mount *Olympus*, for the fine Prospect of the Plains and the *Egean Seas*; and to enjoy fresh Air; but his Humour prov'd destructive to some Hundreds of those that attended him, for being over-heated by ascending, and then pierc'd by the cold Air above, they fell sick and died, and often in such places where there was not Earth enough to cover 'em; many also perish'd by drinking of a Spring of a whitish colour in their heats and thirst, which caus'd a coldness and heaviness at their Stomach for three or four days before they died; many of their Horses and Camels died also. The Sultan himself fell ill, and being recover'd kill'd one of his best Horses, forcing him up a noted peak of the Mountain call'd *Pythagora* or *Kissagon*: He was also so daring, that he would have leap'd on Horseback over a Fissure or Cleft in the Rocks, and was scarce with-held from that bold Attempt by the Prayers and Importunity of his chiefest Followers.

O M A N, a God of the *Persians* whom the *Magi* were oblig'd to worship every day, and for a whole hour to sing Hymns of Praise unto him, with their *Turbans* on their Head, and *Vervein* in their Hand. Others call him *Aman*. *Strabo* lib. 15. *Vossius* de Idololat.

O M A R I, the second Caliph or Successor of *Mahomet*. He was raised to this Dignity after the Death of *Abubeker* in 634. He had Wars with *Haly*, presently after his entering upon the Government, which *Haly* was the lawful Successor of *Mahomet*, according to the Intention of that false Prophet, and who had withdrawn himself into *Arabia*, after his being put by his Right. *Omar* having defeated *Haly*, taken the City *Bosra*, and many other Places of *Arabia*, turn'd his Arms against the *Christians*, and entred *Syria*, where he gain'd a Victory over *Theodorus Bogairus*, Brother to the Emperor *Heraclius*, and afterwards returned Victorious into *Arabia*. The Emperor, who was then at *Jerusalem*, desirous to provide for his own safety, took the Relicks and most precious Ornaments of the Temple; and leaving *Theodorus* with *Bahamus* retir'd to *Constantinople*. In 635, *Omar* drew his Army together and march'd against *Damascus*, which he took the Year following, and afterwards all *Phanicia*, and committed a Thousand Violences to force People to embrace his Religion. The Year following a part of his Army took *Alexandria*, and not long after all *Egypt*. In the mean time *Omar* went in Person to attack *Jerusalem*; and after two Years Siege; entred it victoriously in 638. *Omar* thus reduced all *Judea* to his Obedience, and *Jerusalem* was from that time possess'd by Infidels till the Conquest of it by *Godfrey of Bouillon* in 1099. In 639 he subdued all *Mesopotamia*, and at the same time built the City of *Cairo*, near to the Ruins of *Memphis* in *Egypt*. And lastly, in 643 he made himself Master of *Persia*. From the time of his taking of *Jerusalem* he made his ordinary Residence in that City, and built a Magnificent Temple there in honour of *Mahomet*; and after having reign'd ten Years, he was kill'd by a *Persian*, one of his Domesticks, and buried at *Medina* in 644. He made a Collection of the Memoirs of *Mahomet*, which was called *Hanefa* or *Asafia*; that is to say, the Law of Religion or Godliness, and ordered this *Alcoran* to be publicly read in all the Mosques in the Month of *September*. See *Abubeker*. *Marmol*. Descript. of *Africa*. lib. 2. See la *Bibliothèque Orientale* de *Barth*, *Dherbelot*.

O M A R II, the Tenth Caliph or Successor of *Mahomet*, was chosen after the Death of his Cousin *Solyman Hafscoïn*, in the beginning of the Year 721, *Constantinople* being then besieged, and was called *Aced Aa*, or *Lion of God*. He gathered all his Forces, and attack'd that City with all the Machines the Wit of Man could invent; but the Besieged made so stout a Resistance, and so good use of their Fire-works, that he was forc'd to raise it. And scarcely was *Marwan* or *Masalma*, the General of the Army got out of the Channel of *Constantinople*, but a dreadful Tempest cast away most of his Ships, many others being consum'd by Fire from Heaven; so that of 300 Ships only fifteen escap'd, five whereof were taken by the *Christians*, and the other ten went to carry the News of this Defeat to the Caliph; who imagining that God was angry with him, for permitting *Christians* the Exercise of their Religion in his Dominions, made all those whose Fathers or Mothers were *Mahometans*, immediately to embrace *Mahometanism* on pain of Death and upon great Penalties forbade the eating of Swines-flesh and use of Wine. He discharged all *Christians* that turned *Mahometans* from the paying of Taxes and Customs, and cruelly persecuted the others; and pusht on by a false Zeal, he sent Letters to *Leo Isauricus*, the Emperor of *Constantinople*, to embrace *Mahometanism*, and sent a Kenegade to instruct him in the way of it; but he died soon after, when he had reign'd two Years. *Marmol* de l'*Afrique*.

O M B I A S S E S, the Name of the Priests and Doctors of the false Religion which obtains in the Isle of *Madagascar*, who are somewhat of the Nature of those whom they call *Marabouts* at *Cape Verde*, that is to say, Physicians and Soothsayers, or Magicians. There is one sort of them which teach to write *Arabick*, and make *Hitidzi*, that is *Talismans*, and other Charms, which they sell to the Great ones, to preserve them from ill Accidents, and to rid themselves of their Enemies; or for any other purpose they desire. They have publick Schools, where they teach their Superstitions and Magical Arts. There is another sort of them, who addict themselves to *Geomancy*, and draw their Figures upon a little smooth Board cover'd with fine Sand. These are consulted by the Sick, to know the time and means of their Recovery; by others for the Success of their Affairs: For these People undertake nothing without consulting these *Geomancers*. In making or erecting their Figures they observe the Hours of the Day, the Planet that rules it, and ascending Sign; with other Superstitions. These *Geomancers* are distinguished into several Orders, which resemble our Ecclesiastical Dignities, as *Male* or Clerk, *Ombiasse* Scribe or Physician, *Tibou* a Subdeacon, *Mouladzi* Deacon, *Faquihi* Priest, *Catibou* Bishop, *Lamlamaha* Archbishop, *Sabaha* Pope or Caliph. The People stand in great awe of them, and have employ'd 'em sometimes against the *French*, but without Success, which they, to save their Credit, cunningly attribute to the *French* being under another Law, so that they could have no Power over 'em. Their Books have Chapters of the *Alcoran*, Remedies for Wounds, Distempers, &c. *Flacourt's History of Madagascar*.

O M B L A, Lat. *Arjona*, a River of *Dalmatia* which falls into a Harbour of the same Name, two *French Leagues* N. of *Ragusa*.

OMERIA, Lat. *Umbria*, a Province of the Ecclesiastical State in *Italy*, which is bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and the *Marchia Anconitana*; on the W. with the Dukedom of *Florence*; on the S. with *S. Peter's Patri-mony*; and on the E. with *Abruzzo*, and is all under the Pope except *S. Sepulcro* which belongs to the Duke of *Florence*. *Umbria* was in ancient Times a considerable part of *Italy*, bounded on the N. by the *Adriatick Sea*; on the S. by the River *Nera* or *Nar*; on the W. by the *Tiber*, on the E. by *Picenum*, the *Appennine Mountains*, cutting it in two, and therefore was divided into *Umbria Cisappennina*, and *Transappennina*, that is, into *Umbria* on this, and the other side of the *Appennine*. This latter contain'd *Romandiola*, the Dutchy of *Urbino*, &c. and the former comprehended *Umbria*, properly so call'd, which is the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, the City of *Spoleto* being the Capital of it; the others are *Foligno*, *Assise*, *Todi*, *Terni*, *Nocere*, *Narni*, *Rieti*, *Norcia*, &c. In the time of the *Romans* it was divided into several Territories, as appears from Authors and ancient Inscriptions, viz. *Umbria Tuscia*, *Umbria Sabina*, *Umbria Crustumina*, *Umbria Fidenata*, *Senonia*, &c. *Strabo*, lib. 1. *Plin.* lib. 3. cap. 5. & 14. *Merula* P. II. *Cosmogr.* lib. 4. *Jacobilli Descript.* *Umbriae*. *Leander Alberti Descript.* *Italiae*.

O M B R O N E, Lat. *Umbro*, a River of *Italy*, which rises ten miles E. of *Siena*, flows southward to *Buon-Convento*, and falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea* five miles below *Grosseto*. Its Mouth is defended by a Castle of the same name.

O M E R, an *Hebrew Measure*, containing a Kab and half, and a fifth part of a Kab; that is, three pints, half a pint, and the fifth part of an half pint of our Measure. It was the tenth part of their *Ephah*. *Exod.* 16. 36.

O M M E L A N D E, a Country in the Province of *Friesland*, in the Neighbourhood of *Groningen*: It is a Land well peopled,

peopled, and abounding with Pasture, and is a Dependence of the Territory and Government of *Groeningen*. *Guicciard. Descript. of the Low-Countries.*

OMMIADES, the Name of the first Race of the Kings of *Fez*. The Family of *Ommias*, having been driven from the *Califate* of *Syria* by the *Abbazides*, betook themselves in part to *Africa*, and in part to *Spain*, about the Year 800, where they erected new Sovereignities. One of these Princes call'd *Idris*, built the City of *Fez* in *Mauritania*, which he made the Capital of his Kingdom, and took the Title of *Caliph*. About 820 these *Ommiades* made themselves Masters of the Isles of *Sicily* and *Crete*, where they built the City of *Candia*, which since gave the name to the whole Isle. But about 950 the *Zenetes*, a People of *Africa*, did wholly exterminate the Race of the *Ommiades*, and possess'd themselves of the Kingdom of *Fez*. *Hornius Orb. Imper. See la Bibliotheque Oriental de Barth. Dherbelot.*

OMMIRABISH, a great River rising in the Borders of *Tedly*, and separating the Kingdom of *Morocco* from *Fez*, falls into the *Atlantick Ocean* at *Azumar*, a Seaport in the Province of *Ducala*. It's a very great River, waters many Provinces, and is supposed to be the *Cusa* of *Ptolemy*.

OMOAL, the *Nabarcha* of the *Ancients*, a City on the North-side of Mount *Taurus* in *Persia*, consisting of about 3000 Houses inhabited by *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Jews*, *Persians*, &c. who speak seven Languages. It was formerly greater, and the Metropolis of the Country. It's still a fine City, and has a good Castle surrounded with a deep Ditch. In its Mosque are interr'd 300 Princes and Prophets, some of whom have admirable Tombs. *Herbert, p. 106.*

OMPHALE, Queen of *Lydia* and Wife of *Hercules*, by whose Charms, they tell us, he was so much overcome, as that quitting his Club, he learn'd to Spin with her. 'Tis said, that he gain'd her favour first by killing of a Serpent, which destroy'd the Country near the River *Sangaris*. *Propertius lib. 3. Athenæus lib. 6. Plutarch in Thes. &c.*

OMPHALIUS (*Jacobus*) a German Lawyer who lived in the XVIth. Century. He was Councillor to the Duke of *Cleves*, and Profellor at *Collen*, and writ the following Books, viz. *De Officio & potestate Principis in Rep. lib. X. De Usurpatione Legum, & earum studiis, Lib. VIII. De Civili Politia. Nomologia. De Elocutione, Imitatione & Apparatu. Comment. in Ciceronis orat. III. &c.* He died in 1570. *Pantaleon, Lib. 3. Prosopogr. Simler in Epit. Gesner. Melchior Adam, in vit. Jurisconsult. Germ.*

OMRA's or **OMHRA's**, the Title of the Great Lords of the *Mogul's* Court. These are commonly Strangers, and for the most part *Persians*, that have great Offices at Court, but none of them possess any Lands in Propriety, because the *Mogul* is sole Proprietor of the Land in his Dominions. Neither can the Sons of these *Omra's* inherit their Fathers Estates, which descend to the *Mogul*, Heir-General to all his Subjects, and who allows them only some inconsiderable Pension, except it be that their Fathers have taken care to advance them in their Life-time, which they may easily do if they be handsome and fair, so as that they may pass for true *Moguls*, for they are white of Complexion, whereas the *Indians* are Tawny. Some of these *Omra's* are Commanders of a Thousand Horse, others of Two, and so to 12000. Their Pay is more or less according to the Number of their Horses, which are always more than the Riders, because in those hot Countries a Trooper is forc'd to have two Horses for change. There are always 25 or 30 of these *Omra's* at Court, out of whom are chosen the Governours of the Provinces, and the other great Officers of the Kingdom. Besides these Great Lords, there are an inferiour sort of *Omra's*, call'd *Mansebdars Cavaliers* or Horsemen of *Marseb*, which is a more considerable Pay than is given to the common Troopers. They have no Commander over them, but the Grand *Mogul* himself, and from this Rank pass to that of *Omra's*. This same Name is given to the Great Lords of the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the *Peninsula* of *India*, on this side the Gulf of *Bengala*, who for the most part are *Persians* also, or *Persians* Sons. When they go a long the Streets they have one or two Elephants going before them, on each of which are mounted three Men, who carry Banners: After these Elephants march fifty or sixty Cavaliers, well mounted on *Persian* or *Tartarian* Horses, with Bows and Arrows, Swords by their sides, and Shields hanging on their Backs, which Troop is followed by other Men on Horseback, founding upon Trumpets and Fifes: After these comes the *Omra* on Horseback, having thirty or forty Footmen to attend him; next to these comes his *Palanquin* or *Sedan*, carried by four Men; and last of all appears a Camel or two, mounted with Men that beat Kettle-Drums. When it pleaseth the *Omra*, he quits his Horse, and betakes himself to his *Palanquin*, wherein he may lie a-long at ease. *M. Thervenet's Indian Travels. Bernier.*

ONAR, a City in the *East-Indies*, seated in the Promontory of *Malabar*, eighteen Spanish Leagues S. of *Goa*. It has a strong Castle, and large Haven, was formerly possess'd by the *Portuguese*, but now by the King of *Canara*.

O-NEAL, formerly one of the Tyrants of *Ulster*, who was chosen in the open Air on a high Hill. The *Cabans*, who were of principal Authority under him, as a special Piece of Service threw a Shooe over O-neal's Head at the Election. *Camb. Brit.*

ONEGA, a great Lake of *Moscovy*, which is one of the biggest in *Europe*, being 50 Leagues in length, 18 in breadth, and 120 round, between the *White Sea* to the N. and the Lake call'd *Ladoga*, to the W. (into which it dischargeth it self by the River *Suri*) *Cargapolia* to the E. and *Megrina* to the S. The Northern part of this Lake belongs to the *Swedes*, and the Southern to the *Moscovites*. It transmits its Water by the River *Suri* to *Ladoga*. Some English Ships which cross'd this Lake in 1566 found it 320 miles long, and 70 miles broad, and above 40 fathoms deep near the Shoar. It divides *Moscovy* from *Sweden*. There is a River in *Russia* of this Name, which falls into the Bay of *Solouetzko*, West of *St Nicolas*, and below *Cargapolia*, joins the *Volga*, which falling into the *Finland Sea* near *Zama*, makes a Passage from the Port of *St. Nicholas* into *Finland Bay*, and so to the *Sund*.

ONEGLIA, a City and Marquisate of *Italy*, on the Coast of *Genoua*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. This Territory consists of a very pleasant Valley, extremely fruitful in Olive-trees, Wine, and other sorts of Fruits.

ONESICRITUS of *Ægina*, a Philosopher and Historian, who lived in 430 of *Rome*. He was a *Cynick*, and followed *Alexander the Great* to the Wars, the History whereof he writ, but he mingled so many Fables with it, that he got small Credit by his Undertaking. *Suidas. Vossius.*

ONESILUS, King of *Salamine* in *Cyprus*, who usurped the Crown in the Absence of his Brother *Gorgo*, who was gone to command the Fleet of *Xerxes* King of *Persia* against the *Ionians*. He besieged the City of *Amathus*; but the *Persians* coming to their Assistance, defeated *Onesilus*, and cutting off his Head, set it upon one of the Pinnacles of the Walls of the City *Amathus*, where a Swarm of Bees came and filled it with Honey, which the Inhabitants looking upon as a Prodigy, consulted the Oracle, which ordered them to bury the Head, and to offer Sacrifices to it. *Herod.*

St. ONESIMUS, Bishop of *Ephesus* and Martyr, in the Ist. Century, was a *Phrygian*. He was at first a Slave to *Philemon*, whom he robbed, and afterwards came to visit *St. Paul* at *Rome*, who there converted and baptized him, and sent him back to *Philemon*. He became afterwards very eminent in Vertue, and was made Bishop of *Ephesus*. *St. Ignatius* speaks highly in praise of him. He died a Martyr in the Empire of *Trajan*, being stoned at *Rome*, whither he was come at the Request of the Proconsul. *Baron in Anal. S. Paul's Epist. to Philemon. Ignat. Epist. ad Ephes.*

ONGOSCHIO, a great Lord in the Court of the Emperor of *Japan*, whom *Taicko* nominated to be the Tutor of Prince *Fideri*, whom that Emperor had left Successor to the Crown, being then but six years of Age. He accepted of the Guardianship, and promised by a Writing signed with his Blood, that he would resign the Crown to *Fideri* as soon as he was fifteen years of Age, and cause him to be crowned Emperor by the *Daire*. But his Ambition prompted him to break his Word. He married his Daughter to the Prince, and in the mean time raised a powerful Army to make himself Master of the Kingdom, and besieged *Fideri* in the City of *Ozacha*, and burnt him in his Palace, with his Wife, who was his own Daughter, with many other Persons of Quality that were with them: And not contenting himself with this more than barbarous Cruelty, he caused all the Lords to be put to death that had declared themselves for *Fideri* their lawful Prince, or who had entertained the least Correspondence with him, and by this means continued Possessor of the Empire of *Japan*. *Mandeflo's Indian Travels.*

ONIAS I. of this Name, High Priest of the *Jews*, succeeded *Jaddus*. He continued in that Station about fourteen years, under the Reign of *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Lagus*, in *Egypt*: and *Simeon* the Just succeeded him. *Onias II.* Son of this *Simeon*, had like to have been the cause of the Ruin of the *Jews*, by neglecting to pay the Tribute to *Ptolemy Evergetes*. He left *Simeon II.* for his Successor, who was followed by *Onias III.* supposed to be the same that fled to *Egypt*, and built there, in the City of *Heliopolis*, a Temple like that at *Jerusalem*, which continued till the time of *Vespasian*. *Antiochus Epiphanes* took the High Priest-hood from him, to bestow it upon *Jason*, the Son of *Onias*, who bought it, and he who was lawfully possess'd of it was murdered about the year of the World 3882. *Spond. Sallian. Torniel.*

ONKELOS, surnamed *The Proselyte*, a famous Rabbi, about the time of our Saviour, if we may believe Jewish Authors. He was the Author of the first *Chaldee Paraphrase* upon the *Pentateuch*. He was not a Son of the Sister of *Titus* the Emperor, as some *Jews* have supposed, nor the same with *Aquila*, the famous Author of a Greek Version, as some of our Doctors have been of Opinion: But, according to the *Talmudists*, it is he who celebrated the Funerals

Funerals of Rabbi Gamaliel (whom Schickard takes to have been S. Paul's Master) and who, to make the Solemnity the greater, burnt to the Value of 7000 Crowns of his Household-stuff. The Talmud expresseth it by 70 Mine of Tyre; the Mina of Tyre contained 25 Shekels, and each Shekel was worth four Crowns of Constantinople. So that 70 Mine of Tyre amounted to 7000 Crowns. The Custom of the Jews was, to burn the Bed and other Moveables of their Kings after their Death, and having little less Respect for the President of their Synagogue, as Gamaliel was, than they had for their Kings, they used the same Ceremony at his Funeral. Ferrand's Remarks upon the Christian Religion.

ONOCENT AURUS, a monstrous Animal, with a Man's Face, the Breast of a Woman, and the lower Parts of its Body like an As. Theodoret supposeth them to be Demons, or nocturnal Spectrums. St. Jerom. contra Vigilant. Theodoret. Isai. cap. 13, & 34. Bochart. Hierozoic.

ONOR, a Kingdom of Asia in Bisnagar, in the Peninsula of the Indus, on this side the Ganges, on the Coast of Malabar. The Natives call it Ponaran. The Portuguese have a Fort, and are Masters of a good Port in the chief Town of this Kingdom. Here is Pepper much heavier than the common, and black Rice that is far better than the white.

ONSPACH, Lat. Onoldum, a Town and Castle of Germany, in the Circle of Franconia, is Capital of a Marquisate that belongs to a Prince of the Family of Brandenburg, and lies between the Bishopricks of Bamberg and Wurzburg, to the North, and that of Eichstadt to the North. The Town lies 23 German miles from Norimberg to the W. and 45 S. of Bamberg.

ONUPHRIUS (Panvinus) of Verona, an Augustine Friar, was famous in the sixteenth Century; he writ the Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes, and several other Pieces. He died at Palermo in Sicily, as he was preparing a General History of the Popes, and Cardinals in 1568, being 39 Years of Age. The rest of his Works are, De Primatu Petri. Chronicon Ecclesiasticum. De antiquo ritu Baptizandi Catechumenos, & de origine Baptizandi Imagines. Festi & Triumphi Romanorum. De Sibyllis. Comment. Reip. Rom. Comment. de Triumpho. Comment. in Fastos Consulares, lib. IV. De Imper. Roman. Græcis Latin. &c. Thuan. Hist. lib. 43. Paul. Manut. in Epist. Possessin. in Apparatu.

OPALIA, Feasts celebrated by the Romans in honour of the Goddess Ops, Wife of Saturn, the 14th. of the Calends of January, which was the 3d. day of the Saturnalia. Saturn and Ops being looked upon as Deities that took care of the Fruits of the Earth, their Feasts were celebrated after the Harvest, at which they feasted their Slaves, and allowed them all manner of Liberty in Consideration of the pains they had taken to till the Ground. Macrobi. Saturn. lib. 1. cap. 10. Varro de Ling. Latin. lib. 5.

OPHAREL, the Name of an Irish Family in the County of Longford, of which there are two great Men, one in the North called White, and another in the South called Yellow. Camb. Brit.

OPHIOGENES, a Greek word signifying begot by Serpents, and was the Name of a Family in Cyprus, who were said to derive their original from Serpents, which were observ'd never to hurt them; but on the contrary, they had the virtue of curing their Bitings by touch, and of drawing the Venom out of the Wounds they had made. 'Tis reported that one of this Family being come on an Embassy to Rome, to try the Truth of the Story, the Senate put him into a Vessel full of Serpents which did him no harm. It is said also, That the smell of their Bodies was different from others, and that the Sweat that proceeded from them as also their Spittle were a Remedy against Poison. It is likewise reported, That there was a People about Hellepont, that naturally had the virtue to cure the Biting of Serpents. Plin. Aul. Gel.

OPHIONÆUS, chief of the Demons that revolted against Jupiter, according to the Account given us by Pherecides, the Syrian, by which it would appear that the Heathens had some knowledge of the Fall of Lucifer. Homer seems to allude to this in his Iliad, where he gives a Description of Ate's being cast from Heaven. And Plato learnt of the Egyptians that Jupiter had cast down the impure Spirits from Heaven, who ever after endeavour'd to draw Men into the same Abyss with themselves. It is observable that Ophioneë signifies a Serpent, and that it was under this Figure the Devil appear'd the first time. Justin. Martyr. Orat. ad Gentil. Marfil. Ficin. in Apolog. Sacr. Cæl. Rhodig. Lect. Antiq. lib. 1. Pfanner. System. Theol. Gentil.

OPHIOPHAGI, a People of Æthiopia, who lived on Serpents.

OPHIR, a Country to which Solomon sent his Fleet to fetch Gold. To understand the different Opinions of Interpreters we must suppose what is clear in Scripture, that the Fleet which went to Ophir begun their three years Voyage on the Red-Sea; that besides Gold and Silver, they brought with them Elephants Teeth, Monkeys, Peacocks, Parrots, and all sorts of precious Stones, Aromatick

Wood, &c. So that the Place they went to must of necessity have been well provided with all these; and therefore some Authors place it in Africk, others in Asia or America, pitching upon such parts as are now found sufficiently furnished with the things abovementioned. Bochart tells us that there were two Lands of Ophir, the one in Arabia, whence David fetch'd a great Quantity of Gold, and the other in the East-Indies, whither Solomon sent his Fleet: that this latter Ophir was the Taprobana of the Ancients, now the Isle of Ceylon, where there is a Haven called Hippori, which the Phœnicians called Ophir. Maffæus would have it to be Pegu, where to this day there are still many Mines of Gold and Silver; and confirms his Opinion by the Letters of Fa. Bomford, a French Cordelier, who saith that the Peguanis pretend to be descended from those Jews that were banish'd by Solomon, and condemned to work in the Mines of that Country. Pererius takes it to be the same with Malacca on the Straights of the same Name, to the East of Sumatra. Joannes Tzetza will have it to be the Isle of Sumatra. Lipenius, who hath writ a Treatise on this Subject, saith, That a Grand child of Heber, call'd Ophir, gave his Name to that part of the East-Indies that is beyond Ganges; and comprehending not only the Chersonesus Aurea, which Josephus calls The Land of Gold, now Malacca, but also the Islands of Java and Sumatra, with the Kingdoms of Siam, Pegu, and Bengala, in which Countries all those things are found which Solomon's Fleet brought to Jerusalem, and which Voyage might well be three Years a making; for after they were come out of the Red-Sea, they coasted it along the Shore of Arabia, Persia, and the Mogul's Dominions; and then took a round about the Peninsula beyond the Gulf of Bengala, and fetched Diamonds from Golconda, and rich Stuffs from Bengala; and then went for their Gold and Rubies to Pegu, and from thence to Sumatra, whence they returned along the Coast of Malacca to Siam, where they loaded Elephants-Teeth and Gold also. This Opinion, which truly is the most probable, destroys all the rest. Especially that which places Ophir in America, and will have Solomon's Fleet to have gone round the World; whereas before the Invention of the Mariners Compass, Sailors durst not lose Sight of Land, but always coasted along the Shore. See Tarshish. L'Abbe de Shoify Vie de Solomon. Lipenius.

OPHIR, the Son of Joktan; whom some suppose to have given his Name to the Land of Ophir. Gen. 10. 28.

OPHITES, a sort of Hereticks who appeared in the II^d. Century, and proceeded from the Nicolaitans and Gnosticks. It is said they honoured a Serpent. When their Priests celebrated their Mysteries, they made a Serpent come forth from a Hole, which after it had roll'd it self over the things that were to be offered in Sacrifice; they said that Jesus Christ had sanctified them, and then deliver'd them to the People who worshipp'd them. Origen. Tertull.

OPHRATES, Ist. of that Name, King of Assyria; succeeded Piricades in the 3104, and reign'd twenty Years. Ophrates II^d. or Ophratanes succeeded him, and reign'd to the Year 3173. Euseb. Chron. Torniel. Annal. Vet. Test.

OPINION, a Deity of the ancient Pagans, worshipped as if she presid'd over Mens Sentiments, which are for the most part pure Conjectures; she was represented in the form of a young Woman, with a bold Look, but a staggering Gate. Lactantius.

OPINIONISTS, a Name that was given in Pope Paul II^d's. time, to a Sect that boasted of affected Poverty; and held there could be no Vicar of Jesus Christ on Earth that did not practise this Vertue. Sponde. A. C. 1467.

OPMEER (Peter) born at Amsterdam in the Year 1525, was a great Scholar in the Languages, Belles Lettres, Philosophy, and Divinity; he was a zealous Roman Catholick, and made it his Business to support and encourage those who suffer'd for their Religion. His Works are, Assertio Historica. De Officio Missæ. Historia Martyrum Gormicnsum, Hollandicæq;. Opus Chronographicum, &c. His Life, written by Vaierius Andreas, is prefixt to the last Treatise.

OPORINUS, (Joannes) a famous Printer of Basil, where he was born, the 25th. of Jan. 1507. As he lived, so he died very poor the 6th. of July, 1560. The publick has been much oblig'd to him, for the care he took in Printing the Works of the Ancients, and correcting them with the greatest Exactness. He also writ Notes upon divers Authors, and very large Tables on Plato, Aristotle, Pliny, &c. It's remarkable, that Oporin took this Name to himself, on reading these Verses of Martial,

Si daret Autumnus mihi Nomen Ὀππωεύς essem;
Horrida si bruma sidera; χαμπεύς.

And afterwards he was Partner with another Printer call'd Robert Winter, who took the Name χαμπεύς; who lived and died as poor as he. There are several Letters of Oporinus's publish'd in a Collection of Epistles, printed at Utrecht in 1697. Andreas Locisc. Orat. de vita & obitu Oporini. Melch. Adam. in vit. Phil. Germ. Ursicij Epist. Hist-Basil.

OPPEDE,

OPPEDE (*John Meynier Baron of*) first President of the Parliament of *Aix in Provence*, a man of a furious Zeal for the Roman Catholick Religion. He succeeded in that Place to the famous Lawyer *Bartolomew Chassaneus* and executed the Sentence pronounced against the *Vaudois*, the Execution whereof his Predecessor had always hindered. This Sentence condemned nineteen of these Persons to be burnt, and ordered that all the houses, as well as Castles and strong Holds possessed by them, should be demolished. The Lady of *Cental* demanding Justice against *Oppede* for burning her Towns and Castles; the thing was referred to a Trial at Law, which lasted four or five years; at the end of which *Oppede* was acquitted, and all the Punishment due to these Incendiaries fell upon the Attorney General *Guerin*, who being accused of having allowed the Soldiers in their licentiousness, had his Head cut off at the *Greve in Paris*. *Oppede* lived some years after, and died in 1558, in most dreadful Torments. Which *Thuanus* and *Dupleix* take notice of as a just Punishment of God upon him for his Cruelty.

OPPELEN, Lat. *Oppolia*, a City of Germany in *Silesia*, upon the River *Oder*, the Capital of a Dukedom, and has an ancient Castle. The Swedes took it in the late German Wars, but it was restored by the Peace of *Munster*. It stands seven German miles from *Ratibor*, to the North, nine from *Breslaw*, and six from the Borders of *Poland*.

OPPENHEIM, Lat. *Oppenheimium*, a small City of Germany in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, Imperial and free until it was granted with its Territory to *Rupert Prince Palatine*, by the Emperor, in 1402. It stands upon a Hill, three German miles South of *Mentz*. The French put a Garrison into it in 1688 and have demolish'd it since.

OPPIA, call'd by some Authors *Pompilia*, was a Nestal Virgin, but being convicted of Debauchery, was shut up alive under Ground, and starv'd to Death; according to the Penalty provided in such Cases. *Livy. Scaliger Animad. in Euseb.*

OPPIA Lex, a Roman Law, which forbid the Luxury and Costliness of Cloaths; so called from *C. Oppius*, Tribune of the People, who enacted this Law in the Consulship of *Q. Fabius Maximus* and *Sempronius Gracchus*. This Law commanded Women not to wear above half an Ounce of Gold on their Cloaths, which were to be of one Colour; nor to ride in their Coaches in the City, or a thousand Paces round it, except it were upon some Religious Account. But after that the Romans had subdued *Africa* and *Spain*, *M. Fundanius* and *L. Valerius*, Tribunes of the People, endeavoured to abolish this Law, tho' oppos'd therein by *Brutus* and *T. Junius*. But the Womens Party carried it at last. *Joh. Jerom. lib. 6. Paral. Hispan.*

OPPIANUS, a Poet and Grammarian of *Anazarba*, a City of *Cilicia*. He lived in the II^d. Century, and composed a Poem of Hunting, and another of Fishing, which he dedicated to *Antoninus Caracalla*, who was so well pleased with this Work, that he presented him with as many Golden Crowns as there were Verses in his Poems, upon which account they are called *Oppian's Golden Verses*. He writ also some other Pieces which are lost. He died in his own Country, at the Age of Thirty. His Citizens erected a Statue in Honour of him, and set an Epitaph on his Tomb, importing that the Gods had thought it to take away his Life, because he had surpass'd all Mortals. The best Edition of this Poet, is the *Leyden* Printed in 1597. with *Conradus Rittershusius's* notes, with the Life of the Author. *Suidas. Scaliger.*

OPPIDO, Lat. *Oppidum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Rheggio*, seated at the foot of the *Appennine*, at the Rise of the River *Marro*, twelve miles from the *Tyrrhentian Sea*. *Cluverius* supposeth it to be the ancient *Mamertum*.

OPPIUS (*Caius*) a Latin Historian, who some think was the Author of *Cæsar's Commentaries* concerning the Wars of *Alexandria*, *Africa* and *Spain*. *Tacitus* saith, he was one of the first to whom *Cæsar* gave Power to treat of Peace and War.

OPTATUS, Bishop of *Milevis* in *Africa*, was in repute in the IVth. Century, under the Empire of *Valentinian* and *Valens*. He writ, about the year 368, seven Books of *The Schism of the Donatists*, against *Parmenianus*, one of their Bishops. *Meric Casaubon* hath given us an Edition of this Treatise, which is accounted the best. He died about the year 380.

ORACLE. The Original of Oracles is very ancient, but the Histories on which they are founded seem to be meer Fables. For thus *Herodotus*, in his second Book, intituled, *Euterpe*, describes that of the Oracle of *Dodona*. The Priests of this Place affirm'd that two black Pigeons flew from *Egyptian Thebes*, one of which flew into *Libya*, and the other came to *Dodona*; that this last perching upon an Oak, was heard to say, That there ought to be built an Oracle of *Jupiter* in that Place, which they immediately performed. As to the other, which flew into *Libya*, the

occasioned the Establishment of the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*. The Craft of the Heathen Priests, and Silliness of the People, got them great Credit, which they maintained a long time by ambiguous Answers. And *Eusebius* proves that they were perfect Cheats, First, by the Authority of the very Pagan Philosophers, as *Aristotle* and others, who always said, That Oracles were but Priest-craft, by which the Credulous were abused under the colour of Inspiration. *Cicero* laughs at the famous Answer made to *Cræsus*: and adds, That this of *Ennius*, *Aio se Eacida Romanos vincere posse*, was made in imitation of it, and the more ridiculous, because *Apollo* never spoke Latin. This Cheat *Demosthenes* discovered a long time before, when he complained that *Pythia* Philippiz'd, that is, brib'd with Money, gave Answers always in favour of *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*. Notwithstanding this, great Men disdain'd not to have recourse to them, to authorize their Laws and Counsels, as *Lycurgus*, when he established his Laws amongst the *Lacedæmonians*; and *Themistocles*, when he advised the *Athenians* to quit the City to the *Persians*, and embark to fight them; the People, that would rather die than abandon their Towns and Gods, were at last persuaded to it by *Apollo's* Order. *Pompey*, when he design'd to establish *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, made the Romans believe that the *Sibyl* said, When the Kingdom of *Egypt* fail'd, there should then a Prince rise, who should command all the World; which shews that the Leading men stoop'd to these Cheats. Some, and those considerable Men too object against this Opinion concerning Oracles, and hold, with the Christian Authors of the Primitive Church, That Devils gave Responses. For *Tertullian* speaks thus, They would imitate God, in pretending to fore-knowledge and Divination, but *Cræsus* and *Pyrrhus* are acquainted with the Cheat of their ambiguous Answers, to fit them to whatsoever should happen. *Eusebius* also says, They made Answers in Statues and Bodies consecrated to them. The Learned *Vossius* is of this Opinion, for he writes thus, If some Oracles have been counterfeited by the Cunning of Persons hid in them, it does not follow but that the Devil may have answered in others, to seduce those that consulted them: and if what they said bore a double meaning, it was because they could give only probable Conjectures concerning Futurities; and therefore made use of obscure and ambiguous words, that People should think they did not comprehend the right sense, when the Event happen'd contrary to Expectation. The chief Grounds of these Objections are, That Oracles ceased at the Birth of *Christ*: That the Devils themselves owned, that the Fear of the Name of *Jesus Christ*, hindered them from answering as they were accustomed, as the Oracle of *Delphos* answered *Augustus*, when he consulted him about his Successor. These may be thus answered, First, That the Oracles, of whose Silence *Plutarch* complains, had ceased four hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour, and that such as flourished immediately before, continued a long time after. As to the Second, There is no History mentions, that *Augustus* ever consulted the Oracle of *Delphos*. Nor is it likely he took that Journey in his old Age, to know who should be his Successor, whereas he designed *Tiberius* for the Throne: To this may be added, That the most famous Oracles of *Greece* ceased after the War of the *Persians*: for Towns and whole Provinces being laid Waste, the Priests quitted their Posts; and immediately upon their Departure, the Oracles ceased. As a farther Proof of these Oracles being a Cheat, they alledge, That the Priests enjoin'd a Victim to be offered, and according as they found the Signs in the Entrails they made their Conjectures, or refus'd to answer. And there were always abundance of Poets attending, who put the Answers in Verse. On the Oracle of *Dodona* they observe, That it was a Statue placed on a Column, having a Rod in its Hand with which it struck a brazen Basin. When the Oak by which it stood was shook with the Wind, and when they heard this sound, which made a sort of Harmony, the Prophetesses interpreted it to be *Jupiter's* Answer. They add further, That there were abundance of Vessels of Brass so placed as that by the motion of the Wind they struck on one another, and made a Musical noise. But whatever Cheats may have been practis'd in those Oracles, it is certain that the Devil did give Responses in some of them. And accordingly the Scripture tells us, That *Ahaziah*, King of *Israel*, sent to enquire of *Baalzebub*, the God of *Ekron*, whether he should recover. Whereupon the Prophet *Elijah*, by the Commandment of God reproved him, and destroyed 100 of his Soldiers and two Captains by Fire from Heaven, as going on that Errand, II Kings, chap. 1. *Saul* had recourse to a Woman that had a familiar Spirit, I Sam. 28. And in the 16th. of the *Acts* we have an Account of a Spirit of Divination cast out of a Damozel by *S. Paul*. And some Learned Men who were of Opinion, that the Stories of the Oracles owning of *Chyrr*, &c. where but *Pie Fraudes*, have been convinced of the probability of it from this Consideration, That the Devils themselves did own *Christ* while upon Earth to be

be the Son of God. The Trophonian Den, or Cave was famous for Oracles; and those who entred the same were obliged to use many Ointments and Washings, and to carry Provisions in their Hands, to give the Snakes and other Vermin there, to prevent their being destroyed or eaten up themselves. And it was observed, that such as have since entred that Den, were never inerry after. Delphos was also famous for its Oracle, and the ambiguous Responses it gave, particularly that to Cræsus, which occasioned his Destruction, viz.

Cræsus Halyn penetrans magnam subvertet opum vim.

Which was verified in his own Destruction, tho' he hop'd for that of his Enemies. And Suidas tells us, That Augustus, sending to consult this Oracle about his Successor, received this Answer,

Παῖς
Ἐξεγίθ' κλέλει με, τοῖς μανδραγόσιν ἀνέχων,
Τόνδε δέ μιν περιπαῖν, καὶ αἰεὶ αὐτοῖς ἰκέσθαι,
Λοῖπον ἀπὸ σιγῶν ἐν βωμῶν ἡμετέρων.
*Me puer Hebræus, divos Deus ipse gubernans,
Cedere sede jubet, tristémque redire sub orcum,
Aris ergo dehinc tacitis abscedito nostris.*

An Hebrew Child, whom the blest Gods adore;
Hath bid me leave these Shrines, and pack to Hell,
So that of Oracles I can no more:
In silence leave our Altar, and Farewel.

Whereupon Augustus caused an Altar to be erected in the Capitol with this Inscription, *Hæc est Ara Primogeniti Dei.* Plutarch tells a memorable Story concerning the Oracles thus, in his Tract called, *Περὶ τῶν ἀποκρίσεων χρησμεύων.* Some People failing out of Greece for Italy were becalmed about the Echinades, when on a sudden there was heard a Voice calling aloud on one Thamuz, an Egyptian, then in the Ship, who neglecting the first two answered at the third Call, *Here I am;* whereupon the Voice ordered him when he came to the Palodes, to make it known that the Great God Pan was dead. And as soon as he came to the Palodes, which are Rocks in the Ionian Sea, Thamuz standing upon the Poop of the Ship, did according to direction; whereupon was heard a mighty noise of many Groaning and Lamenting, together with terrible and hideous Shriekings. Tiberius the Emperor, consulting the Learned Men of his Empire, who this Pan should be, they answered, The Son of Mercury and Penelope. But Heylin says That those who observed the Circumstances of this Accident, found it to happen at the time when our Saviour suffered, who was indeed the true God Pan, The chief Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls; and that upon this divulging of his Death and Passion, the Devils, who used to speak in Oracles did with great Grief and Lamentation, forsake that Office which had been so gainful to them, in seducing mankind; their Oracles beginning then to fail, and in a short time after decayed entirely. Heylin, lib. 2. pag. 193. The most famous Oracles of old were these following, viz. The Oracle of Apollo at Delphos, a City of Phocis in Greece; of Jupiter Dodonæus, in Epirus; of Jupiter Ammon, in Africa; of Apollo Clavius, near to Colophon, a City of Ionia in Asia Minor; of Serapis, at Alexandria in Egypt; of Trophonius, in Boetia; of Sibylla Cumæa in Italy; &c. Some Learned Men of our Age, and especially Van Dalin, in his Treatise of Oracles, printed in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1683. endeavour to prove, that all the ancient Oracles were mere Impostures; Tertullian Cap. 22. Minutius Felix: Euseb. Præpar. Evang. Lib. 4. Vossius de Idol. lib. 1. Cap. 6. R. Simon, &c.

ORAN, Lat. *Oranum Icosum*, a City of Barbary, in the Kingdom of Algiers, near the Borders of Tremesen, called by the Moors Guharan. It hath a very strong Castle, and a safe and large Haven, over against Carthagenia in Spain. It was taken in 1509, by the Cardinal Ximenes, for the Spaniards, and hath continued in their possession ever since. It formerly had the Name of Quisa. In 1556, Two Thousand Men defend it against Twelve Thousand Turks, and repulsed them with great Loss. It was formerly a City of great Trade with Italy and Spain, and consisted of 6000 Families. The Harbour was small and unsafe, but—miles off is a far larger and safer. Its Mosques, Colleges, Hospitals, Baths and Inns, were well built. The Town was encompassed with high and strong Walls having a Plain on one side, and Mountains on the other. They formerly lived much upon Piracy, and took many Christians Javes, which provoked Ferdinand, King of Spain, against them. So that he took it in 1507. It sustained a Siege, and beat off the Moors, December, — 1688.

ORANGE, is a City, University, and Principality, inclos'd by the Kingdom of France, since the accession of Languedoc, Dauphine and Provence to that Crown. It was part of the Ancient Roman Province or Gallia Narbonensis, now Provence. The Latins called the City of Orange, *Arausio Caracalum* or *Secundinarum*, *Arausica Civitas*, and

Arausionensis Urbs. Some think that it was built by the Phœceans the Founders of Marseilles, but this is uncertain. All that can be judg'd is, That this City is very ancient, and was of old a place of Import, as may be perceiv'd by the Remains of the Magnificent Roman Structures there, as a Cirque built with great Art; Aqueducts, and part of a great Tower supposed to have been one of Diana's Temples. But the most remarkable thing is the ruins of a Triumphal Arch erected by Caius Marius and Lucatius Catulus, after their famous Victory over the Cimbri and Teutones. It suffered much by the Attacks of its Neighbours, and also of the Barbarians, especially the Goths and Saracens. The old Fortifications were demolish'd in the fifth and seventh Ages, as were also three fourths of the Town, the remainder being only defended by slight Walls until 1130, that the Princeis Tiburga I. encompassed it with a strong Wall which continued till 1682, that it was totally pull'd down by order of Lewis XIV. of France. There was upon the Hill of Orange an Ancient Magnificent Castel, and a Well of an extraordinary depth digg'd out of the Rock. In 1622 Maurice built such a Regular Fortress, that Orange was look'd upon as one of the strongest Cities in Europe, but Lewis XIVth. caus'd it to be ras'd in 1660. There have been three famous Councils held here; the first in 441, under Pope Leo I. in the time of Valentinian the Emperor, about Discipline and the Right of Lay-Patronage. The second under Felix IV. in the time of Atalarick King of Italy, and Childebert King of France, in 529, held by Liberius a Governour of the Gauls, whose Residence was at Orange; in which Council Pelagianism was condemned. The Third was summoned against the Albigenses, by the Cardinal Deacon of Rome, Legate of Pope Honorius, an. 1229, in the time of Conrade the Emperor, but none attended save the Italian Bishops who accompany'd him: This City has also an University founded by Raymond the Vth. in 1365, and is also the Seat of a Parliament settled here by William VII. in 1470. The Principality of Orange contains Courthexan, Jonquieres, and Gigondas, with some other small Boroughs. Is four Leagues long, and three broad, bounded by the County of Venaissin, belonging to the Pope, and the River Rhodane. It is watered by the River Eygues, la Meyne, and Louvez. The Country is exceeding fruitful in Corn, Wine, Saffron, Silk, and all sorts of good Fruits. In 700 a Prince called Theofret govern'd Orange, was succeeded by Theofret his Son, who was Martyr'd by the Saracens in 730. William Cornet, Court-nez or Short-Nose was Prince in the time of Charlemagne, and took Orange from the Saracens. He was of the Royal Family of Burgundy, and Constable of France under Pepin the Short, and was the first who took the Title of Count by the Grace of God, which was usual for none but Kings and Sovereigns. There are several Manuscripts of his Life in the Abby, which he founded in 804. He had two Wives, the last of which was King Thierbau's Daughter, whom he took with the Town, and baptiz'd her. He had only one Child, a Daughter, who carried all his Estate to Rollin, a great Lord in the Kingdom of Arles, supposed to be of the Family of Baux. William above named died in 809; the Emperor Charlemagne married his Sister Bertha in 810. Rollin aforesaid had by his Wife Herimbrue, Daughter to William, two Sons, Hugo and Rogo, who in 839 were called Marquesses or Counts of Orange, and divided the Principality; Hugo the oldest keeping Orange with its Dependances, and was succeeded by his Daughter Alatais in 880 or 890, and she by her Son Rambaud I. who died in 910, and was succeeded by Boson his Son, who died in 924; of the time betwixt which and 1086, that Gerard Adhemar was succeeded by Rambaud II. the Records were lost in 1562. either by Pillage or Fire. Rambaud II. died in his Voyage to the Holy Land in 1115, leaving only a Daughter call'd Tiburga II. who married William II. of her own Family, descended from Rogo Grandson to William Cornet. Of this Marriage came two Sons, William III. being the eldest; and two Daughters, amongst whom Tiburga divided the Principality, on condition that they should do homage for nothing to the Count of Provence, but for Serignan and Cameret, and that they should give nothing of their Immovables to the Church of Rome on pain of being disinherited. William III. was succeeded by his Son William IV. whose Son Rambaud had no Issue, so that Tiburga II. being married a second time to Bertran de Baux, who was murder'd by order of the Count de Tholouse in the Cathedral of Arles, on Easter-day, an. 1181. William V. his Son succeeded as Prince of Orange in 1182. This Family of Baux, and the Land now call'd Bausenques, were a Principality and County for which they sometimes did homage to the Counts of Provence, according to a Treaty in 1150, and at other times they were independant, as appears by that of 1177, made by the Authority of the Emperor Frederick II. William the Vth's. right of Patronage over the Bishoprick, and all the Benefices of the Principality, was acknowledged by the Clergy and People by two Acts in 1184 and 1208, but he

was forc'd to quit it to the Church by the exprefs Commandment of the Legate *Milon*, in the City of *S. Giles*, Jan. 17. 1209, who at the same time being supported with 30000 Men, he despoiled the Count of *Thoulouse* of all his Possessions. This *William* had Grant of a Title to the Kingdom of *Arles* by the Emperor's Golden Bull in 1214, confirm'd by another, September the 29th. following; and by his Bulls of Jan. 17. that same Year, revoked the Donations of the Moiety of *Orange*, which had been made by *Rambaud* and *Thibour* to the Hospital of *S. John of Jerusalem*, contrary to the Command of *Tiburga* the Ist. and the Promise of *William III.* But *William V.* voluntarily restor'd them on the sixth of October following, on certain Limitations. After this there followed many Conteſts betwixt this Family and the Counts of *Provence*, and Kings of *France*, who pretended to the Sovereignty of the Principality of *Orange*; but its Independency was asserted by the Bulls of Popes and Emperors, as *Frederick I.* and *II.* who maintain'd their right of Sovereignty in 1178, 1214, and other Emperors have done the like since, as appears by their Treaties with that Crown in 1526, 1529, 1544, and 1559. It being also apparent from History, that the Princes of *Orange* began to appear about the VIIIth. Century, whereas *Provence* has not had Counts much above 690 Years. But to return to *William V.* he had by his Wife *Eloy*, *William* the VI. and by *Ermengard* his Second Wife, *Raymond I.* who succeeded him in the Principality. In 1225 *William VI.* had by *Precious* his Wife *William VII.* and three other Sons, and died in 1239. *William VII.* died without Issue; *Raymond II.* his Brother, succeeded him, died in 1272, leaving two Sons, *Bertrand II.* and *Raymond III.* who remitted his right of Sovereignty to *Bertrand II.* during his Government, and that of his Uncle *Raymond I.* who dying, left *Bertrand III.* and he made an Agreement with *Bertrand II.* in 1293, for the Principality, reserving the Right of Succession in case *Bertrand III.* should die without Issue. *Raymond III.* youngest Son of *Raymond II.* succeeded in 1314, to *Bertrand II.* *Raymond IV.* was succeeded by his Son *Raymond V.* in 1340, who had only one Daughter, to whom he gave all his Estate by Contract of Marriage with *John de Chalon*, *Sieur de Harlay*, April 11. 1386; the Marriage being consummated in presence of Pope *Clement VII.* Grand Uncle to the Princess. *Raymond V.* died in 1403; and so the Principality came into the Family of *Chalon*, who had also Pretensions on *Provence*, and sued for their right in 1384, 1426, 1429, and 1447. *John de Chalon*, who married *Raymond* the Vth's Daughter, died in 1418, and was succeeded by *Lewis* his Son, who entertain'd *Lewis* the XIth. of *France*, contrary to the Command of his Father, *Charles VII.* protested him, maintain'd him at his own Charge, and convey'd him into *Brabant* to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and in Conjunction with him and the Duke of *Savoy*, declar'd War against *Charles VII.* and reckoned to have taken Possession of *Dauphine*; but *Daucour*, who govern'd that Province for the French King, defeated the Prince betwixt *Colombier* and *Anthou* in 1429, whereupon he threw himself into the *Rhofne*, and swam over it in his Armour, rather than he would fall into the Hands of the French. *William* the VIIIth. succeeded him in 1466, who being despoil'd of all his Possessions in the County by the Duke of *Burgundy*; he was arrested, as going to take Possession, by order of *Lewis XI.* and carried Prisoner to *Bourges*, under Pretence that he wanted a Passport; so that to procure his Liberty, he was constrain'd to sell the Sovereignty of *Orange* to *Lewis XI.* for 40000 Crowns, for which he gave an Acquittance, without ever receiving a Farthing. This happened June the 9th. 1415; he was restor'd June the 17th. that same Year, and died September 24. 1415; succeeded by his Son *John II.* who Leagued with the Duke of *Orleans* against the Government during *Charles* the VIIIth's Minority, but was taken in the Battel of *S. Aubin du Cornier* in 1488, and being at Liberty, procured the Marriage of the King with *Anne*, Dutcheſs of *Bretaigne*, his Niece, November 16th. 1491. This, with other Services to the Duke of *Orleans*, afterwards *Lewis* the XIIth. procur'd him so much favour with that King, that he made him Lieutenant General of *Bretaigne*, confirmed and augmented the Grants made him by the last Duke of *Bretaigne*. And being conscious of the Violence done to his Predecessor, he annull'd the Sale of the Sovereignty of *Orange*, and gave up the Acquittance. Which *Francis I.* did also ratifie by Patents in 1498, 1500, 1515, 1516 and 1518, but taking part with the Emperor, he was afterwards molested. He died April 9. 1502, and was succeeded by his Son *Philibert*, who declaring for *Charles V.* against *Francis I.* of *France*, he seized his Estate, and gave his Principality to *Anne de Montmorency*, Widow to *Mareschal de Chastillon*. Prince *Philibert* himself was taken in 1523, as going into *Spain*, and imprison'd at *Bourges*, whence he was set at Liberty by the Treaty of *Madrid*, in 1526. After this, he commanded the Imperial Army at the taking of *Rome*, after the Death of the Duke of *Bourbon*, who was killed

by a Musket-shot at the Assault. Prince *Philibert* covered him with a Cloak, to conceal his Death; push'd on the Attack with Vigour; carried the Suburb, and at last the City. But in 1530 he was killed at the Siege of *Florence*, having never been married. So that he was succeeded by *Rene* of *Nassaw*, Son to *Henry* of *Nassaw*, by *Claude de Chalons* his Sister, his Uncle having left him Heir, on Condition that he should take his Name and Arms. This Will was controverted by the Duke of *Longueville*, and Count de *la Chambre*, who obtain'd several Acts against the Princes of *Orange*, who were condemn'd without being heard, while *France* was in Possession of their Dominions which they had seized, because they took part with the Emperor; but all those Acts were made void by the following Treaties of *Madrid*, *Crepy*, *Nice* and *Cambreſis*, in 1526, 1529, 1544, and 1559. The last of which annuls the Act of Parliament which confiscated the Principality of *Orange*. Besides which, the Clauses contained in the said Treaty are confirmed by divers Declarations of the Kings of *France*, from *Francis I.* to *Henry IV.* and by the Acts of their Councils, which declared themselves not competent Judges to meddle with the Affairs of *Orange*; and the Contract of Marriage between *John I.* and *Mary de Baux* nullifie the pretended Substitution of the Duke de *Longueville* and the Count de *la Chambre*. But to return to *Rene* before mention'd, he engaged with *Charles V.* against *Francis I.* and died of a Wound which he received at the Siege of *Dizier*, July 15. 1544. By his Will of June 20. aforegoing, he made *William* of *Nassaw*, IX. of that Name, Prince of *Orange* his Cousin German, his Heir. During whose time, the Civil Wars laid *France* waste, and *Orange* had share of the common Calamity, the City being taken, plundered and burnt, in 1562, by the Pope's and French King's Troops; which enriched the City of *Avignon*. And in the Year 1571 the Protestant Inhabitants left there were massacred on Candlemas-day. At the same time all the Papers and Records belonging to the Prince were carried off, and the best part of them sent to *Rome* by the Cardinal d' *Armagnac*, the Soldiers having burnt and pillaged the Churches and Bishops Palace, for which the Prince did banish thence the Bishop and Clergy, as being the Authors of the Massacre and disorders in 1562 and 1571, but did afterwards recall them at the desire of *Henry* the III. of *France*; This *William IX.* was chosen by the States General of the United Provinces, as Head of their Republick, which owes its Establishment to him. He was a great Captain, Sage Politician, prudent in his Adversities, secret in his own Designs, but was very discerning, in discovering those of others, which the Spaniards found to their cost; and therefore they attempted him by all methods, even the most dishonourable, till at last he fell by their Hand, being first wounded by the shot of a Pistol, March 18. 1582, by *Jauraguy* the Servant of a Broken Banker, suspected to have poisoned *Don John* of *Austria*; the Spanish Letters found about the Assassin, discover'd who he was. The Prince was cur'd of this Wound, but was shot by one *Balthazar Gerrard*, of the French County, a Spanish Emissary, in his House at *Delft*, July 10. 1584. This Prince was married four times; his first Wife was *Anne* Countess of *Buren*, by whom he had *Philip*, *William*, and *Mary* married to the Count of *Hohenlo*; his second Wife was *Anne* Daughter to *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had *Maurice* of *Nassaw*: *Anne* married to *William* Louis, Count of *Nassaw*; and *Emilia* married in 1597. to *Emanuel I.* Prince of *Portugal*, and Vice-Roy of the Indies. His third Wife was *Charlotte* de *Bourbon*, Daughter to *Lewis II.* Duke of *Montpensier*, by whom he had six Daughters; *Louise* married to the Elector Palatin; *Elizabeth* married to the Duke de *Bouillon*, Prince of *Sedan*; *Catharine* married to *Philip* Count of *Hanaw*; *Charlotte* married to the Duke de *Thouan*; *Charlotte* who died unmarried and *Emilia* married to *Frederick* Count Palatin of the *Rhine-Landsberg*. His fourth Wife was *Louise de Coligni*, Daughter to the Admiral of *France*, *Gaspar de Coligni*, by whom he had *Henry Frederick de Nassaw*, Prince of *Orange*. *Philip William*, Prince of *Orange* was in the Hands of the Spaniards at his Father's Death, and was not set at liberty till a long time after. In 1606 he married *Eleonor de Bourbon*, Daughter of *Henry de Bourbon I.* of that Name, Prince of *Conde*, but he died without Issue Feb. 20. 1618 so that *Maurice de Nassaw*, his Brother, succeeded. In 1584 the States conferr'd upon him the Government of *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Utrecht*, and the Admiralty, tho' but 18 Years of Age. He answer'd the Expectation of his Valour and Conduct, took all the Towns which the Spaniards had in *Holland*, surpriz'd *Breda* by hiding sixty Souldiers in a Vessel with Turf, by which they got into the Town. In a little time he recover'd all *Friezland*, *Groeningen*, *Over-Yessel*, *Nindeguen* and *Guelderland*; he took in *Hulst*, *Fort S. Andrew*, &c. Seven of the Provinces did reunite under his Government to the Great Astonishment of all Europe; after which he took *Sluys*, *Grave*, and some other places during the famous Siege of *Ostend* in 1604, and in 1609 the Spaniards and

and States made a Truce for 12 Years which was proclam'd at Antwerp, April 14. The War commenc'd again in 1621. The Marquis de Spinola, the Spanish General took Breda in 1625; Prince Maurice, who hop'd at the same time to have surpriz'd the Castle of Antwerp was extremely concern'd at the miscarriage of the Design. He died at the Hague, April 23. 1625, aged 58 Years, having never been married. Henry Frederick, his Brother, succeeded him in the Principality of Orange, and Charges of the Republick, and maintain'd the Honour purchased by his Father and Brother. He took Grol. in 1627, and Boisseduc in 1629; after which he carried Bergues, Venloo, Ruremond, Nastricht, and Breda in 1637. He made divers other Conquests without losing many Men, so that he was call'd the Father of his Souldiers. He died at the Hague, March 14. 1647. His Wife was Emilia de Solms, by whom he had William II. who follows; Louisa Henrietta married in 1646 to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, Albertine married to William Frederick, Prince of Nassaw, her Cousin, Governour of Friezland. Henrietta married to John George Prince of Anhalt Dessaw, and Mary married to the Duke of Simmeren. William of Nassaw, the Xth. of that Name, Prince of Orange, succeeded his Father in all his Charges, Jan. 23. 1648: there being a Peace concluded that same Year betwixt the Spaniards and the States at Munster. In November 1650 he died at the Hague, aged 24. He had married Mary Daughter to King Charles the Ist. of England by Henrietta Mary of France. Eight days after his Father's death the Princess Dowager was brought to Bed of Prince William Henry, and died at London Jan. 3. 1661, whither she came to see her Brother, King Charles the II. and to partake of the Joy of his Restauration, William Henry of Nassaw, the XIth. of that Name, Prince of Orange succeeded to all the Charges of his Father in 1672, and in November 14. 1677, married Mary of England, his Cousin German, eldest Daughter to the Duke of York, afterwards James II. King of Great Britain. The said Prince William Henry signaliz'd himself for Courage and Conduct in the Wars with France, An. 1672, by which he preserv'd the Republick, and acquired immortal Fame. La Pise. Hist. Orange. Du Chesne, &c. See Baux.

ORANTES (Francis) was Bishop of Oviedo in Spain, and liv'd to the latter end of the XVIth. He assisted at the Council of Trent, in the Quality of a Divine. He wrote several Traets, and amongst others, one Entitled, *Locorum Catholicorum pro Romana Fide adversus Calvinii Institutiones*, lib. 7. Eifengrenius in Catalog. Test. Verit. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hisp. &c.

ORATORY, a Congregation of Priests founded at Rome by Philippus Neri of Florence, which was confirmed and approved by Pope Gregory the XIIIth. in 1575; and Pope Paul ratified the Constitutions of it in 1612. This Congregation hath produced extraordinary Persons, and amongst the rest, Cardinal Baronius. See the Life of S. Philip Neri. Spondan. in Annal.

ORATORY (of Jesus) another Congregation of Priests founded in France by the Cardinal of Berulle, in 1611, approved by Pope Paul the Vth. in 1613; and since much spread in France and the Low-Countries. The Priests of the Oratory are by their Establishment obliged to honour, as far as is possible for them, the Mysteries of the Infancy, the Life and Death of our Lord, and to instruct Youth in their Colleges, to educate Clerks for the Service of the Church in their Seminaries, and to teach the People in their Sermons and Missions. The Cardinal of Berulle was the first Superior General of the Oratory. This Congregation hath produced many Illustrious Persons for their Piety, Learning and Writings. P. San. Marth was chosen in 1672. Spond.

ORBEGO, Lat. Urbicus, a River of the Kingdom of Leon which has its source in the Mountains of Asturia, and flowing South, takes in the River Asla near Astorga; then falls into the Esia, which passing by the City Leon, joins the Douro, between Miranda to the West, and Samora to the East. Theodorick, King of Spain, gave the Suabians a great Defeat on the Banks of this River.

ORBILIUS, an old Grammarian of Beneventum. He was very Eminent in his way, but 'tis said, liv'd so long, that he forgot all his Learning. Sueton. de Clar. Grammat.

ORBITELLE, a strong City of Italy upon the Borders of Tuscany, which formerly was under those of Siena; but since their submitting to the Dukes of Florence, Orbitelle has belonged to the Spaniards who are also possess'd of Porto-Hercule in the same Country, Porto San Estefano, &c. which places form that small Territory which those of the Country call *Stato delli Presidii*, and others *la Menote de Toscana*. Orbitelle repuls'd the Turks in the Reign of Charles the Vth. and the French in 1646.

ORBONA, a Goddess, suppos'd to have the Care of Orphans. The Romans worshipp'd her, to avoid the Affliction of Widowhood, or the Loss of their Children. Her Name comes from the Latin word *Orbus*, which signifies one that hath lost Father, Mother, Wife or Children. She had an Altar in the City of Rome, near to that of the Lares.

Arnobius advers. Gentes lib. 4. Plin. lib. 1. cap. 7. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. lib. 2.

ORCHAN, Emperor of the Turks, was the youngest Son of Ottoman; but having overcome two of his Brothers, he got into the Throne. He added to his Dominions several Provinces bordering upon Asia, viz. Mysia, Phrygia, Lycaonia, Lydia, Caria, &c. as far as the Hellespont. Took Nicaea, Nicomedia, and divers other important Places; and made himself to be feared by the King of Caramania, his Father-in-Law, and the Emperor of Greece, his Allies. He died in 1379, or 760 of the Hegira, in the 32 year of his Reign, and 80 of his Age. Chalcondylas's History of the Turks. Leunclavius in Pandect. Turcar.

ORCHIS, a considerable Town in Flanders, three Leagues N. E. of Doway, and five S. E. from Lisle. Prolemy called it the Capital of the *Airebati*.

ORCHO, Lat. Morgus, a River of Piemont which falls into the Po ten miles beneath Turin.

ORCHOMENE, a City of Boeotia, which is now a Country Town of the same Name belonging to the Turks. There was another City of the same Name in Arcadia, and a River in Thessaly. It was formerly of greater Power and Wealth than Thebes, fam'd for its vigorous Horles, the Oracle of Tiresias, and the Defeat of Mithridates by the Romans.

ORDEAL, Lat. Ordaliu, a kind of Trial which Women accused of Incontinency underwent, being nine Coulters laid red hot upon the Ground at a certain distance, and if the Woman accused pass'd over them hood-wink'd and bare-foot, without being burnt, she was acquitted. Ordeal signifies great Judgment, from the Saxon word, *Or*, great, and *deal* Judgment; It was us'd for a kind of Purgation practis'd in the Time of Edward the Confessor, and continu'd to Henry the III. whereby the Party purg'd was judgd *Expers Criminis*, call'd, in the Canon Law, *Purgatio Vulgaris* LL. Edw. Conf. cap. 9. There were two sorts of it, one by Fire; and another by Water. *Liber per Ferrum Candens*; *Rusticus per Aquam Glauv.* lib. 14. cap. 1. pag. 114. This Ordalian Law was condemn'd by Pope Stephen II. & (to use Sir Edw. Cook's words) *fuist Ouste per Parliament come appiert.* Rot. pat. de Anno. 3. Hen. 3. Membr. 5th. People that underwent this Trial us'd to fast Three Days before, and then go to Church, where there was an Office proper to the Occasion. Spelman's Gloss. & Concil. Vol. 1. Blount's Law Dictionary, &c.

ORDERS of Monks distinguish'd as follows, by their Habits: The White Friars are Canons Regular of the Order of S. Augustin. Gray Friars are Cistercian Monks, who chang'd their Black Habit for a Gray one. The Black Friars are all Benedictines. Maith. Paris. Jacob de Vitry. Hist. Occident. &c.

ORDOLPH, Son to Ordgare, Earl of Devonshire, a Man of Giant-like Stature and Strength; said to have burst afunder the Bars of great Gates, and to have striden over the Rivulet at Tavestock ten foot broad; his Tomb was to be seen in Tavestock Abbey. Cambd. Brit.

ORDONNO I. King of Leon and of the Asturia's, succeeded his Father Ramirez I. in 850. The Inhabitants of Toledo, being revolted from the Saracens, called him to their assistance in 854. But afterwards, having received some Losses, he died the 27th. of May, 862. after a Reign of 12 years. He had by Numma, his Wife, Alphonfus III. who left Garcia, Ordonno, and Froila, the first of whom dying in 913, Ordonno II. succeeded him, who gained a most famous Victory over Almanzor, Prince of the Moors, of whom he killed near 70000. He died in 923, and Froila, his Brother, surnamed, *The Leper*, *The Cruel*, and *The Amorous*, usurped the Throne which of right belonged to Alphonfus IVth. Son of Ordonno; who got into it Fourteen Months after, and kept it till 931, when Ramirez II. his Brother, confined him to a Monastery, and reigned till 950. Ordonno the III. his Son, succeeded him, and was continually at Wars with his Subjects. In 955, Ordonno IVth. surnamed *The Bad*, Son of Alphonfus IVth. called *The Monk*, usurped the Kingdom, but the Year following, he was deposed by Sancho the First, called *The Big*, Son of Ramirez II. and Brother of Ordonno III. Vasæus. Turquet. Mariana, &c. Hist. of Spain.

OREB, a Prince of the Midianites, who, together with Zeeb, was taken by Gideon, and put to Death. Judges 5. Joseph. lib. 5. Antiq. cap. 8.

OREBRO, a small City of Sweden, in the Province Nerke.

OREILYS, an Irish Clan, in the County of Cavan, who pretend to be descended from the Riddleys in England. They were very powerful in Horsemens, till Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy in Queen Elizabeth's time, divided their County into Seven Baronies, whose Lords were to hold immediately in Fee from the Crown of England. They dwelt scattering in Piles and Forts, not in Towns; and had a Bishop of their own whose See was at Kilmore. Camb. Brit.

ORENOQUE, Lat. Orenochus, a vast River in South-America, between Castilha del oro, and Guiana, called Paria,

and *Tvianari* by the Inhabitants, because it divides the Province of *Paria* from *Guiana*; and after the Reception of many Rivers falls into the North-sea, near the Island of *S. Trinidad*, in Four Degrees of North Latitude. The Inundations of this River are so great, in certain Months of the Year, that the Inhabitants are fain to make their Abodes on Trees as long as the same last. This vast River is Navigable 1000 Miles by Ships of burthen, and above 2000 with Boats and Pinnaces, and gives its Name to a Province that comprehends the North parts of *Guiana*, which is a very rich and pleasant Country, consisting of large Plains many Miles in compass, adorn'd with embroidery of Flowers and unknown Plants, and in some Places interlaced with Hills, reported to be furnished with rich Mines of Gold and Silver; the Rivers liberally stor'd with Fish; and the Forests, both with Beasts and Fowls. No Country in the World, comprehending *Peru* itself, is said to be comparable to it for Treasure. The People, as of several Nations, are also of different Natures. The *Capuri* or *Macureo's*, for the most part Carpenters, live by making Canoes and Boats, which they sell into *Guiana* for Go'd, and into *Trinidad* for Tabaco; in the immoderate taking whereof they exceed all other Nations. When any of their Commanders die, they make great Lamentation; and after the Flesh is putrefied and fallen from the Bones, they take the Skeleton, and hang it up in the House where he dwelt, decking the Skull with Feathers of divers colours, and hanging Gold Plates about the Bones of his Arms and Thighs. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* says of the *Tivitiva's*, People that dwell upon the Northern Branches, that they are valiant, and have the most manly and deliberate Speech of any Nation of the World; a People which eat of nothing that is fet or fown, pure Children of Dame Nature; using the Tops of Palmito Trees for Bread; Fish, Deer, and Swines-flesh, for the rest of their Sustenance. The *Assawy* and *Arora's*, a People as black as *Negro's*, use Arrows dipt in so strange a Poison as doth not only bring Death, but with unspeakable Torments. When any of their Kings or *Cauques* die, their Wives and nearest of their Kindred beat their Bones to Powder, and mingle it with their Drink, like Spice. On the South parts are kept annual Fairs, for the Sale of Women, where one of the English-men, left there by Sir *Walter Raleigh* in 1595, bought eight, the Eldest not above eighteen, for a Half-penny red-hafted Knife. *Heylin*.

ORENSE, Lat. *Auria*, a City of Spain, in *Gallicia*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, upon the River *Minho*, 14 Miles from *Compostella* to the South, and 20 from *Braga* to the N. E. much celebrated for its hot Bathes, bearing therefore the Name of *Aqua Calida*, and *Aqua Caline*.

ORESMUS (*Nicholas*) Bishop of *Lisieux* in *Normandy* lived in the XIVth. Century. He was a Doctor of *Paris*, and chosen to be Preceptor of *Charles* the Vth. who procur'd him the Deanry of *Rouan*, and the Bishoprick of *Lisieux*, and got him to translate the Bible into French, and *Aristotle's* Books of *Heaven*, the *World*, his *Ethicks* and *Politicks*; with the Remedies of either Fortune, writ by *Petrarcha*. He writ also a Piece, *De Communicatione Idiomatum*. And died in 1382. There is a French Translation of the Bible kept in MSS. in the *Louvre*, which is commonly taken to be his, tho' his Name be not to it; wherefore *Fa. Simon*, in his Criticks on the Versions of the N. T. supposeth it rather to be the Work of *Guars des Moulins*, and done by him at the Command of *Charles* the VIIIth.

ORESTES, King of *Mycene*, was the Son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*, who, with the Assistance of *Aegisthus* her Adulterer, had murdered her Husband. *Orestes* avenged his Father's Death, by the Advice of his Sister *Electra*, and did not spare his own Mother. He killed *Pyrrhus*, for taking away *Hermione*, who had been promised to him, and contracted an extraordinary Friendship with *Pylades*. Some Authors report, That after he had kill'd his Mother, he went distracted; and that, to expiate that Crime, he was oblig'd to go to the Temple of *Diana*, in the *Chersonesus Taurica*, now called, *The lesser Tartary*, whither his Friend *Pylades* accompanied him; and being arrived there, King *Thoas* resolv'd to offer him a Victim to *Diana*, to whom they were used to sacrifice Men. When *Pylades*, seeing the Danger his Friend was in, to save him, assured the King, that he indeed was the true *Orestes*, out of the Desire he had to be sacrificed for his Friend, to save his Life with the Loss of his own. And *Orestes* on the other hand affirmed, That he was *Orestes*; and that what *Pylades* said, was only out of an Excess of Love to his Friend. In the mean time, whilst they were thus contending to ransom each others Lives with the Loss of their own, *Iphigenia*, who was the Priestess of *Diana*, discovered *Orestes* to be her Brother; and so delivered them both from that imminent Danger. And some days after, *Orestes*, accompanied with his Dear Friend *Pylades*, after he had kill'd King *Thoas*, took away all his Riches; and carried his Sister *Iphigenia* along with him to *Arcadia*. It is said, He was afterwards bit by a Viper,

and that he died in a Place called *Orestion*. His Death is fixt about the Year of the World, 2948, after a Reign of 70 Years. He left three Sons behind him, viz. *Tisamenes*, *Penthius*, and *Cometes*. *Cicer. de Amicitia. Vell. Patere. lib. 1. Pausanias. Eurypid. in Orest. Sophoc. in Electra. Euseb. in Chron.*

ORESTES, a Patrician and Master of the Horse to the Emperor *Nepos*. He dreamt on a time that he was got into the Throne. And accordingly, being come to *Ravenna*, he caus'd his Son, *Romulus Augustulus* (called also *Momilus*) to be saluted Emperor the 31st. of October, A. C. 475. But *Nepos* stirr'd up against him *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, who invading *Italy*, took *Rome* the 23d. of August 476; and five or six days after caus'd *Orestes* to be slain at *Placentia*, defeated his Brother *Paul*, and imprison'd *Augustulus* in a Castle near *Naples*. *Cassiodor. in Chron. Jornandes. Paulus Diaconus. Procopius, &c.*

ORESTES, a People of *Macedonia*, inhabiting near the *Adriatick Gulph*, and *Epirus*. *Strabo. Pliny. Lucan lib. 3.*

Tunc furor extremos Romanus movet Orestas.

ORFA, a City of *Diarbeck*, formerly called *Mesopotamia*, situate near the River *Euphrates*, in a fruitful Plain, with Walls of Hewen Stone. This is one of the Places where the best Turkey Leather is made; the Water of the Country giving it that curious lustre. The Black is made at *Orfa*, the Yellow at *Mossal*, the Blue at *Tokat*, and the Red at *Diarbekir*. Here is a *Basha* that commands 150 *Janizaries*, and 600 *Spahies*, as standing more in need of Horse than Foot, because of the frequent Incurfions of the *Arabians*, especially at the time they cut their Corn. The Inhabitants tell us, That *Abraham* dwelt in the Place where this City is built; that it was formerly called *Edeffa*; and that King *Abgarus* made his ordinary Residence here, in the Castle, some part of which is still remaining, where several Mosaick Paintings are to be seen. At the farther end of the chief Mosque, built in Honour of *Abraham*, there is a Spring or Fountain, which forms a great Pond, inclosed by the *Turks* with Hewen Stone, and is so full of Fish, that they follow the People in great Swarms who walk upon the sides of it, and cast in Bread to them. But no Body dares meddle with them, because the *Turks* have a great Veneration for them, and call them *Abraham's Fish*, and cover the Place round about this Pond with fair Pieces of Tappetry, twenty Paces broad; supposing it to be the Fountain where *Rebecca* met *Abraham's* Servant, and *Rachel Jacob*. In the highest part of this City is a Church of the *Armenians*, under the Porch whereof they say that *S. Alexis* lived seventeen Years a hidden and retired Life from the World. The principal Church of the *Armenians* is about a quarter of a League's distance from the City, and was built by *S. Ephrem*, who lies buried there in a Grotto. This Place is thirty German miles E. of *Aleppo*, and thirty W. of *Caramit*. Lon. 74. 00. Lat. 36. 10. *Tavernier's Persian Travels*.

ORFEEA, Lat. *Alpheus*, a River in the *Morea* which falls into the *Ionian Sea* overagainst the Isle of *Strophad*.

ORFEUR, (*Charles*) of *High-Clofe*, Lord of the Manor of *Plumland*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Esq; Son to *William Orfeur*, Esq; who married *Elizabeth Howard*, Daughter to Sir *Charles Howard* of *Reeddale*, in the County of *Northumberland*; by whom he had Issue, eight Sons and three Daughters: This *Charles*, making the fourteenth Descent in a direct Line, is married to *Jane Senhouse*, Relict of *John Senhouse* of *Nether-Hall*, Esq; and Daughter to *Richard Lamplugh* of *Ribton*, in the said County of *Cumberland*, Esq; by whom he has Issue. The Inter-Marriages of this House, have been with the most considerable Gentry of this County; As, with *Birkby* of *Birkby*, Esq; *Lamplugh* of *Lamplugh*, Kt. *Lowther* of *Crookdake*, Esq; *Covel* of *Hayton-Castle*, Esq; *Dyke* of *Wardal*, Esq; *Swinburn* of *Huthwait*, Esq; *Lamplugh* of *Dovenby*, Esq; *Osmotherley* of *Langrigg*, Esq; *Musgrave* of *Plumpton*, Esq; &c. This Family, which came over with *William the Conqueror*, bears, sable a Cross Argent, charg'd with a Mullet in the Dexter Quarter, of the First; the Crest is, a Maids Head with a Cross, with this Motto, *In Cruce Christi Sola Lator*. Inserted at the Request and Charge of Captain *John Orfeur*, a younger Brother of *Charles* above-mentioned.

ORFORD, a Market and Borough Town of *Plumsgate* Hundred, in the East Parts of *Suffolk*, seated between two Rivers, about two miles from the Sea, and call'd *Orford*, from the River *Ore*, that waters the East side of it. In the Reign of *Henry* II^d ther. was a Fish caught near this Town in the Shape of a Man, which was kept the space of six Months in the Castle eating all manner of Meat, but delighting chiefly in Fish. Some time after it stole away into the Sea. This Place has lately given the Title of an Earl to the Right Honourable *Edward Russel*, Esq; sometime Admiral of His Majesty King *WILLIAM's* Fleet. *Cambd. Brit.*

ORGAGNA DICIONE (*Andrew*) a famous Painter of *Flornce*, who lived in the XIVth. Century. He wrought at *Pisa*, especially at great Historical Compositions, and in particular Painted, near the great Church, a Picture,

Picture of the Day of Judgment, which is admirably done. He pleased himself in such Works as these, in which he was wont to gratifie his Friends, by placing them in Paradise; and to revenge himself on his Enemies, by allotting them their Station in Hell. He died in 1389, being sixty Years of Age. *Vasari Vit. Pitt. Felibien Entretiens des Peint.*

ORGIA, a Name which the Greeks gave, if we may believe *Servius*, to all manner of Sacrifices; which were so called from the Word *ἐργάζειν*, i. e. to consecrate; but since the Word was restrained to the Sacrifices offered to *Bacchus*, from the Greek Word *ὄργη*, which signifies Fury, Tumult, because of the Huzzas and Hollowings made by the Priests and Worshippers of *Bacchus* at their Sacrifices. See *Bacchaulia*.

ORIA, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Province of *Otranto*, now a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*, situate at the Foot of the *Appennine*, sixteen miles W. from *Brindisi*. This Place was once considerable, but is now but meanly inhabited, and has nothing worthy of regard but an old Castle.

ORIFLAMME, a Standard so called in the Abbey of *S. Denys* in *France*, which the Abbot was used to put into the Hands of the Defender of that Monastery whenever it was necessary to take Arms for the Preservation of the Goods or Privileges of that Abbey. It was made in form of an ancient Banner, with three Points or Tails; and had that Name given it, because it was made of a Silk Stuff of a Gold and Flame Colour; but the Tassels of it were Green. Others derive this Name from *Flammulum* or *Flammula*, which signifies a Banner or Standard; and *Aurea*, because it was fastned to a Gilded Lance. Other Churches had also their Defenders, who were called, *Signiferi Ecclesiarum*, or Standard bearers of the Churches. As to the Abbey of *S. Denys*, this Honour belonged to the Earls of *Pontoise* or *Vexin*, who were the Protectors of this Monastery, to whom the bearing of this Standard did properly belong. Ancient Authors commonly call it, The Colours, Standard or Banner, of *S. Denys*; and was born by the Earls of *Vexin*, in those Wars wherein that Monastery stood in need of their Protection. *Lewis* Vith. surnamed *The Big*, was the first of the Kings of *France*, who, as he was Earl of *Vexin*, caused the said *Oriflamme* to be carried in his Armies, in the Year 1124, and which his Successors continued, till the *English* made themselves Masters of *Paris*, under the Reign of *Charles* VIIth. who after he had rid himself of them brought in the use of the *White Coronet*, which since that time hath been the chief Banner of *France*. *Du Cenge Dissertation. 18. sur l'Histoir de S. Lewis. P. Anselm. Histoir des grands Officiers de la Couronne.*

ORIGEN; surnamed *Adamantius*, for his unwearied Assiduity in Writing and Teaching, was born at *Alexandria*. He was the Son of *Leonides*, who suffered Martyrdom under the Persecution of *Severus* in 202. *Clement* *Alexandrinus* was his Master, to whom he succeeded in the Office of a Catechist. All his Father's Estate being confiscated, he was reduced to extreme Poverty, but relieved by the Liberality of a rich Lady. In the mean time he opened a Grammar School at *Alexandria*, which he quitted not long after, to teach Divinity and explain the Holy Scriptures, by permission of the Bishop *Demetrius*; tho' he was not then above eighteen years of Age; whereas that Province was commonly not allowed to any but to Persons well advanc'd in Years. But his extraordinary and solid Parts far surpassing his Age, seem to deserve no less. In this Station he was of great use, as well by strengthening the Believers in the Faith, as by converting many Idolaters; and had so many Martyrs amongst his Disciples, that his School might more properly be call'd a School of Martyrdom than of Divinity. His School was frequented by very great Persons, amongst whom *Gregory Thaumaturgus* was none of the least. He also taught many young Virgins and Women, the Principles of Christianity. And (as some say) to avoid all Calumny, made himself an Eunuch. He took divers Journeys to *Rome*, to Pope *Zephyrinus* and elsewhere. He had several Conferences with *Mammaea*, the Mother of *Alexander Severus*, about the Mysteries of our Faith. And at his Return to *Alexandria* he converted several Hereticks. *Alexander*, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, ordained him Priest, A. C. 228. But it was not long after that *Demetrius*, Bishop of *Alexandria*, highly complaining of *Origen*, excommunicated him, because of several Errors, wherewith he pretended that his Books were full, and more particularly his Book of *Principles*; whereupon he was fain to leave *Alexandria*, and to take himself to *Tyre*, where he laboured at his *Hexapla*, which contained four different Translations of the Old Testament, i. e. *The Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus's* Translations, which was thus dispos'd in Columns: The Hebrew Text in Hebrew Letters making the first; The Hebrew in Greek Characters the second; *Aquila's* Version the third; That of *Symmachus* the fourth; The *Septuagint* the fifth; and *Theodotion's* the sixth: To which he afterwards added two other Greek Translations, which made up the *Octapla*. All this useful and holy husbanding of his

Talent was not able to free him from the slanderous Accusations of his Enemies, who pretended that he endeavoured to corrupt the Doctrine of the Holy Scripture. Wherefore he thought fit to go to *Rome*, and present a Confession of this Faith to *Fabian*, the Bishop of that City; and at his Return, taught again at *Cæsarea*. In 248 he assisted at the Council of *Arabia*, and there instructed the Bishop *Beryllus*. He always witnessed a signal and insuperable Zeal for the Faith of Christ, and suffered most dreadful Torments during the Persecution of *Decius*, which yet were not in the least able to separate him from the Love of Jesus Christ. This truly great and excellent Man died at *Tyre*, according to some, in 256, at the Age of 72 Years; or rather in 254, aged 69 Years. *S. Epiphanius*, *Ruffinus*, and divers others, assure us, that he writ no less than 6000 different Treatises. But it will be necessary to distinguish between his Person, and his Writings, the one appearing very Holy and Innocent, tho' the others may perhaps deserve to be censured, either by the Author's own Mistakes, or by the Perfidiousness of several Hereticks, who were willing to authorize their false Tenets under his great Name. *Genebrardus* has made a Collection of his Works, and got them Printed at *Paris*, in two Volumes in folio, 1574. And in this Age; *Huetius* Under-Preceptor to the Dauphin, and since Bishop of *Soissons*, hath published the Commentaries of *Origen* upon the Scripture, in Greek and Latin, together with his Life, and Notes of his own, Printed at *Rouen* in 1668, of which a second Edition hath been published in *Germany* in 1685. *Huetius* hath promised to give us all the other Pieces of *Origen*, but has not yet done it. *Joannes Tavinus* published in 1618, at *Paris*, in one Volume in quarto, *Philocalia de obscuris S. Scripturae locis*, à *Basilio M. & Gregorio Theologo*, ex variis *Origenis* Commentariis excerpta. *Tavinus* translated this Piece into Latin, and added some Remarks of his own. *Michael Ghisler*, in 1623, gave us the Commentaries of *Origen* upon *Jeremy*, with eight of his Homilies upon the same Prophecy, translated into Latin by *Matthæus Caryophilus*, and *Allatius*; and this latter published at the same time his Commentary upon the 28th. Chapter of the first of *Samuel*, de Engastrymutho, or, the Witch of *Endor*. Mr. *Spencer*, in 1658; published in Greek and Latin, his Treatise contra *Celsum*, and *Philocalia*, with Notes. And last of all, *Joannes Rudolphus Wetstein*, Professor at *Basil*, hath favoured the Publick, in 1674, with some Tracts of *Origen's*, under this Title, *Dialogus contra Marcionistas, sive de recta in Deum Fide. Exhortatio ad Martyrium. Responsum ad Africani Epistolam, de Historia Susannæ, Græcè primum è MSS. edita, Versiones partim correctæ, partim novæ adjectæ, cum Notis, Indicibus, variantibus Lectionibus & Conjecturis*. Dr. *Fell*, Bishop of *Oxford*, published his Book of Prayer in Greek and Latin, in 1685. Many excellent Men have spoken in Commendation of *Origen*, and have endeavoured to defend him against the Calumnies of his Adversaries. *Eusebius* writ an Apology for him under the Name of *Martyr Pamphilus*, or, rather they both equally laboured to free him from the Slanders of those who endeavoured to blacken his Reputation. *Ruffinus* also undertook the same Task; and divers have taken the same Pains even in our time. And, above all, Fa. *Halloix*, a Jesuit, in his Book writ in Defence of him. Some have been of Opinion that there were two Men of this Name, whereof the one was a Platonic Philosopher, and the other a Christian; which they gather from what *Porphyrus* saith, as he is quoted by *Eusebius*, in his sixth Book, chap. 19. The Life of *Origen* may be seen more at large in the Lives of the Fathers by Dr. *Cave*, and in the VIth. Tome of the Universal Library, pag. 319, &c. where a farther Information may be had concerning the *Hexapla*, *Tetrapla* and *Octapla* of *Origen*. See also the Letter of Resolution concerning *Origen*, and the chief of his Opinions, Printed at *London*, 1661.

ORIGENISTS, Hereticks so called, who maintained some Errors drawn from *Origen's* Book *πρὸς Ἀρχαίαν*, or concerning Principles, whether they were truly his, or by malice inserted into his Writings, by some that were delirious to gain Authority to their extravagant Opinions, is not certain. However, it was from this Book that *Pelagius* drew his Heresie; which made *S. Jerom* say, That *Origen* was the Favourite of the *Pelagians*. The *Origenists* held, That Jesus Christ was not the Son of God by any other way but by Grace and Adoption: That compar'd with Men, he was Truth; but if with God, the contrary. They publish'd, That Souls were created before the Bodies; and, That they sin in Heaven; That the Sun, Moon, Stars, and the Waters that are under the Firmament, have all Souls; That Bodies should rise in a round form; That the Torments of Devils and damned Souls should have an end; and, That the fallen Angels should at last be restored to their first State. They broached several other Errors, and some of them renewed the Abominations of the *Gnosticks*; and were therefore called Dirty and Impure. The Monks of *Egypt* and *Nitra* were more particularly tainted with these Errors, which also infected *Rome* by the reading of *Ruffinus's* Translation of *Origen's* Principles, which occasioned *S. Jerom*, at *Pammachius's* Request, to make a true Translation. These

Heresies infected the Church in the IVth Vth and VIth. Ages. *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* condemned them in 399. Pope *Anastasius*, *S. Epiphanius*, with several other Prelates did the like. *Origen's* Books were also condemned, and the Reading of them prohibited, which was renewed in the Vth. general Council, the IId. of *Constantinople*, held in 553. *S. Epiphanius*. *Augustin*. *Jerom*. *Baronius*. A. C. 393, 399 400, &c.

ORION, as the Fables tell us. was the Son of *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and *Mercury*, or as others say, of *Apollo*, which happened thus: As these Gods were on a time visiting the Earth, they entred the Cottage of a poor Country-man called *Hyrieus*, who made them the best Chear he possibly could, and kill'd and dressed an Ox for them, which was his whole Estate. The Gods admiring his Piety, and willing to reward him, gave him the choice of asking of them whatsoever he pleased, who told them he desired nothing more than to have a Son, but so as without being obliged to marry, because he would not break the Promise he had made to his Wife before she died. Whereupon the Gods caused the Ox-hide to be brought before them, in which they all made their Urine, and commanded him carefully to bury it in the Earth; forbidding him to stir it or dig it up in nine Months time, which time being expired, *Hyrieus* found an Infant there, whom he called *Ourion*, from the Urin of the Gods; who being come to Age, was a great Hunter, whence the *Greeks* took occasion also to call him *Orion*, from *Ooge*, a Mountain. But his skill in Hunting making him proud, he boasted that there were no Beasts so wild or terrible which he was not able to take, which so provoked the Earth, that she sent a Scorpion in his Way, which biting him was the cause of his Death. But *Diana* the Goddess of Hunting translated him to Heaven near the Sign *Taurus*. *Horace* saith, *Diana* killed him, because he would have forced her. And the Poets tell us, He constitutes that Constellation which *Astronomers* place towards the South Pole, consisting of sixteen or seventeen Stars, and resembling a Man holding a Fauchion in his Hand, called *Orion*. This Sign, at its rising, excites great Tempests, wherefore the Poets give it the Title of *Pluvialis* & *Nimbosus*, i. e. bringing Rain and Tempests; yet when it riseth bright and shining it is a Sign of a fair and calm Season. *Pliny* fixeth his rising to the ninth of March, and setting to the twenty ninth of June. The same *Pliny* tells us, That an Earth-quake on a time in *Crete* discovered a human Body which was of forty six Cubits, and was supposed to be the Body of this *Orion*. *Hygin*. in *Astron. Plin. lib. 7. cap. 16*. There seems to be a great resemblance between this Story of *Orion*, and what we find related of *Abraham*, *Gen. chap. 18. verses, 1, — 16*. and those Verses of *Ovid*, wherewith he begins the relation of this Fable, very patly express some part of what we find in *Genesis*.

*Forte senex Hyrieus angusti cultor agelli
Hos videt exiguum stetit ut ante casam.*

And *Hyrieus* seems very naturally to express him who came from *Ur* of the *Chaldeans*. For this word hath the same Termination with those words with which the *Greeks* signify the Nation or Country of any Person. Neither could the *Greeks* otherwise express an Inhabitant of *Ur* or *Hur*, than by *Hyrieus*. It is also observable that the *Hebrew* words of the Sacred History, by which a Son is promised to *Sarah*, may be rendred thus, *there shall be a Son in the Bullock of thy burnt-offering*, instead of *Sarah thy Wife shall have a Son*. *Palephatus*, in his 5th. chap. *de rebus incredibilibus*, saith, That the Gods did cast their Seed into the Bull; and so give Seed in *Hebrew*, signifies to give Children or Offspring. Naturalists attribute this whole Fable of *Orion* to the cause and effects of the celestial Sign called by that Name. By the Ox's-hide they understand the Sea, the noise of whole Waves resemble the bellowing of an Ox. By *Neptune*, the Spirit spread over the Waters. When *Apollo*, that is, the Sun, attracts Vapours, and by subtilizing and rarefying them raises them into the Air, which denotes *Jupiter*. These three Gods thus joining their Power, form the Matter of Wind, Rain and Thunder, which are called *Orion*. His being first lov'd, and then shot to death by *Diana*, shews the virtue of the Moon, which having gathered these Vapours together, dissipates them with its Rays. And because the Sign *Scorpio* is so opposite to that of *Orion*, that when one appears, the other lets, hence they took occasion to say, that he was stung to death by it. *Universal Library*, Tom. VII. p. 106. & seq.

ORISTANO, or **ORISTAGNI**, Lat. *Oristanum*, a City of *Sardinia*; seated in the Western part of that Island, with an Arch-bishop's See. It is the Capital of a County of the same Name; and is by some *Latin* Authors called *Arborea* and *Ufellis*.

ORITHYA, Queen of the *Amazons*, who succeeded *Marpesia*, and made her self illustrious by her Courage, in the Wars she waged against the *Greeks*. *Penthesilea* was Queen after her. *Justin lib. 2. cap. 4*. *Boccac. de clar. mulier.*

Also *Orithya*, the Daughter of *Erichtheus*, King of *Athens*, whom *Boreas* ravished, and had by her *Calais* and *Zethes*.

ORIVELHA, or **HORIGUELA**, Lat. *Oriola*, a City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, seated on the River *Segura* 5 miles from the *Mediterranean*, 7 from *Carthage* to the N. and 3 from *Murcia* to the E. and is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Valentia*.

ORIXA, a City of *Asia*, in the *Indies*, on this side *Ganges*, with a Kingdom on the Eastern shore of the Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Gulf of *Bengala*, in the Possession of the King of *Golconda* which is sometimes called the Kingdom of *Orixa*, from this City. The Commodities of this Place are Rice, Bombast, Oil, Lacca, Pepper, Ginger, Cottons, &c.

ORKNEY, or *Orcades*, Thirty two Islands in the Northern Ocean near *Scotland*, whereof thirteen are inhabited. The Isle of *Pomona*, or the Mainland, the chief, had a Bishop's See suffragan of *S. Andrew*. The See that environs these Islands is well stock'd with Fish, especially Herrings, whereof there are some Shoals 10 or 12 Leagues in length and three in breadth. And they hold so together that the Nets are often torn in drawing them. The Herring-fishery was in former times in the *Baltick*-sea, a-long the Shore of *Livonia*, *Pomerania* and *Gothland*, where there was such a prodigious quantity that they were taken by hand, and Boatmen had much adoe to make use of their Oars for them. After sometime they quitted the *Baltick*, and spread along the Shore of *Norway*, towards the Isle of *Merstrang*, and of late they have reach'd the North of *Scotland*, near the *Orkney* Isles. The Fishery begins in July and lasts till about the end of August. Then they quit this Place, and following the Current of the North, they come about September to the South. So that the Fishers follow to the height of *Germac* in *Yorkshire*. The third Fishery, which is called that of the little Herrings, is between *Calice* and *Diepe*, from September to Christmas, about which time the Herrings double the *Lizard*, and by the West of *England* gain the North of *Scotland*. The best Fishing is in 15 or 20 fathom Water where the great quantity of Herrings renders the Sea fat and shining. *Davity du Monde*. *Fournier Hydrography*. The Description of the particular Islands is referred to their places in the Alphabet. Late Writers say, That the Number of Isles does not exceed 28. And the small ones, which are not inhabited, are left for Pasturage. The most Southerly of them is about 10 miles from *Caithness* in the North of *Scotland*, from which it is separated by a Firth called *Pentland*, or the *Pictish* Firth, because the Remainder of that People were drown'd there as flying, after a Defeat by the *Scots*, to those Islands. The *Orcades* were formerly govern'd by Kings of their own, of whom the *Scottish* History mentions three. *Gavus* carried away in Triumph by *Claudius Cesar*, mentioned by *Suetonius*, *Beda*, and *Eutropius*. *Belus*, who killed himself after a Defeat by *Evenus*, King of *Scotland*. And *Gethus*, Brother to *Gethus*, King of the *Picts*, who flying from *Albion*, was created King here. It's controverted whether the *Picts*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, or *Norwegians*, were the first Possessors of them. The Language and Manners carry it for the latter, tho' the *Scottish* Language and Customs have now got the Ascendant. There is no venomous Creature in this Country. It abounds with Cattle of all kinds, Hares, Rabbits, Cranes, Swans, and other Fowl. They have also a rich Fishing, whence the Inhabitants make great gain. *Julius Agricola* was the first of the *Romans*, who discovered and subdued it. And at the declining of the *Roman* Empire it appears that it was the Seat of the *Picts*, according to *Claudian* the Poet. It was afterwards wasted by the *Saxons*; and then possessed by the *Danes*, who have left some Footsteps of the *Gothick* Language. But *Christiern*, King of *Denmark*, sold all his Pretensions to *James III.* King of *Scots*, An. 1474. The Country is fruitful in Barley, whence they make a very strong Drink, which they love exceedingly. Yet it's rare to see any of the Natives drunk, mad, or foolish. The Air is very temperate, so that People live there 100 Years pretty often. *Buchanan* mentions one *Lawrence*, who liv'd 140 Years, having married at 100 Years old; and the very day of his death was out a fishing at Sea. There are few Trees in this Country, which is rather occasioned by the Sloth of the Inhabitants, than nature of the Soil. They have store of Garden Herbs and Cabbage; as also Mines of Iron, Lead, and Tin. *Hamilton*, a younger Brother of the present Duke of *Hamilton* in *Scotland*, has by King *William III.* been advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Orkney*.

ORLAY, (*Bernard de*) a famous Painter of *Brussels*, who liv'd about 1535 and 40. He was in great esteem with *Charles V.* who highly valued his Pieces; and it was he to whom that Prince committed the care of providing all the Pictures and Tapestry that were for his own use. He had under him one *Tons*, a famous drawer of Landscips, and another call'd *Pieter Koeck* of *Alost*, that was an excellent Painter and Architect.

ORLEANS, Lat. *Aurelia* and *Genabum*, by which Name, *Julius Cæsar* mentions it, a City of France, Capital of a small Territory call'd *Orleanois*, *Aurelianensis Ager*, honour'd with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the second Son of France, and is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Paris, and an University. This City is one of the fairest and most Ancient of France, said to be built by *Marcus Aurelius*, the Emperor, in the Year of Christ 163. But other Authors suppose it built by the *Druids*. It is seated in a fruitful Country, and hath a very safe and commodious Port upon the River *Loyre*. *Attila*, King of the *Huns* besieged this City in 450, when it was miraculously deliver'd by the Prayers of its Bishop *S. Aignan*; and it was belieg'd again by the *English* in 1417, and in great distress, but was relieved by the famous *Joan d'Arc*, whom the *English* afterwards took and burnt for a Witch. Upon the Bridge over the *Loyre*, which is very large and beautiful, having 16 Arches, there are three Statues in Brasses, one of the *Blessed Virgin*, one of *Charles* the VII. and one of the *Maid of Orleans*. This City suffered much in the XVIth. Century, during the Wars of the *League*. Under the *Merovignian* Line it was the Seat of a distinct Kingdom for some time. The University of Orleans was founded by King *Philip the Fair*. The Bishops of this City have some very singular Privileges; as that of setting free Prisoners when they make their first entry, and of being carried to the Cathedral by the Barons of *Yèvre le Chastel*, of *Sully*, of *Cheray*, of *Acheres* and of *Rougemont*. The Cathedral hath 59 Canons belonging to it, and 12 Dignitaries; and besides the Cathedral, there are four Collegiate Churches, and 22 Parishes. The City is situate on the side of a Hill in the form of a Bow, and is fortified with a Terrais, and surrounded with strong Walls with 40 Towers. See *Joan d'Arc*. This City is 34 Leagues S. of Paris.

Councils of Orleans.

The Ist. Council of Orleans was assembled by permission of King *Clovis* in 511, consisting of 32 Prelates, where *Cyprian* Bishop of *Bourdeaux* presided; and 31 Canons were made for the regulating of Church Discipline. The IId. was celebrated by 30 Bishop in 533 or as *Baronius*, in 536; *Honoratus* of *Bourges* presided, and 21 Canons were agreed on, and the Election of Metropolitans regulated. The IIIId. was held in 538, by 25 Bishops, *S. Lupus* of *Lions* presiding; where were made 33 Canons for the Regulation of Divine Service, the Lives of Clerks, Marriages and the Penances of Laicks. The IVth. was assembled in 541, by 38 Prelates and 12 Priests, the Proxies of so many absent Prelates. *Leontius* of *Bourdeaux* presided, and enacted 38 Canons for the regulating of matters of Discipline. A Vth. Council was held in this City in 552, where *S. Sacerdos* of *Lions* presided, and 24 Canons were settled; the 1st. whereof condemned the Errors of *Eutyches* and *Dioscorus*, and the rest regulated several points of Ecclesiastical Discipline. In 645, *Leger* being then Bishop of Orleans, there was celebrated a Council against a person who was a Greek by Nation, and publish'd the Doctrines of the *Monothelites*. *Gregorie de Tours*, *Mezeray*, *Dupleix*.

ORLEANOIS, Lat. *Aurelianensis Ager*, is bounded on the N. with *Beauvais*, on the E. by *Gastinois*, on the W. by *Blefois*; and on the S. by *Sologne*, from which it is divided by the *Loyre*. Its chief Cities are *Orleans*, *Beau*, *Jancy* and *Chartres*.

ORMESKIRK, a Market-Town of *West-Darby* in the S. W. of *Lancashire*.

ORMOND, Lat. *Ormondia*, The North part of the County of *Tippary*, in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*. This Barren and Mountainous place gives the Title of Duke to the *Butlers*, the first of which was *James Butler*, created Earl of *Ormond* by *Edward III.* *James*, the late Earl, was for his Service in *Ireland* in 1643, created Marquis of *Ormond* by *Charles I.* and in 1660 he was by *Charles II.* made Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*, and in 1661 Earl of *Brecknock* in *Wales*.

ORMUS, Lat. *Ormuzium*, *Armuzia*; a small Island on the Coast of *Persia*, with a City of the same name. This Isle is seated at the Mouth of the *Persian* Gulf, near the Province of *Schiras*, overagainst the Mouth of the River *Drut*, nine Spanish miles in compass, and twelve from the nearest Shoars of *Persia*. Its Situation is wonderful convenient for Trade, but the Isle hath no fresh Water. Some are of Opinion that *Mercury* the *Egyptian* settled a Colony here; but sure it is, that a *Mahometan* Prince took possession of it in the IXth. or Xth. Century, and that his Successors were Tributary to the *Persians*. The *Portuguese* took this City under the Command of the Duke of *Albuquerque* in 1507, and built a strong Citadel to defend it; but *Sha Abbas*, assisted by the *English*, took it from them the 25 of April 1622, whereupon this most famous Mart became desolate and forsaken, and the Commerce has since been transported to *Gombroon* on the Continent. The *Portuguese* lost six or seven Millions at the taking of this City; which, amongst other things, was famous for the Trade of Pearls. *Ormus* was first discovered by a Friar Minor in 1331, at which

time it was a place of great Strength and Trade. The Buildings, especially the publick, were very large and magnificent. The *English*, when they assisted the *Persians* in taking of it, bargain'd for half the Plunder, but lost it by the treifishness of a Sailor. The Captains that assisted in the Expedition were *Wedel*, *Blide* and *Wadcock*; and in consideration of their Service the *English* enjoy half the Customs of the *Persian* Gulf to this day. In 1671 they were reckon'd 40000*l.* per annum, but the *East India* Company accepted of 3000*l.* per annum afterwards. The reason why the King of *Persia* continues it, is, least the *English* should seize on the Island, which would totally ruin Trade, because he has no Naval Forces able to dislodge 'em. This is reckon'd the barrenest Island in the World, producing nothing but Wood, and Salt, which lies there like Snow. When the *Portuguese* had this City it was one of the Richest and most glorious of the Earth, But is now much decay'd. See *Herbert's Travels*, *Tavernier*, p. 1. Book 5. chap. 23.

ORNE, Lat. *Orna*, a River of *Normandy*, which washing *Argenton* and *Caen*, falls into the *British* Seas. *Estreban*.

ORNE, Lat. *Odorna*, a River of *Lorraine*, which falls into the *Moselle* between *Metz* and *Thionville*. It has a Town of the same name upon it not far from the *Maes*.

ORODES, King of the *Parthians*, succeeded his Brother *Mithridates*, called the Great, whom he had driven from his Throne. In 701 of Rome he defeated *M. Crassus* and his Son *Publius*, took the Roman Ensigns, and a vast number of Prisoners. 'Tis said, That he caused molten Gold to be poured down the throat of *Crassus*, to punish his insatiable Avarice, which had put him upon committing so many unjust Actions and Sacrileges. This King afterwards took part with *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and being defeated, was kill'd by his Son *Phraates*, who was likewise murder'd by a Natural Son of his, call'd *Orodes*. *Velleius Paterc.* lib. 1. *Appian* in *Parth.* *Plutarch.* in *Crasso.* *Justin* lib. 42. c. 4. *Florus.* *Eutropius.* *Orosius*, &c.

ORODES, Prince of the *Medes*, was the Son of *Artaban* King of the *Medes*, who had made himself Master of the Kingdom of *Parthia*. His Father sent him against *Pharasmanes* King of the *Hiberi*, in which Action he was kill'd, fighting at the Head of his Army, towards the end of *Tiberius's* Reign, A. C. 36. See the Vth. Book of *Tacitus's Annals*.

OROMAZES, a Name which the *Magi* and *Chaldeans* gave to the Highest God, and which signifies in *Chaldee*, Burning Light. They describ'd God all surrounded with Fire, and commonly said, That his Body was like Light, and his Soul resembled Truth, according to the account of *Porphyry*, in the Life of *Pythagoras*. This God was the Good Principle, according to them; but they own'd also an Evil Principle, which they call'd *Arimanes*; as much as to say in *Chaldee*, Who is my Enemy; or Subtile and Deceiver; who oppos'd *Oromazes*, and by whom he was to be destroy'd at the end. *Plutarch* de *Isid.* & *Osirid.* *Diog. Laert.* *Stanley* de *Philos.* *Oriental. Biblioth.* *Orient. de Barth.* *Dherbelot* under *Ormox*.

OROSIUS (*Paulus*) a Priest of *Tarragon* in *Spain*, and Disciple of *St. Austin*, lived in the Vth. Century. In 414 he was sent into *Africa* by *Eutropius* and *Paulus*, two Spanish Bishops, to demand *S. Austin's* assistance against some Heretics that troubled their Churches, and stay'd a Year with him; by whose Advice also he undertook to write the History which we have of his, in VII. Books, from the beginning of the World, till 416 of Christ. There is also attributed to him *An Apology concerning Free Will*, against *Pelagius*, and a Consultation with *S. Austin*, concerning the Errors of *Apollinarius* and *Origen*. When the *Goths* under *Alaric* made themselves Masters of *Rome*, the *Pagans* attributing that and all their other Misfortunes to their suffering Christians to live amongst 'em, *Orosius* at *S. Augustin's* request, wrote Seven Books of History; wherein he shews, That from the Creation of the World to that time, which he computed was 5618 Years, there were continual Calamities in most parts of the Earth. His Books are look'd upon to be good and useful, though he is thought to have had no skill in the Greek Tongue. *Scaliger.* *Vossius.* *Hoffman.* *Carve.* *Baronius.* *Bellarmin.*

ORPHEUS of *Thrace*, an Ancient Greek Poet, accounted more ancient than *Homer*, and the Author of 39 Poems, which Time hath lost. The Hymns and Fragments we have under his Name, were writ by *Onomacritus*, who liv'd in the time of *Pisistratus*. Poets tell us, That *Orpheus* was the Son of *Apollo*, and so excellent a Musician, that Rivers stop'd their Courses to hear his Musick; and that Rocks, Trees and Beasts follow'd him, enchanted with the sweetness of his Melody. He went down to Hell to fetch thence his Wife *Eurydice*, and was kill'd by some *Thracian* Women, but the Muses took care of his Body, and his Harp was translated to Heaven amongst the Stars. *Aristotle*, and *Gerard Vossius* after him, was of Opinion, That there never was any Man of this Name; and saith, That the word *Orpheus*, in the *Phœnician* Language, signifies a Wife and Learned Man: Others derive it from the Hebrew Word

Word *Rapha*, to heal or cure, because *Orpheus* was look'd upon as a great *Physician*. *Pausanias*, lib. 6. p. 383. tells us, That some Ancients believ'd *Orpheus* to have been an *Egyptian*, skill'd in *Magic*; and those Hymns which are attributed to him, are by some look'd upon rather as Magical Invocations of the Gods, than Hymns in Honour of them: So that it seems probable, That there was some Person in *Greece*, whom by way of Excellence they call'd *Harophe*, or the *Physician*, whose skill in *Magick* might give occasion to the Fable of *Orpheus*. The Opinion Men have had, that there has been a person of this name, and that he brought several hidden Sciences into *Greece*, has been the reason why divers Superstitious Books have been attributed to him, the Titles whereof may be seen in *Vossius*, and in the beginning of the Book of *Argonauticks*, which bears the name of *Orpheus*. Poets do not agree about the manner of *Orpheus's* death; some saying, That after *Eurydice* died, he forsook all Women's Company, and exhorted the rest of Mankind to follow his Example, alledging the Inconveniencies of a married Life, with such success, that the Women tore him in pieces to prevent the ill Consequences they fear'd. Others will have it, that *Calliope* pitch'd upon by *Jupiter* to decide *Venus* and *Proserpina's* quarrel about *Adonis*, having adjudg'd him in common to both, *Venus* to be reveng'd, stirr'd up the Women against *Orpheus*. Some say, That she made 'em so much in love with him, that striving which should have him he fell in the scuffle. Others say, He kill'd himself, being resolv'd not to outlive his Wife; and add, That the Nightingales that kept in the Groves about his Tomb in *Thrace*, were observ'd to excell all other in the sweetness of their Note. *Hoffman*.

ORSI, a Name which the *Persian Magi* gave to God. *Marsilius Ficinus* has well observ'd, That the chief and principal Name of God consists of four Letters in most Languages; for the *Hebrews* have the *Tetragrammaton* or Name with four Letters, the *Greeks* *Oeds*, the *Latins* *Deus*, the *Arabians* *Alla*, the *Egyptians* *Theut* (their *Th* being one letter) the *Persians* *Cyre*, the *Magi* *Orsi*, the *French* *Dieu*, &c. *Marsil. Ficin. Argum. in Platon. Cratyl. Clem. Alexandr. Strom. 5. Pfanner. System. Theol. Gentil.*

ORSIPPUS of *Megara* in *Achaia*, having put off his Girdle, that he might run the more freely in the publick Games, and thereby gain'd the Prize, it became a custom afterwards to run naked in these sort of Exercises, which were call'd *Gymnici* for that reason, from the word *γυμνός*, naked. This happened in the first Year of the XVth. *Olympiad*. *Pausan. in Attic. Euseb. Chron. lib. 1.*

ORSOI, Lat. *Orsoivium*, *Orsoium*, a strong City of *Germany*, in the Duchy of *Cleves*, upon the River *Rhine*, which was taken by the Prince of *Orange* in 1634, for the *Hollanders*; and was taken from them by the *French King* in 1672, but not long after abandon'd by him in 1674.

ORSOWA, a Town on the *Danube* in *Servia*, between *Nissa* and *Fretissa*. Count *Tekely* abandon'd and burnt it after the Battel of *Nissa*, November 1689, and the Imperialists seiz'd it, who afterwards surrender'd it to the *Turks* in 1691.

ORSSA, a strong Town of *Lithuania*, upon the Confluence of the *Nieper*, secur'd by a strong Citadel, and situate eighteen Polish Leagues from *Smolensko* to the W. and Twelve from *Mohilow* the N. towards *Vitebsko*. *Sigismund I.* King of *Poland*, in 1514, near this place gave a notable defeat to *Basilius*, great Duke of *Moscow*, who had taken *Smolensko* from him. The *Moscovites* had 40000 Men kill'd in this Battle, besides 4000 taken Prisoners. *Cromer in Orat. Funeb. Sigism. I.*

ORTA, in Latin *Hortanum*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Patrimony of *S. Peter*, with a Bishop's See. It stands upon an Ascent, near the place where the River *Nera* falls into the *Tiber*. *Plin. Paul Diac.*

ORTELIUS (*Abrahamus*) of *Antwerp* liv'd in the XVIth. Century. He was a very learned Man, especially in the *Mathematicks*, and more particularly in *Geography*, upon which account he was call'd the *Ptolemy* of his Age. He publish'd his *Theatrum*, *Thesaurus*, and *Synonyma Geographica*, and divers other Pieces, the pregnant Instances of his Learning and indefatigable Study. He died a Bachelor the 26th. of June 1598, at the age of 71. *Justus Lipsius*, his great friend, writ his Epitaph. *Thuanus Hist. Francis Swert in vita Ortel. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

ORTENBORN, a Town in *Northumberland*, about three miles from *Newcastle*, famous for the Battel fought there by the *English* commanded by *Piercy*, and the *Scots* under General *Douglas*, which last dying of his Wounds in the Field, recommended three things to his surviving Friends; first, to conceal his death; secondly, to preserve his Standard; thirdly, to revenge his fall; whereupon they crying out, as the custom then was, *A Douglas! a Douglas!* brought great numbers of the *Scots* together, and routed the *English*, and took *Piercy* Prisoner, with a great slaughter of Men. *Duglar.*

ORTENBURG, Lat. *Ortenburgum* a City of *Germany*, in the Province of *Carinthia*, upon the River *Drave*, having the title of an Earldom of the Empire.

ORTON, a Market-Town of *East-ward* in *Westmorland*.

ORTONA, a City of the hither *Abruzzo*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Trivento* with a safe Port on the *Adriatick*, twelve miles from *Trivento* N. E. eight from *Lanciano* to the same, and eleven from *Pescara* to the S. E. It is call'd *Ortona a Mare*, to distinguish it from *Ortona di Marsi* in the same Province, and has been a Bishop's See ever since 1570.

ORVIE TO, Lat. *Oronitum*, *Urbiventum*, *Herbanum*, a City of the *Ecclesiastical State*, which is a Bishop's See, and the Capital of the Territory of *Orvieto*. It lies between *Perugia* and *Viterbo*, upon a Hill near the River, call'd *Paglia*. The famous Composition call'd *Orvietan* was first compos'd here.

ORUS I. of that Name, was according to some Historians, the IId. King of *Egypt*, and surnam'd *Apollo*. He was the Son of *Misraim*, and Grandchild of *Cham*: He drove the Gyant *Typhon* out of *Egypt*, who had kill'd *Osiris*, and pursued him, being assisted by the *Libyan Hercules*, as far as *Arabia*, where he kill'd him in Battel near the Town of *Anthia*. Some suppose him to be the same whose Dreams *Joseph* interpreted. He died in 2241. *Orosius, lib. 1. Diodor. lib. 1. Justin. lib. 38.*

ORUS, surnam'd *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, was the Successor of *Amenophis II.* or *Memnon*, about *An. Mund. 2469*. He reigned 38 Years. Some take him to have been call'd *Busiris*, because of his great Cruelty, and that he built the great City of *Thebes* that had 100 Gates, and many of those prodigious *Pyramids*, so much spoken of in ancient Writers, and which continue still to this day. *Euseb. in Chron.*

ORWELL, a River in *Suffolk*, rises in *The Walsley* Hundred, and falls into the Sea in the South-East part of that County. *Needham* and *Ipswich* are seated upon it.

OSBALD, King of *Northumberland*, was rais'd to the Crown upon the death of *Erhelred II.* but was expell'd in less than a Month, and forc'd to fly at last from *Lindisfarne* by Sea to the King of the *Picts*, where he died an Abbot.

OSBERN, a Benedictin of the XIth. Century. He was Precentor of the Church of *Canterbury*, and very intimate with *Laufanc* the Archbishop, in the time of *William the Conqueror*. He wrote the Life of *S. Dunstan*, and several other Tracts, and was much esteem'd by the Learned of his time. *Bale. Pits. &c.*

OSBOURN, (Sir *Thomas*) Son and Heir to Sir *Edward Osbourn* Baronet. Vice-President of King *Charles* the Ist's Council for the North of *England*, and Lieutenant General of the Forces rais'd for his defence in that part of the Country. For his Fidelity and good Service in that Station, and his successful co-operating with other Loyal Subjects for King *Charles* the IId's happy Restauration, he was first made Treasurer of the Navy, next a Privy-Councillor, then Viscount *Dumblane* in *Scotland*, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*; and at last created Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Riverton*, as also Viscount *Latimer*, his Mother being the eldest of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Nevil*, late Lord *Latimer*: And by other Letters Patent of the 27th. of June, in the 26th. Year of King *Charles II.* was advanced to the Title of Earl of *Danby*. He married the Lady *Bridget*, one of the Daughters of *Montague*, late Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, and by her hath had Issue, two Sons, *Edward*, commonly call'd Lord *Latimer*, and *Peregrine* created Viscount *Dumblane* upon his Father's surrender of the Patent of that Honour; as also six Daughters, 1. The Lady *Anne*, married to *Robert Coke*, of *Holkam* in *com. Norf. Esq*; great Grandson, and Heir to Sir *Edward Coke*, sometime Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench: 2. The Lady *Bridget*: 3. Lady *Catharine*, married to *James*, Son and Heir apparent of *James Herbert*, a younger Son to *Philip* late Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*: 4. The Lady *Martha*: 5. The Lady *Sophia*, now Wife of Sir *Edward Baynton*, Knight of the Bath: And, 6. *Elizabeth*, who died young. The same Earl having concurred in the late Revolution, was by Their Majesties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, created Marquis of *Caermarthen*, and President of Their Privy Council; and after Duke of *Leeds*. *Dugdale, &c.*

OSOPHORIA, a Feast which the *Athenians* celebrated on the tenth day of *October*, in honour of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne*. *Theseus* instituted this Feast after that he had deliver'd his Native Country from the Tribute of seven Youths and seven Virgins, which they were oblig'd every Year to send to the King of *Crete*, to be devour'd by the *Minotaur*, by killing that Monster with the help of *Ariadne*, the Daughter of *Minos*, King of that Isle. The Ceremony of this Festival was after this manner, They made choice of two young Gentlemen, whom they dress'd like young Women, who carrying branches of Vines in their Hands, went thus in Procession from the Temple of *Bacchus*, to that of *Minerva*; after which, all the young Gentlemen of the City run Races for a Prize, with Vine-branches in their Hands, from the One Temple to the other.

other. The name *Oscophoria* comes from the Greek word *ὄσφωρος*, which signifies one that carries a Vine-branch. *Castellan de Fest. Græcis. Proclus in Chresomathia.*

OSERO, an Island and City on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, and is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Zara*. The *Latins* call it *Abſorus*, and *Civitas Aufarensis*, *Pliny Abſritum*, and *Ptolemy Abſortus*.

OSIANDER, (*Andreas*) a *Bavarian* and *Protestant* Minister of *Germany*, was born in 1498: He studied at *Wurtemberg*, and afterwards at *Nuremberg*. He was one of the first Preachers of the *Reformation* in 1522, and in 1529 was at the Conference at *Marpurg*, and afterwards at the Diet of *Ausburg*. Some time after leaving *Nuremberg*, he went to *Prussia*, where he got into the favour of Duke *Albert*, who made him Professor in the University of *Konigsberg*, where he publish'd his Opinion concerning *Justification*, viz. That Man was justified by the Essential Righteousness of God, which occasioned great Controversies betwixt him and his Brethren of the *Reformation*. He died in 1552, in the 54th. Year of his Age. He publish'd his *Harmonia Evangel.* in Greek and Latin, with Annotations, at *Basil*, in 1537, which was printed at *Frankfort* in 1541, and at *Paris* in 1564. He was a Man of a vehement Spirit.

OSIANDER (*Lucas*) a *Protestant* Minister of *Germany*, who was the Author of divers Works, and died the 17th. of *September* 1604. His Son *Andreas Osiander*, also a Minister, died the 21st. of *April* 1617, at the Age of 54. He writ against *Gregorius de Valentia*, and against a *Calvinist* Doctor. He was a vigilant, prudent, and constant Divine. He writ Annotations upon the Bible in three Volumes, and publish'd the Holy Bible, with Theological Observations. Mr. *Le Clerc* adds, That *Luke Osiander* not daring to publish an entire Version of the *Hebrew* Text, contented himself with printing the Ancient *Latin* Edition, with Corrections of the places he thought did not agree with the Original, without cutting off the words of the *Vulgar*. *Andrew Osiander* did the like, so that there could be no fault found in their Method, if they had put their Corrections in the Margent, and not in the Body of the Work. This is also the Judgment of *R. Simon*, *Hist. Crit. du V. T.*

OSIMANDUAS, King of *Egypt*, was the first of all the Monarchs in the World that took care to provide himself with a Library of Books, which when he had furnish'd, he call'd *ἡμετέριον*, or *A Shop of Medicines for the Soul*. *Just. Lipsius in Syntagm. de Biblioth.*

OSIMO, in Lat. *Oxunum*, or *Oximum*, a Town in *Italy*, with a Bishop's See, belonging to the Pope, in the Province of *Marca Anconitana*. 'Tis mention'd by *Lucan*, in his 2d. Book. *Varus, ut admotæ pulsarent Oximon alæ, &c.*

OSIRIS, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, reigned over the *Argivi*, but not liking that People, he deliver'd up his Kingdom to his Brother *Ægialeus*, and took a Voyage to *Egypt*, of which he made himself Master; and afterwards having married *Io* or *Isis* (whom *Jupiter* had chang'd into a Cow) he communicated several Arts to the *Egyptians*, as well as *Osiris*; and having establish'd good Laws amongst them, they were both after their death worshipp'd with Divine Honours. 'Tis said, That *Osiris* being kill'd by his Enemies, was chang'd into an Ox, in which form the *Egyptians* worshipp'd him under the name of *Apis* and *Serapis*. *Plutarch. tract. de Isid. & Osir.* *Osiris* or *Adonis* was an ancient King of *Egypt*, known by several names. As *Adonis* signifies Lord, so *Osiris* or *Habasheretz* in the *Phœnician* Language, signifies, the Earth is my possession. He spent his time much in Husbandry and Hunting, at which sport being wounded by a wild Boar, he was lamented as if he had been dead, but recover'd of it; wherefore *Isis*, his Wife, order'd, That for continuing the memory thereof, they should every Year bewail *Adonis* or *Osiris* as lost, and afterwards rejoice, as having found him again: See the Historical Explication of the Fable of *Adonis*, in the 2. Art. of the III. Tome of the *Universal Library*.

OSIUS, or **HOSIUS**, Bishop of *Corduba* in *Spain*, was born A. C. 257, and chosen to that Bishoprick in 295. He gloriously confess'd the Faith during the Persecution of *Dioclesian* and *Maximian*. The Emperor *Constantine the Great* had a high esteem of his Vertue. His Zeal for the true Religion procur'd him the hatred of the *Donatists*, *Arians*, and other Hereticks. *Constantine* sent him in 319 to *Alexandria*, where he held a Council about the *Meletians*, *Arians*, and the time of keeping *Easter*; and about the followers of *Colluthus*. The Hereticks having a great spleen against him, perswaded the Emperor *Constantius*, to endeavour to bring him over to their side by threats or flatteries, which he attempted, but in vain; and being astonish'd at his Constancy sent him back to his Bishoprick. But at last, *Constantius* having imprison'd him at *Sirmium*, where, after a Years Imprisonment, he subscrib'd to their Confession of Faith made in that City, being then very aged. But two Years after he protest'd on his Death-

bed against the violence that had been put upon him at *Sirmium*, and Anathematiz'd *Arianism*. *S. Athanasius* and *S. Austin* speak very much to his Advantage. He died in 357, being above 100 Years of Age.

OSMAN, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Ackmet I.* to whom he succeeded at the age of twelve Years, towards the end of *January* in 1618. In 1621 he led an Army of near 400000 Men against the *Poles*, but with no success, for he lost above 100000 of them, as endeavouring to force the *Polish* Camp, consisting of 60000 *Poles* and *Cossacks*, commanded by Prince *Ladislav*: Upon this defeat he was forc'd to make a Peace on very disadvantageous terms. And supposing that the *Janisaries* had been the occasion of his loss, he had thoughts of ridding himself of them; and being moreover suspected of having a design to remove the Seat of the Empire to *Damascus* in *Syria*, the *Janisaries* rebell'd against him, and set up his Brother *Mustapha*, by whose order he was strangled the twentieth of *May* 1622. He reigned only four Years and about four Months.

OSNABRUCK, **OSNABURG**, or **OSENBURG**, Lat. *Osnaburgum*, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, which is a *Hans Town* and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Collen*, instituted by *Charles the Great* in 776. This City is seated in a very fruitful Country, upon the River *Hansa*, eight German miles from *Munster* to the S. E. and fifteen from *Oldenburg* to the S. and is famous for a Peace concluded here, between the Emperor and the Crown of *Sweden* in 1648. The City is under the Dominion of its own Bishop, who hath his ordinary residence at *Patersburg*. The Bishoprick of *Osenburg* is bounded on the W. and S. with the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the E. by the Principality of *Minden*, and the County of *Ravensberg*, being from N. to S. forty Miles, and from E. to W. twenty five. The Chapter of the Cathedral consists of a Dean and four and twenty Canons; three of the Prebendaries are *Lutherans*, who have a Right to Vote with the *Roman Catholics*, at the Election of a Bishop, and other Promotions of that Church, but then these *Lutherans* Votes are only *Active*, not *Passive*, i. e. they can choose another Bishop, but they cannot be chosen themselves: The *Protestants* have the great Church of *Noſtredame* to Preach and Officiate in. *Heist. Hist. Imper. Lib. 6.*

OSORIUS (*Hieronymus*) Bishop of *Sylves* in *Algarvie*. He died at *Tarvila* in his Diocese, the twentieth of *August* 1580. *Hieronymus Osorius*, his Nephew, has writ his Life, and we have the following Works of his, viz. *Paraphrases and Commentaries upon many Books of the holy Scripture*; *De Nobilitate Civili*, lib. II. *De Nobilitate Christiana*, lib. III. *De Gloria*, lib. V. *De Regis Institutione*, lib. VIII. *De Rebus Emanuelis Lusitanie Regis*, lib. XII. *De Justitia Cælesti*, lib. X. *De Sapientia*, lib. V. &c. *Osorio in vita Hier. Osor.* *Andreas Schottus & Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hisp.*

OSORNO, a City of *Chili* in the *West Indies*, seventy Leagues South of *La Conception*, seated in a cold barren Soil, which affords nothing but Gold, yet it is large and very populous, 200000 being employ'd in Linen and Wollen Manufacturies. In 1600 the *Indians* besieged, and would have certainly taken it, if the *Spaniards* had not come seasonably to its relief from *Peru*. *Laet.*

OSRIC, King of *Deira* in the North of *England*, the Son of *Elfrie*, *Eadwin's* Uncle succeeded in the Kingdom upon the death of *Edwin*, and overthrow of his Army by the joint Forces of the *British* King *Kedwalla* and *Penda* the *Mercian*, whereby the Northern Kingdoms of *Bernicia* and *Deira* were again divided; the first recover'd by *Eanfrid* the Son of *Ethelfred*, and the last by *Osric*, who having now got a Kingdom, forsook the Christian Faith wherein he had been baptiz'd; but he was soon after slain in a Sally made by *Kedwalla* out of a strong Town, wherein he was besieged by *Osric*, so that he reigned but one Year, viz. from the Year 633 to 634.

OSRIC II. King of *Northumberland*, succeeded next to *Kenred*, An. 718, and reigned 11 Years.

OSRID, King of *Northumberland*, succeeded to King *Alfrid* his Father An. 705, being but eight Years of age. He reign'd about 11 Years; and betook himself to a lewd course of life, not sparing the very Nuns to satisfy his Lust, for which he was slain by his Kindred.

OSRID II. King of *Northumberland*, was Son of *Ale-red* the Usurper, and succeeded to *Elfwald* the Unfortunate, Anno 789. Such was the Temper of those times, amongst the *Northumbrians*, that most of their Kings were depos'd or dispatch'd soon after their accession to the Crown; he was forc'd into a Monastery at *Tork*, where, of a King he became a Monk. As for the manner of his Death, and the occasion thereof, see the Reign of *Ethelred II.*

OSROENE, a Province of *Asia*, lying near *Comagena*, upon the *Euphrates*. In the Year 197. eighteen Bishops met here about the Regulation of *Easter*. *Pausan. Procop. Ammian. Marcellin. &c.*

OSSA, a Mountain of *Theffaly*, which *Sophianus* calls *Monte Cafforo*, and *Piniatus*, *Olira*; it is near the Mountains *Pelion* and *Olympus*, by the River *Peneus*.

OSSAT (*Arnoldus*) Cardinal Bishop of *Remes*, and afterwards of *Bayeux*. He studied at *Paris*, where he improv'd himself in Rhetorick, Philosophy, and Mathematicks; and afterwards applying himself to the Law under *Conjaci*, he practis'd at the Bar with great Reputation: At last he went into Orders, and for that Reason, refus'd the Profer which *Henry III.* made him, of being Secretary of State. But in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry IV.* he was sent to *Rome* to dispose Pope *Clement VIII.* to a Reconciliation with the King his Master, in which Negotiation, he succeeded happily enough, and in short did great Services to the Crown of *France*. He died the thirteenth of *March* 1604, at *Rome*, being 67 Years of Age. He writ several Works, of which we have a Volume of Letters; and some other pieces. *Thuan. ad Hist. An.* 1604, &c.

OSSERY, Lat. *Offeria*, a Tract in the Province of *Leinster* in the Queen's County in *Ireland*, and is both an Earldom and Bishoprick. The Bishop resides at *Kilkenny*, and is suffragan to the Archbishop of *Dublin*. The Earldom belongs to the House of *Ormond*. In 1170 it was a small Kingdom full of Wood, but conquer'd by the *English* next after *Wexford*, the first time they enter'd *Ireland*.

OSSET, an ancient City of *Hispania Betica*, now called *Triana*, in *Andaluzia* near *Seville*.

OSSONA, a small ruin'd City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, still a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Tarragon*. It's seated in a Plain not far from the River *Tera*, eight Leagues W. of *Gironne*, and seventeen North of *Barcelona*.

OSSUNA, a small City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Andaluzia* and Diocess of *Seville*, 36 miles S. W. of *Cordova*, and 40 E. of *Seville*. Lon. 12. 00. Lat. 37. 18.

OST or **OOST FRIEZLAND**, or *East Friesland*, called also the Earldom of *Emden*, is a part of *Westphalia*, which is bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by the Earldom of *Oldenburg*, on the South by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and on the W. it is separated from *Groeningen* by the Bay called the *Dollart*. This Earldom is under a Prince of its own, tho' the Capital City *Emden* have put it self under the Protection of the States of *Holland*. The Earl, who is also call'd Prince of *Ost Friesland*, hath his Residence at *Aurick*. The Country is very fruitful in Corn, Pulse, Cattle, Butter, and Cheese; they have also very good Horses. *Oost Friesland*, in the XIVth. Century, was parcelled into many small Governments; the Emperor *Frederick III.* bestowed it in Fief on *Ulrick Serfeme*, one of the principal Lords of that Country, who having got the Favour of the *Frisons*, they acknowledged him for their Lord and Earl. And having obtain'd new Letters Patents from the Emperor, was proclaim'd Earl of *Emden* in that City the 21st. of *December* 1464, where an Herald put him in Possession of the Fief, by delivering to him a Sword and Banner. *Cornel. Kempius de Orig. Fris. Martinus Hamconius de reb. virisque illustribus Fris. & Theat. Reg. Pont. & Princip. Fris. Suffridus Perri de Antiq. & Reg. Fris. Reusner, Junius, Cluverius.*

OSTEND, Lat. *Ostenda*, a Sea-port Town in *Flanders*, seated in a Marsh at the Mouth of the River *Guele*, well fortified and under the King of *Spain*; it stands three Leagues from *Newport* to the S. E. and four from *Bruges*. This Town was besieg'd from *July* 5th. 1601, to *September* 22d. 1604 by the *Spaniards*, being then in the Hands of the *Hollanders*; and at last was surrender'd upon good Articles, after a Siege of three Years, three Months, three Weeks, three Days, and three Hours. It's environ'd with two deep Channels (into which Ships of the greatest bulk may enter with the Tyde) a strong Rampart, a deep Ditch, several Bastions, and eight Bulworks. Doctor *Brown* adds, It's contriv'd so, that the Sea may be let in round the Town for a great space, which makes it much more strong and defensible than before. Its stout Defence against the Archduke *Albert*, and Marquess *Ambrose Spinola*, may be well ascrib'd to the Supplies from *England*, and Conduct of Sir *Francis Vere*. The *Spaniards* possess no other Port in *Flanders* but this and *Newport*; and this being the most considerable, they are making the Haven large; and were upon a considerable Work in order to the carrying of their Ships over into that Cut which goes from *Ostend* to *Bruges*, out of their Harbour by the means of a very great Lock or Receptacle of Water which is to communicate with both, which is now finished. The Town stands low, but the Streets are straight, large, and uniform; the Haven such that it can never be blocked up. It's thought the *Spaniards* lost 100000 Men before this Place, tho' when the Archduke *Albert* invested it, they did not expect it should hold out a Fortnight, which made the Archduke's promise she would never shift her self till it were taken.

OSTERLANDT, Lat. *Ostia*, a Tract in *Misia* bounded with *Thuringia* to the W. *Voytland* to the S. *Leipsick* to the N. and *Ertzeburgische* to the E. The greatest part is under the Duke of *Saxony Weimer*. The chief Town is *Altmburg*.

OSTIA, a City of *Italy* in the Ecclesiastical State, with a Bishop's See. It was built by *Anus Marcius*, King of the *Romans*, at the mouth of the River *Tyber*, on the *Tuscan* Sea, and was since destroyed by the *Saracens*. It was here that *Monica*, the Mother of *S. Austin* died. The Dean of the Cardinals is always Bishop of *Ostia*. At present it is in a manner uninhabited because of the badness of the Air.

OSTIOUG, a City and Province of the E. of *Russia*. The City stands upon the River *Suchana*, where it receives the *Jug*, 180 m. E. of *Wologda*, and 50 from the *Dwina*.

OSTORIUS, a Roman Commander or Lieutenant in *Britain*, who breaking through a Rampart of Stones which *Caractacus*, a British King, had raised against him in *Cornwal*, routed his Army, forced him to the Mountains, and afterwards taking him, with his Queen and Children, carried him to *Rome*. For which the Senate decreed *Ostorius* a Triumph, and *Caractacus* obtained his Liberty by freedom of Speech, and a generous Behaviour, though he had vexed the *Romans* by a long and tedious War. The Emperor *Claudius* conceived an high Esteem for him. *Camb. Brit.* He says of this same *Ostorius*, that he was Proprator of *Britain* for the *Romans*. And at his first coming hither found the Province over-run with Enemies, who despised him, as being a new and experienced Captain. So that tho' he arriv'd in the Winter, he made head against them, defeated those who first opposed him, and subdued the Country as far as the *Severn* on one side and borders of *Scotland* on the other. The greatest Resistance he met with was from *Caractacus* as before mentioned. *Camb. Brit.*

OSTRACISMUS, a Penalty inflicted by the Commonwealth of *Athens*, where by the Plurality of Voices they condemned to a 10 Years Banishment, those who either were too Rich, or had too great Authority and Credit, for fear they might set up for Tyrants over their Native Country; but without any Confiscation of their Goods or Estate. *Heraclides* writes that this Custom was first instituted by the Tyrant *Hippias*, Son of *Pisistratus*, as a Barrier against what he exercised himself. The manner was thus, The People wrote their Names, whom they most suspected, upon small pieces of Tiles, these they put into an Urn or Box, which they presented to the Senate; upon a Scrutiny, he whose Name was found upon the greater Number of the Tiles, was sentenced by the Council to be banished *ab aris & focis*. They at last abus'd this Custom, condemning their best and most deserving Citizens, amongst the rest, *Solon* the Legislator, *Aristides* so famous for his Justice, *Miltiades* for his Victories, the Orator *Pericles*, &c. yet it was abolished at last, when *Hyperbolus*, a mean and contemptible man was proscrib'd. *Hoffman.*

OSTROGOTHLAND, that is, *East-Gothland*, is a Province of *Sweden*, which comprehends the Province properly so called, *Smaland*, *Bleking* and *Schonen*. *Ostrogothia propria* hath the Cities of *Norkopin*, *Norkoln*, *Sunderkopin*, *Kelmo* and *Lindkopin*, of *Schoning* and *Stegeborg*. The *Ostrogoths*, or *Eastern Goths*, were those who lived in *Italy*, so called in contradistinction to the *Wisigoths*, who inhabited on this side the Mountains. *Claudian. Cassiodorus* says, These People were called *Ostrogoths*, from *Ostrogotha*, one of their Kings; and that in the Reign of *Arcadius* and *Honorius* they invaded *Phrygia*, *Lydia*, *Pamphylia*, and afterwards made *Martianus* leave them a part of *Pannonia*, and forced *Zeno* to give them several Places in *Illyricum*. They were very great under their King *Walamer* and his Brother *Theudimir*, and more under *Theodoric*, who besides *Italy* and *Sicily*, was Master of *Dalmatia*, a part of *Pannonia* and *Gaul*, and several other Places. He made the *Alemanni* or *Germans* pay him Tribute. *Hoffman.*

OSTROVIZZA, a Fortrefs in the County of *Zara*, in *Dalmatia*, situated amongst fruitful Pastures, pleasant Woods and delightful Springs. The Air is clear and healthful, and the Place very delicious. It is near 100 Years ago since the *Venetians* took it from the *Turks*, and burnt it, who some time after rebuilt it again; but the *Morlacks* of *Croatia*, Subjects of the Republick of *Venice*, burnt it in 1682, and the next year the *Venetians* took full Possession of and garrison'd it. *Petrus Coronelli Description of Morea.*

OSTUNI, Lat. *Ostunum*, a City of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Brindisi*, between that City and *Taranto*, near the *Adriatick*.

OSWALD, King of *Bernicia*, in the North of *England*, was Son of *Ethelfrid*, and succeeded his Brother *Ethelfrid*, or *Eanfrid*, in the Kingdom, *An.* 634, which he found at first miserably haras'd by the British King *Kedwalla*, who ravag'd at will both here and in the Kingdom of *Deira*, till *Oswald* undertook him with a small Body of Men, with whom he surprized and destroyed his numerous Army, which he call'd Invincible. This Action happened near a little River, in a Place called *Heavenfield*, from the Cross (reputed miraculous for Cures) which

which *Oswald* erected there before the Battle, as a Mark of his Christianity. Thus having secured his Kingdom, he took care to have his People re-instructed in the Christian Faith. In order to which he sent into *Scotland* (where he had been converted in his Exile during the Reign of *Edwin*) Priests well qualify'd, to re-establish that Religion in his Realm which the late Troubles had discourag'd. *Aidan*, a *Scotch* Monk, but a Man of great Zeal and Meekness, was sent amongst the rest for this great Work, who chose *Holy Island*, then called *Lindisfarn*, for the Place of their Residence, as being solitary, and therefore the fitter for Religious Exercises. And such was the King's Zeal and Humility, That he disdain'd not to interpret to his Nobles and household Servants what *Aidan*, then Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, preached to them in *Scotch*. In this vertuous manner *Oswald* reigned eight years. And which is remarkable, he fell into the same Fate with *Edwin*, King of *Deira*. And from the very same hand being overcome, and slain in Battle by *Penda*, the *Mercian* King, at a Place since called *Oswestree*, in *Shropshire*. *Beda Hist. lib. 3. cap. 9. Speed Hist. Great Brit.*

OSWALDUS (*Erasmus*) a German, born in the Earldom of *Merckenstein* in *Austria*, in 1511. He studied in the chiefest Universities of Germany, where he attained to great Skill in the Languages and Mathematicks, under the famous *Sebastian Munster*. He afterwards taught at *Memmingen*, *Tubingen*, and *Friburg*, where he was Hebrew and Mathematick Professor. He died in 1597, being 68 years of Age. He translated the *New Testament* into Hebrew, which no Man before him ever attempted. The Principal of his other Works are, *His Commentaries upon the Sphear of Johannes de Sacro-bosco, upon the Almagest of Ptolemy. In primum Mobile & Theorias Planetarum. Paraphrasis in Cantica & Ecclesiasten. Gentium Calendaria, &c. Melch. Adam. in vit. Philos. German. Voss. de Math cap. 36. § 18.*

OSWESTREE, a little Town in *Shropshire*, defended by a Ditch, Wall, and Castle, and has a considerable Trade for *Welch* Cottons. *Camb. Brit.*

OSWIN, King of *Deira*, in the N. of England, Son of *Ofrick*, and Nephew of *Edwin*, was a Prince generally admired for the Comeliness of his Person and other princely Qualities, and amongst devout People for his Zeal in Religion. He ruled but about seven years, and that about the middle of the seventh Century, being killed by *Oswy*, King of *Bernicia*, upon a Difference between them, which broke out into open Wars. Yet *Oswin*, seeing himself overmatch'd, thought it more Prudence to dismiss his Army, than to venture a Battle. And trusted himself and one of his Attendants to Earl *Hunwald*, who basely betrayed him to *Oswy*, by whom he was put to Death. Which was foretold by Bishop *Aidan*, who died soon after him of grief. To expiate the Fact of *Oswy*, detested by all good Men, a Monastery was erected in the Place where it was committed, in which Prayers were daily offered up for the Souls of both Kings, the Murtherer as well as the Murthered. *Speed. Hist. Great Brit.*

OSWULF, King of *Northumberland*, succeeded to his Father *Eadbert*, *An. 759*. He was basely murthered by his Servants, after one Years Reign. *Speed Hist. Great Brit. Henry Huntington.*

OSWY, King of *Bernicia*, in the North of England, was Son of King *Ethelfrid*, and succeeded to his Brother *Oswald* in the Kingdom, *An. 642*. He reigned 28 years, hard put to it for a while by *Penda* the *Mercian* King, who by frequent Inrodes made great Devastations in his Territories, assisted by *Ethelwald* the Son of *Oswald*, who then ruled in *Deira*. Infomuch that *Oswy*, fearing the worst, offered with many rich Presents to buy his Peace. But the Pagan King rejected his Proposals; and continuing his Outrages, *Oswy* and *Alfred* having gathered a small Army, fell on the *Mercians* numerous Forces led on by expert Commanders, and routed them at *Leeds* in *Yorkshire* in 655. *Ethelwald* in the Fight withdrew his Forces into a safe Place, where he expected the Event. This so alarm'd the *Mercians*, who look'd upon it as a Piece of Treachery, that their Apprehension of it put them to flight. Great was their Slaughter, in the Rout most of the Commanders and *Penda* himself being slain. Thus King *Oswy* conquered the Kingdom of *Mercia*, whence he was soon after driven away by the Nobles, and *Wulf* set up in his stead. *Oswy* did also over-awe *Oswin* King of *Deira*, and did settle that Province so, that it made from that time, jointly with *Bernicia*, the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. At last falling sick, he died. He was so much addicted to the *Roman* Rites, that if he had recovered from his Distemper, he had gone to *Rome*, there to finish his days. *Speed. Hist. &c.*

OTFORD, a Town of *Godsheath* Hundred in the W. of *Kent*, seated on the E. of the River *Darent*, and noted for the Battle fought between King *Edward*, surnamed *Ironside*, and *Canute* the Dane, who lost the Field, and 5000 of his Men. *Wavham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, having built a fair Seat here, Archbishop *Cranmer*, exchanged it with King *Henry* the VIIIth.

OTHNIEL, the Son of *Kenaz*, who had married *Achsah* his Uncle *Caleb's* Daughter, of the Tribe of *Judah*, was the first Judge of the Jews after *Joshua*, and delivered them from the Tyranny and Oppression of *Chusan-rishathaim*, King of *Mesopotamia*. He governed them forty Years, kept up the Worship of the true God, and died, *An. Mund. 2640*. See *Joshua, chap. 15. and Judg. 3.*

OTHO I. or *Otto*, surnamed *The Great*, Emperor of Germany, succeeded his Father *Henry I.* in 936, and was Crowned at *Aken* by *Hildebert*, Archbishop of *Mentz*. He subdued the *Hungarians* and *Bohemians*. His Power and great Victories begat a Jealousie in the Grantees of the Empire, and some of his nearest Relations, and put them upon Attempts against him; but he soon reduced them to own him their Sovereign. Having by this means settled Peace in Germany, he led an Army to the Assistance of his Brother-in-law *Lewis*, surnamed *Outremer*, King of *France*. Some time after he marched with an Army into *Italy*, where he defeated *Berengarius*, King of part of that Country, who kept *Adelaida*, the Daughter of *Rudolph*, King of *Burgundy*, and Widow of *Lotharius* King of *Italy*, besieged in the Fortrefs of *Canossa*. *Otho*, who had sometime before lost his Wife, an English Princess, set *Adelaida* at liberty as soon as he had taken *Parva* and married her in 951. At his Return into Germany, being informed that his Eldest Son *Ludolph* had conspired against him, with some of the most potent Lords of the Country, he soon quash'd their Designs by the taking of *Ratisbon*, and the overthrow of their Army. And turning his Arms against the *Hungarians*, he gained a signal Victory over them, where he killed the Duke of *Worms*, and two *Tartarian* Princes. On *Whitsunday*, 961, he caused his Son *Otho* to be Crowned at *Aken*, and at the Request of Pope *John XII.* who had desired his Assistance against the Tyranny of *Berengarius* (whom the Emperor had graciously pardoned and restored) he passed into *Italy* by the Valley of *Trent*, made an easie Conquest of *Lombardy*, and from thence marched to *Rome*, where the Pope Crowned him Emperor in 962. And the year following he took *Berengarius*, with his Wife, on Mount *St. Leo* in *Ombria*, and sent them Prisoners to Germany. But the Pope knowing that the Germans were more to be feared than *Berenger's* Forces, received his Son *Adelbert* into *Rome*. The Emperor enrag'd with this Perfidiousness, depos'd the Pope, and caused *Leo VIIIth.* to be chosen. He left *Rome* in January 964; but hearing that his Enemies were got into the City again, he laid Siege to it, and starv'd it, and made *Benedict Vth.* who had been chosen after *John XIIth.* a Prisoner. After this he made another Journey into *Italy*, where he entirely conquer'd *Adelbert*, re-established Pope *John XIIIth.* at *Rome*, whence his Enemies had driven him. This was in 967. The Greeks had abused his Embassadors, whereupon he drove them out of part of *Italy*, made the rest pay him great Sums of Money, and cut off many of their Noses. He died at *Magdeburg* the Wednesday before *Whitsunday*, the 7th. of May, 973. *Otho* was a good Prince and a Lover of Justice. It is said he was uted to swear by his Beard, which according to the Mode of those times, he let grow down to his Waist. *Luitprand. Hass. Baron. in Annal.*

OTHO II. surnamed *The Bloody*, or *The Pale* Death of the *Saracens*, succeeded his Father *Otho I.* He had defeated the Greeks and *Saracens* before his Father's death; and being possess'd of the Throne, he subdued his Cousin *Henry* of *Bavaria*, who had made himself to be proclaim'd Emperor at *Ratisbon*. He waged War against the Kings of *Denmark*, *Poland* and *Bohemia*, who had taken up Arms in favour of his Enemy. After this he drew *Charles*, who was his Cousin, and the only Brother of *Lotharius* King of *France*, over to his Side; and in the Year 977, gave him the Dutchy of the *Lower Lorrain*, obliging him to do Homage for't. The Meanness of *Charles*, and the ambitious Temper of the Emperor, very much disoblig'd the *French* Nobility. Whereupon *Lotharius* took up Arms against *Otho*, whom he surprized at *Aken* in 978, plundered the City, and retired, after having subdued *Lorrain*, and received Homage from the Inhabitants of *Metz*. The Emperor endeavouring to be avenged of this Affront was defeated a second time by the *French*, who pursued the Germans three days and three nights, to the *Maes*. In 980, *Lotharius*, contrary to the Inclinations of his Lords, made Peace with *Otho*, who at the Request of Pope *Benedict VIIIth.* hastened to *Italy*, to oppose the Greeks, who assisted by the *Saracens* defeated the *Imperialists* at *Bassantello* in *Calabria*, 15 July 982, where *Otho* being forsaken by the *Italians*, had much a-do to save himself, by swimming. And 'tis said he was taken; but ransomed before ever he was known. For having escaped almost alone from the Battle near the Gulf of *Tarentum*, and not being able to get to *Rossano*, where the Empress was, any other way, he cast himself into the sea; but meeting with some Greek Pirates, they took him up; and for as much as he spake their Language perfectly well, they supposed him to be one of their own Nation, and set him on Land near to *Rossano*, where they paid his Ransom; after

after which he got into that City; and having taken and burnt *Beneventum*, he caused many Lords to be put to death, whose Fidelity he suspected. And after having held a general Assembly at *Verona*, he died at *Rome* by the Wound of a poisoned Arrow; but others say, it was of Grief, the 7th. of *December*, 983, having reigned ten years, seven months, and two days.

O T H O III. surnamed *The Red*, and *Wonder of the World*, succeeded his Father *Otho II.* He was very young when his Father died, and had many Competitors that pretended to the Empire, which yet was secured him by the care of his good Subjects, and of his Mother *Theophania*. *Crescentius Nomentanus*, who called himself *Consul of Rome*, and *Henry of Saxony*, Duke of *Barvaria*, designed to make themselves Emperors; the latter of whom seized *Otho*, who was then but twelve years of Age; but the Great Ones rescued him, and having chosen him Emperor at *Verona*, got him Crowned at *Aken*. *Gerbert*, who was afterwards Pope *Sylvester III.* was appointed his *Præceptor*. In the mean time *Crescentius* played the Tyrant at *Rome*, and drove Pope *John XVth.* out of the City, who applied himself for Redress to *Otho*. Whereupon he passed the *Alps*, and came to *Venice*, and from thence to *Ravenna* and *Parvia*, and at last to *Rome*, where he was present at the Creation of Pope *Gregory Vth.* who Crowned the Emperor, and desired him to pardon *Crescentius*. But he like an ungrateful Wretch, as soon as the Emperor had turn'd his Back, put his Benefactor out of the City, and created an Anti-Pope. *Otho* being come back again to *Rome*, caused this false Pope's Fingers to be cut off, and his Eyes to be put out, and *Crescentius* to be beheaded in 998. After this, taking a Progress into *Poland*, he held a Council there, and erected seven Bishopricks. In 999 he married *Joan*, the Widow of *Crescentius*; and in 1001 he drove the *Saracens* from *Capua*. And being besieged at *Rome* by some seditious Persons, he narrowly escaped with his Life. He died the 17th. of *January*, 1002, at the Age of 28, at *Paternum* in *Italy*, without leaving any Issue. 'Tis said that *Crescentius's* Widow, whom he afterwards divorced, got him poisoned with a Pair of perfumed Gloves she had sent him. His Body was carried to *Aken*. He was a Learned Prince, but Liberal to Prodigality.

O T H O IV. surnamed *The Proud*, of the House of *Brunswick*, was the Son of *Henry Duke of Saxony*, and chosen King of the *Romans* by some Electors, after the Death of *Henry Vth.* and crowned at *Aken* in 1199, whilst the rest had chosen *Philip*, Duke of *Schwaben*, Brother of the deceased Emperor. Great Troubles were apprehended from this Competition; but *Otho* having married *Beatrix*, the Daughter of *Philip*, contented himself with the Title of King of the *Romans*, and in 1208 succeeded his Father-in-law. This Elevation made him intolerable, by reason of his Pride and Contempt of the Nobles. He made a Progress into *Italy*, took the Iron Crown at *Milan*, and passing on to *Rome* was Crowned there by Pope *Innocent the III.* in *October* 1209. But committing some Violences on the Church-lands, tho' he had promised the contrary, he was excommunicated and depos'd in a Synod, at the same time that the Elector chose *Frederick III.* in his room, in 1210. All the Endeavours he used against his Adversary were to no purpose. He supposed that King *Philip Augustus* had contributed to his Disgrace, whereupon he entred into Alliance with the King of *England*, and the Earl of *Flanders*, against the said *Philip*, who had the Advantage of them at the famous Battle of *Bovines*, in 1214. He died at *Brunswick*, the 15th. of *May*, 1218.

O T H O, (*M. Salvius*) Emperor was the Son of *Lucius Otho* and *Albia Terentia*. He became the Favourite of *Nero*, upon the Account of the resemblance of their Inclinations, which Libertine Humour carry'd him to great Inconveniences. He debauched *Poppea*, the Wife of *Rufus Crispinus*, a Roman Knight, and afterwards married her. And upon a time boasting of her Beauty to *Nero*, he took her from him, and sent him to govern *Portugal*; where *Otho* being much better able to bear with Business, than Idleness, carried himself with as much Modesty and Restraint, as he had indulged himself in all Licentiousness at *Rome*. About ten years after, he joyned his Interests with *Galba*, who was set upon the Throne after *Nero* in 68, supposing that *Galba* would have adopted him; but finding *Piso* preferred before him, he by his Interest among the Soldiers caused them both to be murdered, whereupon he was saluted Emperor: whilst in the mean time the Army in *Germany* had fixed that Dignity upon *Vitellius*, who marching into *Italy*, defeated *Otho* near *Bebriacum*, a Village between *Cremona* and *Verona*: upon which *Otho* despairing of Success killed himself in the 38th. year of his Age, the 20th. of *April*, 69, having reigned only three months and five days. *Sueton. Plutarch. Tacit.*

O T H O, surnamed of *Frisingen*, or *Frisingensis*, because he was Bishop of that City, was famous in the twelfth Century for his Learning, Vertue, and illustrious Birth; being the Son of *Leopold*, Duke of *Austria*, and *Agnes*, the Daugh-

ter of the Emperor *Henry IVth.* His Father caused him to be educated in a College he had founded at *Nuremberg*, where having continued his Studies for some time, he came to *Paris*, to finish them in that University, and afterwards retired to *Morimond*, a Monastery in *Burgundy*, of the *Cistercian Order*, where he was chosen Abbot; but being created Bishop of *Frisingen*, he came to *Germany*, and in 1148 followed the Emperor *Conrade*, in his Expedition to the *Holy Land*. At his Return, having a longing desire to his wonted Solitude, he betook himself again to *Morimond*, where he died the 21st. of *September* 1158. He was a Person of great Knowledge in the Peripatetick Philosophy and History, and writ a *Chronicle* in VII. Books, from the beginning of the World, to the year 1146, to which he added an VIIIth. Book, concerning the End of the World, and the last Persecution by *Antichrist*. *Cuspinian* and *Christianus Urstius* have published this Peace. He writ also two Books of *The Life of Frederick Barbarossa*, which *Radevicus*, Canon of *Frisingen* continued. *Vossius. Baron. Bellarmin, &c.*

O T H O M A N, or **O S M A N**, the first King of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Ortogulus*, a Peasant of an obscure Family, tho' others say, he was a great Man amongst the *Turks*. Certain it is, that *Othoman* was a Person of extraordinary Courage, which he made not only the Christians, but those also of his own Nation, sensible of. He subdued many Provinces of the lesser *Asia*, and several Sultans of his own Nation. He began his great Conquests with a handful of vagabond Rebels, made himself Master of part of *Cappadocia*, and of all *Bithynia*. He took *Sinopi*, *Angouri*, *Bursa*, and many other Places, and at last verified the Prophecy set down by *Zosimus*, That *Wolves* should come and lodge themselves in *Bithynia*, which would seize the Sceptre of *Constantinople*. It is observed that *Othoman* took all the Places that ever he laid Siege to, except *Nicea* and *Philadelphia*. He was of a sweet, liberal, and magnificent Temper, which made his Successors to thing it an Honour to be surnamed *Othomans*. His Son *Orchan* succeeded him. He reigned about 27, 28, or 29 years, and died 1326, which was the 727th. of the *Hegira*. *Chalcondylas's History of the Turks.*

O T H R Y A D E S, one of the 300 *Lacedæmonians*, who fought against an equal number of *Argivi*, for the Possession of the Territory of *Thyrea*, upon the Borders of *Laconia*. It had been agreed by both these People, that those Lands should belong to the Conquerors. The Fight was with that transcendent Courage and Obstinacy disputed on both Sides, that there was no Body left to keep the Field but this *Othryades*, the two last *Argivi* having betaken themselves to their Heels. Whereupon this too generous Soul having reared a Trophy of the Spoils of his Enemies, dedicated them to *Jupiter*, and having writ these words upon his Shield with his own Blood, *I have overcome*, killed himself, thinking it shame to out-live so many of his valiant Companions, and alone to enjoy the Triumph for a Victory to which they had contributed as much as himself, and had purchased with the Price of their Blood. *Val. Maxim. lib. 3.*

OTLEY, a Market Town of *Skirach Wapentake* upon the Wharf, in the West-riding of *Yorkshire*.

O T R A N T O, Lat. *Hydruntum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, an Archbishop's See, and the Capital of a Province of the same Name, called *la Terra d' Otranto*, which is a Peninsula, surrounded with the *Adriatick* and *Ionian Seas*, except on the North, where it is bounded by the Territory of *Bari* and the *Basilicata*. This was a part of the ancient *Calabria*, and has many *Greeks* living on the South side of it. This Country is said to be subject to Locusts, which are devoured by a sort of Birds peculiar to that Country. It has also been very obnoxious to the Invasions of Pirates, and more particularly of the *Saracens*. The *Turks* also have frequently made Descents here, and settled themselves for some time. The other Cities of this Province are *Lecci* or *Lecce*, *Aletium* (which is the fairest and largest City of all the Country) *Alessano*, *Brindisi*, *Gallipoli*, *Castellaneta*, *Taranto*, *Nardo*, *Ostuni*, *Matera*, and *Oria*. *Otranto* has a famous Haven on the *Adriatick*, towards *Greece*, and is situate 45 miles from *Brindisi* to the S. and 24 from *Gallipoli* to the E. It was taken and pillaged by *Mahomet III.* but he dying soon after, it was retaken by *Alphonfus*, Duke of *Calabria*. But at present it is in a better posture of Defence, being secured by a Fortrefs built upon a Rock. From the Cape of *Otranto*, the most Eastern of *Italy*, the Passage into *Greece* is but 60 miles broad. *Petrus Antonius* of *Capua*, Archbishop of this City, celebrated a Provincial Synod here in 1567. *Leandre Alberti.*

O T T E W A L T, Lat. *Othonia Sylva*, a noted Forest of the *Palatinate*, between the *Main* and the *Necker*. It reaches towards the Confines of *Franconia*, *Gerawer*, and the Earldom of *Erpach*.

O T T O B O N I VIII. was a *Venetian* by Birth, being of the Family of *Ottoboni*, his Name *Peter*, and Bishop of *Parro*. After the Death of the great *Odescalchi* or *Innocent XI.* which happened on the 12th. of *August*, 1689. he was
on

on the 16th. of *October* following, elected into the Papal Chair, and during the time that he held it, was kind to his native Republick, and seemed to favour *France*; but that was not long, for he died on the 1st. of *February*, 1691. after he had sat fifteen Months and twenty one Days in *S. Peter's* Chair, which was not supplied till five Months and an half were expired, when Cardinal *Pignatelli*, on *Thursday* the 12th. of *July*, was elected in his room, being then 76 Years and 4 Months Old, and took the Name of *Innocent XII.* who died *September* the 28th. 1700. The Papal Chair being just now vacant.

OTTOCARUS I. King of *Bohemia*, crowned King in 1199 by the Emperor *Philip*, whose Interest he had vigorously espoused; but having offended him by his Divorce, he deprived him of half his Kingdom; whereupon he sided with *Otho*, the Emperor's Rival. *Spangenberg in Chron.*

OTTOCARUS II. King of *Bohemia*, chosen Duke of *Styria*, he usurped the *Dutchy* of *Austria*, or rather entered upon it in Right of *Margaret* of *Austria*, his Queen, and in 1269 got *Carinthia*, which made him so arrogant that he refused to swear Homage to the Emperor *Rodolphus* of *Habsburg*, for some Lands depending on him in *Bohemia*; whereupon he was summoned to appear and give an account of his unjust Acquisitions. But he contemning the Summons, sent no Body to the Diet to answer for him; whereupon the heavy Complaints made against him by the Princes, it was voted by common Consent to send Embassadors to *Bohemia*, and when these returned without any Satisfaction, and told how ill he spoke of the Emperor and Princes, they resolved on a War, and promised all necessary Assistance. The Forces being in a readiness, the Emperor marches into *Austria*; whereupon *Ottocarus* doubting the Success of a Battle, and being apprehensive of the Emperor's Conduct, sued for Peace, consented to part with *Austria*, and in sight of both Armies, upon his Knees swore Homage to *Rodolphus*, for *Bohemia* and his other Possessions; but his Wife and some turbulent Men checking him for so unworthy an Action, he broke the Peace and invaded *Austria* with a powerful Army. The Emperor takes the Field to meet him, and having joined his *German* and *Hungarian* Troops, defeated *Ottocarus* his Army, and killed himself. This happen'd in 1278. *Aeneas Sylvius Hist. Bohem. Bonfin. Decad. Hoffmann.*

OTTOMAN, the reputed Son of *Ibrahim*, Emperor of the *Turks*, became a *Dominican* Friar. He was taken with the *Sultana*, his Mother, by a *French* Knight of *Malta*, in 1644, between the Island of *Rhodes* and *Alexandria*, in their way to *Mecha*. Some who deny him to have been the *Sultan's* Son, tell the Story of his being taken, and the Occasion of it, thus: *Tumbel Aga*, who was the *Kuslir Aga*, that is, the Eunuch who has Charge in chief of all the *Sultan's* Women kept in the *Seraglio*, having purchased a most beautiful Slave of a *Persian* called *Sciabas*, was surprized when he found she was with Child, and that the *Persians* had put a Trick upon him, in selling her for a Maid. The *Aga* vex'd at this Disappointment, sends the Slave to his Secretary's House, where she might be brought to Bed. And hearing that she was delivered of a Son, he sent for the Child, which pleased him so well, that he adopted him. *Sultan Mahomet IVth.* who was deposed in 1687, being born much about the same time, the fair Slave was appointed to be his Nurse, and continued about two years in the *Seraglio*. *Ibrahim* during this time took a great Affection to the Son of this Slave, and was much more delighted with him, than with his own Son; the *Sultana* was extremely nettled hereat, and could no longer hide the Aversion she had for the fair Slave, and the *Aga* her Patron, who conceiving that the absenting of himself would be the only way to secure him from falling a Victim to a female Revenge, desired Permission of the *Sultan* to take a Voyage to *Mecha*, and to spend the rest of his days in *Egypt*: which having obtained, he embarked himself with his Treasures which were very great, with his Slave, and adopted Son, on the Fleet bound for *Alexandria*, consisting of a great Galleon, two Men of War, and seven Saicks. Foul Weather forced them into *Rhodes*, but the Wind coming fair again, they pursued their Course towards *Alexandria*, and in the way met with six Gallies of *Malta*, very well arm'd and provided. After a bloody Fight, and a stout Resistance on the *Turks* side, the Christians remained Victorious, who found in the great Vessel, all the Gold, Silver, and precious Stones which the *Aga* had laid up during the Reign of three Emperors, besides this Eunuch, his Slave, and his Son, there were also 380 Slaves, all which Booty was conveyed to *Malta*, and received with great Rejoycings. They reported that the Son of the fair Slave was one of the *Sultan's* Sons, who sent him to *Mecha*, to be circumcis'd there. The great Master of *Malta* received him as such, and he was educated accordingly for some years at the Expences of that Body. But forasmuch as in process of time People began to doubt of his Quality, they persuaded him to turn Friar; whereupon he took the Habit of the *Dominican* Order, and

was called *Father Ottoman*. *Ibrahim*, who had loved this Boy with the greatest tenderness, enraged at his being taken by the Knights, vow'd the Ruin of *Malta*: And being no less offended at the *Venetians*, who by their Treaty with him were obliged to keep the Sea clear, the following year he discharged his Fury against them, and began the War of *Candia*, which lasted from 1645 to 1669, when that Island was taken by the *Turks*. *Ricaut's History of the late Emperors of the Turks.*

O V A T I O N was an inferior sort of *Triumph*, which the *Romans* allowed the Generals of their Army, when the Victory they had obtained was not very considerable, or when the War had not been declar'd according to form of Law. He who thus triumphed, entered the City on Foot, or on Horse-back, according to the Opinion of some Historians, and had a Myrtle Crown upon his Head, that Tree being consecrated to *Venus*: wherefore *Marcus Crassus* having the Honour of an Ovation decreed him, desired it, as a special Favour of the Senate to be allowed a Laurel Crown instead of one of Myrtle. The Party triumphing made his Entry with Flutes and not with Trumpets, neither were they attired with an embroidered Robe, as those who had the Honour of the great Triumph, and was only accompanied by the Senators, and followed by his Army, They gave to this Triumph the Name *Ovation*, because the General when he came to the Capitol offered a Sheep, whereas in the grand Triumph he sacrificed a Bull. The first that triumphed in this manner was *P. Posthumius Tubertus*, for his Victory over the *Sabines*, about 250. *Dionysius Halicarnass. Hist. Rom. Rossin.*

OU DEN A R D, Lat. *Aldenardunn*, a Town in *Flanders* of great Strength, divided by the *Scheld* in two parts, and secured by a Castle, which is joined to the Town by a Bridge over that River. It lies five Leagues from *Ghendt*, and six from *Tournay*. This is a rich Place, and drives a great Trade by the Manufacture of Tapestry which flourisheth here. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1658, and restored by the *Pyrenean Treaty*, and retaken by them again in 1667, besieged without Success by the *Spaniards* in 1674, but by the Peace at *Nimeguen* restored to them in 1679.

OU DEN B O U R G, a little Town of the *Low-Countries*, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, subject to the King of *Spain*, it stands five miles S. E. of *Ostend*, and ten W. of *Bruges*. Long. 22. 10. Lat. 51. 15.

OU DIN (*Cæsar*) Secretary and Interpreter of foreign Languages to *Henry IVth.* of *France*, who also made use of him in several Negotiations abroad. We have diverse Pieces of his wherein he hath done good Service to the publick, viz. *Translations*, *Grammars*, and *Dictionaries*. He died the 1st. of *October*, 1625. *Antony Oudin*, his eldest Son, was not inferiour to his Father for skill in foreign Languages, and served *Lewis XIIIth.* in the same quality as his Father had served *Henry IVth.* who also employed him in Negotiations abroad. And at his Return to *Paris*, in 1651, he was the present King's Master for the *Italian* Tongue.

OU DO CE US, third Bishop of *Landaff*, flourish'd in the Year 560, in which year, he conven'd his Clergy, and Abbots of his Diocess, and in a full Synod, solemnly excommunicated *Mauricus* King of *Glamorganshire*, for his perfidious Murder of *Cynetus*: The King continu'd two year under the Excommunication, but then, being touch'd with Remorse, came in Tears to the Bishop *Oudoceus*, and desir'd to be restor'd to Communion; upon which, the Bishop put him under Penance, letting him understand, That he was oblig'd to make Reparation to God and the Church, by more than ordinary Rigours and Performances in Fasting, Prayer, and charitable Distributions; to all which Conditions the King willingly submitted. *Spelman Concil. Vol. I. pag. 62.*

OVER B O R O U G H, now a small Village, has been formerly a great City, as appears by divers Monuments, engraven Stones, Pavements of square Chequer-work and pieces of *Roman* Coin digged up in the Neighbourhood. It stands upon the *Lace* in *Lancashire*, and is supposed to be the *Bremetonicum* of the Ancients. *Camb. Brit.*

OVER B U R Y (*Sir Thomas*) Son to *Sir Nicholas Overbury*, one of the Judges of the *Marches*, was born at *Boston*, on the Hill in *Glostershire*, bred in *Oxford*, where he became a most accomplish'd Gentleman, which the Happiness of his Pen both in Poetry and Prose do clearly shew. In the latter he was the first Writer of Characters in our Nation. He was much in the Earl of *Somerset's* favour, until he disgusted that Favourite, by dissuading him from keeping Company with a Lady, Wife of another Person of Honour. Soon after King *James* designed him Embassador to *Russia*; but his false Friends persuaded him to decline the Employment, as no better than an honourable Grave. That it was better to lie some days in the Tower, than more months in a worse Prison; a Ship by Sea, and a barbarous cold Country by Land. Besides, they possess'd him that within a small time the King should be

wrought to a good opinion of him; but he who willingly goes into a Prison in hopes to come easily out of it, may stay therein so long till he be too late convinced of his Error. Whilst Sir Thomas was in the Tower his Refusal was represented to the King as an Act of high Contempt, and his strict Restraint gave his Enemies full liberty to practise his Death, which was performed by Poison, in 1615. This cost some a violent, and others a Civil Death as being deprived of their Offices. The Kings affection grew cold to the Earl of Somerset, who being condemned, was banished the Court. *Fullers Worthyes.*

OVER-YSSEL, Lat. *Trans-Issulana*, a Province of the United Netherlands, towards Germany, so called from its situation beyond the River *Yssel*, Lat. *Isala*, to which the Rhine communicates part of its Waters, by means of *Drusus* his Chanel. This Province is divided into three parts, viz. the *Drent*, the *Sallant*, and the *Twente*, being bounded on the East, by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the North by *Friesland* and *Groningen*, on the W. and S. by the *Zuider-Zee*, and *Guelderland*. The chief Cities of it are, *Campen*, *Deventer*, *Zwoll*, *Coerorden*, *Oldenzeel*, *Hasselt*, *Steenwyck*, *Block-Ziel*, *Vollen-hoven*, &c. This Country formerly belong'd to the Bishops of *Utrecht*; but *Henry of Bavaria* parted with it to *Charles Vth.* in 1527. It revolted in 1582 from *Spain*, and united with the *Hollanders*. In 1672, it was over-run by the *French* who were forced thence two years after. *Pontus Heuterus de reb. Belg. Junius, Guicciardin.*

OUGHTRED (*William*) was born at *Eaton*, about the Year 1573. and educated at the School of that Place. He gives a brief recital of his poor, laborious and painful life (as he expresses it) in an Apologetical Epistle to the English Gentry, which he thought himself obliged to write, in answer to one *Delamain*, (a Pretender to Mathematicks) who had made unjust Reflections upon him; from which Account some part of what follows is taken. From *Eaton School* he was removed to *K's College* in *Cambridge*, of which Society he was a Member about 11 or 12 Years. The time which could be spared there from the usual Academical Studies, he employ'd upon the Mathematical Sciences; and by inciting, assisting, and instructing others, he brought many to Fancy that noble and useful part of Learning. He was made *Presbyter* by *Doctor Bilson*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and was Beneficed at *Alderbury*, near *Guilford* in *Surry*, of which Rectory he was in Possession many Years, and where (as is supposed) he died, and was buried. In that Place, for his Recreations, he used Diversities of Studies, as appears by his Books printed, and by his MSS of divers kinds; in *Phylick*, *Chymistry*, &c. He lived to a very great Age, about Four-score and seven Years, and died about the beginning of *May*, 1660; and the Circumstance of his dying was such a Proof of his Loyalty to his King, as there is hardly the like Instance to be found; for upon hearing the News of the Vote at *Westminster*, which passed *May* the 1st. for Restoring King *Charles* the Second, he expired in a sudden Extasie of Joy. This is what *Doctor Wallis* has recorded of him in his Treatise of *Algebra* (in English) chap. 30. In which Book, as well as in other Works of his, he pays a great regard to his Memory, acknowledging on all Occasions, how much he profited by, and how much he owes to that great Man's Books and Conversation; particularly he does this in many Latin Epistles to him upon several important Points in that Learning, wherein both those Persons have been so wonderfully Eminent. This is the least that could be said of that Great Man, and is far less than ought to be said of one who has deserved so well, in that Learning especially, which had lain so long neglected, and to which he gave a new Life, and a new Form too; restoring it to such Maturity in so little a Compass of Time and Precepts, as would have been thought by any considering Person, to be the Work of many Ages, and Volumes. For a further Account of his Merit, consult his Books, and what *Doctor Wallis* has said of his *Clavis*, in many Pages of his Treatise of *Algebra*; and what others have written of him; particularly they who publish'd his Books, at several times, in their Prefaces to them. His Works are:

I. *Clavis Mathematicæ*, with an Epistle Ded. before it, Printed first *An.* 1631, under this Title, *Arithmetica in Numeris & Speciebus Institutio*, &c. Sometime after it was publish'd by himself (and several times since) with the Title of *Clavis Mathematicæ-denuo limata*, &c. The Preface to which was made more general; the Book it self throughout much enlarged, and these following Treatises added:

Aequationum Affectarum Resolutio: ubi multa de Logarithmorum usu, &c.

Elementi Decimi Euclidis Declaratio.

De Solidis Regularibus Tractatus.

De Anotocismo.

Regula Falsi Demonstrata.

Theorematum Archimedis de Spharâ & Cyliandro Declaratio.

Horologographia Geometrica.

The Author's Modesty was so great, as to give this Book no other Name, than a *Key to the Mathematicks*; nay, hardly that. In the first Edition of it he calls it, *Quaest. Clavis*, &c. 'Tis a Key indeed to that great Treasury; but 'tis not barely a Key, but a Treasure it self. This Institution being not written in the *Synthetical* manner (usual before that time) nor with tedious Prolixity; but in the Inventive way of *Analysis*, or with Symbols or Notes of things, instead of Words, seem'd to many very hard (as he says in his Preface) 'But, says *Doctor Wallis*, (Chap. 15th. of his *Algebra*) they who find fault with it, as too obscure, have no cause; for his Words are always full, but not Redundant, and need only a little Attention in the Reader, to weigh the Force of every Word, and the Syntax of it, and he will then find as much said in a few Words, as others are used to express in a large Discourse. And this, when once apprehended, is much more easily retained, than if it were express'd with the Prolixity of some other Writers, &c. This Book is a Foundation laid, and the Superstructures of others, if good, owe their Symmetry and Conformity to that: And one may venture to say, That whatever seems since added, or possibly ever will be, may be traced back to, and found either plainly express'd, or hinted, or resulting from the great Idea of *Oughtred's* Understanding, delineated in that Book.

II. *The Circles of Proportion, and the Horizontal Instrument* which were printed rather with his Connivence than Consent, in English, by one of his Scholars (*Will. Forster*) from his Latin Papers; and published in this Form, he would hardly shew any value for them; nor indeed for any other Instruments of this kind (except the Globe and Sphere) nor would he suffer his Scholars to speak of them. This you may see more fully in *Mr. Forster's* Preface to this Book; but chiefly in his Apologetical Epistle, bound usually with it.

III. *Trigonometria*, Quarto, neither finished nor published by himself, but collected out of his scattered Papers; and though he connived at the printing it, yet imperfectly done, as appears by his MSS; and one of the printed Books, corrected by his own Hand.

IV. *Opuscula*, in Octavo, Oxon, 1677. containing Nine Treatises, but being posthumous are defective and faulty, as appears by comparing them with other MS Copies of the Author's own Hand.

OVIATK, a Town of *Crim-Tartary*, on the West-side of the *Volga*, Lat. 51 30. seated in a fertile Soil. It was anciently a very fair Town, with a Castle which the *Russians* call *Sodom*, alledging, that it was swallowed up by reason of the Wickedness of the People. Here are several Tombs, and the Ruines of magnificent Structures to be seen. *Hackluit.*

P. OVIDIUS Naso, was born in 711 of *Rome*, at *Sulmona*, or *Solmona*, anciently called *Sulmo*, a considerable City of *Peligni*, in the Consulship of *Hirtius* and *Pansa*; according as he acquaints us in the fifteenth Elegy of his Third Book *Amoris*, he was born a Gentleman. His Inclination from his Youth sway'd him for Poetry, but by his Father's importunity, was oblig'd to study the Laws; and sometime he pleaded at the Bar. But after his Father's Death, he wholly betook himself to his beloved Poetry; at which he had so pregnant a Faculty, that in that Age, so fruitful of great Poets, he was rank'd amongst the first; and was admir'd at the Court of *Augustus* for the natural easiness of his Stile, and the Softness and Beauty of his Expression. He was for a time in good esteem with that Emperor, who afterwards banished him to the Province of *Pontus* in *Asia*; some say it was for his making Love to *Julia*, *Augustus* his Daughter, whom he courted under the Name of *Corinna*; others say, that it was for being too familiar with the Empress *Livia*; and that it was for her sake that he writ his Book *De Arte Amanandi*. *Ovid* lived seven years in this Exile, and died the first of *January*, in the 199th. Olympiad, under the Consulate of *Rufus* and *Flaccus*, that is, in the fourth year of the Reign of *Tiberius*, and the seventeenth of *Grace*. *Ovid* writ several Works, the Character of which are particularly remarkable for Copiousness of Invention, and a graceful and gentle easiness in his Manner. Those we have are sufficiently known; but we have lost some, viz. his six last Books of the *Fasts*, and *A Tragedy* of *Medea*, commended by *Tacitus* and *Quintilian*, and *A Treatise* of the Nature of *Fishes*. See *Senec. Quaest. Natur. Vell. Paterc. lib. 2. Julius Scaliger Lib. 6. Poet.*

OVIDO (*Andrew*) a Spanish Jesuit, born in the 16th. Century. He was sent into *Ethiopia*, at the Instance of *John III.* King of *Portugal*, where he was chosen Patriarch after the Death of *Father John Nonio Barret*, who was one of his Companions. This Jesuit was a very industrious Missionary, and died in the Year 1577. As to his Writings, he Translated several Books into the Ethiopian Language, and writ in Latin, *De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Primatu, deque Erroribus Abassinorum*. *Codinho de Reb. Abass. in Lib. 3. Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jes. &c.*

OVIDO,

O V I E D O, Lat. *Ovedum*, *Ovetum*, a City of Spain in the Kingdom of *Leon*, the Capital of a Country call'd *The Asturias of Oviedo*. It is situate between the Mountains, on a small River, five Spanish Leagues from the Shore of the Ocean to the S. 18 from *Austria*, and 16 from *Leon*. It was made a Metropolis in a Council held here in 901, which occasions some to say, that it had an immediate dependence on the See of *Rome*. *Oviedo* in former times gave his Name to, and was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Oviedo*, whereof *Pelagius* was the first King, about 717, and his Successors bore the Name of it till 913, when *Ordonno II.* possess'd himself of the Kingdom of *Leon*. *Mariana Hist. of Spain*.

O U L N E Y, a Market Town of *Newport Hundred* in the North parts of *Buckingham*, situate on the West side of the River *Ouse*.

O U N D L E, a Market Town of *Polbrook Hundred* in the N. E. of *Northamptonshire*, pleasantly seated on the West side of the River *Nyne*, over which it has two Bridges, with a fair Church, a Free-School, and Alms-house. But more particularly noted for its Drumming-well, generally thought to be the Fore-runner of War, or the Death of some great Person, as by a late Printed Account of this Prodigy appears. This Well supplies four Families with Water, which is good at all times, whether Drumming or not. It has been once emptied, to find out the cause of the Noise; but the Man that went to the bottom could perceive nothing, but only heard a Noise above him. It's not unlike the beating of a March, uncertain in its continuance, sometimes lasting but a short while, at other times a Week, or longer; nor is it always heard at the same distance.

O U N S B U R Y, or *Roseberry-Topping*, a Hill in *Yorkshire*, of extraordinary height, whence is a delicate Prospect into the Country, and from a huge Rock on the Top of it flows a Spring, whose Waters cure Diseases of the Eyes. *Cambd. Brit.*

O U R Q U E, a Town in *Portugal* famous for a signal Victory obtained there by *Alphonso* against five Moorish Kings, in 1256.

O U R T E S E, or *Orthes*, in Lat. *Ortesum*, a Town of *Bearn*, upon the River *L'gar d' Pau & Bajonne*. There was at this Town a Publick School for the use of French Protestants, till the Year 1685.

O U S E. There are three Rivers of this Name in *England*; one called the great *Ouse*, which rises in the South Borders of *Northamptonshire*, from whence it runs through the Counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*, where it discharges it self into the Sea. In the first it waters *Brackly* in *Buckinghamshire*, *Buckingham*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Newport* and *Oulney*; in *Bedfordshire*, *Bedford*; in *Huntingtonshire*, *S. Neots*, *Huntington*, and *S. Ives* in *Cambridgeshire*; in *Norfolk*, *Downham* and *Kings-Lyn*. Another called *The little Ouse*, which runs from East to West into the former, parting all along *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*, and upon which *Thetford* in *Norfolk*, and *Brandon* in *Suffolk* are seated. The third *Ouse* is in *Yorkshire*, which runs through *Tork* and falls into the *Humber*.

O W A R, Lat. *Ovaria*, a City of the upper *Hungary*, at the foot of the Mountains which separate it from *Poland*. It is situate upon the River *Nag*, above *Transchin*. Some Authors confound this Place with *Arva*, which lies above it, and is Capital of a County of the same Name.

O W E N, a Welshman, Son to *Cardugan ap Bleibm*, one of the greatest Men in *Wales*, being a headstrong young Man, he made continual Incurfions upon the *English* and *Flemmings*, for which his Fathers Estate was Confiscated, and he constrain'd to fly into *Ireland*; but being restored again to their Inheritance, *Owen* began a new Rebellion, and was slain by the Castellan of *Pembroke* whose Wife he had ravished. This was in the time of King *Hen. I.* *Camb. Br.*

O W E N, (*John*) Son to *Hen. Owen*, Vicar of *Stadham* near *Watlington* in *Oxfordshire*, was bred in *Queens College* in *Oxon*, made Master of Arts in 1635. and not long after entered into Orders according to the Church of *England*; but in the Parliament times he preached against Bishop's, Ceremonies, &c. He was afterwards Minister of *Fordham* in *Essex*, and then of *Coggeshall* in that same County. In the latter end of 1648, he applauded the Regicides in his Sermons, Justified the Murder of the King, and Preach'd against King *Charles II.* and all the Loyal Party. See a Letter to a Friend concerning some of Dr. Owens Principles and Practices, Printed at London in 1670. On the 17th. of Sept. 1650, he was sent by the Parliament with the Army into *Scotland*. And on the 18th. of March following made Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxon*. In 1652 he was made Vice-Chancellor of that University. And afterwards one of the Commissioners for planting of Churches. In 1653 he was made D. D. In 1654 he was elected Burgess for the University of *Oxon*, but sat not long in Parliament. In 1657 he was removed from his Vice-Chancellorship. In 1659 he was outed of his Deanry of *Christ-Church*. And after the Restauration of King *Charles II.* he preached

sometime in his own House at *Stadham*. And afterwards in a Meeting-house at *London* till his Death. He was twice married, and for his second Wife had the Widow of *Tho. d'Oyley*, Esquire, younger Brother to Sir *John d'Oyley* of *Cheshamton* near *Stadham*, Baronet. He was of those commonly called *Independants*; but toward the latter end of his days did several times declare, that he could willingly comply with *Presbytery*. In his Writings he had an excellent Style, and in Controvertie kept close to his Matter, without personal Reflections on his Antagonists. He was well versed in Rabbinical Learning, and in short, an universal Scholar, and one of the greatest Men of the Dissenters. He was much admired for his Preaching, and writ many things, whereof those of most Note are, *A Display of Arminianism*, 4°. *Salus Electorum sanguis Jesu*, against universal Redemptio, 4°. *Diatriba de Justitia Divina*. *The Doctrine of the Saints Perseverance*, against *John Goodwin*, fol. *Vindicia Evangelica*, against *Socinianism*, and *Vindication of the Testimonies of Scripture concerning the Deity and Satisfaction of Christ* printed with it, as also an Answer to Mr. *Baxter's Animadversions*. *A Review of the Annotations of H. Grotius*, referring to the Deity and Satisfaction of Christ, in answer to *H. Hammond*. *Pro Sacris Scripturis adversus hujus temporis fanaticos Exercitationes Apologeticae*, 8°. *Of the Divine Original, Authority, Self-evidencing Light and Power of the Scripture*. *Vindication of the Integrity and Purity of the Hebrew and Greek Text*. *Considerations on the Prolegomena and Appendix to the late Biblia Polyglotta*. All printed together against Dr. *Brian Walton*. *Ἡ ἐκ φύσεως Παντοδυναμία*, *Sive de Natura, ortu, progressu & studio verae Theologiae*, lib. 6. 4°. *Exercitationes on the Epistle to the Hebrews*, 8c. Fol. *Truth and Innocence Vindicated*, in a survey of a Discourse concerning Ecclesiastical Policy, against *S. Parker*. *A brief Declaration and Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity*, 12°. *Discourse concerning the holy Spirit, its Name, Nature, Personality, Dispensation, Operation and Effects*, Fol. *Exercitationes and an Exposition on the 3d, 4th and 5th Chapters of the Heb. The Doctrine of Justification by Faith through the imputed Righteousness of Christ vindicated*, 4°. *The Church of Rome no safe Guide*, 4°. *A Continuation of the Exposition of the Heb. viz. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Chap.* Fol. *Several Vindications of the Nonconformists from Schism*, besides abundance of other Pieces. He was also concerned in finishing the *Annotations on the Bible*, begun by Mr. *Pool*. He died Aug. 24. 1683. *Ætat.* 67. at *Eling* near *Acton* in *Middlesex*, and was buried in the Dissenters Burying-place, having a Monument of Freestone erected over his Grave, with a black Marble Plank over it, and a large Inscription in Latin.

O W E N (*John*) was born in *Caernarvonshire*. He was educated in *Wickham School*, admitted perpetual Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxon*, and in 1590 took the Degree of Batchelor of the Civil Law. He afterwards became Schoolmaster at *Trylegb* near *Monmouth*, and at *Warwick*, in the School founded by King *Henry the VIIIth*. He was a person eminently endowed, but especially with a Vein of Poetic. His Book of *Epigrams* is famous, and noted chiefly for his ingenious Jokes. He was attended with Poverty, the usual Companion of Poets, but supplied by his Countryman and Kinsman Dr. *John Williams* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Lord-Keeper. His *Epigrams* are much esteem'd beyond Sea, amongst the Learned, but were put into the *Index Expurgatorius*, by the Church of *Rome*, because of these two following Verses;

*An Petrus fuerit Romæ, sub iudice Lis est:
Simonem Romæ nemo fuisse negat.*

And upon that same account an Uncle of his, from whom he expected Legacies, struck him out of his Will. He died in 1623, and was buried in *S. Paul's* at *London*, at the charge of Bishop *Williams* abovementioned, who erected him a Monument with his Effigies, a Shoulder-piece in Brass crown'd with Lawrel, and six Verses Engraven on it, whereof these are two:

*Parva tibi Statua est, quia parva statura, supellex
Parva, volat parvus magna per ora Liber.*

O X E N S T I E R N (*Axel*) High Chancellor of *Sweden*, and born of one of the chiefest Families in that Kingdom; he accompanied the Great *Gustavus Adolphus* into *Germany*, whose principal Minister of State he was; and after his Death, at the Battel of *Lutzen* 1632, he had the whole management of the Affairs of *Sweden*, and of their Allies in *Germany*, in quality of Director General: But the Battel of *Nortlingen*, which they lost in 1634, having much weakened their Party, he was oblig'd to take his Journey through *France* towards his own Country; where he was appointed one of the five Tutors of the Queen of *Sweden*, during her Minority; all Affairs of State being chiefly govern'd by his Counsel, till his Death, which happen'd to him in a very old age. His Son, Count *John Oxenstiern* was Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of *Sweden*, at the Treaty of

of Munster. Count Gabriel of Oxenstern was not long since Earl Marshal of Sweden; and Count Benet of Oxenstern is at present Lord High Chancellor of that Kingdom.

OXFORD or **OXON**, Lat. *Oxonium*, the chief place of Oxfordshire, a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Canterbury, a famous University, lies from London West North West, and distant from it 47 miles; a City finely seated for Health, Pleasure and Plenty, at the Confluence of the *Charwell* and *Isis*, which does so divide it self into Streams that most part of the City is encompass'd with it. This place is ancient, being first built by the old Britains and is so large and populous, that it now contains thirteen Parish Churches, all so beautiful, that whether we look on the Uniformity of Private Houses or Magnificence of the publick Structures, it must be allowed to be one of the fairest Cities in England. The Bishoprick was founded by Henry the VIIIth. who endowed it out of the Lands belonging to the dissolv'd Monasteries of *Abingdon* and *Osney*. It was dismembred from the Diocess of *Lincoln*, and had at first the Abby Church of *Osney*, about half a mile from Oxford, for its Cathedral, until Christ's Church was made one, which happened soon after. The Chapter whereof consists of a Dean and eight Prebendaries, for whose maintenance, part of the Lands which had been purchased by Cardinal *Wolsey* for the Indowment of Christ's College, was by the said King allotted. The Bounds of the Diocess extends no farther than the Bounds of the County; wherein, of 195 Parishes, 88 are Impropriated. As for the University of Oxford, this may be said in general, That for the Stateliness of the Schools and Publick Library, the Structure of particular Colleges built of fair and polish'd Stone, the liberal Indowments of those Houses, and notable Incouragements of Industry and Learning in the Salary of Professors in most Arts and Sciences, it is not to be parallell'd in the Christian World. That Oxford was a place of publick Studies before the Saxon Conquest, is past all doubt; but then the Students liv'd in Citizens Houses having only meeting-places to hear Lectures and Disputations, as now in many Foreign Universities, without any distinction of Habit: And when Oxford shar'd with the rest of the Land in those common Calamities brought in by the Saxons and Danes, the Muses were forc'd to shift for 'emselves, till Alfred the Learned Saxon, King of England, recall'd 'em hither; who having intirely subjected the Danes, made it his business to restore this University and repair its Ruins. The first College was by him founded and endowed about the Year 872, and by sending his own Son to Study there brought many of the Nobility to frequent it: Then there were divers Houses now called Halls, for Students only to live together in Society as in the Inns of Court or Chancery at London. Amongst which, some were in process of time endowed by divers Patrons of Learning; who thought best to settle, for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, in order to maintain such Students, as by Merit and Worth should from time to time be chosen; and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct 'em, and for a Head to govern 'em according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons and Founders. In short, there are in Oxford no less than eighteen such Colleges besides seven Halls, in which the Students, live with the same Discipline as those in the Colleges, but upon their own Fortunes, except certain Exhibitions or Annual Pensions annex to one or two of 'em. The Names of the Colleges and their Founders, together with the time of their Foundation, you have in the following Table.

Colleges.	Founded by	Anno.
University	King Alfred	872
Baliol	{ John Baliol Knight, and Deb. his Wife; } this was Father to Baliol K. of Scots.	1253
Merton	Walter de Merton Clerk	1274
Exeter	Walter Stapleton Earl of Exeter	1316
Oriel	King Edward II.	1323
Queen's	Robert Eaglesfield Clerk	1340
New College	William of Wickam, Bishop of Winton	1375
Lincoln	Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln	1420
All Souls	Henry Chicheley, Archbp. of Canterbury	1437
Magdalen	William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester	1459
Brazen Nose	{ William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and } Sir Richard Sutton.	1513
Corpus Christi	Richard Fox, Bishop of Winton	1516
Christ's Church	King Henry VIII.	1546
Trinity	Sir Thomas Pope	1556
S. John's	Sir Thomas White	1557
Jesus	Dr. Hugh Price	1571
Wadham	Nich. Wadham and Dorothy his Wife	1612
Pembroke	Tho. Tisdale Esq; and R. Whitwich Clerk	1624

The Seven Halls are

Magdalen	{	Hart	{
Edmund	{	S. Mary	{
Albon	{	Glocester	{
And, New Inn.			

To make a particular Description of these stately Colleges, their Halls, Chapels and Libraries; their excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen; large Revenues, great Salaries for publick Professors; Allowances to the Fellows and to the poor Scholars, &c. is a thing not to be expected within the compass of this Work. I shall only observe, That the whole Number of Students living upon the said Revenues, is about one thousand, and of other Students twice as many, besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, &c. As for the Bodleian Library, the New Theatre, the Museum and Physick Garden, which are things of special note, I refer the Reader to the *New State of England*; as also for the manner of taking the Degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, and the Government of the University. But I must not omit taking notice, That Oxford has been dignified above 500 Years successively, with the Title of Earldom, in twenty of the Noble Family of the *Veres*; *Antony de Vere*, the first who enjoy'd it, being created Earl of Oxford by Henry the II. in the Year 1155; in whose Line it does continue to this day in the person of the Right Honourable *Aubrey de Vere* the present Earl of Oxford. The Castle of Oxford was built by Robert D'Oily, a Norman in 1674. The Town was besieged by the Rebels from May the 2d. to June the 24th, in 1646, that it surrender'd.

OXFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Oxonienfis Comitatus*, one of the most delightful Counties in England, lies W. N. W. from London, betwixt Warwick and Northampton Shires on the N. *Barkshire* on the S. *Buckinghamshire* Eastward, and *Glocestershire* Westward. And as the *Chiltern-hills* do sever it in part from *Buckinghamshire*, so do the *Isis* and the *Thames* divide it from *Barkshire*. It contains in length from North to South about forty miles, in breadth from East to West twenty six; the whole divided into fourteen Hundreds, wherein are 280 Parishes, and fifteen Market Towns, whose ancient Inhabitants, together with those of *Glocestershire*, were the *Dobuni* of the ancient Romans, the Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, during the Saxon Heptarchy, and now making alone the Diocess of Oxford. It has a pleasant and temperate Air, a fruitful Soil, and abundance of Corn, Cattle and Pasture. Besides its bordering River, the *Isis*, and some part of the *Thames*, here are the *Charwell*, *Tame*, *Evenlode* and *Windrush*, which do not a little contribute to the fertility thereof. In the West part of this County, betwixt the Rivers *Evenlode* and *Windrush*, is the noted Forest of *Whitchwood*, and some miles from it North-eastward, is *Woodstock Park*, where formerly stood a Royal House called *Woodstock-Bower*. Between *Enesham* and the *Evenlode* is a Monument of huge and unwrought Stone, call'd *Rollrich Stone*, of which in their proper places.

OXNEY, a small *Kentish* Island on the borders of *Sussex*, and but few miles Northward of *Rye*. Made an Island chiefly by the River *Rother*, which environs it on all sides, but on that is washed by another small River that falls into the *Rother*.

OXUS, a River of *Asia* which rises in the Mountains of *Parapomifus* in the *Indies*, falls into the *Ardac*, which runs to the North, then passes under ground, and falls into the Lake *Kathai*.

OZACA, a great City of *Japan*, in the Island of *Niphon*, with a Splendid Castle belonging to the King, built some few Years since, near the Sea. This Island is in a very large Bay of the Province *Jetzefena*, and the City stands in the middle of the Island, fifty Leagues from *Meaco* to the N. E.

OZILIA, an Island in the *Baltick*, on the Coast of *Livonia*, which has two great Towns in it, *Sonneburg* and *Arenburg*. The Knights of *Livonia* put this Island into the hands of the King of *Denmark* in 1584, and his Brother *Magnus* was Bishop of the Diocess.

OZMEN, the XXIII. Caliph of *Egypt* or Successor of *Mahomet*, began to reign in 865, after the death of *Memon*. The *Persians* rebell'd against him, but he soon subdued, and reduc'd them to their Obedience. But at the assault of the Isle of *Cyprus*, he receiv'd a wound whereof he died A. C. 873.

OZURGHEI, Lat. *Ozurietum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Guriel* in *Georgia*, and the King's Residence.

OZWIECZIN, Lat. *Ozwiecinum*, a Town of Lesser Poland in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, situate upon the *Vistula*, where it receives the *Sala* scarce three Polish miles from *Silesia*, and about 7 West of *Cracovia*. It has a Timber Castle seated in a Morass, and is honour'd with the Title of Dukedom. It return'd to the Crown of Poland in 1654, after it had been several Years annex'd to *Silesia*.

P.

P Is one of the Mutes, and hath no Aspiration except in words originally Greek, as, *Phaeton Philotas*. It is sometimes changed into B, as *Byrrhus, Balatium*, for *Pyrrhus, Palatium*. The Ancients used this Letter, either to signify the People, or Part of any thing.

P A A W (*Peter*) in Lat. *Pavus*, a Physick Professor in the University of *Leyden*, about the middle of the XVIth. Century. He travelled into *France, Italy, and Denmark*, to accomplish himself in his Profession; and died at *Leyden*, in 1617. His Works are *De Exercitiis, Lasticiniis & Bellariis. De Offibus. De Vulneribus Capitis, &c.* He likewise publish'd a Treatise of *Galen, De Gibis boni & mali Succu*, with Notes. *Meursius. Athen. Batav. Valer. Andr. &c.*

PACAMORES, People of *Peru* in the South part of *America*, dwelling on the River *Marragon* or *Xauxa*, where it falls into that of the *Amazons*, according to (*Peter Texeira*).

PACHACAMA, a famous, fruitful, and pleasant Valley in *Peru*, four Leagues from *Lima*, formerly beautified with a magnificent Temple, built and dedicated to the Creator of the Universe by the *Inca's* or Emperors of *Peru*. Such immense Treasures had been therein laid up, that *Ferdinando Pizarros* is said to have found 900000 Ducats in it, tho' 400 lusty Salvages had taken away as much as they could carry, and the *Spanish* Soldiers had also pillaged it before he came. The *Spaniards* did cruelly torture the Natives, but could not extort a discovery of any hidden Treasure. This Valley is different from that of *Lima* mentioned in its proper Place. *De Laet. Historie de Nouveau Monde.*

PACHACAMAC, the Name by which those of *Peru* call God the Creator of the World, besides whom they worshipped the Sun, and many other imaginary Deities. *Pachacamac's* principal Temple was that above mentioned in *Pachacama*, the Ruins of which stately Structure do yet demonstrate its quondam Magnificence and prodigious Greatness. The *Peruvians* had therein several Idols, by whom the Devil gave Responses. But they had so great a Veneration for *Pachacamac*, that they offered him what they esteemed most precious, and durst not look upon him, so that even their Priests and Kings entered his Temple with their Backs towards his Altar, and came out again without daring to turn about. *Jovet. Historie de Religions.*

PACHIMERES, an Historian of the XIIIth. Age, in the Reigns of the Emperors *Michael Palaeologus* and his Successor *Andronicus*. His History obtains the more Credit because of his Quality and Knowledge of Affairs, having born great Offices both in Church and State. It continues the *Constantinopolitan* or *Byzantine* History betwixt *Nicetas* and *Cantacuzenus*. His Style is obscure, but the History pleasant, very particular, and full of Judicious Reflections. It was translated into *Latin* by *Possin* the Jesuit, in 1666. *Memories Scavans.*

St. PACHOMIUS, was born an Heathen, and carried Arms under *Licinius* or *Maxentius*, being about twenty Years of Age, he was so convinc'd by the Charity of some Christians, that he embrac'd their Religion, became Disciple to *Palamon* the Hermit, afterwards Abbot of *Tabenne* in *Egypt*, and Founder of an Order. He flourished in the IVth. Century, and died in *May* 350 or 360. He built divers Monasteries, and as some Authors say, receiv'd the Rules of his Order from an Angel, and had so much Faith as to tread upon Serpents, and command Crocodiles to carry him over the *Nile* as he had occasion. *Gemad. cap. 7. de vir. illustr. Bellarm. Baron.* Another of that Name was Patriarch of *Constantinople*, chosen against his Will in 1500, and lived till 1513.

St. PACIAN, a *Spanish* Grandee, who after his Conversion to Christianity was Bishop of *Barcelona*. He flourished under the Emperor *Valens*, and died in the Reign of *Theodosius* in 380 or 388. He was contemporary with *St. Jerom*, who says, he was famous for his exemplary Life, his Elocution, and Learning. There are extant of his, an Exhortation to Repentance, Letters against the *Novatians*, and a little Treatise of Baptism. *St. Jerom* dedicates his Book, *De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis*, to his Son *Dexter*, who was then *Præfæctus Prætorio*. *St. Jerom. cap. 106. Catal. Baron. Animal.*

PACIFICATION. By this word the *French* understand the several Edicts granted by their Kings to the Protestants for appeasing the Commotions occasioned by their Persecution, after they had attempted by many severe Edicts to stifle the Reformation in its Birth, viz. Those by *Francis* the Ist. *Jan. 29. 1534*, and in 1540, renewed by *Hen. the IIId. November 19. 1549*, and *June 27. 1551*. and that by *Charles* the IXth. *July 1561*; but Trou-

bles increasing thereupon, he revok'd it, and granted the first Edict of Pacification in *January 1562*, permitting the free Exercise of the Reformed Religion near all Cities and Towns in the Realm. The Parliaments demurr'd some time upon the Verification of this Edict; particularly that of *Paris*, who did not verifie it till after two Letters Mandatory from the King; and then, not without a Protestation that they did it out of necessity, but not to approve the Reformation. *March 19. 1563*, *Charles* the IXth. granted a second Edict of Pacification at *Amboise*, permitting the free Exercise of the Reformed Religion in the Houses of Gentlemen and Lords High-Justiciaries, (or those that had the Power of Life and Death) to their Families and Dependants only; and allowing other Protestants to have their Sermons in such Towns as they had them in before the 7th. of *March*, ordering them, nevertheless, to quit the Churches which they had possess'd themselves of during the Troubles. Another, called the Edict of *Longjumeau*, ordering the Execution of that of *Amboise* was publish'd *March 27. 1558*, after a Treaty of Peace. This Pacification was but of short continuance, for *Charles* IXth. perceiving a general Insurrection, made by the *Hugonots*, by another Edict at *St. Maur, September 1568*, revoked the said Edicts, forbad the Exercise of the Protestant Religion, and commanded all the Ministers to depart the Kingdom in fifteen days. At the same time he emitted a Declaration, that he would entertain no Protestants in any Offices belonging to Courts of Justice, or the Revenue. Yet on the 8th. of *August 1570* he made Peace with them again, and publish'd an Edict on the 11th allowing the Lords High-Justiciaries to have Sermons in their Houses for all comers, and granting other Protestants two publick Exercises in each Government, and the continuance of the same where they had it before the 1st. of *August*; and four Cautionary Towns, to wit, *Rochell, Montauban, Cognac, and La Charité*, to be a Place of Security for 'em during the space of two Years; but in *August 1572* he authorised the *Bartholomew* Massacre, and on the 27th. of that Month declared his Reasons for it in Parliament; and at the same time issued a Declaration, forbidding the Exercise of the Protestant Religion; and on the 28th. writ to all the Governours of Provinces, advising them, That he would suffer no other but the Romish Religion. In *April 1576* *Henry* the IIIId. made Peace with the Protestants, and the Edict of Pacification was published in Parliament *May 14th.* permitting them to build Churches and have publick Sermons where they would, without restriction as to time, persons or places; granting them also Courts of Justice of half Papists, half Protestants, and eight Cautionary Towns. viz. *Aiguemortes* and *Beaucaire* in *Languedoc*, *Perigueux* and *Le Mas de Verdune* in *Guienne*, *Nions* and *Serres* in *Dauphine*, *Issoire* in *Auvergne*, and *Seyne la grand Tour* in *Provence*. The *Guisian* Faction being enraged at this general Liberty, begun their League at *Peronne* for defence of the Catholick Religion as they pretended; and became so formidable, that it obliged *Henry* the IIIId. to assemble the States of the Kingdom at *Blois* in *December 1576*, where it was enacted, That there should be but one Religion in *France*, and that the Protestant Ministers should be all banish'd. The King assented, and protested in the Assembly, That he would maintain the Roman Catholick Religion, banish the Reformed Ministers, and exclude all Protestants from Offices in the Courts of Justice, or his own Household; declaring, That he was constrained to publish the Edict of 1576, to disengage his Brother the Duke of *Alençon* from the Interests of the Protestants, and to clear the Kingdom of Strangers. In 1577, the King, willing to pacifie the Troubles, sent his Deputies to *Bergerac*, where a Peace was concluded *September* the 17th. and the Articles carried to him at *Poitiers*; whereupon the Edict of *September* was pass'd, and publish'd in the Parliament of *Paris, October 8th* granting the same Liberty to the Reformed which they had before, except, that it limited the publick Exercise of their Worship to the places wherein the same was exercised *September 17th.* By this Edict, they had the Privilege of *Chambres mi-partes*, and eight places of security for the space of six Years. In *July 1585*, the League obliged him to publish another, called, the Edict of the Reunion, which revoked all the former granted to the Protestants, ordering their Ministers to depart the Kingdom in a Month, and all others in six Months, if they did not turn Papists. In *October* next the Leaguers obtain'd a second Edict of Reunion yet more rigorous, allowing the Reformed but fifteen days, wherein they were either to abandon their Religion or the Kingdom. In *July 1588*, the Leaguers obliged him to a third Edict, importing, That all his Subjects should be reunited to the Church of *Rome*; and that after his death, none should

should be received as King who did not profess that Religion. But Henry the IVth. coming to the Crown, he publish'd a Declaration at Mante, July 4. 1591, which abolish'd the said Edicts of Reunion, and ordered the Execution of that at Poitiers 1577. This Declaration was verified in the Parliament at Chalons on the 24th. of July, but the Troubles prevented the Verification of it at the Parliaments of other Provinces, so that the Protestants had not the free Exercise of their Religion in any place but where they were Masters, and had banish'd the Romish Religion. The last of April 1598, the King published a new Edict of Pacification at Nants, granting the Protestants the free Exercise of their Religion in all places where they had the same in 1596 and 1597, and one Exercise in each Bailiwick; and at two Leagues distance from principal Towns, in which the publick exercise of the Religion could not be establish'd without trouble. This Edict of Nants was confirm'd by Lewis the XIIIth. in 1610, and Lewis XIVth. in 1652; but he entirely abolish'd both that and the Edict of Nismes in 1685. *Souliez Hist. des Edicts de Pacification, &c.*

PACIFIC OCEAN. See OCEAN.

PACIFICKS or PEACE-MAKERS, the Name given to those of the Vth. Century, who conform'd to the *Henoticon* of the Emperor Zeno, being an Accommodation betwixt those then called Catholicks and Erroneous. *Evagr. lib. 3. Baronius A. C. 482, n. 25.* Some Anabaptists of the XVIth. Century, were also called by this Name.

PACIMONTANUS (*Balthazar*) of Zurich, turn'd Anabaptist, which he recanted for fear of punishment, but not cordially. He afterwards retired into Moravia, where he was taken for preaching that Doctrine, and burnt at Vienna in 1525. *Prateol. Sponde An. Christ. 1525.*

PACIUS (*Julius*) Knight of S. Mark, a Philosopher and Lawyer, Brother to *Fabius Pacius* the great Physician. He was born at *Vicenza* in Italy, An. 1550. He compos'd a Treatise of Arithmetick at thirteen Years of Age. He was well vers'd in all the Liberal Arts and Oriental Tongues. He Epitomiz'd the Secrets of *Riamond Lullus's* Arts, and practis'd the same very happily. The Bishop of *Vicenza* having order'd to seize him for reading prohibited Books, he retir'd to *Switzerland*, where he became famous, and was call'd thence to be professor of Philosophy at *Heydelburg*. He nam'd himself *Beriga*, the Name of a Country House belonging to his Family. His Curiosity induced him to travel through *Germany* as far as *Hungary*, where he taught the Civil Law. At his return the Duke of *Bouillon* call'd him to his new University of *Sedan*, to which the Character of *Pacius* gave a Reputation. Being chas'd thence by the fury of the War, he went to *Nismes* in *Languedoc*, and from thence to *Montpelier*, where he was made Professor of the Civil Law. On the account of the great Monsieur *Peirese*, who came to see him there, he went to read at *Aix* in *Provence*, and from that University to *Valence* in *Dauphine*, where he had greater Advantage. His Merit spread his Fame throughout all Europe, so that he was offer'd a Professor's Chair at *Leyden*, *Pisa*, and *Padoua*, but chose the last. He was honourably visit'd in all Towns through which he pass'd. The Republick of *Venice* honoured him with the Order of S. Mark, and his Son with a Professors Chair, which he fill'd with Honour. The Father, on the earnest desire of his Family, which he left at *Valence*, return'd thither, where he continued his ordinary Exercises, and died in 1635, aged 85. This ingenious Distich was made on him;

*Italia dat cunas, tellus Germanica famam,
Gallica Jus civis; dic mihi quæ patria?*

Besides several Books of Philosophy and *Aristotle's* Works, which he publish'd in Greek and Latin with Commentaries, he writ many Volumes of the Law, &c. *De Contractibus Trac. 6. Comm. ad Tit. Cod. De Rebus Creditis, seu Obligationibus quæ re-contrahuntur. Centuriæ aliquot. Isagoge in Institut. Imper. lib. 4. Notæ in eisdem. Epitome Juris. In Decretales lib. 5. De Juris Methodo, lib. 2. Synopsis Juris Civil. Comm. ad lib. 4. Cod. De Oblig. & de Rebus Creditis. De Jure Maris Adriatici. De Arte Lulliana. Oeconomia Juris. Com. in Tit. de Pactis & Transactionibus. Analysis 5. Partis digesti. Piellura 2. de Gradibus secundum Jus Civile & Canonium. Edictio Corporis Juris Civilis cum Notis & Legum Argumentis. De Gradibus Affinitatis. Gassend. Thomasin. Lorenzo Crasso.*

PACORUS, King of the *Parthians*, Son of *Orodes* and Successor to his Brother *Mithridates*. He signaliz'd his Courage in the Defeat of *Crassus* in June, An. 701 of Rome, having afterwards join'd with young *Antigonus*, with *Labeus* a Partisan of *Pompey's*, and lastly with *Cassius* and *Brunus*, he made himself formidable by ravaging *Syria* and *Judea*, but his Troops were at last defeated, and himself kill'd by *Ventidius*, An. 715 of Rome, and 39 Years before Christ. *Joseph. Antiq. lib. 14. c. 23. Justin. lib. 42.*

PACTOLUS, a River of *Lydia*, now called *Sarabat*, fam'd by the Poets for its Golden Sand. It rises in Mount *Imolus*, passes by *Sardis*, and falls into *Hermus*.

PADÆ, a People of the farthest parts of *India*, who devour their Sick. *Tibullus. Herodotus.*

PADERBORN; a Hanse-Town of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, call'd in Latin *Paderborna*, *Padeburna*, and *Padeborna*, having a Bishop, Suffragan to the Elector of *Mentz*. The Bishop is a Temporal Lord of this City and Diocess, which contains *Brackel*, *Warburg*, &c. and is situate betwixt the Dutchies of *Brunswick*, *Westphalia*, the Diocess of *Munster*, and the Country of *Hesse Cassel*, &c. His Residence is at the Castle of *Newhaus*, which is stronger than the Town of *Paderborn*. *Charlemagne* held a Parliament in this City Anno 777, and is said to have founded the Bishoprick, and built the Cathedral, erecting the Altar upon the Fountain of the River *Pade*, which some Monkish Historians pretend to have issued Miraculously from a Hole made by one of the Emperor's Tent Staves, his Army being in great distress for want of Water, as marching against the Heathen Saxons. *Hadumar* or *Herimar* was the first Bishop. The Chapter consists of Twenty four Canons, who are not receiv'd till Twenty one Years old; and having been a Year and half in some French or Italian University. The Disposition of the Canonry belongs to the Pope or the Chapter, for which each have their proper Months. The Town was burnt Anno 999, but is now very handsomely and well fortified. It has but little Trade except in Beer, which is very excellent, especially when transported. *Warbourg* is the most considerable Town in the Diocess, and yields Twenty thousand Crowns Annual Revenue. The Arms of the Bishoprick are Gules charg'd with a Cross, Or. This Diocess boasts of Twenty four Monuments, the most remarkable of which are (1) *Lip-spring*, in Latin *Fontes Luppiæ*, a little Town within a League of *Paderborn*, famous for three Parliaments held by *Charlemagne*, and his obliging the Saxons to embrace the Christian Religion there. (2) *Stadtberg*, in Latin *Mons Martis*, a Town on the Borders of the County of *Waldeck*, near the River *Dimel*, formerly call'd *Eresburg* or *Mersberg*, famous for a magnificent Temple built by the Saxons to *Ermenful* or *Mars*, to whose worship that Warlike People were peculiarly addicted. His Image was destroy'd by *Charlemagne*, and the Temple set apart for the worship of the true God, Anno 799. (3) *Paderborn* it self, a very considerable Town, where the ancient German Emperors often held their Diets or Parliaments. *Charlemagne* caus'd a great number of Saxons to be baptiz'd there, Anno 777. Pope *Leo* the III'd. fled thither for shelter to the said Emperor, Anno 799, and consecrated the Cathedral, and the Empress *Cunegunda* was Crown'd there, Anno 1002. (4) *Lugda*, a Town upon the River *Emmer*, where there are Medicinal Fountains which cure many Diseases. (5) The Defart of *Senda*, famous for the Fountains of the Rivers *Lippe* and *Ems*, and the Defeat of the Roman General *Varus* by the Saxons. (6) The Fountain of *Bullerborn* near *Oldenbeck* in *Teuteberg Forest*, famous for many Ages, because of its running and stopping its Course by turns, sometimes running about an hour, and then stopping for three, and so on till December 1630, when it stop't its Course till 1638, and since then hath run regularly as other Fountains. The Stream runs about a League and then falls into Subterranean Caves. (7 and 8) The Medicinal Waters of *Smechten* and *Driburg*, admirable for the Cure of many Distempers. *Elsen*, Latin *Aliso*, is a Town of *Westphalia*, about half a League from *Paderborn*: This Fortress was built by *Drusus*, Brother to the Emperor *Tiberius*, and Father to *Germanicus*, to facilitate the Conquest of the *Sicambri*, in the Year 742 of Rome, and 12 Years before the Christian Era: 'Tis a Question whether this Fort stood where the Village of *Elsen* is now, or at *Neuhaus*, but it is probable that the Area of the Fortification took up all the Ground from *Elsen* to the Place where the Rivers *Alme* and *Lippe* meet, and that the Castle or Citadel was built where the Town of *Neuhaus* now stands. The Town of *Paderborn* is very much grown out of the Ruins of *Elsen*, the Bishops having built a Citadel, and a stately Palace at *Neuhaus*, where the Old Castle stood. Further, the Field where *Varus* was defeat'd, lying between *Paderborn*, *Dethmold*, and *Horne*, is now call'd *Wintfeld*. There are two little Rivers call'd *Rodenbeck* and *Knockenbeck*, i. e. the Red River, and the River of Bones, because the one was discolour'd by those that were slain in this Battle, and the other was choak'd up with their Bones. The Spring of the River *Ems*, which the Germans call *Emspring*, is in the Defart of *Sende*: This River is famous for the Victory *Drusus* gain'd over that part of the Germans, call'd *Bructeri*. To conclude, the *Wesir*, in Latin *Vijurgis*, rises in *Franconia*, and receives the *Dimel* in the Confines of *Westphalia*, *Hess*, and the Dutchy of *Brunswick*. Historians observe, that *Drusus* was the first Roman General that came up to the *Wesir* to fight the *Cherusci*, where, upon his marching back, he was in danger of being defeated by the *Sicambri*, near

near the Town of *Horne*: Near this River *Germanicus*, Son to *Drusus*, distinguish'd himself in the Battle against *Arminius*, General of the *Cherusci*, which was fought in a Place call'd *Idistavifus*. The *Weser* is likewise famous for several successful Battles of the *French* against the *Saxons*, particularly for those fought by *Charlemain* in 743. *Monumenta Paderbornensia*, printed 1672. *Paderborn* is forty miles N. W. of *Cassel*, two and forty S. of *Minden*, and fifty two E. of *Munster*. Lon. 28. 31. Lat. 51. 43.

PADILLA (*Francis*) Professor of Divinity at *Seville*, was born the latter End of the XVIth. Century. He wrote an *Ecclesiastical History of Spain*, in Two Tomes. A *Chronology of the Councils*, &c. *Ambrosius Morales Hist. Hisp. lib. 13.* *Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Hisp. Script. &c.*

PADISCHAH, the Name by which the Great *Turk* writes himself, signifying Emperor or Great King. He gives the said Title to no other Potentate but the *French* King, whom he alledges to be his Kinsman, by reason of a *French* princess, Lady to *Amurath* the IIId. and Mother to *Mahomet* the IIId, called the Great, born in 1428. Her Sepulchre is to be seen at *Constantinople* by her Son's Mosque. But *Paulus Jovius* says, She was a *Servian* Princess, and of the *Greek* Church. *Thevenot Voyage de Levant.*

PADSTOW, a Market-Town and Haven of *Pider* Hundred in the North parts of *Cornwall*. It lies upon the West side of the River *Camel*, within four miles of its fall into the *Severn* Sea, 194 from *London*.

PADUA, a City of *Italy* belonging to the *Venetians*, being a Bishoprick, suffragan to that of *Aquileia*. The *Latins* call it *Patavium*. It is said to be more ancient than *Rome* or *Venice*, and to have been founded by *Antenor*, whose Tomb is shewed there; but the Inscription in *Gothick* Characters is Modern. *Livius* and *Virgil* say, *Antenor* built the Town, *Virg. lib. 1. Aeneid.* speaking of *Antenor*, says,

Hic tamen ille Urbem Patavi, sedesque locavit.

It was afterwards subdued by the *Romans*, ruin'd by *Atila*, repair'd by *Narset*, and long under the Dominion of the *Lombards*, whose Kingdom being destroyed by *Charlemain*, it flourished under the Kings of *Italy*, had afterwards Princes of it own, and then became a Republick from *Otho* the Ist. to 1237, that *Ezelin de Romano* took it. After the fall of him and his Family in 1259 the *Carrares* were Lords of *Padua*. The *Venetians* subdued it in 1406, and strangled *Francis Carrares* and his two Sons. The Emperor *Maximilian* taking it afterwards, quickly lost it again, and besieged it in 1509, but their brave Defence obliged him to raise the Siege on the 17th. day. It's situated in a very fruitful Country on the River *Brent*, which renders it strong, and the Bulwark of *Venice* on the side of *Lombardy*. It is divided into the Old and New Town. The latter has still its Castles, Towers, Walls, and Ditches fill'd with the Water of the Rivers *Bachiglion* and *Brent*: It has also the Cathedral, University, and Palace of Justice a superb Structure, and very Magnificent without. In this place is also the fine Library of *Padua*, and a great Hall called *Palagio de Ragione* 180 Foot long, and 40 wide, without any Pillars. It hath four Gates, and over each the Statue of some great Man of *Padua*. At the farther end there is a great round Stone called the Stone of Reproach, where Bankrupts use to go and sit. The Portico's of the Houses secure those that walk the Streets from Sun and Rain. In the New Town are the Church and Abbey of *S. Justin* and *S. Anthony*, with other stately Buildings Sacred and Civil. The University is thought to have been founded by *Charlemain*, was re-established in 1179 and 1222, considerably augmented since, and always frequented by the Curious of *Europe* for converse with the Learned in all Sciences. This City is famed for the Birth of *Titus Livius* and many great Men, whose Sepulchres are to be seen there; as also divers Monuments of its Antiquity, as the Ruins of the Amphitheatre, called *Arenes*, &c. Here are two Academies of fine Wits, called the *Gli Recoverati* and *Gli Inflammati*. The Garden of the University is curious and abounds with Simples: But the City is not so well inhabited as formerly. Some add, That this was once the biggest City of *Italy*, and superiour to *Venice*, on which it now depends, and has the least Liberty of any City in that Republick. The University is almost destroyed by the Quarrels of the Scholars, and the Nobility are almost extinguished by their mutual Fews. The *Scaligers* were Lords of this City before the *Carrares*, and the *French* Ambassador in 1510 charged the *Venetians* with the Usurpation of *Padua*, *Vicenza* and *Verona*, which he told them were fees of the Empire. Dr. *Brown* says, when he was there, that the City of *Padua* was regularly fortified. *Padua* is seventeen miles E. of *Vicenza*, twenty four W. of *Venice*. Lon. 32. 30. Lat. 45. 17. A Council for Reformation of the Church was held here in 1350 by *Guy de Avergue*, Legate to *Clement* the VIth. *Strabo, lib. 1. Scardon. Orig. di Padua.*

PAEZ (*Peter*) a *Spanish* Jesuit, who went into *Ethiopia*, Anno 1558, was Confessor to the Emperor of the *Abyssines*, and writ a Treatise of that Peoples Errors. He died May 1622.

PAGANALIA, Feasts kept in *January* by the Heathens in Country Villages, instituted by *Servius Tullius*, the VIth. King of the *Romans*, after he had created the Country Tribunes, consisting of a certain number of Villages, in each of which an Altar was to be erected for Annual Sacrifice to their Tutelary Gods, whereat all were to assist and give Presents in Money, according to their Sex and Age, by which the number of the Inhabitants was discovered. The Peasants presented Cakes to *Ceres* and *Tellus*, to obtain plentiful Harvests. *Dionys. Hal. lib. 4.*

PAGANIS (*Hugh*) one of those that begun the Order of the *Templars* about 1118, who were consecrated as the Regular Canons, and made three Religious Vows before the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*. *Baronius Annal.*

PAGANS, in Lat. *Pagani*, from *Pagus*, a Village, were so called, not because they retired into the Country, but that when the *Christians* began first to preach in *Cities* the Inhabitants of them were converted before that those of the Country could have the means dispensed to them. *Vid. Vossius* upon the Epist. of *Pliny* to *Trajan*. The *French* words *Paisants* and *Payens* have the same Original. Hence the Council at *Frankford*, Anno 742, forbid all Pagan Rites, Sacrifices for the dead, &c.

PAGET, the first of this Name who attain'd to the Peerage, was *William*, a Person of excellent Parts, tho' of low Descent, being Son to a Serjeant at Mace in *London*. In the 23th. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was for his great Abilities, made one of the Clerks of the Signet; in the 32d. of that King, Clerk of the Council and Privy Seal, and a little after Clerk of the Parliament for Life. In all which Stations he behaved himself with so much Prudence, that in the 33d. of *Henry* the VIIIth. he was sent Embassador into *France*, and after his Return, made one of the principal Secretaries of State in the 35th; in the 36th, being then Knight, he was one of the Commissioners for treating with *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* about advancing King *Henry's* Interest in *Scotland*, that Earl being to marry the King's Niece; he was also Commissioner in the Treaty of Peace with *France*, and the King, on his Death-Bed, made him one of his Executors. He was of the Privy Council to *Edward* the VIth. and by him sent Embassador to the Emperor *Charles* the Vth. to demand Succours against the *Scots* and *French*; and *December* the 3d, in the fourth of *Edward* the VIth being then Knight of the Garter, Comptroller of the King's Household, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, he was called by Writ to Parliament, by the Name of Lord *Paget* of *Beaudisert* in *Com. Staff.* and on the 19th. of *January* following, had his solemn Creation, and was afterwards sent again to treat of a Peace with *France*. In the fifth of *Edward* the VIth. upon the fall of the Duke of *Somerset* he was sent to the Tower upon an Accusation of designing the Murther of some Nobleman (at *Paget-house*, called afterwards *Essex-house*) and selling the King's Lands without Commission, for which he was deprived of the Garter; and Money being then much wanting, says *Dugdale*, he was fin'd in 6000 pounds, and obliged to surrender his Offices; but declaring for Queen *Mary* after King *Edward's* Death, she had him in such esteem, that he was sent Embassador to the Emperor about re-establishing Popery, and afterwards made Lord Privy Seal. He died in 1564, the sixth of *Elizabeth*, and was succeeded by his Son *Henry*, who dying about 1568 without Heir Male, was succeeded by his Brother *Thomas*, who being a zealous Papist and a favourer of the Queen of *Scots* retired into *France*, and was in the 29th of *Elizabeth* attainted in Parliament, and in the 32d of her Reign died at *Brussels*, leaving a Son called *William*, his Heir, who accompanying the Earl of *Essex* in that notable Voyage to *Cadiz*, was restored to his Honour and Lands in the first of King *James*. He died in 1628, and was succeeded by his Son *William*, who by the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Henry* late Earl of *Holland*, had *William*, the present Lord *Paget*, now Embassador to the Grand Signior from his Majesty King *William*. He married *Frances*, Daughter to *Francis Pierpont*, Esq; a younger Son to *Robert* Earl of *Kingslon*. This present Lord's second Sister *Lettice* is married to the late *Richard Hambden* of *Great Hambden Com. Bucks*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Chancellor to the Exchequer; the fourth, *Frances*, married to *Rowland Hunt* of *Bore Eaton, Com. Salop* Esq; the fifth, *Penelope*, to *Philip Powley* of *Preswood, Com. Stafford*, Esq; and the sixth, *Diana*, to *Sir Henry Ashhurst* of *London*, Knight. *Dugdale.*

PAGETS BROOMLY, a Market-Town upon the River *Blithe*, in the *Pirehil* Hundred in *Staffordshire*.

PAGNINUS. See *Santes Pagninus*.

PAGOD, the Name given by the *Indians* and *Chinese* to their Temples and Idols.

PAGUS, among Latin Historians signifies a County, Territory, or District. In *Germany* and *France* it denotes the Land subject to one Count. Among the *Swiss* it signifies a Canton, and seems to have its Original from the *German* word *Pach*, a River, because People usually settled themselves by Rivers. *Beke* among the *Dutch*, *Bec* among the *French*, and *Gow* among the *Swiss* has the same signification, and are often added to the Names of Towns. *Pagus* and *Comitatus* were promiscuously used for one another, and sometime *Pagus* signifies a City; but with a Distinction, and from this word the *French pais* is derived. *Spelm. in Glossar. Vales. in Not. Gall.*

PAINTING, the Art of representing Figures, Countries, Towns, and other things in Colours. It's not to be doubted, but that Painting is ancient as well as Sculpture, but it is hard to know the real time and place where they began to appear; the *Egyptians* and *Greeks* who pretend to be the Inventors of those Arts which are most for the Splendor of Life, pretend, that they were the first Carvers and Painters; however, it is certain, That *Painting*, after having had some weak beginnings, appear'd in its Perfection amongst the *Greeks*, and that the principal Schools where this Art was taught, were at *Sicyone*, a Town of *Peloponnesus*, at *Rhodes* and *Athens*; from *Greece* it passed into *Italy*, where it was in great esteem about the end of the *Republick*, and under the first Emperors, until at last War and Luxury having dismembered the *Roman Empire*, it became entirely extinct as well as other Sciences and Arts, and did not begin to revive again till the famous *Cimabue* laboured at it, and recovered from the hands of certain *Greeks*, some slender remains of this Art. Some *Florentines* having seconded him, were those that gained most Reputation at it, yet it was long before any considerable Painting was produced. *Le Ghirlandajo Michael Angelo's* Master acquired the most Credit, but *Michael Angelo* his Scholar, in the time of *Pope Julius II.* at the beginning of the XVIth. Century eclipsed the Glory of all that went before him, and erected a School at *Florence*. *Peter Perugin* had for his Scholar *Raphael d'Urbino*, whom he excell'd very much, and even *Michael Angelo* himself, and formed a School at *Rome*, consisting of several excellent Painters; at the same time the School of *Lombardy* was set up, and was famous under *Georgion* and *Titian*, who had *Julian Belino* for his Master; besides which, there were also in *Italy* some other particular Schools, under different Masters; amongst the rest, that of *Leonardo de Vinci* at *Milan*, but the three first are esteemed the most famous, the rest having proceeded from them; but over and above these, there were on this side the Mountains some Painters who had nothing to do with those of *Italy*, as *Albert Durex* in *Germany*, *Holbens* in *Switzerland*, *Lucas* in *Holland*, and several others that wrought in *France* and *Flanders* in a different manner; but *Italy* and *Rome* especially was the place where this Art was practis'd in its greatest Perfection, and where from time to time were brought up excellent Painters. The School of *Raphael* was succeeded by that of the *Caracchios*, which hath almost lasted till now in their height and perfection; but at this day there is but little of it in *Italy*, this Art seeming to have pass'd into *France*, since King *Lewis* the XIVth. hath set up *Academies* for those that practise it. I have said before, That the first Invention of this Art of *Painting* is not certainly known, but it is agreed, That he who was the first that attempted Drawing made his first Essay upon a Wall, by drawing the shadow of a Man which the Light discovered; and to give the greater beauty to this Story, some write, that it was a Girl who thus designed the face of her Lover. Some alledge, That it was one *Philocles* of *Egypt* who first reduced this Invention into practice; others name *Cleanthes* of *Corinth*, and others again say, That *Ardices* a *Corinthian* and *Telephantes* of *Clarentia* in the *Peloponnesus*, began to Draw without Colours, with a Coal only; and that the First that made use of one Colour in Painting was one *Cleophantes* of *Corinth*, and for that reason called *Monochromatos*: After him it is said, that *Higienotes*, *Dinias* and *Charmas* where the first that made Pictures in one Colour only. *Eumarus* of *Athens*, at last, Painted both Men and Women in a different manner; his Disciple *Simon* the *Cleonian* began to Paint the Body in various Postures, and to represent the Joints and Limbs, the Veins, and the Foldings of the Drapery; however it is certain, that in the time of *Romulus*, and about the fifteenth Olympiad; that is, 715 Years before *Christ's* Incarnation, *Candaules*, surnamed *Myrsilus* King of *Lydia* bought for its weight in Gold, a Picture of *Bularchus's* painting, in which was represented the Battle of the *Magnesians*. *Panaeus* the Brother of *Phidias* was in esteem in the 83d. Olympiad, 448 Years before our Saviour. *Polygnotus* the *Thasian* was the first that put Thought and Passion in the Face, and gave Force and Beauty to the Colours; he did several things at *Delphos* and *Athens*. At the same time *Mycon* made himself famous also in *Greece*. About the 90th Olympiad appear'd *Aglaophon*, *Cephissodorus*, *Phryllus*, and *Evenor* the Father and Master of *Parrhasius*; all these Pain-

ters were excellent in their Art, but *Apollodorus* exceeded them all; he lived in the 93d Olympiad, 408 Years before the birth of our Lord; His manner was imitated by *Zeuxis*, *Parrhasius*, and several others till the Reign of *Augustus*. It's not known what Painters wrought in *Italy* since the Reign of this Emperor. When the *Constantines* and *Theodosius's* took upon them the protection of the Church, these *Christian Emperors* caused some Carving and Painting Works to be made for the Ornament of the Churches, but we have almost nothing considerable of the Remains of those Pieces. 'Tis probable, one Reason of the decay of Painting in the Empire, was occasion'd, by the Second Council of *Nice's* Decreeing Religious worship to be paid to the Images of our Saviour, and the Saints: This Practice, being look'd upon, by a great part of the Church as a dangerous and unwarrantable Innovation, several of the *Greek Emperors* made a vigorous opposition against it; and the better to suppress those Excesses, order'd the Images and paintings to be taken out of Churches and defac'd, and by this means, the Art it self fell under a great discouragement. But about the Year One thousand two hundred and seventy, the famous *Cimabue* restor'd the Art of Painting, which was perfected by the Painters of the succeeding Ages. About the beginning of the fifteenth Century there were famous Painters in the Low-Countries and in *Germany*; amongst others, *John de Bruges*, who found out the way of Painting in Oyl. *Albert Dure*, &c. *Felebien Lives of Painters*. *Fresnoy*. *Moiner*, &c.

PAITA, a Town in *Mar delzuz* built by the *Spaniards*. It consisted of 200 Houses, neatly built, when taken by the *English* under Mr. *Carvendish*, in 1587, who plundered and burnt it. *Du Laet* says, It is a noble port of *Peru*, seated in a Barren and Sandy Soil, without Water; but that having a large and safe Bay, all the Goods designed for *Guatimala* are landed at this place. In 1615 it was again taken by *George Spilberg* and deserted of all its Inhabitants since which it has been more frequented by the *Indians* than *Spaniards*.

PALÆMON or **MELICERTES**, the Son of *Athamas* and *Ino*. His Mother perceiving her Husband in such a fury, that he had dash'd out her other Son *Learchus's* Brains against a Rock, she took her other Son *Melicertes* in her Arms, and throwing her self and him into the Sea they were metamorphos'd into Marine Deities; the Mother being call'd *Leucothea*, or, *The Fair Goddess*, and suppos'd to be the same with *Aurora*, and the Son *Palæmon* or *Portunus*, because he was fann'd to preside over Ports. *Ovid Metam.* *Pausanias* says, That *Melicertes* was saved by a Dolphin, and set ashore in the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, whence the Games called *Ludi Isthmici* were instituted in honour of him. *Orpheus* in *Hymnis*.

PALÆMON, a Grammarian of *Rome* in the time of *Tiberius*, so Arrogant, that he call'd *Marcus Varro* a Swine; and used to boast, That Learning was born and would die with himself. *Juven.*

PALÆPHATUS, a *Greek* Historian contemporary with *Alexander the Great*; there is a Book of his de *Incredibilibus Historiis*, being an Historical Explication of Fables. It hath been often printed both in *Greek* and *Latin*, in *England* and *Holland*; the best Edition is that of *Amsterdam* in 1688, in 8°. There were also a Poet, Grammarian and Philosopher of this Name, all very ancient.

PALAFIX and **MENDOSA JOHN**, Son to the Marquis of *Hariza* in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, born An. 1600, bred at *Salamanca*, was a constant Assistant of *Philip IVth's* Council of War, sent by him to the *Indies*, created Bishop of *Los Angeles* there; afterwards Governour of *New Spain*, whence coming to give an account of his Administration, the King made him also Bishop of *Osma*. He wrote the *Siege* and *Relief* of *Fontarabia* and some other things in *Spanish*. *Biblioth. Span. Writers.*

PALAMEDES, Son of *Nauplius*, Prince of the Isle *Eubæa*. He was very Ingenious, and call'd, Inventor of Weights and Measures, of Chefs and Dice, of drawing Men up in Battalions, regulating the Year by the course of the Sun and the Months by that of the Moon. *Pliny* says, that during the *Siege* of *Troy*, he invented the *Greek Letters* Θ, Ξ, Φ, Ψ, and some add Υ, wherewith *Ulysses* mock'd him, saying, He had no Reason to brag of that Invention, for the *Cranes* formed that Letter in their order of flying. Hence those *Howls* are call'd by *Martial* *Palamedis aves*. *Ulysses* being enraged at him for discovering his counterfeit Madness, to prevent his going to the War, accused him of high Treason, and got him stoned. *Ovid Metam.*

PALATINATE, a Principality of *Germany*, divided into the Upper and lower *Palatinate*. The Upper belongs to the Duke of *Bavaria* according to the Treaty of *Munster*; and the Lower to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, who formerly enjoy'd the whole. The Country takes its Name from the Office of Count *Palatine*, bestowed by the Emperor on those who administred Justice in his Name to the Empire; of which there was two, one on the *Rhine*, who had

had the charge of *Franconia* and the neighbouring Countries; and the other in *Saxony* and other Countries subject to the *Saxon Law*. Hence it is that the Electors of *Saxony*, and the Elector *Palatine*, or Elector of *Bavaria*, are Vicars of the Empire in their respective Provinces when there is an *Interregnum* by the Emperor's death or otherwise. At first the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* had no Possessions on that River; but in process of time got them by Marriage, Purchase, or Imperial Gift, and formed a very considerable Principality; so that besides several Fiefs betwixt *Coblentz*, *Andernach*, and in the Country of *Juliers*, and besides the Dutchies of *Newburg*, *Sulzbach* and *Deuxponts*, and other dependencies on them, he hath divers more Dutchies and Counties. *Heydelberg* is his chief City, famous for its Ancient University and Castle, the Prince's usual Residence, but lately destroy'd by the *French*, as is also *Mannheim*, which was but lately built, and handsomely fortified by Prince *Charles*, at the Mouth of the *Necker*. *Gaub* is a little Town with the Castle of *Gudenfelts* on the *Rhine*; against which, in the middle of the River, is the Castle of *Pfaltz*, whence some (but falsely) would have the Prince's Title of *Pfaltsgrave* derived. The Town of *Delsburg* hath a fine Castle on the *Necker*. *Frankendal* is best fortified of any Town in the Lower *Palatinate*. The Elector *Frederick III.* begun, *An.* 1576, to entertain many Protestant Families there, who fled from the *Low-Countries*. His Successors doing the like in other Towns, did thereby mightily enrich the Country. The Prince made his Revenue very considerable, by taking away the Church Lands upon the change of Religion, right of conducting Strangers, whom he obliges to make use of his Guards, not only in his own Territories, but in the Neighbouring Bishopricks and Earldoms; by virtue of a Privilege granted him by the Emperor. Toll upon Merchandize that pass'd his Territories, and the Title he had to the Goods of Strangers, or those who come to settle without express Leave in his Dominions. This Country was ruin'd by the *French* in 1688, and 1689, on pretence of the difference betwixt that King and the new Elector, about the *Allodial*, claim'd by the Dutchess of *Orleans*, Sister to Prince *Charles*, who died without Issue. See the *French King's Manifesto*, September 1688. This Family is descended from that of *Bavaria*, thus:

The Genealogy of the Elector Palatine.

Otto the Illustrious died *An.* 1245; leaving two Sons, *Lewis* the II. Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* and Elector, and *Henry* the XIIIth. Duke of *Bavaria*. *Lewis* the II. had a Son call'd *Rodolph*, by the Emperor *Rodolph* the I's Daughter, of whom are descended the Electors *Palatine*. This *Rodolph* had three Sons by *Maud*, the Emperor *Adolphus* of *Nassaw's* Daughter, viz. *Adolph*, *Rodolph II.* and *Robert I.* *Rodolph*, the Father, had for a second Wife, *Maud*, Daughter to the King of *England*. He had no Issue by his *English* Lady. His eldest son *Adolph* relin'd in favour of his Brother *Rodolph* the II. leaving one Son, who was afterwards *Robert* the II. *Rodolph* the II. dying without Issue Male, *Robert* the I. succeeded, who erected the University of *Heydelberg*, *An.* 1346. but dying Childless, *Robert* the II. abovementioned succeeded, and left a Son called *Robert* the III. chosen Emperor *An.* 1400, his second Son *Lewis de Barba* succeeded in the Electorate, died *An.* 1439 leaving a son called *Lewis* the III. who was succeeded by his Son *Philip*, by *Margaret*, Daughter to *Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*. *Philip* was succeeded by his Son *Lewis* the Vth. who died without Children, and was succeeded by his Brother, *Robert the Vertuous*, who was succeeded by *Frederick* the II. his Brother, who left the Electorate to *Otto Henry*, Son to his Brother *Robert the Vertuous*, and he dying without Issue, was succeeded, *An.* 1559, by *Frederick* the III. his Cousin of the fourth degree, descended from *Stephen*, fourth Son to *Robert* the III. This *Frederick* the III. was succeeded by his Son, *Lewis* the IVth. who turned Protestant, and was succeeded by *Frederick* the IV. who also abandoned Popery. He married *Louise*, Daughter to the Prince of *Orange*, by whom he had *Frederick* the Vth. who was chosen King of *Bohemia*, *An.* 619, but afterwards dethroned. He died at *Mentz*, in 1632, leaving behind him three Sons, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *James* the I. King of Great Britain, &c. viz. *Charles*, *Lewis*, *Robert*, and *Edward*. *Robert*, commonly call'd Prince *Robert*, and well known in *England*, was created Duke of *Cumberland*, and died without Legitimate Issue *An.* --- *Edward* died a Papist at *Paris* in 1663, leaving three Daughters by Princess *Anne* of *Mantua*. One of them, viz. *Anne*, married to the Prince of *Conde*. *Charles* succeeded his Father in the Electorate, married *Charlotte* Daughter to the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* by whom he had *Charles* and *Elizabeth Charlotte*, who was married to the Duke of *Orleans*, only brother to *Lewis* the XIVth. of *France*. *Charles* succeeded his Father in the Electorate, and *An.* 1671 married *Wilhelmine-Ernestine* Daughter to *Frederick* the III. King of *Denmark*. He died *An.*

1685 without Issue, and was succeeded by *Philip William*, Duke of *Newbourg*, a Roman Catholick Prince. *Heifs.*

PALATINES, of *Poland*, the Name of those who govern'd that State when the Race of *Lech*, their first Monarch, was extinguish'd about the Year 695; at which time they divided the Kingdom into twelve Provinces, each of which was govern'd by a *Palatine* as Prince, in the Vulgar Tongue call'd *Vayvods*, i. e. Captains or Generals, who disagreeing among themselves, and every one striving to increase his Power, the People chose one to rule, viz. *Gracius*, *An.* 700; but after the death of the Princess *Venda*, the *Palatines* were restor'd, and govern'd some Months, till *Leftic* the 1st. was elected *An.* 760. The Name of *Vayvode* obtains still and takes place next to the Bishops, but their number is more or less according to the Extent of the *Polish* Dominions. *Herb. de Fustlin. Hist. Pol.*

PALATINUS MONS. Vid. MOUNT PALATINE.

PALATUA, the Goddess whom the *Romans* believed to preside over the Palace; *Palatual* the Sacrifice which was offered to her, and *Palatualis* the Priest who offered the Sacrifice.

PALAZZUOLO, a City of *Sicily*, 18 miles S. of *Leontins*, and 24 W. of *Syracusa*. Lon. 36. 54. Lat. 30. 24.

PALEA, a Disciple of *Gratian*, who added the Canons intitled *Palea* to *Gratian's* Decree, they not being found in the ancient Manuscripts; or if found, are added on the Margin; so that they are neither called *Palea* from *πάλαι*, *palaios*, nor *palea* chaff, but from the Author. *Doujat. Hist. Can. Law.*

PALENCIA, a Spanish Town in the Kingdom of *Leon* with a Bishoprick, formerly suffragan of *Toledo*, now of *Burgos*. It's called in Latine *Palantia* and *Palentia*. It was anciently strong and considerable, but not so now. *Mariana Hist. Span.* A National Council was held at *Valadolid* in this Diocese by the Bishop of *Sabina*, Pope *John XXII's* Legate, *An.* 1322, whose Acts are very considerable for the time. And another was held at *Palencia*, *An.* 1388, by *Clement* the VIIth's Legate, *Peter de Luna* afterwards Antipope. *Palencia* is 25 miles N. of *Valadolid*, Lon. 12. 46. Lat. 42. 14.

PALEOCASTRO, a Town of *Crete* with a Castle and Haven in the North part of the Island, eight miles W. of *Candie*. It is subject to the *Turks*.

PALEOLOGUS, the Name of an Ancient Family in the Empire of *Constantinople* Princes of *Romania*, who married into the Emperors Family, and afterwards attain'd to the purple themselves; so *Michael* being *Paleologus* on both sides was made Emperor of *Constantinople* in 1259, and died in 1283; succeeded by his Son *Andronicus* called the Old, who died in 1327; his Son *Michael* was also crowned Emperor, but died in 1320, seven Years before his Father, whom the Grandson called *Andronicus* the Young succeeded, and died in 1341; his Son *John* succeeded and died in 1355: His Son *Andronicus* was deprived of the Empire for conspiring against him, so that *Manuel* another of his Sons succeeded, and died in 1425, succeeded by his Son *John*, who died in 1449, succeeded by his Son *Constantine* kill'd at the taking of *Constantinople* by the *Turks*, May 29. 1453, leaving no Issue. *Du Cange Hist. Constantinop.*

PALEOTUS, (*Gabriel*) skilful in the Civil and Canon Law, whereof he was Professor at *Bologne*, sent to the Council of *Trent*, by Pope *Pius* the IVth and for his service there, made Cardinal in 1565. *Pius* the Vth. made him Bishop of *Bologne*. He was much esteem'd by *Clement* the VIIIth. and had 30 Votes to have succeeded *Pius* the Vth. He wrote many Books, as *de bono Senectutis*, *Archiepiscopale Bononiense*, *De Imaginibus Sacris & Prophanis*, &c. and died 1597, Aged 75. *Auberi. Ricciolus.*

PALERMO, a City of *Sicily*, being an Archbishop's Seat, and Sea-port, situated in the Valley of *Mazares*. It's the Metropolis of the Kingdom, Residence of the Vice-Roy, and one of the finest Cities in *Sicily* in regard of its Situation in a fruitful Field, its stately Buildings, Trade, Gentry, and rich Inhabitants. It's called in Latine *Panormus*, *Panhormum* and *Litus Pulchrum*. It has a wonderful store of Fountains and Springs. June the 2d, 1676, the Spanish and Dutch Fleets were defeated near this place, by *Du Quesne*, the famous French Admiral. This City is 228 m. S. of *Naples*, and 270 S. of *Rome*. Lon. 34 50. Lat. 37. 26.

PALES, Goddesses of the Shepherds, to whom they sacrificed Milk and Honey, that she might deliver them and their Cattle from Wolves and Diseases. *Ovid. fast. lib. 4.*

PALESTINE. See JUDEA.

PALESTRINE, in Latin *Præneste* and *Polystephanos*, a City of *Italy*, in the Territories of *Rome*, being a Bishop's Seat, and Principality, anciently famous for the Temple of Fortune, and the recourse of People to know their Lot. The Ruins of the said Temple and ancient City, which were destroyed by Pope *Boniface* the VIIIth. are to

be seen upon the Mountain, at the foot of which, he caused the Town to be built, now called *Palestrine*. The Bishoprick is usually enjoyed by one of the six ancient Cardinals. *Palestrina* is 24 miles E. of *Rome*. Lon. 34. 57. Lat. 41. 52. *Suarez. de Antiq. Prænest.*

PALICAT, a Fort belonging to the *Hollanders* in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, having a Garrison of 200 Men, and is the Seat of the Director of their Factories for that Kingdom. It stands upon the Sea, and is well stor'd with Cannon, and regularly fortified; but it has only a Road for the Ships to ride in. At a good distance the Natives have built a small Town, which is encreasing. *Tavern. pt. 2. p. 93.* It stands eight Leagues N. of *Madrespatan* or Fort *St. George* belonging to the *English*.

PALILIES, in Lat. *Palilia*, Festivals celebrated in the Fields by the Shepherds on the twenty first of *April*, in honour of the Goddess *Pales*, by dancing round a Fire, which they believed did chase away the Wolves, and prevent Diseases among their Cattle. It was at one of these Feasts that *Romulus* and *Remus* founded *Rome*. *An. Mund. 3301, 753* before Christ. *Dionys. Halicarn. Antiq. lib. 1.*

PALIMBAM, a City and Country of the Isle of *Sumatra* in the *East Indies*. *Baudr.*

PALINGENIUS (*Marcellus*) a Poet of the XVIth. Century. He wrote a famous Poem in twelve Books, call'd, *Zodiacus Vitæ*; in which, he seems to have bestow'd too much cost on the *Libertines* Objections against Religion. *Lil. Girald. Hist. Poet. Dial.*

PALINURUS, a Captain of *Aeneas's* Fleet, who being asleep, fell overboard with the Rudder in his Hand, and being cast upon the Coast of *Italy* after three days swimming, was murdered by the Inhabitants, stript and thrown into the Sea, for which, being visited with a Plague, the Oracle told them, That they must appease *Palinurus's* Manes to make it cease; whereupon they consecrated a Wood, and erected him a Sepulchre on a Promontory in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which the *Italians* still call the *Cape of Palinurus*; of which *Virgil Aeneid. 6.*

Æternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.

PALIKUES, in Lat. *Palici*, Now call'd *Naphia* or *Naphthia*, two Lakes in *Sicily* near the City *Catanea*, as also the Fountain *Palicene*. Poets say, They were two Brothers, Twins, begot by *Jupiter* on the Nymph *Thalia*, who growing big, was so alham'd of the action, and afraid of *Juno*, that she pray'd the Earth might swallow her up; which being granted, she brought forth her two Sons in the Bowels of the same, which opened again and let 'em out: Whence they were called *Palici* from the Greek word *παλιν* again. They were ador'd as Gods by the *Sicilians*. And it was also storied, That from the holes whence they issued, gulfs of Fire proceeded at the same time; whence came the flames of Mount *Ætna*. Others says, That two Lakes flowed from the holes which remain still, and were had in such Veneration, that those who were accused of Perjury threw themselves into them, and if they came out safe were acquitted, but otherwise the Bond they were oblig'd to give before this trial, was forfeited. Perjury was tried in the same manner, by throwing in Writing-Tables, with what was sworn upon them; if they sunk it was esteem'd, false, if otherwise, true. By command of the Oracle Humane Sacrifices were offer'd to appease the Choler of *Thalia* and her two Sons; but in process of time inanimate things were only sacrificed; whence *Virgil* says,

— — — *Placabilis ara Palici.*

Ovid. Metam. lib. 5. Macrob. Saturn. lib. 5. cap. 19.

PALLADES, Virgins dedicated by the *Thebans* to *Jupiter*. In this manner: They consecrated one of the best born and most beautiful Virgins to him, who lay with whom she pleased till the time of her natural Purgation, and then she was given to a Husband; but after the time of her Prostitution till the time of her Marriage she was lamented as dead. *Eustath. ad Iliad.*

PALLADIUM, the Statue of the Goddess *Pallas*, represented with a Pike in her Hand, which, always mov'd as she turn'd her Eyes. The *Trojans* believed, That this Wooden Statue fell from Heaven into the Temple before the Roof was on, as they were building the same in the Cittadel of *Troy*. They were told by the Oracle of *Apollo*, That the City should be impregnable so long as that Present of Heaven was in their Possession, but that its Ruin would follow if ever the Statue should be carried without the Walls. During the Siege of *Troy*, *Diomedes* and *Ulysses*, Grecian Captains, entred the Cittadel by Mines under ground, cut off the Garrison, and brought the said Statue to their own Camp. A Statue of *Pallas* was kept at *Rome* in the Temple of *Vesta*, which some Authors will have to be the true Statue; whereupon *Vives* observes, That there were two of them at *Troy*, one of which was preserv'd as Sacred, and a Counterfeit expos'd

to the Publick, which *Ulysses* took; but the true one, with the *Trojan* Tutelary and Household Gods were carried into *Italy* by *Aeneas*. And when the same was carried to *Rome* they made many Counterfeits to prevent the stealing of the true one. There was another *Palladium* dedicated to *Minerva* in the Cittadel of *Athens*. In the Consecration of those Statues, the Heathens were very Ceremonious and Superstitious. *Liv. lib. 26.*

PALLADIUS, a *Galatian*, Bishop of *Helenopolis* in *Bithynia*, *An. 388* or *401*, and Hermit of Mount *Nitria*, a great Friend of *S. Chrysostom's* during his Persecution: He was himself banish'd into the Country of the *Blemmians*, *An. 417*, ten Years after *S. Chrysostom's* death he went to *Rome* in the Pontificate of *Zosimus*. *Theodore*, a Deacon of *Rome*, learn'd from him the particulars of *S. Chrysostom's* Sufferings, and from his Relation was that Dialogue containing *S. Chrysostom's* Life composed; which, nevertheless is defective in many things. *Palladius* afterwards, at the desire of *Lausus* Governour of *Cappadocia*, wrote the History of the Hermites, which is call'd *Historia Lausiaca* from the Name of that Lord. 'Tis disputed by the Learned, whether this *Palladius*, and he that wrote the Dialogue of *S. Chrysostom's* Life, was the same Person. *Bigotius* believes it was another *Palladius*, who upon the formers being translated to *Aspuna*, succeeded him in the See of *Helenopolis*; but there are probable Reasons to persuade us that the Dialogue and the *Historia Lausiaca* were written by the same Author. This *Palladius* is said to have been an *Originalist*, and therefore *S. Jerom's* Enemy, of whom he does not write favourably. His great amity with *Rufinus* confirms this suspicion. He was Disciple to *Evagrius* of *Pontus*, and suspected of *Pelagianism*. *Epiphanius*, *Socrates*, *Trithemius*, *Baleus*, and others, suppose *Palladius* the Deacon, sent by Pope *Celestine*, *An. 430*, to oppose *Pelagianism* in *Scotland*, where he was the first Bishop (tho the Nation had been Christian above 200 years before) to have been the Author of *S. Chrysostom's* Life, which was translated by the learned *Ambrose* General of the *Calmaldules* above 200 years ago, and dedicated to Pope *Eugenius* the IVth. The Greek Original is not now extant. Dr. *Cave's* Dissertation concerning those two *Palladius's*. *Baleus, Cent. 14. Cave's Hist. Liter. p. 1.*

PALLADIUS or **PALLADIO** (*Andrew*) a learned Architect of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, Scholar to the learned *John George Trissin*. He was a great reviver of the ancient Architecture, of which he formed excellent Ideas by viewing the old Monuments at *Rome*, whereof he drew the principal pieces, upon which he wrote Remarks, of which there are several Editions with Cuts; and re-established the Rules which were corrupted by the Barbarity of the *Goths*. He published four Books of Architecture, the last of which treating of the *Roman* Temples, makes it evident, that the Author surpassed all that ever wrote before him on that Subject. This Work was translated into French by *Rowland Friaerl. Historie. Memoirs.*

PALLADIUS, a Danish Divine, who together with *Hemmingius*, promoted the Reformation in that Country.

PALLADIUS (*Fuscus*) born at *Padua*, was an Author of Character in the XVth. Century, and mention'd with great Commendation by *Sabellicus*. He wrote Notes upon *Catullus*, a Treatise concerning *Isles*, and several other curious pieces. *Sabellic. Ennead. Scardeoni de Clar. Patav. lib. 3. class. 10.*

PALLAS, *Claudius Caesar's* enfranchis'd Bondman, so wealthy, that he was reckoned 2500000 Sesterces richer than *Crassus*. *Tacit.*

PALLAS, derived from a Greek word signifying, to throw Darts, is one of the Names given to *Minerva* the Goddess of War and Wisdom, whom the Poets feign to have been bred in *Jupiter's* Brain. There was an Italian Prince, Son to King *Evander*, who joined *Aeneas* at his arrival in *Italy*; and also a Greek Author who wrote of the Myseries of *Mithra*, of this Name. *Homer. Vossius, lib. 3. Hist. Græc.*

PALLAVICINI, the Name of a noble and ancient Italian Family which hath divers Branches at *Rome*, *Genoa*, and in *Lombardy*. They pretend to have come from *Germany*, *An. 980*. They are Princes of *Civitella* and *Augustine*. *Pallavicini* was the first Doge of *Genoa*, who ever assum'd a Royal Crown, *Anno 1637*. *Antonio Pallavicini*, born 1440, was a *Genoese*, made Bishop of *Vintimilla* by *Sixtus* the IVth. *Anno 1484*, and Cardinal by *Innocent* the VIIIth. 1489. He had several Bishopricks conferr'd on him by Pope *Alexander* the VIth. who esteem'd him for his Courage: So that when the said Pope retired into the Castle of *S. Angelo* at *Charles* the VIIIth's entering *Rome*, December 28 1494, he appointed *Pallavicini* to receive and treat with him, which he did successfully; the Pope having so much offended the said Monarch, that he durst not stay his coming to *Rome*. Next Year he retired to *Orvietta*, and left *Pallavicini* to treat with him again, whereupon the said Monarch did generously restore all the places which he had taken from the Church. The Pope dying Aug. 17. 1503, his

his scandalous life had so much dishonoured the Chair that the Conclave looking for one whose Integrity might repair that disgrace, *Pallavicini* bid fairest for the succession: However *Pius* the III^d. was chosen Pope, and in a little time succeeded by *Julius* the II^d. who employed Cardinal *Pallavicini* in affairs of importance, and sent him Legate to *Savona*, where there was an Interview between *Lewis* XII. and *Ferdinand* King of *Aragon*, who entered into a League against the *Venetians* according to the Pope's desire, but *Pallavicini* arriving at *Rome* in the end of *August*, with an account of his Negotiation, fell sick and died September 10th. 1507. aged 66. *Guicciardin Hist. lib. 2.*

PALLAVICINI (*Ferrante*) born at *Plaisance*, bred an *Augustin*, a Man of great Wit, and an excellent atyrist, for which he was much admired and applauded. Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. making War upon *Odoard Farnese*, Duke of *Parma*, *Pallavicini* espoused his Princes Quarrel with his Pen, and publish'd several pieces extremely to the disadvantage of the See of *Rome*, and the House of *Barberini*, which was the Pope's Family, insomuch, that *Pallavicini* became an Execration at *Rome*; where a price was set on his Head, which made him retire to *Venice*, where he lived in quiet. But one *Bresche*, Son to a Bookseller at *Paris*, perswading him, that he might live more advantageously in *France*, especially at *Orange*, under the Protection of a Protestant Prince; instead of conducting him thither, brought him into the Pope's Dominions, where he was taken, and fourteen Months afterward beheaded at *Avignon*, An. 1644; in revenge of which, one of his Friends kill'd the cowardly Traytor at *Paris* a little after. *Pallavicini* publish'd divers Treatises, viz. *La Taliclea*, *la Susanna*, *il Giuseppe*, *il Sansonne*, *l'Ambasciatore Invidiato*, *la pudicitia Schernita*, *il divorcio celeste*, *la Rhetorica della P.* and others which are bound in two Volumes. His Death occasioned the Dialogues entituled, *Anima errante di Ferrante Pallavicini*. *Bouch. Hist. de prov.*

PALLAVICINI (*Sforza*) Jesuit and Cardinal, Son of Marquess *Alexand. Pallavicini*; was a learned Philosopher and Lawyer; and tho' eldest Son; would be an Ecclesiastick against the mind of his Friends. His Conversation was so regular, that he was chosen amongst the Prelates who assist at those Assemblies called Congregations at *Rome*, and particularly that of good Government, and Ecclesiastical Immunities. He was also President of the College of *Humorists*, Governour of *Jesi*, *Orvieto* and *Camerina* under Pope *Urban* the VIIIth. Examiner of the Bishops, and a Member of the Congregation of the Holy Office. He was made Cardinal by *Alexander* the VIIth. November 10th. 1659, and published a History of the Council of *Trênt*; in many things contradicting Father *Paul*, against which, a Treatise was printed, called, *The new Gospel of Cardinal Pallavicini*. He died June 5. 1667, aged 60. His Works are, *Trattato dello Stile*. *Del Bene Vindication Soc. Jes. &c.* *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jes.* *Lorenzo Crasso, Elog. de Huom. Letter.*

PALLIUM, a kind of Imperial Mantle, wherewith the *Christian Emperors* began to honour the Prelates of the Church in the fourth Age; willing it should be the Ornament of those Prelates, and a mark of their Spiritual Authority over the Inferior Orders of their Churches, as the Emperors used it, in token of the Temporal Power they had over those of their Empire. At first it covered all the Body of the Prelate, and reached down from the Neck to the very Heels, not unlike to a Priest's Cope, saving that it was shut up before, and not of Silk, nor of Linen, but of Wool, to represent the sheep which *Jesus Christ*, the good Shepherd, carries upon his Shoulders. It was afterwards but a kind of a *Stole* which hung before and behind, and had four scarlet Crosses placed on the four sides of the *Pallium*, to wit, upon the Breast, Back, and both Shoulders. The Patriarchs took the *Pallium* upon the Altar, at the Ceremony of their Consecration. They sent one of them to the Metropolitans of their Patriarchship when they confirmed their Election, and these same bestowed them upon the Bishops of their Province when consecrating of them, after having first confirmed the choice made according to the Canons; insomuch, that neither the one nor the other could exercise any Pontifical Function unless they had received the *Pallium*. They used not this Vest but at the Altar, when celebrating of solemn Mass, and also pulled it off while the Gospel was read. As this Honour was a pure favour of the Emperors, the *Pallium* was bestowed upon none without their leave. Thus *S. Gregory* pray'd the Emperor *Maurice*, to grant to the Patriarch *Anastasius* the *Sinaite*, who had been deposed, the Liberty to come to *Rome*, and to wear the *Pallium*, to the end he might celebrate Mass pontifically. The Custom was not altogether the same in the West, where no Prelates had this Ornament before the VIth. Age. It was at the beginning of this Age, that Pope *Symmachus*, having constituted *Casarius* Metropolitan of *Arles*, his Vicar in *Gaul*, sent him the *Pallium*; and Pope *Vigilius*, one of his Successors in the same Age, gave it to *Auxentius* Archbishop of *Arles* also, and Vicar of the Holy See; for that mark of partici-

pating of the power of the Pope was then given to none but Primates alone and Apostolick Vicars; and it was not till a great while after, about the middle of the VIIIth. Century, that Pope *Zachary* granted it to all Metropolitans or Archbishops. The Popes, after this, gave this Ornament to several considerable Bishops, whereof some qualify'd themselves Archbishops, because of this right, as having a Dignity above ordinary Bishops. *Maimburg Histoire du Pontificat de S. Gregoire le Grand.*

PALMA or **LÀ POVA**, a very strong place of *Friuli* under the *Venetians* in *Italy*, built by the Doge *Ciconia* in 1593, for the Defence of their Country against the House of *Austria*. This Cittadel stands near to a Town called *Palmata*, situated upon the Frontiers of *Austria* and the County of *Goritz*. Dr. *Brown*, who saw it, saith, It's the largest and most regular Fortification that he ever saw, having nine regular Bastions, call'd by the names of so many noble *Venetians*. The Ditch is thirty paces wide, and twelve deep, and is kept dry for the Health of the place, but they can fill it with Water upon occasion. It has three Gates, and about a hundred Cannon always mounted; and if need be they can quickly mount more. There is a Well in the Center of the Town, over which stands a Standard, and the *Venetians* look upon this to be the strongest Fortification in the World. It is 10 miles S. E. of *Udina*; 52 N. E. of *Venice*, Lon. 34. 00. Lat. 45. 55. *Bau-drant*.

PALMA La **PALMA**, an Isle of the *Atlantick Sea* in *Africa*, one of the *Canaries*, belongs to the *Spaniards*, who made themselves Masters of it in 1493. It is five and twenty Leagues in circumference, and is very well cultivated. It hath a small City called *Santa Cruz de la Palma*, divers Towns, and a flaming Mountain, which, in 1677 sent forth subterranean Fires, accompanied with Earthquakes, which were very remarkable for their quality and continuance. November 13th. a little after Sunset, the Earth quaked for the space of thirteen Leagues all along the Coast, and that Earthquake accompanied with a frightful noise, lasted five days, during which, the Earth opened in divers places; the greatest gap was made upon *Mount-aux Chevres*, a mile and an half distant from the Sea, from whence proceeded a great Fire which cast up Stones and melted Rocks. The like happened in several places thereabouts, and in less than a quarter of an Hour, it made about the Foot of the Mountain eighteen gaps, which vomited up flames of Fire and burning Stones, in so great a quantity, as to form a River of Fire: It took its course over the plain of *Los Caimos*, and ran with Violence towards the *Holy Fountain*, but coming near unto the brink of the great Descent, turned to the right, and forc'd its way towards the *Old Port*, which is that where the *Spaniards* landed when they made themselves Masters of these Islands. November 20th. there was a second Eruption out of the *Mount-aux Chevres*, from whence came forth Stones and Fire, with great Tremblings and Thunders, and continued several days; black Cinders have been taken up seven Leagues distant from thence. The ground thereabouts was entirely wasted, and the Inhabitants constrained to abandon their Habitations. *Memoires Historiques. J. Nummo de Penna.*

PALMARI, French Soldiers, so called, because they returned from a *Croisade* in the *Holy Land*, with Palm-branches in their Hands, and were allowed certain Privileges by *Lewis* IX. their Founder. *Spelman.*

La Ciudad De las PALMAS, Lat. *Palmarium Civitas*, the Metropolis of the Island *Canaria*, in the East part of which it stands, with a Haven on the *Atlantick Ocean*. It is subject to the *Spaniards*, and sometimes call'd *Canaria*. The chief Court of Judicature for all the Island is kept here; the City is beautiful, and the Inhabitants rich and gallant. The Ground is sandy, and does so speedily drink up the Rain as it falls, that one may immediately after walk clean in a Velvet Slipper. *Hackluit. Baudr.*

PALMIER (*Matthew*) of *Florence*, lived in the XVth. Age. He continued *Prosper's Chronicle* (which was an addition to that of *S. Jerom*, who only translated augmented, and carried on that of *Eusebius*) till 1449. And *Matthias Palmier* of *Pisa*, has made an addition to it till the Year 1481. He writ also a Book of the War of *Pisa*, the Life of *Nicholas Acciafole*, a Treatise of the *Civil Life*, which *Claude de Rosiers* has translated into *French*, and divers other Pieces full of Learning; but this great Man who had so much Knowledge in humane Learning, mistook in writing of Divine Things; he published some particular Sentiments in reference to the Nature of Angels, which occasioned his Book to be burnt. *Trithemius* and *Genebrard* say, *Palmier* run the same Destiny with his Book, and that he was sentenced to the Flames; in the mean time, as *Vossius* observes, There is neither *Philip de Bergamo*, nor *Volaterran*, nor any other Italian Authors that say any thing of this Misfortune; however it be, let the Curious consult these Authors. *Verrin, lib. 2. Flor. illustr. Philip. de Bergamo, in suppl. Chron. A. C. 1439. Volaterran Comment. Nurb. lib. 21. Trithemius*

in lat. Genebrard in Chron. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Vossius lib. 3. de Hist. Lat. &c.

PALMOSA or **PATHMOS**, an Island in the Archipelago to the S. W. of Samos 12 German miles. It is not half so big as Samos, but has better Ports and some other advantages. S. John the Apostle wrote in this Island the Revelation during his Exile in the Reign of Domitian. The Venetian Armado did frequently Winter here during the War of Candy, so that the Inhabitants grew rich, but since that the Turks and Corsairs have made them as miserable as the rest of their Neighbours. Randal, p. 56. Struys who saw it in 1656 faith, It was then fruitful, populous and well built, and had a City in the middle, with a fair Monastery. It is in Circuit not above five English miles, and its chief Product is Corn. Hackl. t. 2. p. 1. p. 308.

PALMYRA, **THAMAR**, **TAMAR**, a City of Syria. 135 miles from Damascus to the N. E. and 140 from Antioch to the S. E. (sixty miles in a Degree.) Hadrian the Emperor Enlarg'd it, and called it *Hadrianopolis*. It was also called *Amegara*, famous mostly for Zenobia the Masculine Queen of this small Territory, who was well instructed in the Egyptian, Greek and Latin Tongues, and wrote, amongst many other things, an Epitome of History. She was taken and brought to Rome by Aurelian the Emperor, who was so well pleas'd with her Vertues, that he gave her Possessions in Italy after he had shew'd her in Triumph to the People. A. C. 273. Prol. Lon. 71. 30. Lat 34. 00. It was formerly an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of Antioch.

PALOS de MOGUER, Lat. *Palus*, a Town of Spain in Andalusia, whence Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492 for America. It is fifteen miles W. from Seville, and nine E. from the mouth of Guadiana.

PALOTTA, a City of Lower-Hungary in the County of Alba-Regalis, was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in October 1687; the *Basha* that commanded there, immediately desired to capitulate, and marched out with the Garrison, and as much Baggage as every Soldier could carry. He had with him about Two hundred and fifty Men whom he conducted to Belgrade. In Palotta were found eight pieces of Canon, divers Mortars, great quantity of Powder and Provision, with three Colours. This Town is five miles N. of Alba Regalis. *Memoirs de Temps*.

PALPHURIUS or **PALFURIUS**, Captain of the Robbers who over run Asia Minor, and particularly Isauria. The Emperor Probus defeated him, and put him to death. *Vopiscus in Probo*.

PALUDANUS (John) commonly call'd *Vandenbroeck*, born at Malines, and Divinity Professor at Louvaine, in the XVII. Century, his Works are *Vindiciae Theologicae adversus Verbi Dei corruptelas*. *Apologeticus Marianus*. There was another Paludanus, surnam'd, Michael, born in the latter end of the XVI. Century, he was an Augustinian Monk, of considerable Reputation. He wrote Commentaries upon Aquinas's *Summs. Sacra & Theologica concordantia Temporum Regum Judee & Israel*, &c. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

PALUS MOEOTIS, *Limen*, Mer de Zabache or de la Tana, a great Gulf or Sea between Europe and Asia, about 600 miles in circumference, and esteem'd no other than a great Marsh, for that in some places there is little Water in it, that it cannot be pass'd but in Boats. *Crim Tartary* is to the West of it, *Sarmatia* of Europe or Muscovy to the North, and *Asiatick Sarmatia*, which is *Circassia*, to the South and East, where is the mouth of the Don or Tanais. The Sea of Zabache is separated from the Euxine by the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, called the *Streight of Vespero*, *Kassa* or *Kercy*: To the West of it also stands the Marsh which the Ancients named *Bugis*, now *Suka Morzi*. *Polybius*, *Pliny*, *Strabo*, &c. make mention of the *Palus Maotis*.

PAMELIUS (James) born in the XVIth. Century, a Canon of Bruges, and a Deacon of S. Omer's, was Son of Adolpus, Baron of Pamele, and Privy-Councillor to Charles the Vth. His Works are *Liturgia Latinorum*, *Micrologus de Ecclesiasticis Observationibus*, *Catalogus Comment. Veterum Selectorum in Universa Biblia*, *Conciliorum Paralipomena*, &c. He likewise publish'd *Tertullian*, and *S. Cyprian*, with Notes; and a Treatise of *Cassiodorus de Divinis Nominibus*. *Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Mir. in Elog. Belg. &c.*

PAMIERS, upon the *Ariege*, a City of France in the County of Foix, with a Bishoprick suffragan of Toulouse. Latin Authors call it *Pamiae* and *Apamiae*, which name was given it from its Castle; the City having been called *Fredelac*, *Fredelacum*. S. Anthony was martyr'd in this City, though the time when uncertain. The Count de Carcassone built there in the VIIIth. Age, an Abby of the Regular Canons of S. Augustin. In 149 Pope Boniface VIIIth. erected that Abby into a Bishoprick, whereof Bernard Saissetti was the first Bishop. The Bishoprick of Pamiers was then under Narbonne, but since Pope John XXII. having erected Toulouse into an Archbishoprick, it hath been placed under it. One of its late Bishops has been much taken notice of for his opposing Lewis the XIVth. of France about the Regalia. Pope Benmet the XIIth. was Bishop of this place. This

Town is 32 miles S. of Toulouse. *Guillaume de la Perriere. Annal de Foix. Bertrand Elie, Hist. Fuxens. Vid. Pavillon.*

PAMPELUNE, the Capital City of Navarre, with a Bishoprick under Burgos, called in Latin *Pampelona*, *Pompelo* and *Pompeopolis*. It's very ancient, thought to have been built by Pompey, and was the Capital of Gascoigne. Charlemaign passing into Spain took it, and caused the Walls of it to be broken down in 778. Philip the II. caused a Citadel to be built there. Pope John XXII. had put the Bishoprick of Pampelune under the Metropolitan of Saragossa; but since Gregory the XIIIth. it remains under Burgos. This Town stands upon the River *Arga* in a fruitful Valley, surrounded with towering Hills Twenty Leagues S. from Bayonne, and forty N. from Saragossa, Lon. 19. 50. Lat. 43. 58. *Etabo, lib. 3. Marianna, lib. 3. & seq. Marca Hist. de Bearn. Hist. de Navarre Marca Hispanica de V. de Marca*

PAMPHILA, a learned Woman of Egypt, lived in the first Age in the time of the Emperor Nero. Photius faith, That having lived thirteen Years with her Husband, who was a Man of Learning, she came, by her Conversation with him to learn divers things of him, acquiring also no small benefit by those Learned Men who frequented his House; and that she writ a Miscellaneous History in eight Books. *Suidas* adds, That she was of *Epidaurus*, Daughter of *Soterides*, and Wife of *Socratides*, and that her History consisted of thirty three Books, having besides abridged the Works of *Ctesias*, and composed other Treatises. *Photius Cod. 173. Suidas in Sex. Aulus Gellius lib. 15. l. 17. Diogenes in Pittaco. Socrates, &c.*

S. PAMPHILUS, Priest of Casarea in Palestine and a Martyr, had so great a love for Books, that he collected an excellent Library. He copied also the Books of Origen; and S. Jerom, who had them afterwards, confess'd, he valued them more than if he had possess'd all the Treasures of Crasus. He was taken in the time of the Persecution of Maximinus, and after two years Imprisonment he finished his course by a Death as constant as his Life was holy, about the Year 308. It's said, That during this long Confinement he wrote part of that Apology for Origen, which Eusebius finished. *S. Jerom. de Script. Eccl. 75. Euseb. Hist. lib. 6. & seq. Photius Cod. 118. Baronius in Annal.*

PAMPHILUS, Son of Neocles, and Scholar to Plato, who says of him, That he lay ten days dead amongst the Slain in Battle, and being put on his Funeral Pile three days after he was taken up, reviv'd, and told wonderful things which he had seen during the time of his Death. *Plato*.

PAMPHILUS, a Philosopher of Amphipolis, or Sicynone, or Nicopolis, writ of Grammar, Painting, Illustrious Painters, and three Books de *Re Rustica*. See *Suidas* who makes mention of him.

PAMPHILUS, the Disciple of Plato and Master of Epicurus. See *Diogenes Laertius* in the Life of Epicurus. *Athenæus* cites one of this name of Alexandria. Consult *Gesner in Bibl. Possavin in Appar. Vossius lib. 2. & 3. de Hist. Græc.*

PAMPHILUS, a Native of Macedonia, a famous Painter, lived about the Year 375 of Rome, in the Hundredth Olympiad. Besides his Art, he was learned, and render'd himself very considerable, perfectly understanding the Mathematicks, which he believed very necessary for a Painter. *Pamphilus* was the Master of *Apelles*, and several Persons of Quality came to learn of him: Besides the four above-mentioned *Pamphilus's*, *Suidas* makes also mention, 1. Of one *Pamphilus* a Grammarian of Alexandria, the Disciple of the famous Critick *Aristarchus*: He writ a Book entituled, *The Meadow*, which was a Collection of divers things, continued the Glosses of *Zephyrion* or his Dictionary of obscure words, besides several other pieces which we have not. 2. There was another *Pamphilus*, of whom *Athenæus* speaks and *Suidas* after him, who express'd himself always in Verse. 3. There was a third *Pamphilus* Demagogue of Athens, who waisting the publick Treasury was dismiss'd of his charge as *Aristophanes* upon *Plautus* declares.

PAMPHYLIA, a Province of Asia Minor, which to the S. of it has the Mediterranean Sea, Cilicia to the E. Pisidia to the N. and Lycia to the W. It makes now part of the Province which the Turks call *Caramania*. Cities famous in it formerly were *Perga*, *Aspendus*, *Termessus*, and *Attalia*, called at this day *Satalia*, and is also the Capital City. This Country gives the denomination of *Pamphylian Sea* to that part of the Mediterranean which washes it. There is a Town in Macedonia of this Name. *Baudrand*.

PAMPREPIUS, an Egyptian, a Native of Thebes or Diospolis, lived in the Fifth Age, in the Reign of the Emperor Zeno, with whom he was in much esteem. He was the Disciple of Proclus, and a Pagan; writ divers Pieces in Verse, and the Wars of Isauria in Prose. *Suidas in Pamprepi*

PAN, God of the Shepherds, was also considered as the God of Nature, which seems to be intimated by his Name; for Παν in Greek signifies All. Wherefore his Picture was composed of the chiefest things that are to be seen

seen in the World; his Horns signifying the Beams of the Sun and Horns of the Moon; his Face all over flaming in imitation of the Element of Fire, and his Breast overlaid with Stars, as representing the Heavens; as to the inferior parts, his Thighs and Legs were painted hairy and rough, meaning thereby, Trees, Herbs, and Beasts, with Goats Feet, to shew the solidity of the Earth; by his Pipe was set forth the Musick the Spheres made, according to the Notion of some ancient Philosophers; and by his crooked Staff, the Revolution of Years. The Ancients believed that *Pan*, in the Night time, ran along the Mountains, from whence comes that we call a *panick fear*, which is a fright wherewith one is seiz'd in the darkness of the Night, or by an Imagination without grounds for it, and which sometimes comes upon very numerous Armies, putting them all on a sudden into a Consternation. It is said, that *Pan* accompanied *Bacchus* into the *Indies*, and that he was very serviceable to him in the gaining so many Victories. 'Twas also believed, That by his assistance it was that the *Athenians* won the Battle upon the *Persians* in the Plains of *Marathon*; for it is said, That *Miltiades* being ready to engage his Enemies, *Pan* appear'd at the Head of the Army in an Humane Shape, but of an extraordinary Stature, who having caused the Trumpets and Cornets to sound a charge with Notes more martial and surprizing than Ordinary, all the *Persian* Army were frighted at it and fled, from whence some say, is come that word *panick fear*. *Pausanias*. *Apollo-dorus*. *Pliny*, lib. 7. *Angel. Politian* in *Miscellan*.

PANAGIOTI, a Greek Nobleman of the XVIIth. Century, who was chief Interpreter to the Grand Signior, with whom he had a considerable Interest, which he made use of to the Advantage of his Countrymen. He oppos'd the Innovations (as *Morery* calls 'em) of *Cyrillus Lucarius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, to whose Confession of Faith, set forth in 1629, *Panagioti* publish'd another very different one in Greek, call'd, *The Orthodox Confession of the Catholick and Apostolick Eastern Church*. This Book is writ in Modern Greek, and frequently cited by *Arnaud*, in his Books of *Persecution*. Father *Simon* takes notice, that *Panagioti* got his Book Translated into Latin, in order to present it, with the Original, to the French King, that it might remain with him as an Authentick Record of the Belief of the Greek Church. He adds, That this Book is now to be seen in Manuscript, in the Archbishop of *Rheims's* Library, with the Marks or Subscriptions of the Eastern Bishops; and that it is the very Original which *Panagioti* sent to the King. *Panagioti* died in 1673, and lies buried in the Monastery of the Isle of *Chalcis*, near *Constantinople*. *R. Simon* *Grance d'l'Eglise Oriental sur la Transubstantiation*. *Spon. Voyage d'Italy*, &c.

PANAMA, a City that gives name to the *Isthmus*, between Northern and Southern *America*, called also *Terra firma*. Here is a Court of Justice, which is appointed to do Justice to Merchants, and to dispatch the Ships that come thither. This *Isthmus* is about fourscore Leagues from East to West, and sixty broad between the two Seas, where largest; but where 'tis more narrow between the Town of *Panama* and *Porto-belo*, it's not above eighteen Leagues; and if the Road were straight and without Windings, it would not exceed seven or eight. This Country is full of Mountains and Marshes, its Air almost continually dark and yet very hot, which renders it very unhealthful, especially, from May to November. Its Soil produceth nothing but *Mayz*, and that in no great quantity, yet there is very good Grass and plenty of it to feed many Cattle. The Savages there make Ropes of an Herb they call *Nequen* or *Henechen*, which bears Leaves like unto a Thistle, that they put into Water. as they do Hemp or Flax with us, then dry them in the Sun, bruise and peel them to make Ropes of the same, which serve not only to bind, but also to cut Iron therewith, by pulling of these Ropes backwards and forwards like a Saw, which is easily done, by throwing a little fine Sand upon the Place where they design to cut. The Trees in this Country are always green, and laden with abundance of Leaves, but bear no Fruit. The City of *Panama* is situated upon the Shoar of the South-Sea, and well peopled, because of its Commerce, though the Air be unhealth. It's a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Lima*; its Port is very commodious when the Sea is high, but at an Ebb the Ships stand dry; and in the Winter Season they are obliged to retire to *Port de Perico*, which is distant two Leagues. *Panama* was built by *Petrus Arrio* in 1515, for the reception of the Effects of *Peru*. It's fam'd among the *Spaniards* for the birth of a modern Saint, called *Rose of Panama*, whose Sanctity they pretend is so conspicuous, as to be revered by the Gnats and Flies in her Cell, as Father *Oliwa*, late General of the *Jesuits*, informs us in her Life. It was plunder'd by the French in 1661; and in 1686, by Captain *Lawrence*, a *Buccanier*. The City is but small, and built of Wood; it lies eighteen Leagues from the N. Sea. The South Sea ebbs two or three miles from it at low Water, leaving a stinking mud behind, which is prejudicial to the health of

the place. Fish, Fruit, and Herbs are more plentiful here than *Fleish*. They have trade with the N. Sea by Land, and the River *Chiagre*, and by the S. Sea have a trade with *Peru*; so that it's reckon'd one of the richest places of *America*. The *Spaniards* here are very loose and Libidinous, the *Moors* being the objects of their Lusts, by which they are enrich'd and made gallant. It is in Lon. 29. 30. Lat. 8. 30. *Gage's Travels*. *De Laer. Hist. de Noveau Monde*.

PANARUCAN, a Capital City of a little Kingdom of the same name in the Isle of *Java*, one of the Islands of the *Sonde*, by the Streights of *Palambuan*, and a place of great trade. Near this Town is a Sulphurous Mountain, which began to cast out flames in 1586, with so much violence, that above ten thousand persons perished in that first Conflagration. The Natives are *Pagans*. *Mandeflo's Voyage des Indes*.

PANATHENÆA, certain Feasts celebrated at *Athens* in honour of *Minerva*, instituted by *Theseus*, after he had united all the Towns of the Province of *Attica* into one Body. At these Solemnities their Exercise was Wrestling, the Champions being all naked, for which reason the Women were secluded, as were also Strangers; but there was usually a Chorus of young Men and Maidens which danced some *Jiggs*. Of these Plays there were two sorts, the greater celebrated every fifth Year, and the lesser yearly. *Plut. en la vie de Thesee*. *Alex. d'Alex. l. 5*. See *Meurfi Græca feriata*.

PANCALIER, Lat. *Pancalerum*, a small Town of *Piedmont*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, it stands on the River *Po*, nine miles S. of *Turin*.

PANCARPUM, a shew of the *Romans*, where certain strong and hardy Men fought against all sorts of Beasts, being hired for a Summ of Money for that purpose. This name signifies properly a Composition of all sorts of Fruits, from the Greek *πᾶν*, all, and *καρπός*, Fruit; but afterwards it was given to that which contained all sorts of Flowers, and at last to any thing made up of divers things, as this publick combating, where appeared a great many Animals of different kinds: The place where this Shew was kept, was the *Ampitheatre* of *Rome*; and these sort of Plays continued to the time of the Emperor *Justinian*, who reigned in the Sixth Century. Some Authors confound the *Pancarpe* with the *Sylva*; but there is this difference between these publick Divertisements. That the *Pancarpe* was a fighting against Beasts in the *Ampitheatre*, and the *Sylva* a kind of hunting which was represented in the *Cirques*. In the *Pancarpe*, it was Men hired that fought; and in the *Sylva* it was the People that hunted in the midst of an Artificial Forest. Vid. *SYLVA*. *Salmasius*. *P. Pithæus*. *Causabon*. *Cassian*, Coll. 5.

PANCIROLUS (*Guy*) a famous Lawyer of *Rhegium*, where his Family was one of the highest Quality. He had naturally an excellent Genius, which he cultivated with much Industry, having studied in the principal Universities of *Italy*, to wit, at *Ferrara*, *Pavia*, *Bologna*, and *Padua*, where he was afterwards ordinary Professor of Law. But this Science did not take up all his Thoughts, for he read also the Fathers, and was a great proficient in good Literature. *Philibert Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, who had a particular esteem for *Pancirolo*, drew him into his University of *Turin* in 1571, where he composed his ingenious Treatise *De Rebus inventis & deperditis*, commented upon afterwards by *Henry Salmuth*; but the Air of *Turin* not agreeing with him, he lost there one Eye, and was in danger of losing the other; for fear of which, he was obliged to return to *Padua*, where he continued to teach the Law, and died there May 16. 1591. He writ *Comment. in Notitiam dignitatum utriusque Imperii. De Magistratibus municipalibus & corporibus artificum. Thesaurus variarum lectionum*, &c. *Thomassin*.

PANCRATIASTES, according to some Authors, were those who won the Prize in the five sorts of Exercises used in the Plays of *Greece*, to wit, Wrestling, Boxing, Quoits, Running and Leaping; others believe they had in these same Plays, a sort of Exercise different from the forementioned, call'd in the Greek *Pancrate*; that is, all the strength, from *πᾶν*, all, and *κρατὶς*, strength; for that they were permitted to make use of all their Strength, saying besides that that fighting was introduc'd into *Greece* about the 28th. Olympiad, 666 Years before the birth of *Christ*, and that it was one *Lygdamis* of *Syracuse* who was the first that won the Prize at them, *Cælius*, lib. 3. *antiqu. Lect. Pausanias*, lib. 5.

PANDATARIA, a little Island now called *Santa Maria*, over against the utmost part of the Province di *Lavoro* in *Naples* to the West, lying wast at this day, but formerly famous for the persons banished thither. *Julia*, the Daughter of *Augustus*, was there confined by her Father; and *Agrippina*, the Wife of *Germanicus*, sent thither into Exile, where she died. *Tacitus*. *Suetonius*. *Baudrand*.

PANDION, the fifth King of *Athens*, began to Reign about *An. Mund.* 2615, after *Erichthonius*. The abundance of Corn and Wine was so great in his time, that they said

said. *Ceres* and *Bacchus* were come to *Attica*. Having receiv'd Succors from *Tereus* against a King of *Pontus*, *Pandion* thereupon gave him his Daughter *Progne* to Wife; but the beastliness of the Son-in-law towards *Philomela* his Sister-in-law, filled the Family of *Pandion* with much distraction, so that at last he died of Grief, after he had reigned forty Years; which happened in the 2655 of the World. *Erechtheus* succeeded him, and after him came *Cecrops II.* who died in the 2745 Year of the World. *Pandion II.* succeeded him, and reigned twenty five Years. *Eusebius in Chron. Ovid, &c.*

PANDORA, a wonderful Woman made by *Vulcan*. All the Gods had bestowed something upon her; *Venus* Beauty, *Pallas* Wisdom, *Mercury* Eloquence, &c. It is said, That *Jupiter* being angry with *Prometheus* for stealing Fire from Heaven, sent *Pandora* with a fatal Box into the Earth, which *Epimetheus*, the Brother of *Prometheus*, opened; whereupon all sorts of Evils with which it was filled, came out, and dispers'd themselves here below, so as that there remain'd nothing therein but hope alone, which was found in the bottom of the Box. *Pausanias in Attic. Hesiod. Ovid, &c.*

PANDOSIA, an ancient City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and in the Country of the ancient *Bruttians*. It's believ'd the Town of *Castell Franco* stands near the ruins of the same. Here it was that *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, deceiv'd by the Oracle, perished. This City, together with *Cosenza* was taken by the *Romans*, as is observed by *Titus Livius* in the Xth. Book of his History. There is another City of the Name in *Epirus*. *Pliny. Strabo, &c.*

PANETIUS, was also Preceptor to *Scipio*, and so great a Man that *Cicero* acknowledges he followed him in his Book of Offices with some Alterations.

PANETIUS, Tyrant of *Rhodes*, usurp'd the Government thus. Being made General when the *Leontini* war'd upon the *Megarenses*, about their borders, he stirr'd up the Indigent People and Footmen against the Merchants and Horsemen, who, as he alledged, had much the better of them in the War; and having made himself Master of the Gates, and got 600 Men armed with Targets to take his part, the Footmen mounting their Masters Horses, disarm'd and cut them off; after which, they seized the City and made *Panetius* Tyrant. *Polyan. 5.*

PANICHA, PANICHE, a Sea-port in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, sixty miles from *Lisbon* to the N. over against the Island of *Barlenga*. At this Town the *English* landed in the Year 1589, when they invaded the Kingdom of *Portugal* on the behalf of *Anthony*, a Bastard of the Royal Family, who was chosen King of *Portugal* by some Fugitives that hated the *Spanish* Government. From hence they marched to *Lisbon*, and not finding any of the Inhabitants to stir in behalf of the banish'd Prince, they returned to *Caschais*. It was then an open Town, and abandoned by the *Spaniards*, without any defence. This Castle was also delivered up to *Anthony* by *Auto. de Aurid*. *Hackl. p. 2. t. 2. p. 143.*

PANNONIA, a great Country of *Europe*, between the Mountains call'd *Cethi*, the *Danube* and *Illyricum*. It was divided into the higher and lower *Pannonia*; the first, call'd also *Prima Consularis*, was to the West, which is now *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Croatia*, *Carinthia*, *Windish-Marck*, and the greatest part of *Austria*: The lower *Pannonia*, call'd *Secunda Consularis*, was to the East, and contained *Bosnia*, *Sclavonia*, and that part of *Hungary*, which is included between the *Danube*, the *Raab*, and the *Drave*. The most famous Towns of this great Country, were *Sigesta* or *Siscia*, now *Siseck* in *Croatia*; *Petorio* or *Petorium*, now *Petaw* in *Stiria*; *Anona* or *Emona*, now *Unter-Laubach*, *Nauportum*, now *Ober-Laubach* in *Carniola*; *Vindoniana* or *Vindobonna*, now *Vienna* in *Austria*; *Scrabantia*, now *Scrabing*, *Sirmium*, now *Belgrade*, and *Taurum* now *Weissenbourg*. The *Pannonians* were a Celtick Nation whom *Tiberius* made Tributary to the Empire, though *Julius Caesar* was the first that enter'd into that Country, which was afterwards possess'd by the *Huns*, *Goths* and other *Barbarians*. There was besides *Pannonia Riparia*, wherein is now part of *Sclavonia* and *Bosnia*, and *Pannonia Valeria* that makes part of *Stiria*. *Ortelius. Cluverius. Briet & Sanson Geogr.*

PANODORUS, a Monk of *Egypt*, who lived in the Fifth Age, compos'd a Chronology taken out of *Eusebius*, which he very judiciously correct'd. *Synellus* speaks of him and *Scaliger* relates divers Pieces of the same in his *Animadversions* upon *Eusebius*.

PANORMIA or **PANNOMIA**, a Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws gathered by *Ives de Chartres*, about the Year 1100. This word is a composition of *πᾶν*, which signifies *All* and *Norma* or *νόμος*, a Rule or Law, as if it should have been said, A Collection of all sorts of Laws, or of all Ecclesiastical Laws. This *Panormia* must be distinguished from an Abridgment of the Decrees of *Ives de Chartres*, made by *Hugh le Catalan*, entituled *Somme des decretis d'Ives*; for they made use of this title of *Somme des decretis*, to shew, that *Hugh's* Books differed from the *Panormia*, which in the ancient Manuscripts is always call'd, and never by the other name. *Doujat. Hist. du droit Canon.*

PANORMITAN. See **TUDESCHI**.

PANORMUS and **GONIPPUS**, two handsome young Men of *Messena* in *Peloponnesus*, who enter'd into a strict League of Friendship with one another; and coming to know, that the *Lacedæmonians* celebrated the Feast of *Castor* and *Pollux* with extraordinary rejoicings walk'd over the Market clad with a large purple Vest, with a white Tunick over it, wearing a Crown of Flowers upon their Heads, and a Lance in their Hands; the *Lacedæmonians* taking them to be *Castor* and *Pollux*, fell down to the ground and ador'd them; but these young Men observing their advantage, made a bloody slaughter amongst them, and afterwards fled with all speed towards *Messena*. *Pausanias in Messeniæ.*

PANTALARIA, *Paconia*, *Cossyra*, *Datalaria*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Sicily* and *Africa*. It lies in the middle of the Sea at almost an equal distance from both Coasts to the East of *Cape Bona* and West of *Malta*. Near this Island July 13 1586, there was a Sea-fight between five *English* Ships and eleven *Spanish* Gallies and two Frigates, in which the *Spaniards* were sufficiently beaten; and though these five *English* Ships were *Turkey* Merchants, and heavy laden, there was none of them taken. This was the first Fleet the *Turkey* Company (which was then Incorporated) sent into the *Mediterranean*, having before this time traded with single Ships. The fight lasted five hours, yet the *English* had but two Men kill'd and one wounded. *Hackl. To. 2. p. 288.*

PANTALEON (*Henry*) born at *Basil* June 13. 1522. He taught a long time in his own Country, after he had perfect'd himself in the Languages and Sciences, and then turned Physician when well stricken in years. He died March 3. 1595. He compos'd divers Works, translated others into *High-Dutch*, and laboured to write the Elogy of the Illustrious Men of *Germany*, which he published in 1566, by the name of *Prosopographia*. He was indeed a very laborious and good Man: See his Life among those of the Philosophers of *Germany* written by *Melchior Adam*.

PANTENUS, a Stoick Philosopher born in *Sicily*, who was President of that famous School of *Alexandria* in the beginning of the Reign of the Emperor *Commodus*, about 185; where, from the time of *S. Mark* the Founder of that Church, there had always been some Learned *Divine* to expound the holy Scriptures. The *Ethiopians* having sent to the Bishop for a *Divine* to instruct them in the *Christian Religion*. *Pantenus* was sent thither by *Demetrius*. It's said, that he found the *Ethiopians* had already some knowledge of the true Faith, which had been preached unto them by the Apostle *S. Bartholomew*, and that he saw there the Gospel of *S. Matthew* in *Hebrew*, which that Apostle had left them. After *Pantenus* returned to *Alexandria*, he continued to expound the holy Scriptures publicly under the Reign of *Severus*, and *Anthony Caracalla*, and was more useful to the Church by his Discourses than his Writings, though he has compos'd some Commentaries upon the Bible, which are quite lost. He taught also a Rule which hath been followed by all the Interpreters of the Prophecies; to wit, That they are often express'd in indefinite terms, and that the present time is there put for the past and the future, as *Theodotus* relates. One may judge of the manner of *Pantenus's* explaining the Sacred Text by what hath been done by *Clement* of *Alexandria*, *Origen*, and all others that had been instructed in that School; their Style being full of Allegories, often swerving from the Letter, and finding Mysteries almost every where. *S. Clement. Stromat. lib. 1. Euseb. lib. 5. S. Jerom in Catalogo. Du Pin. Nouvelle Bibliothéque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques.*

PANTHEA, or **PANTHEAN Statue**, a Statue which by the different marks that accompanied it, represented all the Gods; or at least, the most considerable of them. This word is *Greek*, compound of *πᾶν* *All*, and *θεός* *God*. Thus the Pagans call'd the Temples wherein they ador'd all the Gods together, where might be seen all their Forms or Pictures. Such was that famous *Pantheon* at *Rome*, dedicated by Pope *Boniface III.* to the Holy Virgin and all the Saints, and by him call'd *St. Mary de la Rotunda*, because it is built of a round form and Dome-wise. In these Statues *Jupiter* was distinguished by a Thunderbolt, *Juno* by a Crown, *Mars* by an Helmet, the *Sun* by its Beams, the *Moon* by a Crescent, *Ceres* by the horn of Plenty, or an Ear of Corn, *Cupid* by a bundle of Arrows, *Mercury* by Wings at his Feet, or a Caduceus, *Bacchus* by the Ivy, *Venus* by the Beauty of the Face, and so the rest of their Divinities. These distinguishing Characters were placed above the Statute, or between its Hands, according to the Industry of the Artificer, who therein made appear the excellency of his Art. Some there were that represented all the Gods, others, all the Goddesses; and some also that represented both together. *Spon. Recherches curieuses des Antiquités.*

PANTOMIMI, Buffoons, who represented all sorts of things by ingenious Gestures, and express'd by the motion of their Bodies, fingers, and Eyes the principal actions of the subject of a Comedy. It's a *Greek* word coming from *παῖς*, *παῖς* *all*, and *μιμῶ* *an Imitator*; as if one

one should say, an Imitator of all things. They were called also *Mimi*; but *Pantomimi* imply'd something more. The name of *Mimi* was moreover given to those small pieces of Poetry which those *Mimi* sung in their Dances upon the Stage, with gestures expressing the sense of their words, pursuant to the wonderful method of the Ancients so little known in our days. Some are of Opinion, that *Pylades* and *Bathyllus*, who appear'd in the time of the Emperor *Augustus*, were the first *Pantomimi*; but that ought to be understood of those who separated themselves from the Theatre of the Comedians, to form a Company a-part, and Act in the Orchestra without Comedy or Dialogue; for it is certain, there were *Pantomimi* in the time of *Æschylus*; and *Aristotle* highly commends *Telestes*, whom the Poet made use of, for his having so admirably well danc'd in a Tragedy entituled, *The Septem contra Thebas*. But *Pylades*, a Cilician, and *Bathyllus* an Alexandrian, coming to Rome in the time of *Augustus*, invented the *Italic Dance*, so call'd, because 'twas first practis'd in Italy, in which they represented Tragedy, Comedy, and the Satyræ, in so entertaining a manner, that the Romans were extremely taken with this dumb way of Acting, where the Gestures were, as it were, as expressive and Intelligible, as Dialogue. *Pylades* was famous for Dancing Tragedy, and *Bathyllus* for Comedy, which occasion'd their dividing into distinct Companies. *Plutarch* in his *Symposiacks*, dilates upon the Ingenuity of these *Pantomimes*, and shows how exact they were in Representing Posture, Person, and Action, where he calls Poetry a *Speaking Dance*, and Dancing a *Dumb Poem*. *Plut. Symp. l. 7. Athen. l. 1. & 11. Zosimus, Suet. in Aug. Lucian. de pantom. Scena.*

PANUCO, seated to the North of Mexico upon the Gulf, fifty Leagues long; on the West and South very fruitful, but to the North barren. It was conquered by *Cortez* in the Year 1522, and almost all the Inhabitants destroy'd. The Spaniards have only three Colonies in it, the chief is *Villa de San Stevan de Puerto* or *Panuco*, built by *Cortez*, soon after the Conquest, in 23 Degrees of N. Latitude, 65 Leagues from Mexico to the N. and 8 from the Sea on the River *Hermoso* or *Panuco*.

PAOGAN, a City of China, which valiantly withstood the Tartars. It must not be confounded with some other Cities in the same Country, and seem to be of the same name; as *Paoking* which hath four other Cities dependant upon it; *Paoningo* about the River *Kealing*, and *Paoting* the Capital of nineteen other Cities. Consult *Martin Mart. Atlas Sinic.*

PAOLA, a City in the Kingdom of Naples, in the *Higher Calabria*, noted for having been the place of the birth of *S. Francis de Paule*, the founder of the Order of *Minims*.

PAONING, Lat. *Paoninga*, a large City of the Province of *Suchem* in the Kingdom of *Chus*, having nine other Cities depending on it. It stands upon the River *Kealing*. *Martin Martini.*

PAOTING, Lat. *Paotinga* a large City in China second in the Province of *Peking*, stands in the middle of the Country at the foot of the Mountains, and has nineteen other Cities under it. *Martin Martini.*

PAPA, a small, but very strong City of Lower Hungary, situate on the River *Machatz* in the County of *Vesprin* in the middle between *Javarin* to the N. and *Vesprin* to the S. about three Hungarian miles from the Turkish Conquests. In 1683, this Town, with *Datis*, *Vesprin* and *Licentz* submitted to *Tekely*, but return'd again to the obedience of the Emperor after the raising of the Siege of *Vienna*.

PAPALOAPAM, Lat. *Papaloapamus*, the greatest River of *Guaxaca* in New Spain, called otherwise *Alvarad*. It rises from the Mountains *Zoncoliuacan*, and being swell'd with many lesser Rivers falls into the North Sea. *Joannes a Turrecremata.*

PAPAS, a Name which the Greeks gave their Priests, and sometimes Patriarchs or Bishops, which signifies Father. *Goar* distinguishes between *πάπας* and *παπῆς*, saying, That the first Title belongs to the Chief Priests, and the last to the Inferior Clerks and Clergy. The Greeks name the chief of their Priests *Protopapa's*; and there is yet to this day in the Church of *Messina* in Sicily, a Title of Honour retain'd by the name of *Protopapa's*, Sicily having had sometime a dependance upon the Greek Empire. The Prelate of the Isle of *Corfu* takes also the name of *Protopapas* upon him. *Du Cange Glossar. Latinit.*

PAPHLAGONIA, a Country of Asia Minor, now called *Bolli*, between the *Euxine Sea* and *Galatia*, along the Coast. Its Cities were *Sinope*, *Tripoli* or *Tribicelli*, which is the *Theuthrania* of the Ancients, &c. The Poets say, This Country took its name from *Paphlagon* the Son of *Phineas* Prince of the same.

PAPHNUTIUS, a Professor of the Faith in the Third Age, was Bishop of the *Higher-Thebais*, had his left Leg cut off, and right Eye put out in the Persecution of *Maximinus*, and was condemned to the Mines. He was afterwards present at the Council of *Nice* in 324. And

Ruffinus, tells us, That the Emperor *Constantine* never found him in private, but he kiss'd, with the greatest delight, those glorious scars he had upon him. He assisted also at the Councils of *Tyre* and *Sardis* in 335 and 347, and 'tis likely, died about that time. *Socrates* and *Sozomen* say, That as the Fathers of the Council of *Nice*, were about to introduce a new Law into the Church for forbidding those that being married had received Holy Orders, to use marriage as before; *Paphnutius* prevented their deciding any thing in that matter. *Socrates, lib. 1. cap. 8. Sozomen, lib. 2. cap. 22. Baronius A. C. 58 and 325. Bellarmine, de cler. Du Perron, Resp. ad R. M. B. &c.*

PAPHOS, a City of Cyprus, famous for having been consecrated to *Venus*, who had there a curious Temple. It was afterwards a Bishop's See, but is now ruin'd, there being nothing in the place of it, but a Borough called *Baffo*. *Ptolemy. Pliny. Strabo. Mela, &c. and Ovid. l. 10. Metam.*

PAPHUS, the Son of *Pygmalion*, and of a Woman whom the Fable says, had been before an Ivory-Statue. The Poets relate, That *Pygmalion*, a famous Statuary, coming into the Isle of Cyprus, and seeing all the Women living there very licentious, resolv'd never to marry: That at the same time he made an Ivory-Statue of great Perfection, on which he became enamour'd, and for the satisfying of his Passion, pray'd the Goddess *Venus*, who was much ador'd in that Isle, to procure him a Wife as beautiful as that Statue, his own workmanship was. *Venus*, say the Poets, heard his Prayer, and chang'd that Ivory statue into a fair Damsel, which he took to Wife, by whom he had *Paphus*, who built a City in that place, which he called according to his own Name. *Ovid Met. 10.*

PAPIAS, Bishop of *Hierapolis* a City of *Phrygia* in Asia minor, near to *Laodicea*, was the Disciple of *S. John the Evangelist*, or of another of that Name: But *S. Irenæus* says positively, That he was the Disciple of *S. John the Evangelist*; for *Polycarpus* was his Disciple, and he says, *Papias* was *Polycarpus's* Companion. *Papias* writ five Books, entituled, *The Expositions of the Discourses of the Lord*, which were extant in the time of *Trithemius*. But now there are only some fragments of them left in Ancient and Modern Authors. It's he that made way for the Opinion several of the Ancients held touching the Temporal Reign of Christ, who they supposed would come upon Earth a thousand Years before the day of Judgment, to gather together the Elect, after the Resurrection, into the City of *Jerusalem*, and let them there enjoy all imaginable pleasure for those thousand Years. *S. Irenæus*, who was of the same Judgment, relates a fragment he took out of *Papias's* IVth. Book, where he endeavours to prove that Opinion from a passage in *Isaiah*; and *Eusebius*, after having quoted a passage taken out of *Papias's* Preface, adds, That that Author relates divers things which he pretended he had by unwritten Tradition; such as were the last instructions of our Lord Christ, which are not set down by the Evangelists, and some other fabulous Histories, amongst which number, his Opinion ought to be placed touching the Personal Reign of Christ upon Earth after the Resurrection. The occasion of his falling into that Error, says *Eusebius* again, was his misunderstanding of the Discourses and Instructions of the Apostles, as not thinking that those sort of Expressions ought to bear a mystical sense; and that the Apostles had them only for Illustrations; for he was a Man of a mean Genius, as his Books manifest, which yet was the Occasion that several of the Ancients, and among the rest, *Irenæus*, maintained this Opinion by the Authority of *Papias*. *Eus. Hist. Du-Pin Nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques.*

PAPIAS, or **PAPPU S**, of *Alexandria*, lived towards the end of the Fourth Age, in the time of *Theodosius the Great*, writ eight Books of Mathematical Collections, of which the two first are lost. This Work appear'd in Latin at *Pesauro* in 1588, and is said also to be found in Greek in some Libraries. He writ besides a Comment upon the *Almagesta* of *Ptolemy*, an Universal Chorography, a Description of the Rivers of Libya, a Treatise of Military Engines, &c. There are also extant of his Commentaries upon *Aristarchus* of *Samos* concerning the magnitude and distance of the Sun and Moon. *Suidas. Vossius de Scientiis Mathematicis.*

PAPINIAN, a very famous Lawyer, whom *Spartian* calls the Honour of his Profession and the Oracle of Law, lived in the Third Age, and was first Attorney-General, and afterward *Præfetus Prætorio* under the Emperor *Severus*; in whose favour he had a great share, and who at his death recommended to him his Sons *Antony*, *Caracalla*, and *Geta*; but the first causing his Brother to be put to death, *Papinian* would neither maintain nor excuse his Fratricide, and so had his Head chop'd off in the Year 212. *Spartian in Sev. Geta & Carac. Dion. in Carac. Hierod. lib. 3. Fischard. de vita Juris.*

PAPINIUS SEXTUS, of a Consular Family in Rome, threw himself headlong from a Rock to avoid his Mothers Criminal Amours, for which being accused by the

the Senate. she was banish'd the Town for ten Years until her young Sons should be of Age to be Proof against her Temptations. *Tacitus.*

PAPIRIUS MASSONUS (*John*) Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*, was born in *S. German Laval*, a Town of *Foret*. He compos'd upon the Marriage of King *Charles* the IXth. some pieces that procur'd him much Esteem, and the Friendship of the Learned. He was a Student in the Law at *Angers*, under *Francis Baldwin*, and receiv'd afterwards as Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*. He changed his Name from *John* to that of *Papirius Massonus*, whether to be distinguished from his Brother, Archdeacon and Prebend of *Bayeux*, who was also *John*, or for some other reason is not known. He afterwards published an History of the Popes, Annals of *France*, Latin Elogies of Illustrious Men, the Description of *France* by its Rivers, and several other pieces full of Wit and Learning, and died *January* 1611; aged 67, without Children. His Life is written by *Thuanus*, and plac'd at the Head of his *Elogia*. *La Croix du Main.*

PAPIRIUS or **PAPIRII**, an Illustrious Patri-
cian Family of *Rome*.

PAPIRIUS CURSOR (*Lucius*) Dictator of *Rome*, the greatest Captain of his time, triumphed over the *Sam- nites*, and design'd to have put to death his General of the Cavalry, *Q. Fabius Maximus Rutilianus*, for fighting without his Orders, tho' he had defeated his Enemies, in the Year of *Rome* 429. *Fabius* fled to the City, but the *Tribunes* declining to protect him, the People were prevail'd upon by the Tears of his Parents to sue for his Pardon. *Papirius* was Consul in 428, and had for Colleague *C. Patilius Libo*; and during that Consulship, there was a Law made at *Rome*, taking off the Obligation of satisfying any Debt whatsoever by the Penalty of Slavery. It is worth mentioning, since *L. Papirius* was the subject thereof. He was a very rich Patrician, who daily encreased his Estate by his Usuries, and had ruin'd one called *Publius* by lending him Money. The time of Payment being expir'd, and *Publius* not having wherewith to satisfy, *Papirius* got him declared his Slave by course of Law. *C. Publius*, a handsome young Man, did hereupon offer to enter into Slavery for the ransoming of his Father, and the Creditor refused not so advantageous an exchange; but when he saw himself posses'd of so beautiful a Slave, he made himself more remarkable for his Beastiality, than for his Avarice. The Youth born free, and having a noble Spirit, generously withstood all the Sollicitations and Threats of his base Master, until that finding himself too hardly press'd upon, he flew into the Street, and begg'd the help of the People, who flock'd about him, and secured him from the Violence of *Papirius*, and procur'd afterwards the Law whereof I have spoken. He was Consul three other times in 435, 39 and 41. He defeated the same *Sammites* again, made an hundred thousand of them Captives, and won the Town of *Luceria*. This was not the only Advantage he had over this People, who were defeated by him again in 445, being Dictator the second time. He left two Sons *Sp. Papirius*, the Father of another of the same Name, on whom his Grand-father bestow'd a Crown and Bracelets in reward of his Valour in the Wars against the *Sammites*, as *Livy* remarks; and *L. Papirius Cursor*, who was Colonel of Horse, and afterwards Consul in the 461 of *Rome* with *Sp. Carvilius Maximus*, a little after his Father's death. His Name was terrible to the *Sammites*, whom he entirely defeated, took their Cities, and receiv'd the Honours of Triumph. It was upon this occasion that *Papirius* laugh'd at the Superstition of the Sacred Chickens, wherewith the simple People of *Rome* were amused. His Augury was much better than those Chickens could pretend to, as having been founded upon the good Disposition of his Soldiers, and the Measures he had taken, which succeeded so well, that he kill'd above thirty thousand of the Enemy, made three thousand eight hundred Prisoners, and took fourscore and seventeen Colours. *Papirius* was Censor, and Consul in 482, with the same *Sp. Carvilius*, a second time. He continued the War against the *Sammites* and *Tarentines*, which administr'd occasion of Triumph for the Consuls, and at last put an end to the War with the *Sammites*, after seventy one Years continuance; and to that of the *Tarentines*, that had been begun ten Years before. *Papirius Massonus* made an Elogy upon the Family of the *Papirii*, taken by him out of the Ninth Book of the Epistles of *Cicero*. *Gesner* speaks besides of one *Papirius Fronto*, and of another surnamed *Iustus*, both very famous Lawyers; and of *Papirius Prætextatus*, a Grammarian; *Papirius Sextus* was also a Lawyer. *Livy Hist. lib. 4, 8, 9, 10. and 14. Dion. Halicarnas. lib. 11. Plin. l. 7. Cassiodorus in Fast. Rutilius de Aut. Jurisc. Gesner. in Bibl. &c.*

PAPOUS, the name of a Country in *Terra australis*, called by the Portuguese, *la Tierra des Papous*, that is, The Country of the Blacks. Some make it to be part of New Guinea. And others say it is separated from it by a narrow Streight; it's near to the Equinoctial-line, and to the

East of the Isle of *Gilolo*, one of the great *Molucco's*. There are not wanting those who would have it to be the same with that called the *First-Land* in *New-Guiney*, discovered in 1527. The Valour and Fidelity of the People of this Country are so much esteemed that divers Princes of the neighbouring Islands take them to be their Soldiers, and the Guard of their Persons. *Herrera Descript. des Indes.*

PAPPENHEIM, a City of Germany in *Swabia*, upon the River *Altmul*, giving Title first to a Baron, and afterwards to an Earl; from which *Jocffery-Henry de Pappenheim* had his Name; who was Marshal of the Empire, Count of *Pappenheim*, and General of the Roman-Catholic Army of the League during the Wars in Germany. He fought in 1620 the Battle of *Prague*, and was found there among the Dead. But some of his Friends observing still some signs of Life in him, took care to have his Wounds dress'd, and recovered him as it were from the Jaws of Death; which was very advantageous both to himself and the Imperial Party, to whom *Pappenheim* was very serviceable. He defeated the Boors of Germany in 1627. Resisted the Swedes very successfully in divers Rencounters. And afterwards, in 1630, began to form the Siege of *Magdeburg*, and contributed much to the taking of that City. After the Battle of *Leipsick*, in 1631, he gathered the shattered Remains of the Imperial Army, defeated *Bannier* and some other of the Confederates, and made himself formidable. But the Succour he gave the Spaniards prevented not the Prince of *Orange's* taking of *Maefricht*. He afterwards came into *Wesphalia*, where he put his Enemies to flight. And then joined himself to *Wallestein*, who fought the Swedes at *Lutzen*. He arriv'd there in the Evening of the Battle, the Imperial Army being already broken by the Swedes. *Pappenheim* laboured in vain to restore the Fight, and there was shot in the Thigh with a Pistol Bullet, whereof he died next day. The seventh of November, 1632, the Great *Gustavus*, King of Sweden, who was also slain in that Battel, own'd him to be a brave Soldier. In short, Germany has produced but very few who equalled him in Prudence, Courage, and good Fortune. The Town *Pappenheim* is 14 m. N. W. of *Neuburg*, and 35 S. of *Nuremburg*. *Puffendorf. Rer. Suecic. lib. 4.*

PAPYRIAN, a Name given to the Civil Law, comprehending the Laws of the Kings of *Rome*, collected by *Sextus Papyrius*, in the Reign of *Tarquin the Proud*. This Law was very soon abolish'd by the *Lex Tribunitia*, or *Tribunes Law*, insomuch that not one of these Royal Statutes are to be found in the *Roman Law-books*. *Baldwin. Rosin.*

PAPYRIUS, surnamed *Prætextatus*, for that he had given Marks of his extraordinary Prudence in the time he wore the Robe named *Prætexta*, (which in *Rome* was the Habit of Youths) was one day brought by his Father into the Senate, where were managed Affairs of very great Importance. His Mother who was desirous to know what was done, questioned him about it; but he had the Wit to satisfy in some measure her curiosity without discovering the Secret, by telling her; It had been resolv'd upon in the Senate, that every Husband should have two Wives. That Lady having presently acquainted her Friends herewith, gathered together, next Morning, a company of Women, and went in a Body to the Senate-Houle, to demand, that the Women might have the same Liberty given them, as was granted to the Men the day before, and that every one of them might be empower'd to marry two Husbands, which greatly astonish'd the Senators: whereupon *Papyrius* declared what was the true Reason of this Commotion, and was highly extoll'd for his Prudence, but it was ordered, No young Man, for the future, should be admitted into the Senate save *Papyrius* alone. *Macrobius.*

PAR. See **PARRE**.

PARA, a City of Southern America in *Brasil*, about the River of the *Amazons*, gives name to a little Country called *The Government or Capitania de Para*, and is possess'd by the Portuguese, who have some Colonies there. *Lon. 3. 28. Lat. 1. 30.*

PARABOLANS, a Name given in the first Age of the Church to certain Clerks of *Alexandria*, who courageously adventur'd into the Hospitals, to assist and comfort those that were sick, and had the Plague. They are mentioned in the *Theodosian Code*, and their number fixed; for they had been to the number of five or six hundred: and being all under the Bishop's Jurisdiction, the Governours of *Egypt* were disturb'd at it. *Cod. Theod. de Episc. & Cler. Baronius A. C. 416.*

PARACELSUS (*Philip Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus de Hohenheim*) was born in 1493 in a little Town near *Zurick* in *Switzerland*, called *Einstadeln*. His Father called *William*, and the natural Son of a Prince, was well skill'd in the Sciences, and took great care of his Education. *Paracelsus* admirably answer'd his Expectations, and as his Inclination led him to the study of Physick, he made great Progress in the same in a short time, and travelled into *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and the Empire in order to be acquainted with the most celebrated Physicians there. After his return

return into *Switzerland*, he made his abode at the City of *Bale*, where he read Physick Lectures in the German Tongue, as *Ramus* and some others inform us. In the mean time *Paracelsus* found a new way of preparing Physick, and made use of Chymical Remedies, which had so good Success, that he acquired much Reputation thereby; and more-especially, as having cured Diseases before held incurable. One *John Lichtenfels*, a Canon, falling extream sick, promised him a considerable Sum if he would recover him, which *Paracelsus* effected, but the other refusing to pay was sued by him; but the Judges having ordered the Canon to pay him only the usual Fee, he was so enraged thereat, that he forsoke the City of *Basil* and retir'd into *Alsatia*. He used to laugh at the ordinary way of practising Physick, and gloried to have overthrown the Method of *Galen*, which he saw was imperfect and doubtful, whereby he contracted the Hatred of the Physicians. We have his Works in Eleven Volumes by the Title of *Opera Medico-Chymica seu Paradoxa*. He has writ several other Things that have not been published, but remain in Manuscript in several choice Libraries. He boasted, that he could by his Remedies keep a Man alive for several Ages, whereas he himself died when but 48 Years old in 1541, and was buried in the Hospital of *S. Sebastian* at *Saltzburg*, where may be seen his Epitaph. Several Authors have writ against him, because they did not well understand him, if his Admirers may be credited. *Melchior. Adam in vit. Germ. Medic. Vossius de Phil. C. 9. Sect. 9. Quenstedt. de Patr. doct. Grassi Elog. de Letter. &c.*

PARADIN (*William*) a Native of *Cuisseaux* in *Burgundy*, and Dean of *Beaujeu*, was in great repute in the XVIth. Age, and alive in 1581. He published divers Books, which manifest that he was not meanly learned, the most considerable whereof are, *The Chronicle of Savoy*, divided into two parts; the first treating of the Earls in sixty Chapters, and the second of the Dukes; *The History of the Gallican Church*; *Memoirs of the Illustrious Houses of France*; *The History of Aristeus, about the Translation of the Law of Moses*; *The History of our time*; *The Annals of Burgundy, in three Books*; *Memoirs of the History of Lyons*; and several other Latin and French Tracts, with divers Translations. He had a Brother called *Claude Paradin*, Prebend of *Beaujeu*, and a Man of Learning, who lived in 1565, and writ divers things; as the *Genealogical Alliances of the Princes of France and Gaul*; *The Tetraesticks of the Bible*; *Heroick Emblems*, &c.

PARADIS (*Romulus*) an Ecclesiastick, lived in the XVIIth. Age, under the Papacy of *Paul V.* and was born in *Citta Castellana*, a Town of the Ecclesiastical Estate. He was learned in the Law and other Sciences; writ excellent Latin, and was a curious Poet; died young about the time he was to publish a Poem entituled, *Maxentius*, and a Volume of Letters. He had printed a Collection of Poems, and the Inquisitor who Licensed them, being offended to see the Name of *Paradis* in the Frontispiece of a profane Work, told him very seriously, He must put three points only after *Romulus* instead of the same. *Paradis* laugh'd at the Ignorance of the Man, and for fear of any farther Trouble, left the Matter in the same manner as that able Inquisitor had order'd it; in the mean time his Work met with very good Success, and his Friends congratulated him on all hands, and said, *M. Paradis, your Verses are very pleasing. Pray, reply'd he, call me no more M. Paradis, lest you bring me under the Inquisition; my Name is changed, and I am called M. Three Points.* This Story was soon published, and serv'd for Pastime at the Court of *Rome* some time. *Janus Nicius Erithraeus Pinac. Imag. Illust. p. 2. c. 54.*

PARADISE. This Word is derived from *παράδεισος* which signifies a Garden, but is not originally Greek, for the Jews use the word *Pardes* in this same sence in the Books of the Old Testament, and it's generally believ'd, they borrowed it from the *Persians*. We call the place where our fore-father *Adam* was created, Terrestrial Paradise, and Divines make use of the word Paradise when they speak of the Abode of the Happy, yet we do not find this Word in all *Moses's* Law, because he does not speak in his Books, of the State of Souls when separated from their Bodies; tho' there is some reason to believe, when he speaks of *Isaac* in these Words, *Appositus est populo suo*, he intimated, that his Soul was gone to a particular place amongst those of his Nation, which was interpreted by the Jews to be the Bosom of *Abraham* the Father of all the Faithful and True-Believers, and it's in this sence that our Saviour's words to the penitent Thief, *Hodie mecum eris in Paradiso*, are to be understood. *Maldonat* in his Commentary upon the 27th. Chapter of *S. Matthew*, is of this Opinion, because the Bosom of *Abraham*, as he observes, was the place where the Saints were detain'd until the Heavens were opened after *Christ's* Ascension. All Divines give the Name of Paradise to the Heaven that is to be the Residence of the Happy, but differ about the time of their Admittance therein; the Western Church

holding, That the Souls of the Blessed enjoy their Happiness now in Heaven, whilst the Eastern denies it them till after the last Judgment. *M. Simon* says, The Greeks distinguish two sorts of Paradises; the first a place of Light and Rest mentioned in their Liturgy, wherein the Blessed expect the last Judgment; and thus they call in their publick Office for the Dead, Paradise, Light, Life, Happiness the Bosom of *Abraham*, and Mansion of the Living, &c. The Second Paradise shall be the Eternal Happiness which they will enjoy in Heaven after the day of Judgment; for it's only then, say they, that *Jesus Christ* will come as Judge, and will say to the Blessed, *Come and enjoy the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the World.* Terrestrial Paradise is that pleasant place where *Adam* and *Eve* lived until they were driven out of it for their Disobedience. The Fathers and Doctors of the Church have endeavoured with great care to find what part of the World this was in, but without Success. The most common Opinion is, of those who place it in *Mesopotamia* towards *Armenia*, and understand by *Eden* the Country which stretches between *Euphrates* and *Tigris* to the Mountains of *Armenia*. Others mark its situation towards the *Caspian Sea*, among the Mountains of *Armenia*. Some say it was in the Island *Ceylan*; some place it in *Sumatra*; others in the *Canaries*: Nay, some would have it upon a high Mountain, in the upper Region of the Air; nor did others stick to remove it to the surface of the Moon; but to pass by these, and others that would have it to be in Heaven, and give an Allegorical meaning to *Moses's* Description of it; Some Modern Authors are of Opinion, that the Terrestrial Paradise was in that Land, since called the Land of *Canaan*, *Palestina* and the *Holy Land*; and they endeavour to confirm their Opinion thus; 1. *Geneser*, which is the Name of a Lake in *Palestine*, which was formerly a Valley, signifies, say they, in Hebrew, The first Garden, or the Garden of a Prince, that is, of the first Man. *Jordan* is form'd of *Joer* and *Eden*, which signifie, the River of *Eden*, the River of Delight; so that there is reason to believe, that the Terrestrial Paradise was not far off this Lake. 2. God has always lov'd and favour'd this Country more than any other part of the Earth, as appears by these words, *Est Terra quam Jehovah Deus tuus curat. Semper sunt oculi Jehovah Dei tui in ea*: It was there he establish'd his Temple, and accomplished the Mysteries of our Redemption. 3. *Moses* and the Prophets call several places in *Palestina*, the Garden of God, or Terrestrial Paradise. 4. *Josephus* observes, That the two Pillars on which *Seth* the Son of *Adam* had engraven an Abridgment of Arts and Sciences, were found in *Syria*. As to the Rivers of Paradise, they say that *Jordan* was the great one, which afterwards divided it self into four other, viz. *Pison*, *Gihon*, *Tigris*, and *Euphrates*, but that in process of time, Sand had fill'd up the ancient Sources; that the *Pison* cross'd *Arabia Deserta*, then the *Happy*, and disembogu'd it self into the *Persian Gulf*. The *Gihon* watered *Arabia Petraea*, and emptied it self into the *Red Sea*: The *Euphrates* and *Tigris* stream'd from *Eden* into *Assyria* and *Chaldea*, whence they discharg'd themselves into the *Persian Gulf*. They that place the Terrestrial Paradise in a Plain on the top of Mount *Taurus*, or towards Mount *Ararat*, say, That the four Rivers mention'd in Scripture, have their Sources there; that the *Pison* is now called *Phasis*, and the *Gihon*, *Araxes* or *Arax*; for *Gihon* in the *Chaldaick*, and *Arax* in the *Persian* Tongue signifie a River. The Learned are divided in their Opinions as well about the existence of this Paradise, as about the place where it was; *Viege*, *Genebrard*, *Oleaster*, *Eugubinus*, and *Jansenius* think the Waters of the Deluge have quite destroy'd it: Others hold, that it's still in being, and *S. Augustin* says, *Esse Paradisum illum fides Christiana non dubitat.* Some will have it to be on high and inaccessible Mountains of *Armenia*; that *Enoch* and *Elias* were carried thither to live out of Mens sight until the coming of *Antichrist*. *Hoffman* adds, That it's certain, Paradise had a Being before *Adam*, and proves, That it did not exist before the Creation of the World, because it was Terrestrial, and is describ'd with Fruit-bearing Trees, Rivers, &c. He says, There is reason to believe it was in a very temperate Climate, and thinks, that it contributed to the long Life of *Adam* and his Successors, until Intemperance, the Source of Distempers, got into the World to shorten our Days. He believes the Deluge has quite destroy'd that Paradise, and depriv'd it of all that render'd it pleasant, therefore concludes it Folly to lose time in its search, since it wants its primitive distinguishing Characters, and smiles at the Jews for thinking *Elias* and *Enoch* were carried thither; whereas they were really taken into the Celestial Paradise, of which our Saviour spoke on the Cross, and which *S. Paul* saw, viz. the Third Heaven. *S. Aug. in Genes. Joannes Herbinius dissertationes de Admirandis Mundi.*

PARAGOTIA, *Paloan*, or *Calamianes*, an Isle and Kingdom in the *Indian-Sea*, put among the number of the *Philippine-Isles*, near an hundred Leagues long, twenty

broad, and two hundred in circumference, the most westerly, less fertile and less inhabited of any of them, situated between the Isle of Borneo, and that of Manilla. It was never conquered by the Europeans.

PARAGUAY, called by *Herrera*, *Rio de la Plata*, a great Country in South America, between Brasil and Peru, comprehends the Provinces of Paraguay, Uruguay, Parana, Guaira, Chaco, the River of Plata, wherein is also a River of that Name arising from the Lake of Xarajas. This Country is fruitful in all things, having Mines, Sugar-Canes, and a Plant called *Coparibas*, whose Juice is excellent Balm. Its Cities are *l'Assumption*, a Bishop's See, as well as *Buenos Ayres*, *Santa Fe*, *Carriettes* and *Itapoa*, and belongs almost all to the Spaniards.

PARAIBA, a Province and City in South America in Brasil, with a large Haven belonging to it. The Country thereabouts is called the Government of *Paraiba*, *Capitania de Paraiba*. The City stands upon a River of the same Name; was taken by the *Hollanders* from the Portuguese in 1634. and called *Frederickstadt*. But the Portuguese quickly retook it, and gave it the Name of *Nossa Senhora des Nieves*; who have also in that Country the Forts of *S. Katharine* and *S. Anthony*. Here is a vast River called also *Paraiba*. Its Mouth lieth 21. 40. South Lat. And it is a noble River, full of Fish. There are three Rivers called by this Name. The first between *La Plata* and *S. Vincent*. This is the second. And the third is in the North part of Brasil. The French were the first that planted on this River, and were expelled by the Portuguese in 1584. Since which time the latter have possessed it. It entereth the Ocean by a large Mouth in the Lat. of six degrees, to the North of Cape Blanco two Leagues. After the Dutch took *Olinda*, the Portuguese much increased this Colony: On the South side of the River lieth *Paraiba* three Leagues from the Ocean, and is called also *Philippea*. It has a convenient Haven and is well inhabited, but slightly fortified. *Laet*.

PARALIPOMENA, or *Chronicles*, two Canonical Books of the Old Testament, in the beginning of which are the Genealogies of the principal Families of Israel. The Author of them is not known. But 'tis like that he that writ them was the same that composed the first six Chapters of *Esdras*. *S. Jerom. Pref. ad lib. Paral. &c. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. Huet. Dem. Evang.*

PARANA, a Province of South America, in the Country of Paraguay, where the Spaniards have four Colonies, *S. Ignatius*, *Itapoa*, or *l'Incarnation*, *Acarao*, or *la Natividad*, and *S. Maria d'Ignaza*, and wherein is also a River of the same Name that dischargeth it self into the Plata, and another called *Paranaiba*, which falls into that of the *Amazons*.

PARANYMPHI, were those who conducted the Bridegroom and Bride to the Church on the day of the Celebration of the Marriage, and presented them to the Priests in the Absence of the Parents. This Custom is mentioned in an Epistle of Pope *Evaristus*, who lived about the beginning of the III. Age of the Church. And Pope *Soter*, about the end of the same Age, ordered that a Wife should be reputed lawful, when the Priest had bestowed the Benediction, the Parents given her in Marriage according to the Custom of the Christians, and the *Paranymphe* conducted them. *Du Cange Glossarium Latinitatis*.

PARAPHRASE, (*Chaldaick Paraphrase*.) Its commonly believed that the first Translation of the Bible was into Chaldee. And that the Ignorance of Jews in the Hebrew Tongue, after the Babylonish Captivity, was the Occasion of that Version called *Targum*, or the *Chaldaick Paraphrase*, which is neither done by one Author, nor at the same time, nor upon all the Books of the Old Testament. The first upon the *Pentateuch*, was done by *Onkelos*, a Profelyte, who lived about the time of our Saviour, if we believe the Hebrew Authors. The second upon the *Pentateuch*, is attributed to *Jonathan*, the Son of *Uziel*, who is not the same with *Theodotion*, Author of a Greek Translation, as some have imagined, grounding it upon the Etymology of the Word *Theodotion*, which in Greek has the same signification as *Jonathan* in Hebrew, that is, *The Gift of God*. The third upon the same Book, is called the *Targum Hierosolymitanum*, or the *Jerusalem Paraphrase*; the Author of which is not certainly known, nor the time when composed. *Schickard* believes it to bear the same Date as the *Talmud* of Jerusalem, which was writ about three hundred Years after the last Destruction of the Temple. Burnt in the seventieth Year after our Lord's Incarnation. There is besides these three Paraphrases upon the five Books of *Moses*, another upon the *Psalms*, *Job*, and *Proverbs*, which is attributed to *Ralf Jof. furnamed The Blind*. There is one also upon the *Canticles*, *Ruth*, *Lamentations*, *Ecclesiastes*, and *Esther*, but the Author not known. And we have a *Chaldaick Paraphrase* upon *Joshua*, *Judges*, *Kings*, and the *Prophets*, by *Jonathan* the Son of *Uziel*, who according to the Jews had before writ the Paraphrase upon the *Pentateuch*. Several Learned Men believe that all which the Rabbins say concerning the Antiquity of the Chaldee Paraphrases is fabulous, and that the

oldest of all the Translations is that of the *Septuagint*. It's added also that they are later than *S. Jerom*, who having great acquaintance with the most Learned Rabbins, and writ so much upon that Subject, could not fail of speaking of the *Chaldaick Paraphrases* if there had been any such in his time. The Jews affirm they were composed in the time of the Prophets. And they have them in so great Veneration, that they are oblig'd to read every Week in their Synagogue, a Section of the Paraphrase of *Onkelos*, when they have read an Hebrew Text in the Bible. *Ferrand. Reflexions sur la Religion Chrestienne*.

PARAY-LE-MOINEAU, Lat. *Pareium Moniacum*, a Town of France in Burgundy in the Country of *Chavolois*, upon the River *Brebinche*, within two Leagues of the *Loire*.

PARCÆ. 'Tis the Name of the three Sisters, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, which are by some made to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, by others of the *Night*, *Chaos*, *Necessity*, &c. they were the fatal Sisters or Goddesses of *Destinies*, which governed the Thred, that is, the Course of Man's Life; the youngest whereof held the Distaff, and drew the Thred, the next, somewhat older, turned it upon the Spindle, and the third, already grown old, cut it off; whereupon ensued Death. *Hesiod. in Theog. Natales Comes in Myth.*

PARDON. The Jews have a Feast called *Jonhucchipour*, that is, *The day of Pardon*, or *Propitiation*, celebrated on the tenth day of the Month *Tisri*, which answers our September, appointed in *Leviticus*, ch. 23. v. 27. They cease from all work on this day as on the Sabbath, and eat nothing at all thereon. *Rabbi Leo of Modena* observes, that the Jews used formerly a Ceremony on the Eve of this Feast, which consisted in striking thrice the Head of a live Cock, and saying every time, *Thou must be sacrificed in my stead*. Which Ceremony they called *Capara*, Expiation. But it is now observed neither in Italy, nor the Levant, as knowing it to be superstitious. They eat plentifully on this Eve, because of the Fast on the next day. Several bathed themselves, and caused thirty nine Stripes to be given them, which they called *Malud*. Those that had detained any thing unjustly from another, if their Consciences accused them, did then make Restitution. They begged Pardon of those whom they had offended, and forgave them by whom they had been injured; gave Alms, and generally did all that ought to accompany true Repentance. After Supper several clad themselves in White, and in that posture, without any Shoes, went into the Synagogue, which all that Night shone with Lamps and small Wax-candles; where every Nation, according to its Custom, made divers Prayers and Confessions in token of their Repentance, which lasted at least three hours before they went to bed. Some of them spent the whole Night in the Synagogue, praying to God and repeating of Psalms. About the break of the next day, all returned into the Synagogue dressed as before, and stayed there till night, saying their Prayers, Psalms, and Confessions, without Interruption, and begging of God to pardon the Sins they had committed. But upon the approach of the Night, that is, when the Stars began to appear, there was an Horn sounded, signifying that the Fast was at an end. Whereupon departing the Synagogue, they saluted, and wished one another long Life and Happiness, blest'd the New-moon, and returning to their Habitations, broke their Fast, and fell to eating. See *Leo de Modena, Traite de Ceremonies, part. 3. cap. 6.*

PARENZO, *Parento*, *Parentum*, a City of Italy, in *Isria*, with a Bishoprick, under *Aquileia*, upon the Seacoast, and belonging to the State of Venice, 7 miles from *Citta Nuova* to the South, 28 from *Capo D. Isria*, and 80 East of Venice. It is well fortified, hath a good Haven, but the Air is unwholesome. All Ships bound for Venice take in Pilots here in Winter, and at *Rovigno* in Summer.

PARENTALES, certain Banquets and Solemnities the Ancients had at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends. *S. Jerom* upon *Jeremiah*.

PARERMENTÆ, certain Hereticks of the VIIth. Age, who wrested the Scripture in defence of their Errors. *John Damascenus*.

PAREUS (*Ambrose*) of *Laval*, in the Country of *Main*, Chirurgion to *Charles IXth.* and *Henry III.* of France, made his Name famous to Posterity for the Works he has left behind him. He lived in the Last Age. And observing there were but very few Books of Chirurgery in the French Tongue, and that there was a multitude of others in all sorts of Sciences, resolved to adorn it with what was best in an Art he had practised for forty Years with great Reputation. He laboured at this great Work which contained twenty six Treatises with Cuts. *James Guillemeau*, the King's Chirurgion, rendered it into Latin, and got it printed in 1582. We have some other Tracts of his besides. He was alive in 1584, and died a little while after. *La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier. Vauvriens. Bibl. Franc. Vander Linden, de Script. Med. &c.*

PAREUS (*David*), born at Frankenstein in Silesia, *An.* 1548. He was Professor of Divinity at Heidelberg 38 Years, and was much taken notice of for his Commentaries on the Scripture, and his Disputations against Cardinal *Belarmin*. His last Work was in polishing of the Body of Divinity begun by *Ursin*. He died *An.* 1622, aged 74, having three years before had a Vision in his Sleep, of the City and Castle being all in a Flame, whereupon he cried out, *Good God avert this bad Omen, and preserve thy Scepter*. And accordingly the Town was sacked by the *Spaniards* a little after his Death. His Commentaries on the *Romans* were burnt at London, by the common Hangman, and censur'd by the University of Oxford, for expressing himself seditiously concerning Government. He had a Son called *Philip*, who also wrote divers Treatises. Both their Works were printed in three Volumes at *Francfort*, in 1647. *Crocus Elenc. Scrip. S.*

PARIA, a Province in the Continent of South America, with a Gulf of the same Name, and a River call'd also *Orenoque*, between *Castile d'Or* and *Guiana*. See *Orenoque*.

PARIMA, a Lake in South America, in *Guiana*, and under the Line. Some call it also *Roponouini*, and it is hitherto unknown to the Europeans.

PARINACocha, a Province in South America, in the Kingdom of Peru, near the Mountains of *Andes*, possess'd by the *Spaniards*.

PARIS, upon the *Seyne* in the Isle of France, is one of the fairest and greatest Cities in the World, the Capital of the Kingdom of France, has a Parliament, University and Archbishoppick, under which are *Chartres*, *Meaux* and *Orleans*. Authors cannot agree as to the original of its Name, or who was the Founder of it. We can only say with *Eusebius* that it is older than *Rome*, though we know not who built it. *Julius Cæsar* speaks of *Paris* as well as *Julian the Apostate* who staid there a great while during his residence in Gaul. The Greeks and Latins call it variously, as *Lutetia*, *Leucetia*, *Leucotetia*, *Parisi* and *Lutetia Parisiorum*. All Authors almost agree as to the original of this Name, taken from the *Marishes* that were near that City, which made it extreme dirty, *Lutetia* coming from *Lutum*, signifying Dirt. *Paris* is usually divided into three parts, the City, Town, and University. The City is very ancient, built in an Isle formed by the *Seyne*, where may yet be seen the two old Gates which are the great and little *Chatelet*. What is most considerable in it are, the Metropolitan Church of *Notredame*, *la Sainte Chapelle*, with several other Churches, and the Palace, where the Parliament and other Sovereign Courts hold their Sessions. This Palace was the ancient residence of the Kings, and the Hall of *S. Louis* may yet be seen in the *Conciergerie* there. The Town lies to the North part, is lower than the rest, and built last, has eight Gates, is very numerous as to Inhabitants, contains a vast number of Churches, Palaces, &c. the most famous Building whereof is the *Louvre* the King's ordinary residence since *Lewis XIIth*. *Philip the August* began this Sumptuous Edifice in 1214, to lay up his Treasure and Records therein, and to imprison Persons of Quality. *Charles the Vth*. repaired and enlarged it. And afterwards *Francis Ist*. *Henry IId*. *Charles IXth*. *Henry IVth*. *Lewis XIIIth*. and the present King *Lewis XIVth*. of France, have at several times added to it. Here also is to be seen the *Cardinal's Palace*, built by the Cardinal and Duke of *Richlieu*, and called now the *Palace Royal*. Besides several other Palaces or Houses of great Note; the *Arsenal*, *Bastile*, the great and little *Chatelet*. The University which *Monsieur de Balzac* called *The Latin Country*, and others *The City of Learning*, is the third part of *Paris*, and stands higher than the rest. It's believed *Charlemaign* laid the first foundations of it. *Lewis the VIIth*. and *Philip the August* contributed much to the increase of it. The *Sorbon* is the most eminent part of that University. The House of *Navarre* or *de Campagne* was founded by *Jane of Navarre*, the Wife *Philip the Fair*, in 1304; and the College of *Harcourt*, by *Ralph de Harcourt*, Prebend of *Paris*, in 1280. Cardinal *le Maine* built that called according to his Name, in 1302. That of *Bayeux* was founded by *William Bonnet*, Bishop of that City, in 1308. The College of *Montague* has for its Pounder *Giles Asselin*, Archbishop of *Roan*, who founded it in 1314. Those of *Rheims* and *Narbonne* were built by the Prelates of those Cities, the last by *Bernard de Fargie*, in 1317. and the other by *Guy de Roze*, in 1412. I pass over others built by Regular and Secular Persons, in all above fixty, with about 8 thousand Scholars. To *Paris* belongs the first Parliament of France. *Philip the Fair* fixed it, and established the Chamber of Inquests, which *Charles VIIIth* divided into two, and appointed the *Tournelle*; the Chamber of Inquests was afterwards augmented into five; *Francis I*. created that of the *Demefnes*; and *Henry IId*. added thereto that of the Requests of the Palace; the Court des Comtes or a sort of Exchequer, where the Finances and Demefnes of the King are Register'd and taken care of, was erected at *Paris* at the same time as the Parliament was; *Charles VIth*. established the Court of Aids,

in 1355; *Henry II*. added a Chamber thereto, in 1551; and *Lewis XIIIth*. afterwards added a third. Here is also a Court of Mints. The Treasury Chamber is the Jurisdiction of the Treasurers General of France; the Constable, and Marshals of France, the Admiral and great Masters Inquisitors, and General Reformers of the Waters and Forests have their Jurisdiction at the Marble Table; the Bailly of the Palace hath his Chamber or Court in the Grand Hall; without the Walls of the Palace is the Great Council in the Cloister of *S. Germain de Lauxerrois*; and 'tis the Jurisdiction of the great Provost of the Household, that of *Paris* for administering Justice and Management of the Affairs of that great City is held in the grand *Chatelet*; the Provost of the Merchants or Major, and Echevins or Sheriffs have theirs also. There is yet a Court of Justice superior to all these I have spoken of, which is the King's Council, and is divided into the Council of State, Exchequer, and *la Conseil des Parties*; or a sort of Court of Chancery, which receives Appeals in several Cases. The Council of State is composed of persons whom the King is pleased to call to it, and are called Ministers of State. The Council of the Finances consists of a Super-Intendant, Intendants, Comptrollers, Registers and other Officers. *la Conseil des Parties* is composed of the Chancellor, Councillors of State, and Masters of Requests. Those who have formerly writ of the Antiquity of this City, affirm it contained thirty four thousand Houses, and that its Walls were 1800 Peiches in Circumference; but our modern Writers averr it contains no less than fifty thousand Houses, and 413 Streets. having daily increased since *Clowis I*. chose it for his residence, and that almost all the other Kings, his Successors, did ordinarily live there. Next we must take a little notice of its Hospitals, Bridges, Squares, Gates and Suburbs. In the Town stands the Hospital of *S. James*, in *S. Denys Street*, believed to be founded by *Charlemaign*; that of the *Quingevings Aveugles* and *l'Hotel de Dieu* attributed to *S. Louis*; those of *S. Gervais* and *S. Catharine*; the three of *Enfants Rouges*, or Red-coats, Holy Ghost and of the Trinity; that of *Incurables*, *l'Hotel des Invalides*, the Hospital General, and several others in the Suburbs, about Thirty in all. The most remarkable Bridges are, the little Bridge *Pont S. Michel*, *le Pont N. Dame*, *le Pont au Change*, and *le Pont Neuf*. There is besides in the Isle *le Pont Marie*, *le Pont de la Tournel*, and *le Pont au Double*; the others are those of *l'Hotel-dieu*, and of the *Thuilleries*, called *la Pont Rouge*. *La Place Royal* in *S. Anthony's Street* is not only the finest Square in *Paris* but perhaps in the World; in the midst whereof is the Statue of King *Lewis XIIIth*. on Horseback in Brafs: there is besides, *la Place de Greve*, *Marche Neuf*, between *Notredame Church* and the Palace; that of the *Dauphine*, *la Place S. Michel*, *la Place Malbert*, &c. *Place des Victoires*, is also a great square, so call'd, because of a curious Statue there of *Lewis XIVth*. crown'd by a Victory, with a great many Bas-Reliefs, representing the most Remarkable Victories of this Prince. This Statue was erected by the Duke de la *Feuillade*, Marshal of France, &c. in the Year 1686: 'Tis Brafs Gilt, standing upon a Pedestal of Marble, supported by Four Slaves, and Ornamented with Trophies and Bas-Reliefs of Brafs, representing the most Remarkable Passages and Actions of his Majesty's Reign. The Groupe of this Statue consists of three Figures, the King in his Royal Robes being the principal; the other Two being a Victory, who standing behind him, puts a Crown upon his Head, and *Cerberus* lying at his Feet. The King's Statue is Thirteen Foot high; and *Cerberus* at his Feet represents the Triple-League, over which that Monarch is suppos'd to Triumph: The Victory has one Foot upon a Globe, in a Rising Posture, and another in the Air, she spreads her Wings for a Flight, and crowns the King as the Sweeps along. This Groupe all together, with the Globe, *Hercules's Club*, the *Lion's Skin* and *Helmet*, weighs about Thirty thousand Weight, and yet was Cast at one Single Running, which extraordinary Circumstances make the whole Performance not to be Parallel'd, there being nothing of this kind, either in Antiquity or History, comparable to it. The Pedestal upon which the King stands, is White Marble streak'd, and Two and twenty Foot high, &c. Amongst the Ornaments of this City may be considered its seventeen Gates, whereof eight are in the Circuit of the City, and nine within the Inclosure of the University; of which many have been pulled down; as that of *Nesle*, *S. Michael*, &c. There is not one of these Gates but has very fine Suburbs adjoining to it, as *S. Anthony*, *Chavonne*, *S. Martin*, *S. Denys*, *Montmartre*, *S. Honoré*, *S. James*, *S. Marcel*, *S. Victor*, and *S. Germain*, which at this Day equals for its Grandeur and Magnificence of Structure, the fairest City in France. *Paris* suffer'd much by the Inroads of the Normans, who came before this City in 845 and 856, and besieged it in 886 and 890, and was also much afflicted with the Cruelty of Strangers under the Reign of *Lewis*, surnamed for his Travels, *d'Outremere*. The English made themselves Masters of it in the Reign of *Charles VIIIth*. The seditious Party of the League got it in

in the Reign of Henry III^d. who was basely murdered under the Walls of it, in the Year 1589. It was almost all consumed with Fire, in the Year 585. Suffered another Conflagration, in the Year 1034: And a terrible Inundation, in the Year 1206; *Paris* stands in the Isle of *France*, and its Territory, called *Parisis*, formerly extended as far as *Pontoise* on one side, and *Claye* towards *la Brie* on the other. It's well inhabited all about it; for there are no less than Ten thousand Villages and Castles within Ten Leagues round it. *Paris* was formerly only a Bishop's See, under *Sens*; but at the Request of King *Lewis XIIIth*. Pope *Gregory XVth*. erected it, in 1622, into an Archbishoprick. The Archbishoprick of *Paris* was, in 1674, advanced to the Dignity of a Dutchy and Peerage, in Favour of *Francis de Harlay Chanvalon*, the present Prelate. The Cathedral Church is *Notredame*, whose first Foundation is attributed to *Childebert Ist*. King *Robert* caused it to be rebuilt. And his Successors continued his Design till the time of *Philip the Augst*, who finished this magnificent Structure, by the Care of Bishop *Maurice of Sully*. There are in *Paris* Forty four Parishes, Forty five Monasteries, and almost as many Nunneries, besides a great many Collegiate Churches. *Morery* makes *Denys* the Areopagite, the first Bishop of *Paris*; but *Sirmondus* in his *Dissertation de Duobus Dionysis*, and *Launoy* in a Treatise of the same Name, affirm, that 'twas another *Dionysius* who liv'd a great while after the Areopagite: Some other Authors have endeavour'd to confute these Two Learned Men. The Reader may see the Case argued on both sides, in *Schelfrat Ant. Illust. 2. P. Diss. 3. cap. 3. Art. 3.* Among the Councils held in *France*, by the Assiduities of *Hilarius of Poitiers*, to re-establish the Orthodox Faith against the *Arians*, that of *Paris* is the most considerable, thought to have been held about 362. *M. le Fevre*, in the Reign of *Lewis XIIIth*. gives an Account of this Council in the Fragments of *S. Hilarius*, the Title whereof imports, that it had been held *apud Parisiam Civitatem*, which is explained to be *Paris*, by *M. le Fevre*, *Cardinal Baronius*, and others, beyond all Contradiction. We have in the same Place the Epistle which the Bishops of *France* writ to the Eastern Prelates, wherein they explain their belief touching the Consubstantiality of the Son with the Father, and acquaint them with the Excommunication of *Saturninus of Arles*. In the Year 824 there was a Council held at *Paris*, in the Reign of *Ludovicus Pius*, in which the Controversie concerning Image Worship was discuss'd. This Council consisting of the most eminent Bishops of *France*, examin'd Pope *Adrian's* Letter to *Constantine* and *Irene*, for the setting up of Images, and after a full Debate of the matter, the Council concluded with a Temper betwixt the Two Extreams, That Images were neither to be broken and destroy'd, as some held, nor yet superstitiously Worshipp'd, according to the Doctrin of the Second Council of *Nice*. The Acts of this Council were thrown into an Epistolary Form, and printed at *Francfort* in 1596; and afterwards inserted into the *Libri Carolini*, by *Goldastus*, and publish'd in 1608 *Bellarmino* endeavours to confute this Council, in *Append. ad Tract. de Cult. Imag.* It has been since defended by *Dallaus* and *Spanhemius*. The Acts and History of this Council, may be seen at large in *le Cointe. Dalla. de Imag. IV. cap. 6. Spanheim. Hist. Imag. Rest. Sac. IX. Le Cointe Annal. Eccle. Tom. VII. p. 750. Cave Hist. Liter. ps. alt. p. 2.* This City was almost totally consumed with Fire in 585, before which misfortune *Gregory of Tours* says, that there was a Brazen Mouse and Serpent dug up, in digging the Foundations of a certain House, which the Superstition of the Ancients did look upon as Talismans that preserved the City from Fire. In 1420 *Henry the Vth*. of *England* possessed himself of this City, and by marrying *Katharine*, Daughter to *Charles VIth*. of *France*, *Henry VIth*. of *England* was crown'd at *Paris* in 1422; and again in 1431, this City was possess'd by the *English* until 1435, but the Divisions of *England*, in the time of *Henry VIth*. occasioned the loss of *France*. In 1588 the Inhabitants barricadoed the Streets against *Henry III^d*. at the Instigation of the Duke of *Guise*, head of the League; and that same King being about to revenge this Insolence, was stabbed by *James Clement* a *Dominican* Friar. In 1590 this City was reduced by *Henry the IVth*. to such dreadful Famine as is scarce any where to be read of. In 1610 *Henry the IVth*. was stabbed here by *Ravaillac*. In 1649 they were again reduced by Famine, and forced to comply with the Queen Mother of *France*. *Paris* is 170 m. S. West of *Antwerp*, 208 South East of *London*, 250 South West of *Amsterdam*, 600 West of *Vienna*, 670 North East of *Madrid*, 680 North West of *Rome*, 750 West of *Cracovia*, and almost 1460 West of *Constantinople*. *S. Marthe, du Chesne Mezerai, Merula, Gregory de Tours.*

PARIS, an *Egyptian*, the free Servant of *Domitia*, was a Player in great Esteem at the Court of *Nero*. *Suetonius* says that *Domitian* caused him to be put to Death, and that he divorced his Wife who was in love with *Paris*. *Tacit.*

PARIS, Son to *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, called otherwise *Alexander*, whose Mother when with Child of him

having dream'd that she was brought to Bed of a Fire-brand, the Southfayers told her that the Child she went with should occasion the ruin of *Troy*. Whereupon his Father ordered him to be made away as soon as born. But *Hecuba*, taken with his Beauty, took care to have him brought up by the Shepherds on Mount *Ida*. Being grown up, he fell in love with the Nymph *Oenone*, by whom he had two Sons. Having acquired great Fame for his equal Decision of Controversies, he was chosen by *Juno*, *Pallas* and *Venus*, to determin which of them was most beautiful, and had the best right to the Golden Apple brought them by *Discord* at *Peleus's* Wedding, having this Motto, *Detur Pulchriori*. He decided for *Venus*, who had promis'd him the most beautiful Woman in the World, which he prefer'd to *Juno's* Kingdom, and *Pallas's* Wisdom. He won the Prize at the Wrestling Games at *Troy*, from *Hector* himself, who thereupon drawing his Sword, to have killed him, he discovered that he was his Brother, and being kindly receiv'd by his Father, a little after he was sent with a Fleet of 20 Ships to *Greece*, to demand *Hesione*, and entertain'd by *Menelaus*, who being oblig'd to go for *Crete*, *Paris* laid hold of the Opportunity to take *Helena* away. But *Herodotus* says, that he took *Sparta* by force, and carried her off against her Will, with all the Royal Treasures. From this Rape followed the *Trojan* War, wherein he and *Menelaus* fought Hand to Hand, and *Paris*, being almost conquer'd, was carried out of the Battle by *Venus*. He afterwards killed *Achilles* with an Arrow, which he thrust into the sole of his Foot, as he kneeled before an Altar in order to marry his Sister *Polyxena*, for which he was afterwards killed by *Pyrhus*. He was reckon'd fitter for Amours than Arms. Hence *Ovid*,

Bella gerant alii, tu Paris, semper ama.

PARIS a King of *France*, according *Manetho*, in the 660 Year before *Rome*, who is said to have founded the City of *Paris*, and given it his Name.

PARIS (*Matthew*) an English *Benedictin*, belonging to the Monastery of *S. Alban*, liv'd to the Year 1259, and was counted one of the greatest Men for Learning and Ingenuity in his Time; for he understood Painting, Architecture, Mathematichs, and was a good Poet and Orator for that Age; and moreover a considerable Divine and Historian. He had several Employments conferr'd upon him, and was pitch'd upon to Reform and Visit Monasteries, and bring up the Practice to the Institution. He was a Person both of Probity and Courage; and sometimes declaim'd against the Vices of the English Court, not sparing the Pope's Officers, when he found them in-croaching upon the Privileges and Liberties of his Country. He calls his History, *Historia Major*, which he divided into two Parts: The first begins with the World, and reaches to *William the Conqueror*; (though some Authors question whether he was the Author of this Book) The other begins with the Conqueror, and is carried on to 1250, which he afterwards continued to 1259, in which Year he died. A Monk of the same Monastery continued this History to 1272, or 73. i. e. to the Death of King *Henry III^d*. *Matth. Paris* made an Abridgement of his *Historia Major*, which he calls *Historia Minor*, he likewise wrote several other Treatises. *Pits Bale. Bellarmine de Script. Eccl. &c.*

PARISHES. Their Original according to *Anastasius*, is owing to *Fabian* the 21 Pope, who divided *Rome* among the Deacons, which were seven in Number, according to *Luitprandus*. *Dionysius* assigned to every Presbyter his Church, Church-yard and Parish, and instituted Diocesses. After that Pope *Marcellinus* appointed 25 Diocesses. *Honorius*, Archbishop of *Dover*, a *Roman*, and Disciple to *Gregory the Great*, was the first that instituted Parishes in *England*. *Spelman. Glossar. Arch.*

PARITA, a Town of *New Spain*, in *N. America*, with a convenient Haven on the Coast of the South-Sea. It gives also name to the Bay on which it stands. *Baudr.*

PARKER (*Henry*) Son and Heir to Sir *William Parker*, by *Alice* his Wife, the Sister and Heir of *Henry Lovel*, had Summons to Parliament in 21 H. 8. by the Title of Lord *Morley*, in right of his Mother, to whom that Title descended through the Issue of a second Son of that Stock, he was succeeded by his Grandson *Henry*, and he by the Lord *Edward* his Son, who was one of the Peers that gave Judgment of Death upon *Mary Queen of Scots*, at *Fotheringhay*. This *Edward* married *Elizabeth*, the sole Daughter and Heiress of *William Stanley*, Lord *Monteagle*, in whose right his Son *William* bore the Title of Lord *Monteagle*, and was the person to whom the Letter was delivered, whereby the dangerous Powder Plot came to be discovered. The Contents thereof being to advertise this young Lord to forbear coming to the Parliament that Session, which was to begin 5. Nov. 3 Jac. I. intimating that those who should sit there would receive a terrible Blow, and yet not see who hurt them. He was succeeded by *Henry* his second Son, who died An. 1655, leaving one only Son, call'd *Thomas*, who married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Henry Martin* of *Langworth*, in *Com. Berk.* Esquire. *Dugdale.*

PARKER

PARKER (*Matthew*) born at *Norwich* in 1504. was Educated in *Bennet College* in *Cambridge*, whereof he was afterwards *Master*. In the Reign of *Edward VIth.* he was promoted to the *Deanry* of *Lincoln*, and, in the Second Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, 1559, was by her Nominated to the *Archbishoprick* of *Canterbury*; and upon the 6th. of *December* that Year, there was a Warrant for his Consecration, passed under the *Great Seal*, and directed to the *Bishop* of *Landaff*, and some others; and on the 17th. of *December*, *Parker* was consecrated, in the *Chapel* at *Lambeth*, by the *Bishops*, *Barlow*, *Scory*, *Coverdale*, and *Hodgkins*, according to the *Book of Ordinations*, made in *King Edward's* time. The Original Instrument of this Consecration, lies now in the *Library* of *Corpus Christi College*, in *Cambridge*. This is mention'd because of that fencible Story of the *Naggs-Head Consecration*, which was not set on Foot, till Forty Years after the matter of Fact. *Archbishop Parker* gave several considerable Manuscripts, relating to the *Saxon History*, &c. to the *University Library*, and likewise to *Bennet College* in *Cambridge*. He died in *May* 1575. He wrote a Book in Folio, *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, in which he gives an Account of the Privileges of the Church of *Canterbury*, together with the History of Seventy *Archbishops* Lives, beginning with *Augustin* the Monk, and ending with *Cardinal Poole*. *Archbishop Bramhall's Works*. *Doctor Burnet's Hist. Reformation Vol. II.* *Doctor Smith's Bibl. Cotton. Hist. & Synops.*

PARKER (*Samuel*) Son of *John Parker*, Gent. was born at *Northampton*, in 1640, and bred at *Wadham College Oxford*; from thence he remov'd to *Trinity*, where he disintangl'd himself from the Prejudices of a Presbyterian Education. Not long after, he was made Chaplain to *Archbishop Sheldon*, who prefer'd him to the *Arch-Deaconry* of *Canterbury*, and also to a *Prebend* in that Church. In 1686, he was consecrated *Bishop* of *Oxford*, and afterwards made *President* of *Magdalen College* by *King James II.* He died in *March*, 1687. This *Bishop* was very considerable for his Parts and Learning, and had a very good Pen. His Works are, *Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo, sive Theologia Scholastica*, &c. *A Free and Impartial Censure of the Platonick Philosophy*. *An Account of the Nature and Extent of the Divine Goodness*, &c. *A Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity*, &c. *A Defence and Continuation of the Ecclesiastical Polity*, &c. against *Doctor Owen*. *A Discourse in Vindication of Bishop Bramhall, and the Clergy of the Church of England, from the Fanatick Charge of Popery*, &c. *A Reproof to the Rehearsal Transpos'd*. *Disputationes de Deo, & Providentia Divina*, &c. *A Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature, and the Christian Religion, in Two Parts*. *The Case of the Church of England stated, in the Three First and Fundamental Principles of a Christian Church*. 1. *The Obligation of Christianity by Divine Right*. 2. *The Jurisdiction of the Church by Divine Right*. 3. *The Institution of Episcopal Superiority by Divine Right*. *An account of the Government of the Christian Church, in the first Six hundred Years*, &c. *Religion and Loyalty*, or, *A Demonstration of the Power of the Christian Church within it self*, &c. *Religion and Loyalty, Second Part*; or, *The History of the Concurrence of the Imperial and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the Government of the Church, from the beginning of the Reign of Jovian, to the end of Justinian*. *Reasons for Abrogating the Test impos'd upon all Members of Parliament*. *A Discourse Address'd to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to persuade him to embrace the Protestant Religion* &c.

PARLIAMENT. 'Tis the Name of the Courts of Judicature in *France*: so called for that therein are debated the right of Parties, and a Decision made of the same. Under the first and second Race of the Kings Justice was ordinarily administred at the Court of those Princes, and in their presence. *King Pepin*, desirous to pass into *Italy*, and not being able to preside at the ordinary Assemblies of Justice, instituted about 755, or 56, a Parliament consisting of divers Lords of his Court. They were usually held twice a year, but at days and places uncertain. The succeeding Kings made some alteration in the Parliament, which was always Ambulatory, and follow'd the Court, till the Reign of *Philip the Fair*. This Prince willing to rid himself of the importunity of Pleaders, and to save his people a vast expence which they were usually at in following the Court, declared the Parliament sedentary at *Paris*. The Edict bears date in 1302. It ought to have been held twice a year, to wit, on the eighth day after *Easter*, and at *All-Saints*, and every Sessions to continue at lest two monthis. The King made choice of two Prelates and two Barons to preside there which were afterward usually *Archbishops* or *Bishops*, and Princes or some great Lords of the Court. There was then but one Chamber, called the Prelates-Chamber, for that it was compos'd of divers Ecclesiastical Persons. Necessity afterwards and multiplicity of business oblig'd the Kings to increase the number of those Chambers. That of Inquests which was the first and the principal was called by the name of the Grand-chamber or Grand-vault. The

Chancellor or some one of the Prelates was President there, and in their absence, three of the principal and ancientest amongst them. They were called Masters of Parliament till the Reign of *Philip de Valois*, who by his Edict, in 1343, honoured them with the title of Presidents. The first whereof was *Simeon de Bury*. The others that presided in this Charge, though they had not the Name of Presidents, were *Hugh de Courcy*, *William Bertrand*, &c. The Parliament of *Paris* is called the Court of Peers where the Dukes and Peers and other Officers of the Crown take the Oath. Thither they have their Suits restored, and are judged when accused of any Crime. This Point is so peculiar to this Court, that it was looked upon as great Injustice, and an Infringment of its Privileges, to grant Commissions to form Proceses elsewhere against the *Marshal de Marillac* and the *Duke of Montmorency*. The Provinces under the Jurisdiction of this Parliament are the Isle of *France*, *Beauvais*, *la Sologne*, *Berry*, *Auvergne*, *Lionnois*, *Forez*, *Beaujalois*, *Poitou*, *Anjou*, *Angoumois*, *Main*, *Perche*, *Picardy*, *Boie*, *Champagne*, *Touraine*, *Nivernois Bourbonnois*, and *Maconnois*. The Parliament of *Paris* has several great Prerogatives, viz. as having Cognizance of the Right of the Regale and Peerages, exclusive of all other Parliaments. The Suits also both Civil and Criminal of the Peers of *France*, and the Right of their Peerages held by them in Appenage of the Crown, are in the first place cognizable before them. Matters controverted relating to the University of *Paris*, and to several other Communities, Causes wherein the Attorney General is concerned, Criminal Proceses against the great Officers of the Crown, and of Presidents and Councillors of the Court, Treason, the Confirmation of the Privileges of Cities and other Communities, the Interpreting and Reforming of Customs, the Verifications of Edicts, Statutes and Declarations of the King's of *France*, do all belong to this Assembly. Where, besides the Dukes and Peers, Bailiffs and Sheriffs, and all the Judges and Magistrates take their Oaths, and upon their Summons do immediately appear before them. This Parliament consists of eight Chambers, which are, the great Chamber, the five Chambers of Inquests, and the two Chambers of the Tournelle. The great Chamber is compos'd of the chief President, seven other Presidents a Mortier, and twenty nine Councillors, to wit, ten of the Clergy, and nineteen Laicks. The Dukes and Peers have there their Seats and deliberative Voices, and so have Councillors of Honour, and Honorary Councillors; the Abbot of *S. Denys* in that Quality, the *Archbishop* of *Paris*, as *Duke* and *Peer* of *France*. The Masters of Requests have also Seats and Voices there; but there cannot be admitted above four of them. Every Chamber of Inquests consists of two Presidents, and twenty eight Councillors. The Tournelle for Criminal Matters is compos'd of four Presidents a Mortier, and eighteen Councillors, eight of the great Chamber, and ten of the Inquests. The Tournelle for Civil Affairs has four Presidents, and six and twenty Councillors six of the great Chamber, and twenty of the Inquests. There was also a Statute-Chamber erected by *Henry the Fourth*, in 1597, to take Cognizance of Causes and Proceses, wherein those of the reformed Religion were concerned; but it was suppress'd by an Edict of *January* 1669. During the Vacations from the seventh of *September*, till the day after *Martin-mass*. There was another Chamber established by the old Ordinances, for the deciding of certain cases that required expedition, and could not stay. The second Parliament of *France* is that of *Toulouse*, instituted by *Philip the Fair*, in 1332, and fixed there by *Charles VIIth.* in 1443, under whose Jurisdiction is *Languedoc*, *Nivernois*, *Velay*, *Gevaudan*, *Albigois*, *Quercy*, *Rovergne*, *Lauragais*, the Country of *Eoix*, and part of *Gascony*. The Councillors of the Parliament of *Paris* pretend to have a Right to sit in the other Parliaments. *King Charles VIIth.* in 1454, granted to the Councillors of *Toulouse* the same right in the Parliament of *Paris* where the Ordinance was refused to be confirmed; whereupon the Court of *Toulouse* put out a Decree in 1466, wherein they protested the Councillors of *Paris* should not be admitted at *Toulouse* without they first verified the foresaid Ordinance. The third Parliament is at *Grenoble*, and comprehends *Dauphiné*, call'd at first by the Name of the *Delphinal Council*, but *Charles VIIIth.* made it a Parliament in 1453. The fourth is at *Bordeaux*, instituted by *Lewis XIth.* and takes in *Perigord*, *Limosin*, *Bourdelaix*, *Landes*, *Saintogne*, *Basadois*, the higher *Gascony*, part of *Biscay* and *Medock*. The fifth at *Dijon*, for *Burgundy*, was settl'd by *Lewis XIth.* in 1476, and rendred sedentary by *Charles VIII.* in 1492. The sixth the Sovereign Court of *Normandy*, at *Roan*, erected under the Name of *Exchequer*, by *Philip the Fair*, in 1302, was made perpetual by *Lewis XIIth.* in 1499; and *Francis the First* gave it the Name of Parliament in 1515. The seventh is the Parliament of *Provence*, seated at *Aix*, which was established by *King Lewis XIIth.* in 1501. The eighth that of *Bretany*, erected in 1551, at *Rennes*, by *Henry II.* and has since been transferred to *Vannes*;

Vannes, in 1675, to be convened every half Year. The ninth is the Parliament of Pau, that takes in the Bishopricks of Lescar and Oleron, and was erected by Henry III. King of Navarr, and Prince of Bearu, in 1519; and re-established by Lewis XIIIth. in 1621. This same Prince instituted also, in 1633, the Parliament of Metz, for the Countries of Meffin and for Metz, Toul and Verdun. The Parliament of Franche-Comte. at Dole, erected by the present King, is now at Besancon. Under the Name of Parliaments perhaps may be placed the Sovereign Councils held for deciding of Causes without any further Appeal; as that of Perpignan, where the Officers wear a red Robe Arras, chief for Civil Affairs, Tournay and Pignerol. The Council of Alsatia held at Ensisheim was transferred to Brisac on the twenty third of September, 1675. Those of the Reformed Religion have had in some Parliaments Edict-Chambers, as they call them, which are now all suppress'd. Those of Paris and Roan, in 1669. The Bipartite-Chamber of Castres, in 1679. Divers Authors have treated particularly of the Parliaments, as Fauchet in his *Origines des Dignitez, & Magistrats de France*. Vincentius Lupanius, *Comment. de Magistratibus & Præfectoribus Francorum*. Charles de Figon, *Discourse des Estates & Offices tant du Gouvernement que de la Justice*. Barnard de la Roche Flavin, *des Parliaments de France*. Bartholomew Chassanea, *De Præsidibus Parliamentorum*, pag. 7. *Catal. gloria mundi*. Joh. Chemi, *Livre des Offices de France* Peter de Miraumont. *Memoirs sur l'Origine & Institution des Cours Sovereigns*.

PARMA, a City of Italy, the Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name, a Bishop's See formerly under Ravenna, and now under Bologna, where there is also an University founded by Rainucus Farnese, in 1599. It's the ordinary Residence of the Duke and his Court, stands upon the River of Parma, that divides it into three Parts, which have Communication by three Bridges. The Duke's Palace, his Gardens, the Cittadel, Cathedral and Fortifications, are worth the Observation of Travellers. This City is very ancient, and after the Fall of the Roman Empire had divers Lords. The Emperor Frederick Barbarossa besieged it two Years, but in vain. But after many Revolutions, the Church being in peaceable possession of this State, Pope Paul III. called before Alexander Farnese, made Peter Louis Farnese, his Son, Duke of it. He was disturbed in his Possession by the Emperor Charles Vth. But it was established in this Family by the Marriage of Othavio with Margaret of Austria, natural Daughter to the same Emperor. The City of Parma is three miles in Circumference. Its Cathedral has an excellent Dome painted by Le Corregio, who was of Parma as well as Parmigiano. The adjacent Country is very fertile, and the Cheese made there is in esteem throughout all Europe. In this Place is an Academy of excellent Wits called *Inimicati*. They chuse rather to be wise indeed, than to be reputed so, and have contributed much to the Reputation of the City. The Duke's Territories lie between the Milanese, Modena, and the Republick of Genoa, and comprehends, besides the Dutchy of Parma, that of Plaisance, l'Etat de Buffeto, and that of Val di Taro; besides which, he formerly possess'd the Dutchy of Castro and Ronciglione. The principal Cities are Parma, Plaisance, Borgo di Val di Taro, Buffeto, Borgo, S. Donino Fiorenzuola. Parma stands 26 miles S.E. of Cremona, 34 S.W. of Mantua, 72 S.E. of Milan, 86 N.W. of Florence, and 220 of Rome; Lon. 30. 40. Lat. 44. 24. *Leand. Alberti*.

PARMENIAN, a Schismatical Bishop of Africa, chosen by the Donatists after the Death of Donatus their Chief, to govern the Church of Carthage, in 368. The Catholicks finding the Church outrag'd and misrepresented by Parmenian's Writings, challeng'd him to a publick Dispute which Parmenian refus'd, upon pretence that the Catholicks were too impure and unsanctify'd for the Conversation of him and his Party: His Errors were afterwards confuted by Optatus, and S. Augustin. *Optat. lib. 1. Baron. A. C. 368*.

PARMENIDES, of Elis, a Philosopher, the Son of Pyres, and Disciple of Zenophon, others say, of Anaximander. Eusebius says, he liv'd in the 86 Olympiad, about the 316 or 318 Year of Rome. He was the first that said, the Earth was round, and the Center of the World, and that there were two Elements, Fire and Earth; adding, that the first Generation of Men came from the Sun, and that that Star was cold and hot, which are the two Principles of all Things; that the Soul and Spirit are the same thing; and that there are two sorts of Philosophy, the one grounded upon Truth, and the other consisting in Opinion. His Philosophy is in Verse. Plato hath writ a Dialogue entituled *Parmenides*, or the *Idea's*. *Diogenes Laertius, lib. 9. vitæ Phil. Theophrastus. Plutarch. Clemens Alexandrinus, &c.*

PARMENIO, General of Alexander the Great's Army, who upon divers Occasions gave him Testimonies of the esteem he had for him, as Parmenio had given proof of his Courage. That Prince caus'd him and his Son Philotas to

be put to Death, as having being accused, together with Dimnus and Nicomachus for conspiring against his Person. He was advis'd withal, by Alexandra, upon the offers made him by Darius King of Persia, to give up unto him all the Country on this side the River Euphrates, and his Daughter Statyra to Wife with Ten thousand Talents of Gold to buy a peace of him; and the Proposal seem'd so advantageous to Parmenio, that he express'd himself thus; *Were I Alexander I would except of these Offers; to which that Prince reply'd, And I also were I Parmenio*, meaning, that the Proffer, tho' big enough for one of Parmenio's size, was too little to tempt so great a Prince as Alexander. *Plutarch*.

PARNASSUS, called by the Barbarians *Liacura*, according to *Sophian*, a Mountain of Phocis, having two tops consecrated to the Muses and their ordinary abode, often mention'd in the Writings of the Poets. There was also a Town of this Name in Asia Minor, in the Province of Cappadocia, a Bishop's See.

PARNAW, Lat. *Parnavia*, a City of Livonia and Province of Estonia, subject to the Swedes. It stands at the Mouth of a River of the same Name upon the Bay of Riga, 55 miles from Revel to the S. and Riga to the N. It's of small compass but well fortified. It has a strong Castle and a convenient Haven, and it was formerly a hanse Town; it belong'd at first to the Poles, but in the last Century often taken and retaken, but the Swedes having seiz'd it in 1617, possess it ever since, together with the Territory belonging to it. It is Lon. 46.00. Lat 57.20. *Baudr*.

PARNUS, a certain Man, who having lost his Boat, quarrell'd with every one he met about it. Hence came the Proverb *Disceptare ob Parni Scaphulam*. *Diogenianus apud Erasmus*.

PAROPAMISSUS, PAROPANISUS, an ancient Country of Persia; the Moderns think it lies partly in the Province of Candabar belonging to the King of Persia, and partly in the Cabul of the Mogul, between Aria, Bactriana, India, and Arachosia. *Ptolemy* says, That the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, whom he calls by divers Names, were very Savage; and *Curtius* adds, They had no manner of Commerce with other Nations, that the Country is cold and barren, and the People dwell in Huts made of Brick. Alexander's Army suffered much in this place. It was the Name of a Mountain also, that stands to the North of this same Country, and which some, who have writ Alexander's Life, have called by mistake *Caucasus*; whereas *Caucasus* lies between the Caspian and Euxine Seas, to the North of Iberia, a Country Alexander never saw; but the Name of *Caucasus* being much more famous than that of *Paropanisus* the Greeks design'd to honour him, by saying, He had march'd as far as *Caucasus*, to which *Prometheus* was fasten'd.

PAROS now PAXIO, an Island in the Egean Sea, and one of the Cyclades, called by various Names, as *Demetrias*, *Zacintha*, *Hiria*, *Hilieffa*, *Cabarnis* and *Minoea*, as *Pliny* and *Stephanus* of Byzantium inform us, hath always been famous for its white Marble. It's also noted for its fair Water, and want of Mice. The Venetians were Masters of it, but the Turks took it from them, together with Negropont, about 1470. It was formerly a Bishoprick under Rhodes. *Pliny. Strabo. Stephanus. Ferrari in Lex. Geog. &c.*

PARRE (Catharine) Daughter of Sir Thomas Parre, of Kendal in Westmorland, and Sister to the Lord William Parre, Marquess of Northampton: She was first married to John Nevil, Lord Latimer, and after his decease, to Henry the VIIIth. who liv'd with her three or four Years, after whose Death, she was married the third time to Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral of England, and died in 1548. She was, when Queen of England, complain'd off to the King as enclining to some New Opinions, and having Heretical Books in her Closet; upon which Information, the King was prevail'd on so far as to sign a Warrant to commit her to the Tower, but the Warrant which was deliver'd to *Wriothesley*, Lord Chancellor, being dropt by him, by chance, and carried to the Queen, she immediately made the King a Visit, who discoursing her upon some Points of Religion, and finding by the Modesty and Submission of her Answers, that she was wrongfully accus'd, resolv'd not to proceed in the Prosecution, and was reconcil'd to her. *Baker's Chron.*

PARRE (Thomas) born in Shropshire, in 1483, and brought up to London by the Earl of Arundel, upon the account of his Age, being then almost One hundred and sixty Years old; neither was his Constitution so much worn, but that in all probability, he might have held out some Years longer, had not the change of Air and Diet hasten'd his End, which happen'd in the Year 1635. *Baker's Chron.*

PARRET, a River in Somersetshire which runs from South to North into the Severn Sea, watering by the way Crocket-born, South-Petherton, Longport, and Bridgwater.

PARRHASIUS, a Native of Ephesus, and Citizen of Athens, was the Son and Disciple of Evenor, and the Contemporary of Zeuxes, whom he overcame, in the famous

famous Contest between 'em, by deceiving him with a Curtain which he had painted so excellently well, that his Antagonist mistook it for the Nature it self. He was the first that observ'd the Rules of Symmetry in his Works, and was much admir'd for the Liveliness of his Expression, but above all, for the Elegancy and Softness of his Out Lines, and for Rounding off his Figures, so as to make 'em appear with the greater Strength and Relief. He was wonderfully fruitful of Invention, had a particular Talent in Small Pieces, and finish'd all his Works to the last Degree of Perfection; but withal, was so extravagantly Vain and Arrogant, that he commonly writ himself *Parabasis the Beaux*, wore Purple, with a Golden Crown upon his Head, pretended to derive his Pedegree from *Apollo*, and stil'd himself *The Prince of his Profession*: But to his great Mortification, he was at last humb'd by *Timanthes of Sicily*, who, in a publick Dispute between 'em, was voted the better Painter. *Sueton. Quintilian. Diodor. Sic. Pliny, lib. 35. cap. 10.*

PARRHASIUS (*Janus*) a Grammarian born at *Cosenza*, lived about the end of the XVth Century, and was in esteem for his Knowledge; he taught a long time at *Milan*; those of the same employ with him, caus'd him to be expell'd by ridiculous Calumnies cast upon him, because his Learning was a continual reproach to their Ignorance. *Parrhasius* extreamly troubled with the Gout retir'd to *Cosenza*, and died there. His Wife was the Daughter of *Demetrius Chalcondylus*. Divers Works are attributed to him, tho' he published none but Commentaries upon *Claudian*, and *Ovid's Poem in Ibin*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doctor. Cap. 127. Pierius. Valerianus. Simler, &c.*

PARSHORE, a Market-Town and Thorough-Fair in *Worcestershire*, on the River *Avon*, over which it has a Bridge. It is the Capital of its Hundred; and was formerly beautified with an Abbey. It stands 78 miles from *London*.

PARSIS, a sort of Pagans in the Kingdom of *Cambay* or *Guzarate*, a Province of the Empire of the Great Mogul in the Main-land of *India*, descended from the *Persians*, who retir'd thither to avoid the Persecutions of the *Mahometans* in the VIIth. Age. For *Abubeker* having attempted to establish *Mahometanism* in *Persia*, the King, who found himself too weak to oppose him, embark'd with eighteen thousand Men at the Isle of *Ormus*, and landed in *Indostan* on the *Terra Firma of India*. The King of *Cambay*, who was also a Pagan, receiv'd him, and gave him leave to dwell in his Country, whither that Liberty drew divers other *Persians*, who have there retain'd their own way of Living, and ancient Religion. They believe that there is but one God, who hath created and preserves the World, but that he hath seven Deputies, who take account of all that passes in the Universe, and execute his Orders there for the good of Man, and the preservation of all Things. Under these seven Deputies they place besides six and twenty others, who are inferior to them both in Dignity and Office, and they invoke them all, and adore them almost as Gods. They have no Mosques or Temples for the Exercise of their Religion, but set aside for this purpose some Chamber in their House. Their Days of Worship are the first and the twentieth of the Moon. Their Doctors or Priests are not distinguish'd from the rest of the *Parsis* but by a Woollen Girdle, or one made of Camels Hair. They take particular care of Fire, as a Symbol of the Deity, wherefore they never put out a Candle or Lamp, and suffer their Fire never quite to extinguish: And if a House be in danger of being burnt, they do not throw Water thereon, but endeavour to stifle the Fire with Earth. Their Law forbids them to eat of any living Creature, and herein they imitate the *Banians*; but these Prohibitions are not so severe, but that in case of necessity, or of War, they kill Sheep, Goats, Deer, Poultry, and Fish, and eat thereof; but they strictly abstain from Beef and Hates-Flesh, neither do they ever kill Elephants, Camels, or Horses. *Mandesto Tom. 2. d'Olearius.*

PARTHAON, the Son of *Jason Faraus*, who had a very rich Brother called *Merion* a great Miser. *Jason* having a Son born him invited all the Princes of *Theffaly* to the Feast, of which he appointed his Brother *Merion* to be Master; who being intent on his Business, *Jason*, under pretence of Hunting robb'd his House of twenty Talents of Silver to defray the Charge of the Supper; which *Merion* hearing of, he call'd his Nephew *Parthaon*, *ἄπο τῆς πεινῆς* *ἢ δαί τῶ ὀνίμαρ*, importing the Plunder of his House. *Polyanus.*

PARTHENAY, a City of *Poitou* in *France* upon the River *Tove*, in the middle between *Tours* to the N. and *S. Maxences* to the S. six Leagues from each. *Baudr.*

PARTHENIUS, of *Nicc*, a Poet who lived in the beginning of *Augustus's* Reign, writ a Discourse which we still have, entitled, *Ἐρωτικὴ παρρησία*, or *de Amatoris Arumnis*, and dedicated it to *Cornelius Gallus*, Governour of *Egypt*. He writ also the Praises of *Aretas*, his Wife, and several other Pieces. It's said he was made a Slave in the

time of the *Mithridatick War*, that *Cima* made him free, and that he died in the time of *Tiberius*. If we believe all that *Suidas* says upon this Matter, we must suppose *Parthenius* was taken when very young, for there was above seventy Years between this War and the Reign of *Tiberius*; however it be, it's said *Virgil* was his Scholar, and that he imitated him in a Poem attributed to him, called *Moretum*. *Anlus Gellius, lib. 13. C. 25. Suidas in Parth. Vossius, l. 2. de Hist. Græc. l. 1. de Poet. l. 8. Gesn. in Bibl.*

PARTHENOPE, the Name of one of the Syrens, who failing to charm *Ulysses* and his Companions with their singing, threw themselves into the Sea out of despair. The Poets say, That some went on one side, and others on the other, and that *Parthenope* landed in *Italy*, where afterwards the Inhabitants finding her Tomb, built a City there, and called it according to her Name, *Parthenope*; but they ruined it afterwards, for that they had forsaken *Cuma* to settle there; but being advertis'd by the Oracle, that in order to be freed from the Pestilence that troubled them, they must restore the City of *Parthenope*, they caus'd it to be re-built, and called it *Neapolis*, because of that new Restauration; now called *Naples*. *Ruscilli Nell. Indice de gli Huomi illust.*

PARTHIA, the Country of the *Parthians*, a Province of *Persia*, that formerly gave name to a great Empire. It lies in *Asia* between *Media*, *Hyrcania*, *Aria*, *Carmania*, and the Province of *Pharfi*; and is now called *Arak*, or *Erak* and *Terak*, and *Arak Atzen*, when distinguished from *Arak Arabi* the Country of *Bagdat*: Others say, That the *Parthia* that now is, comprehends the Province of *Khæmus*, and part of that called *Chorasán*. The parts of this Country were *Comisena*, *Parthiæna*, *Coræna*, *Paratanticensa* and *Tabiæna*. *Ptolemy* reckoned in his time five and twenty Cities in *Parthia*, the Capital whereof was *Hecatompolis* which some take to be *Ispahan*. It was a desert and barren Country; and *Strabo* says, The *Macedonians* slighted it, and made no stay there, for that they could find nothing wherewith to support their Army: However, it grew at length so powerful, that the *Parthians* disputed for the Empire of the East with the *Romans*. *Arfaces* was the Founder of it, and his Successors took the Name of *Arfacides* until the time of *Artaban*, who was kill'd by *Artaxerxes* the *Persian*. This Empire lasted four hundred Years, having been established about 250 before Christ, and ended about the 227 or 28 Year of our Redemption. The *Parthians* were very cruel and debauched both as to Wine and Women, but otherwise good Warriours, and indefatigable in Labour. They were particularly noted for their Dexterity in shooting behind 'em as they fled. They had such a superstitious Veneration for their Kings, that they kiss'd his Feet, and never approached him but in an humble manner, touching the very Ground with their Mouths. *Zenophon. Justin. lib. 41. Herodian lib. 6. Agathias lib. 1. Strabo lib. 13. Pliny. Appian.*

PARTICULÆ; certain pieces of Bread which the *Greeks* offer in celebrating their Liturgy in commemoration of the Saints alive and deceased, for, besides the Consecrated Bread, which is offered in remembrance of our Saviour's sufferings, they offer other Pieces of Bread in Honour of several Saints. *Gabriel de Philadelphia. Traite des Particules.*

LESPARTOIS, Lat. *Pagus Pertensis*, a Tract of *Champagne* in *France*, having the Dutchy of *Bar* to the E. Its principal Town is *Vitry le Francois*.

PARTULA, a Goddess which the *Romans* believ'd had the care of Big-bellied-women ready to lie-inn; for they had another Goddess called *Natio*, that was to look after New-born Children. *Partula* was not the same as *Lucina*, as it seems *S. Augustin* believed, when he speaks of it in his Book *de Civitate Dei*, where he calls it *Partunda*. *Partula*, according to *Tertullian*, govern'd and look'd after the Women during the term of their being with Child. *Lucina* brought the Child into the World. But the Superstition of the *Romans* went yet further, for they made also a Goddess to nourish the Infant, called *Alemona*, another to preserve him from all Accidents during the ninth Month he should be in the Womb, nam'd *Nona*; and finally one to take care of him till the time of his Birth, if-so-be his Mother should go with him till the tenth Month, and call'd by them *Decima*.

PARUTA (*Paul*) a *Venetian*, descended from a Family that has been eminent for good Services to their Country. He attain'd to great Knowledge in the Sciences, and his Parts procur'd him early employs in the Republick. He was sent to settle the frontiers of the State of *Venice* with the Archduke, which he successfully accomplish'd, was afterwards made Governour of *Brescia*, Knight and Procurator of *S. Mark*, and Embassador at *Rome* to Pope *Clement* the VIIIth. He had other Commissions, which he discharged so well, and with so much Prudence as to be called the *Cato of Venice*. He died in 1568, aged 58. His great Employments hinder'd him not from improving the Inclination he had for Learning, so that he compos'd divers excellent Works; as, *The History of Venice*; *Discorsi politici*; *Perfezione*

Perfezione della vertue politica, &c. Lorenzo Craſſo, Elog. d'Hum Letter. Ghilini, Theat. d' Huom Letter. Le Mire, de Script. Sac. 16. &c.

PARYSATIS, Siſter of *Xerxes*, and Wife to *Darius Ochus*, King of *Persia*, who began his Reign in the 330th, Year of *Rome*, was of a very cruel Nature. She cauſed *Statira*, Wife to her Son *Artaxerxes*, whom ſhe loved not, to be poiſoned, effecting it thus: She poiſoned one ſide of a Knife, with which ſhe divided a ſmall Bird, and giving the poiſoned part to her Daughter-in-law, who ſeeing her eat the other half, eat it without any ſuſpicion. The King angry at this, order'd her Woman *Ginge* to be try'd, who being abſolv'd by the Judges, he order'd her death himſelf, which created a continual Quarrel between him and his Mother, who made away all thoſe that complied not with her Humour, as *Crenias de Gnide*, a Phyſician that lived in *Persia* at that time, witneſſeth. She depoſed in the Year of *Rome* 358, *Tiffaphernes* Governour of *Aſia*, whom *Tithrauſtes* his Succellor afterwards kill'd. This Name has been common to ſome Princeſſes of *Persia*. *Plutarch in Darius. Juſtin, &c.*

PAS, a Country and Seigniory in *Artois* that gives Name to one of the moſt Ancient and Illuſtrious Families in the Kingdom, which is that of the Marqueſs de *Feuquiers*, that is now a principal Barony of the County of *Saint Paul*, ſituated upon the River *Authia*. Its Bailiwick was united to the Crown of *France* by the 37 and 41 Articles of the *Pyrenean Treaty*, and is of great extent: And this Barony hath to the number of twelve Peers, among whom there are Viſcounts. There was formerly in this City a Caſtle which time has ruin'd; and we are inform'd by the Chronicle of *Baldrick* Biſhop of *Noyons*, that in 1032 there was a Collegiate Church alſo there, the Prebendaries of which had for a long time been the rewards of the Soldiery, which obliged *Alviſius* Biſhop of *Arras*, to unite them to the Revenue of the Monks of the Priory of *Pas*, in the year 1138.

PAS (*Manaſſe de*) Marquis de *Feuquiers*, was born at *Saumur* the fiſt of *June* 1590: He was a valiant Man and ſignalized himſelf at divers Battles and Sieges; but yet a greater Politician. It was he that contributed much to the uniting of the *Swedes* and divers Princes and States of the Empire with *Lewis XIII.* and carried on that famous Negotiation with *Walleſtein* Duke of *Freidland*, Generaliſſimo of the Emperor's Forces, which would have had greater Conſequences, had it not been for the Death of *Walleſtein*. He died at *Thionville* the 14th. of *March* 1640.

PASCHAL (*Charles*) born at *Caune* in *Piemont*, in 1547. He was Councellour of State, and Attorney-General to the Parliament of *Roan*, and afterwards Embaſſador to *Henry III.* and *Henry IVth.* He was a Perſon of Character and Reputation, and left ſeveral Tracts by which we may Gueſs at the Strength and Politeness of his Parts, viz. *The Life of Guy du Faur*, Lord of *Pibrac*. *Legatus. Censura Animi ingrati. Corona, &c. Ignatius de Jeſus Maria, Carm. de Chaulſſe, Hiſtoire Eccleſiaſtique d'Abbeville.*

PASCHAL (*Peter*) a Monk of the Order of *Mercy*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Jaen*, was a Perſon of Conſideration in *Spain*, in the XIIIth. Century. He read Philoſophy and Divinity to the young Monks for thirty Years together, and was afterwards made Preceptor to the Prince *Don Sancho*. He founded ſeveral Monasteries of his own Order, and was afterwards taken Priſoner by the *Moors* of *Granada*, in the Year 1297, during his Captivity, he made it his Buſineſs to inſtruct the Chriſtian Slaves who were Priſoners with him, for whoſe uſe he compoſed ſeveral little Tracts, and at laſt ranſom'd 'em with the Revenue of his Biſhoprick, which was remitted to him for his own ſupport. In the Year 1300 he writ an excellent Book againſt *Mahometaniſm*, and by the perſuaſiveness of his Sermons and Exhortations, converted a great many of the Infidels; but ſome of the unconverted *Moors*, being enrag'd at the Succeſs of this Holy Man, put him to a cruel Death, after he had been four Years their Priſoner. *Martyrolog. Roman. 23. Octob. Martin. de Ximina de los Obiſp. de Jaen. Bernard. de Vergas Chron. Mercinar.*

PASCHAL (*Valentine*) of *Udina*, in *Friuli*, liv'd in the Pontificate of *Paul Vth.* and was Secretary to Cardinal *Montalto*. He wrote *De Rebus Moſchicis. De Italiae Fluminibus, &c. Janus Nicius Erythraeus Pinac. I. Inag. Illuſt. cap. 142, 143.*

PASCHAL (*Blaiſe*) born at *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, was Son to a conſiderable Perſon, who was Preſident in the Court of *Aides* in *Auvergne*, afterwards Councellor of State and for the ſpace of nine or ten years executed the Office of Intendant of Juſtice at *Roan*. He was known to all the Learned of hiſtime becauſe of his great knowledge in all ſorts of Sciences, particularly in the Mathematics. It was he that inſtructed and educated his Son who never had any other Maſter, both in the Languages and the other Sciences; and the tutorage of ſuch a Father had ſo good a ſucceſs upon the Son, that he always appear'd in his Youth in every thing to exceed his Years, and paſſed in an

Age full of learned and able perſons, for one of the greateſt Wits, profoundeſt Mathematicians, and moſt perfect Models of true Eloquence. One may ſee in the Prefaces of ſome Editions of his Works that take notice of him, how he learnt, or rather invented, if I may ſo ſay, in ſome ſort, Geometry at eleven years of age; at ſixteen he compoſed a Mathematical Piece of excellent worth; about nineteen he invented his Machine of Arithmetick, that is admir'd by all the Learned. He afterwards fell to the making of thoſe famous Experiments about a *Vacuum*, which has convinc'd the Learned, That a great number of the effects of Nature ought to be attributed to the Gravitation of the Air, which were formerly aſcribed to the abhorrence of a *Vacuum*. And laſt of all, by a Vertue altogether extraordinary, he renounced at the age of thirty two, the advantages which his excellent Qualities might have procured him in the World, for to ſpend the remainder of his life, as indeed he did, in an exemplary Retirement. The Works he has left behind him are in eſteem throughout the World, as being accompliſh'd Pieces, and make Poſterity to regret the want of that Work he deſign'd againſt *Atheiſts*, of which there are but ſome few fragments that have been published in a Collection of his *Thoughts*. He died at *Paris Aug. 19. 1662*, aged 39 Years and 2 Montis, after a tedious ſickneſs, wherein he ſhew'd a moſt Chriſtian Patience. His Body was buried in the Church of *S. Etienne du Mont*. See the Preface of a Book entituled, *De Equilibre des liqueurs & des Penſees*. It will not be amiſs to obſerve his fiſt Progreſs in Mathematicks, which conſidering his Age and Performance, was altogether extraordinary; for being but Twelve Years old, he deſir'd to be inſtructed in this Science by his Father, who conceiving it might prove prejudicial to his Learning the Languages, refus'd to gratifie his Curioſity; however, *M. Paſchal* importuned his Father ſo long, till he got a general Definition of Geometry, namely, That it teaches the Proportion that Lines and Circles have to each other: Upon this Notion of the Matter, young *Paſchal* went to work, at his Play-hours, and made himſelf fiſt Definitions and Axioms; and then proceeding to Demonſtration, ſtruck out the fiſt two and thirty Propoſitions of *Euclid*, and being ſurpriz'd at it by his Father, he demonſtrated his laſt Propoſition, and upon further Questions, went backward in his Demonſtrations, till he had run 'em up to his fiſt Principles of Definitions and Axioms. *M. Paſchal* wrote the *Provincial Letters* againſt the looſe Cauiſtry of the Jeſuits. He was likewise very remarkable for his Loyalty, and us'd to ſay, That no pretences of Grievance were ſufficient to warrant Reſiſtance, for tho' in ſuch a State as *Venice*, it would be a great Crime to ſet up a Monarchy, and extinguiſh thoſe Liberties which God had given that People; yet in a Conſtitution where Royal Power is actually eſta bliſh'd, there for the People to fail in their Regards to the Government, is a ſort of Sacrilege; becauſe in ſuch a Caſe the Government is not only a Reſemblance, but, in ſome meaſure, a Participation of the Power of God, which cannot be oppos'd by the Subject without a plain Reſiſtance of the Divine Providence and Oeconomy. *Madame Perier vie de Paſchal. Bayle, Diſtion. Hiſt.*

PASCHAL I. of that Name Pope, a *Roman*, choſen after *Stephen IV.* *January 27. 817.* He ſent his Letters into the Eaſt againſt the *Iconoclaſts*, but that deſign failing, he Excommunicated the Emp. *Leo V.* with his *Iconomachi* or oppoſers of Images, and receiv'd the exil'd *Greeks* at *Rome*, who had been baniſh'd for worſhipping of Images. In 821 he crown'd *Lotharius* the Emperor on *Eaſter-day*. He was accuſed for having abetted an Aſſaſſination committed in his time, but he cleared himſelf by Oath before the Embaſſadors of *Lewis the Debonnaire*, and died *May 12. 824*, having held the See ſeven Years, three Months and ſixteen Days. *Anaſt. in Vit. Pont.*

PASCHAL II. a *Tuſcan*, call'd before *Rainier*, was choſen after *Urban II.* *Aug. 12. 1099.* He excommunicated the Antipope *Guibert*, and reduc'd to their Duty ſeveral little Princes who abuſed the *Romans* and troubled the Repoſe of *Italy*. In 1102 he celebrated a Council at *Rome*, and another at *Guaſtalla* upon the Po in *Lombardy*, for the Reformation of Manners; and paſſing thence into *France*, held another Council at *Troyes* in *Campagne*. This Pope had a great deal of Difficulty to maintain his pretended right of Inveſtitures to Benefices, againſt *Henry King of England*, and *Henry IV.* the Emperor; but he came to an Accommodation with the fiſt, and the other dying, his Son *Henry V.* who had been expell'd from the Throne at the ſolicitation of *Urban II.* deſirous to be crown'd by the Hands of the Pope, according to the uſual manner, *Paſchal* in 1111. refus'd to put the Crown upon his Head, if he would not renounce his Right to the Inveſtitures. That young Prince diſdaining ſuch a Propoſal, cauſed the Pope, Clergy, and principal Perſons of the City to be taken up, and imprisond them for two Months in a Caſtle in the Country of the *Sabins*, until the Pope conſented to do what he deſired, and crown'd him. It's ſaid, that *Paſchal* giving

giving to Henry part of the Host he had consecrated at Mals, spoke these words, *May it please your Majesty, In Confirmation of a solid Peace, and our mutual Union, I give you the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, born of the Virgin Mary, and that died upon the Cross for us, as the Catholick Church believes it.* In the mean time the Cardinals condemn'd this Concession of the Pope, who revoked it in a Council. He died January 22d. in 1118, after he had been Pope eighteen Years, five Months, and some Days. Hoffman says, That having taken one part of the Host, and given the Emperor the other, he express'd himself thus, *Sicut pars hæc vivifici corporis divisa est, ita divisus sit à regno Christi domini nostri qui passum hoc violare tentaverit; i. e.* May he be excluded the Kingdom of Heaven that goes about to violate this Agreement: *Sigon. lib. 10.* But the Emperor had scarcely enter'd Germany when the Pope stirr'd up the Saxons against him, by whom being overcome, he was forc'd to resign his Right of Investiture. Platina says, That Guibert the Antipope being dead, Richard, Count of Capua, set up Albert in his stead, who was quickly forc'd to abandon his Pretensions and retire; after which they chose one Frederick, whom they also turn'd out in 150 Days; and after him one Maginulfus, a Roman, usurp'd the Title at Ravenna, but was expell'd in a little time. Paschal censur'd the Bishop of Florence for saying, That Antichrist was then born. Platina. Baronius. Henry Canisius, &c.

PASCHAL, Archdeacon of the Roman Church, made himself Antipope at the Election of Pope Sergius I. but he died a little after in 687. He must not be confounded with Paschal, another Antipope against Alexander III. It was Guy of Crema, whom Adrian IV. made Cardinal in 1155, and sent him into Germany, to allay the Anger of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa; but he join'd himself to Othavian, who had been created Pope, and taken the Name of Victor. Guy succeeded him under the Name of Paschal in 1164, and died six Years after. Baronius A. C. 1164 and 1170. Ciaconius, in Vit. Pont.

PASCHASE (Ratbert) Abbot of Corbie, liv'd in the IXth. Age, in the time of Lewis the Debonnaire, and Charles the Bald. He writ a great many Books. We have them collected into one Volume in Folio, by the care of Sirmondus, who publish'd them first at Paris, in 1618, comprehending twelve Books, being Commentaries upon S. Matthew; three of Expositions upon the Psalms, five upon the Lamentations of Jeremy, one upon the Body and Blood of Christ in the Eucharist; an Epistle upon the same Subject, and the Life of S. Adelard, Rufinus, and Valerius. He died April 26. 851. Protestants maintain, that he first introduced the Belief of the Real Presence of the Body of Christ in the Eucharist. Trithemius says, That Paschase lived in 880, in the Reign of Charles the Fat. The Curious may see this Author's Life which the Learned F. James Sirmond has caused to be printed in the beginning of his Works. Dacherius has since publish'd a Treatise of Paschasius de Partu Virginis. And Mabillon has publish'd another call'd Vita Sti Walæ Comitis & Abbatis Corbiensis. Bellarmin. Vossius. Le Mire. Spicil. Tom. 12. Mabillon Tom. 1. S. Ord. Bened.

PASCHASINUS, was Bishop of Lilybæum in Sicily, and liv'd in the Vth. Century. He assisted at the Council of Chalcedon, in Quality of Legate to Pope Leo, in the Year 451. And 'tis said, he wrote the Acts of that Council, by a Letter which he wrote to Pope Leo, in the Year 454. It appears that the Vandals under Gensericus, over-run Sicily, and that Paschasius was made a Slave in that general Misfortune. Isidor. cap. 11. de Vir. Illust. Ado in Chron. Baronius in Annal. &c.

PASES, a famous Magician of old, who by his Enchantments could represent great Feasts with Waiters belonging to them, and make the same disappear when he pleased. It is said, That he had what the French call *A flying Fissolle*, that is, a piece of Money he had made, which when he had pay'd it away, always return'd into his Purse again; whence the Proverb, *Pasctis obolus*, when one sees some surprizing thing. Erasmus in Adagiis. Suidas.

PASIPHAE, the Daughter of Apollo, married Minos King of Crete, and had by a Bull the Minotaur that was slain by Theseus.

PASLEY, a Market Town of Clidfsdale in Scotland, which gives the Title of Baron to the Family of Hamilton. It had anciently a famous Monastery, founded by Alexander II. High teward of Scotland, the Monks wher of wrote a Chronicle of the Kingdom, called, *Liber Pasletensis*, or the black Book of Pasley. The Church of this Town was inferior to few for stateliness of Building and Furniture. Cam. Brit.

PASQUALIGE (Zachary) a Theatin Monk of Verona, liv'd in the Popedom of Urban VIIIth. and Innocent Xth. and wrote *Variarum Quæstionum Moralium Canoniarum Cent. 2. Decisiones Morales. Praxis Jejunij Ecclesiastici, &c.*

PASQUIER (Stephen) the King's Advocate in the Chamber of Accounts at Paris, was one of the most knowing Men of his time, and a great lover of Learning, about

the end of the sixteenth Age, and the beginning of the seventeenth; born at Paris in the Reign of Francis I. in 1528. He departed this Life in the same City, Aug. 31 1615, and was buried in the Church of S. Severin. Stephen Pasquier had acquired an exact Knowledge in all ancient History, and particularly that of France. We have his Enquiries in one Volume in Folio, his Epistles, &c. Sainte Marthe in Elog. Gal. lib. 5. La Croix du Maine. Thoum.

PASQUIN, a Marble Statue that stands in a corner of the Palace of the Ursins at Rome, in the Ward called Rione di Barione. The Romans affirm, That Pasquin was a Cobler that lodg'd in that part of the City, about two hundred Years agoe, whose Stall was usually full of idle Persons that took pleasure to hear the bitter Railleries he made against all sorts of Persons; that after his death, a Statue of a certain Gladiator, which was found under Ground near unto his Stall, was call'd according to his Name; and that they fasten to it in the Night-time Libels and Satyrs against those they durst not otherwise belpatter. Upon it are engraven these words;

*Pasquinius eram, nunc lapis;
Forſan Apis quia pungo.
Dii tibi culeum, ſi ſpernis aculeum.
Etiam mellibus ungo; veritas dat favos.
Et felle purgo; ſi ſapis;
Audi lapidem
Magis lepidum quam lividum.
Fruere ſalibus, inſulſe;
Ut bene ſapias.
Calcibus calceos olim aptavi;
Nunc rectos pedibus grefſus inculco.
Abi in lapidicinam, ſi ſpernis lapidicinium.
Sандрат. Sculpturæ veteris admiranda.*

LE PASSAGE, a very safe Haven of Biscay in Spain, lying in the middle betwixt S. Sebastian to the W. and Fontarabia to the E. Baudr.

PASSALORYNCHITES or PATTALORYNCHITIANS, Hereticks, the Followers of Montanus; they made profession of never speaking, and, for that purpose, always held their Finger upon their Mouth; grounding it upon these words of the 140 Psalm, *Pone, domine, custodiam ori meo, & ostium circumstantiæ labiis meis.* They begun in the IIId. Age, and S. Jerom testifies, that even in his time he found some of them in Galatia, as he travelled to Ancyra. Philastre de Her. c. 77. S. Aug. c. 63. Baronius in Annal.

PASSARVAN, a Town of the Indies, in the Eastern parts of the Isle of Java, about the Cape of Balam-buam, with an Harbour, standing between Panarucan and Jortan; two other Cities in the same Country.

PASSAW, a City of Germany in the Lower Bavaria, a Bishop's See under Saltsburg, called in Latin Patavia or Patava Castra, stands upon the Danube, where the Rivers Inne and Ille, which meet there, divide it into three parts, which are Passaw, Instad, and Ilstad. The Bishop who is Temporal Lord of this City, has a very fine Palace here, and a strong Castle at Instad that stands between two Hills. The Cathedral Church of S. Stephen is remarkable for its Architecture, and some Bishops Tombs to be seen there; that of Nôtre-dame of the Capuchins, famous for its pretended Miracles. The Jesuits have here also a College and a curious Church; the others of note are those of S. Michael, The Holy Cross, S. Paul, &c. The City is large, and all the Houses almost built of Wood, and suffered much by Fire in 1661. There are Pearls found in the River of Ille, and that Fishery is reserv'd for the Emperor and Duke of Bavaria. It's an Imperial and Free City, but under the Protection of its own Bishop, who has about forty thousand Crowns Revenue from that Country. The strong holds are Obernberg, where there is a good Castle, and a Pass upon the River Inne, where they pay Toll; and Ebersburg, a Castle and Town upon the River Traun in Higher Austria. This City is famous for the Treaty of Passaw, held in the Month of Aug. 1552, between the Emperor Charles V. and Maurice Duke of Saxony, for the Establishment of the Lutheran Religion in Germany. The principal Articles that concerned Religion, engaged the Emperor to set at liberty the Elector John Frederick, and the Landgrave of Hesse, and to assemble a Dyet in six Months, to find an expedient to reunite the Germans divided upon account of Religion by a General Council, a National one, or by an Assembly of the Body of the Empire: That this Assembly should consist of an equal number of prudent Persons of the Roman Catholick and Lutheran Profession, in order to find out a proper Method to settle the Affairs of Religion in the Empire; and that in the mean time, neither the Emperor, nor any other, should under any pretence whatsoever, force any Person in matters of Religion; that the Princes and States of the Confession of Augsburg should not molest the Ecclesiasticks or Seculars of the Romish Faith, nor molest them in the Enjoyment of their Possessions; and that the other

also should grant entire Liberty to those of the *Lutheran* Persuasion in Religious Matters and Enjoyment of their Civil Rights; that Justice should be administered in the Imperial Chamber of *Spire* without any regard to the Religion of either Party; that a like number of *Lutheran* Judges should be settled there, as seven Years before; and that in the Oaths to be taken, it should be free to swear in the Name of God and the Saints, or in the Name of God and upon the Gospel; and that if the Affairs of both Religions were not accommodated in the space of six Months after, the *Roman Catholics* and *Protestants* should however observe the Treaty and not fall out upon the score of Religion. *Passaw* stands 68 miles E. of *Ratisbonne*, 85 of *Munich*, 134 W. of *Vienna*; Lon. 33. 48. Lat. 48. 28. *Varillas Hist. des Revolutions en Matiere de Religion.*

PASSERAT (*John*) a Native of *Troyes* in *Campaign*, and King's Professor of Rhetorick at *Paris*, was accounted one of the most learned Criticks of his time. We are oblig'd to him for having enlarged *Calepine's Dictionary*. He died of the *Pallie* in 1602, aged 73.

PASTON (*Sir Robert*) of *Paston* in the County of *Norfolk*, was for his great Service in the late Troubles, and Activeness for the King's Restauration, by Letters patent bearing date at *Westminster* 25 Car. II. advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Paston* of *Paston* in the same County of *Norfolk*; as also to the Dignity of a Viscount, by the title of Viscount *Yarmouth*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He married *Rebecca*, the second Daughter to *Sir Jasper Clayton* Knight, Citizen of *London*, by whom he hath had Issue, six Sons and four Daughters. His eldest Son *William* hath taken to Wife the Lady *Carlotta Fitz-Roy*, one of the natural Daughters of King Ch. II. *Dugdale.*

PASTOPHORI, certain *Egyptian* Priests, more venerable than the rest, were so called, for that they wore the Mantle of the Goddess *Venus*, which was called *Pasus* by the *Grecians*. This word signifies also the Bed whereon was wont to be placed the Statue of some Deity. Hence *Pastophorium* is sometimes used for the Bed whereon lay the Ruler of the Temple, according to *S. Jerom* upon *Isaiah*; and sometimes for the Sacerdotal Mantle, and now and then also for the Refectory where the Priests used to meet together, as may be read in *Esdras*, and the Book of *Maccabees*.

PASTORAL, a Poem, wherein Shepherds, Swains, Hunters, Fishers, Gard'ners, Labourers, Satyrs, Nymphs; and in short, all sorts of Country Persons, were represented, and where nothing was to be heard but the Complaints of Lovers, the Cruelty of Shepherds, Disputes who sung best, the Ambushes of Satyrs, Ravishing of Nymphs, and other little diverting Adventures, whereof we have Examples in the *Idyllia's* of *Theocritus*, and the *Eclogues* of *Virgil*. Several of the Moderns have imitated them in Latin, and in the Reign of *Henry II.* the *French* have made Pastorals of this kind, some whereof may be seen in *Ronsard*. The Pastoral Comedy now is a Dramatick Poem, like other Comedies, consisting of five Acts, containing several Intrigues, and agreeable Events of a Country Life.

PATA, a City and Kingdom of *Africa*, upon the Coasts of *Zanguebar*. The last Accounts we have of *Portugal*, say, That the King of *Pata* in the *Mozambick* hath been re-settled in his Dominions by *Don Pedro de Almeida*, the King of *Portugal's* Vice-Roy of the *Indies*.

PATAGONS, a People of *Magellanica*, in South *America*, near the Sea of *Brasil*, whose Country was first discovered by *Magellan*, but as there is no Town in it, it's little known to us. The Inhabitants are esteemed Gyants.

PATALENA, a Goddess of the ancient *Gentiles* mention'd by *S. Augustin* in his Fourth Book *De Civitate Dei*, Chap. 8. which took care of the Corn in the time of its coming forth of the Blade. It's deriv'd from *Patere* to open. *Varro. Arnobius.*

PATANANA, a Country near unto *Malacca*, in the Peninsula of *Indus*, beyond the Gulf of *Bengale*, tributary to the King of *Siam*. The Town of *Patana* that gives it Name, stands upon the Sea-shore. The King's Palace, and that part of it where the Grandees of the Court live, is fortified with Pallisadoes. Its Air is very good, though they have a great deal of Heat there. Their Summer begins in *February*, and lasts till the end of *October*; and during the Months of *November*, *December*, and *January*, it rains continually, with the Wind at North-East. They have one sort of Fruit or other every Month, and their Hens lay Eggs twice a Day; great plenty of Cattle and Fowl, and a vast number of Tigers, Monkeys, and Elephants in the Woods. The Inabitants are of the *Mahometan* Religion, and eat neither Pork nor Wild-Boar. They are stately and conceited in their Gate, but their Conversation is civil enough. The *Chineses* and *Siamese*, who have settled there, are very intelligent, and understand Sea-Affairs, but the *Malacese* apply themselves only to Husbandry and Fishing. *Mandeflo, Tom. 2.*

PATANS, a People of *Indostan*, or the Empire of the great *Mogul* in *India*, who retired into the Mountains about the *Ganges*, and are govern'd by *Raja's*. They formerly enlarg'd their Boundaries about *Bengala*, render'd themselves powerful at *Dehli*, and brought several *Raja's* to be their Tributaries; but the *Moguls*, a People of *Great Tartary*, possessing themselves of the *Indies* about 1401, they expell'd these *Patans*, who fled to the Mountains, and fortified themselves there. They mortally hate the *Moguls*, and despise the *Indians*, and all the Idolaters, making profession of *Mahometanism*, and always value themselves upon the Power they had at *Dehli* before the Invasion of the *Moguls*. *Bernier, Histoire de Grand Mogul.*

PATARA, or **PATAREA**, now in *Scamandro*, a City of *Lycia*, a Bishop's See, suffragan of *Mira*, was famous for the Oracle of *Apollo*, that gave Answers there for six Months in the Year. It is 80 Miles E. from *Rhodes*, and noted for the Birth of *S. Nicholas*, who was Bishop of this Place. *Ovid. l. 1. Metam.*

PATAY, Lat. *Patavium*, a Town of *Beauce* in *France*, five Leagues N. of *Orleans*. Near this place, the *French*, under the Conduct of *John Duke of Alençon*, obtain'd a great Victory over the *English*, commanded by *Talbot*, the Terror of the *French* Nation.

PATHMOS. See **PALMOSA**.

PATIN (*Guy*) a Doctor of Physick in the College of *Paris*, was in Esteem for his Knowledge and Parts in 1640. He gain'd Reputation by his Reading, and writ with much Politeness. Several Authors speak of him to his Praise. He was the Father of *Robert Patin*, a learned Physician, that died in 1671; and of *Charles Patin*, Doctor of Physick also, and Professor at *Padua*, several of whose Works we have, as *Theaurus Numismatum*, in Quarto; *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum*, in Folio. *Familia Romana*, in Folio. *Introduction to History by the knowledge of Medals*; *A Treatise of Combustible Turf*; *Historical Relations*, &c.

PATOUREAU, a company of Vagabonds, which a certain *Hungarian* call'd *Jacob*, a White-Friar, got together in *Germany*, in 1250, under a pretence of making a *Croisade* for the delivering of *S. Louis* from his Captivity. *Vid. JACOB.*

PATRAS, or **PATRÆ**, a City of the Dutchy of *Clarence* in the *Morea*, near to the Mouth of the Gulf of *Lepanto*, and *Cape Rio*, called by the *Turks* *Badra* and *Balabatra*, situated about seven hundred Paces from the Gulf of *Patras*, where is the Port of *Panorma*. It's Cittadel stands upon the top of a Mountain. The Emperor *Augustus* gave its Inhabitants the Privileges of Citizens of *Rome*, because it was a Place of retreat for his Ships. The Pagans worshipp'd *Diana* there, the Goddess of the Woods, and sacrificed yearly, a young Man and a Maid to her. Here was besides very famous Temples dedicated to *Minerva*, *Cybele*, *Alys*, *Jupiter Olympius*, and other false Deities. Thither they came also to consult the Oracles of *Mercury* and *Vesta*, which stood in the great Market-Place. The Ceremony was to perfume their Statues, and hang Lamps round about them. They afterwards dedicated, at the Altar, a Medal made of the Copper of that Country, and then ask'd *Mercury's* Statue what they had a mind to know, holding their Ear to it, and going out of the Place, stopping their Ears with their Hands, and look'd upon the first Voice which they heard after the removing of the Hands, as the Answer of the Oracle. The Apostle *S. Andrew* preached the Gospel and suffered Martyrdom there. *Patras* is a City well peopled, especially with *Jews*, who by their Commerce make it a Place of good Trade; and 'tis the only Place in these Parts, that the *Greeks* of the Neighbouring Islands, the *French* and *English* are wont to traffick unto. Its Air is not very healthy, because of the adjacent Mountains and Waters that surround it. It was a Dutchy in the time of the *Despotes* of the *Morea*, and one of those Princes finding himself unable to keep it, sold it in 1408 to the *Venetians*, from whom the *Turks* took it in 1463. The famous *Andrew Doria* laid Siege to *Patras* in 1533, and made himself Master of it without much Resistance, for that its Fortifications were out of order. A little while after he secur'd this Conquest, by reducing the Port, which was forced to surrender, though formerly it held out a whole Year against the Emperor *Constantine Paleologus*, about 1450. The next Year after the *Turks* return'd with a numerous Army, and expell'd the *Venetians*, who took it again in 1687, thus: The *Venetian* Army parted from *Chino*, July 20, 1687, and next Day approach'd the Neighbourhood of *Patras*, on the 24th. was a Battle fought between them and the *Turks*, where the last were defeated, having almost two thousand kill'd upon the Place, the rest saving themselves by flight. The Garrison of *Patras* having seen this Rout, forsook the Town, carrying all the Artillery and Ammunition they had away with them. The Bashaw *Mahomet*, who had six thousand Men near the Castle of *Romelia* fled also, together with that Garrison which is one of the *Dardanelles* of *Lepanto*. *Guisulheron Mahomet*, who was encamp'd near the Castle.

Castle of the *Morea*, did the same; and what is yet stranger, the City of *Lepanto*, which is very strong, surrender'd immediately without Resistance. The *Greeks* have a Cathedral Church at *Patras*, which is one of the four Metropolitans of the *Morea*, the other three being those of *Napoli di Romania*, *Carinthia* and *Mistra*. It's said the Metropolitan of *Patras* has near a Thousand Churches within the Bounds of his Archbishoprick. The *Jews*, who make up a third part of the City, have constituted a Court of the Elders amongst them, to determine their Differences, and have four Synagogues. The number of all the Inhabitants in general, amounts to four or five thousand; there are four *Turkish* Mosques. Within half a League of the City are the Gardens of *Patras*, in a Place called *Glycada*, that is to say, *Sweetness*, for that they are full of Citrons, Oranges and Pomgranates of admirab'e Sweetness. Four or five of the Citrons are sold for a Penny, though they be twice as big as one's Fist, having a sweet Pulp, and eat like an Apple, but the juicy part in the middle is sowre. The Oranges are also very large, as those of *Portugal*, whose Pulp is bitter, but Juice very sweet. In these Gardens, besides a great many curious Cedars, is the famous Cypress Tree so much admir'd, which is perhaps the oldest and biggest in the World; its Stock being eighteen Foot round, and its Branches stretching forth twenty Foot in Length, being of that sort of Cypress which spread themselves abroad. *Spon Voyage d'Italy, &c. in 1675, P. Coronelli Description de la Moree.*

PATRIARCH, from the Greek *Πατριάρχης*, that is, the first chief Father. Thus they call'd at first all the Heads of their Generations, mentioned in the *Old Testament*, from *Adam* to *Jacob*, which Name has since been given to the Bishops of the Churches of *Alexandria*, *Antioch*, *Jerusalem*; *Constantinople* and *Rome* also. The five principal Churches at *Rome* are there called Patriarchal, which are those of *S. John de Lateran*, *S. Peter* of the *Vatican*, *S. Paul*, without the City, *S. Mary Major*, *S. Etienne*, and *S. Laurence*.

PATRIARCHATE, or *Patriarchship*. a Patriarch's See, before that *Jerusalem* and *Constantinople* were erected into Patriarchal Sees. The 3 ancient Patriarchal Churches said to be established by *S. Peter* in the 3 parts of the World, at *Rome*, *Alexandria*, and *Antioch*, had every one the Limits of their Diocesses, and a certain extent of Provinces, wherein the Pope, in Quality of a Patriarch, and the two other Patriarchs, exercised their Jurisdiction, without having any thing to do within the Territories of each other. The Patriarch of *Antioch* had the East, that is, all *Asia*, as far as the *Indies*. That of *Alexandria* had *Egypt*, *Pentapolis*, *Libya Marmarica* and all *Aethiopia*, under him. The Patriarchship of *Rome* took in all the Provinces of the West, that is, all *Europe*, and all the Western Provinces of *Africa*, from the Streight of *Gibraltar* as far as *Tripoli*. Besides these there were three great Diocesses, to wit, that of *Pontus*, *Asia Minor*, and *Thrace*, that were governed by their Synods; the Heads of which, who were called *Exarchs*, and Patriarchs also sometimes, were, him of *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, for the *Pontick* Diocess which contain'd eleven Metropolitan Churches in the Provinces of *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Galatia* and *Cappadocia*. That of *Ephesus*, for the *Asiatick* Diocess, consist'd of almost all the rest of the Provinces in *Asia Minor*, comprehending also the Islands. And that of *Perinthus* or *Heraclea*, for the Diocess of *Thrace*, which had 6 Metropolitans. But these *Exarchs* were subject to the Patriarchs, that is those of *Pontus* and *Asia*, to the Patriarch of the East or of *Antioch*; and that of *Thrace*, to the Patriarch of the West, or *Rome*. When the two new Patriarchs of *Jerusalem* and *Constantinople* were created, they were forced to dismember some of the Provinces from the other Patriarchates. To the Patriarch of *Jerusalem* was assign'd the three *Palestines*, and some other Churches taken from the Patriarchs of *Antioch* and *Alexandria*. To him of *Constantinople* were granted the *Pontick*, *Asiatick* and *Thracian* Diocesses, with the barbarous Provinces, to wit, those that were out of the Bounds of the Empire, as *Russia* and *Muscovia*. But this same, for whose Grandeur the Emperors concerned themselves, extended its Jurisdiction a great way beyond its bounds both in *Asia* and *Europe*; for it took in *Thessaly*, *Macedonia*, *Greece*, *Epirus*, *Illyrium*, and all that appertained to the Eastern Empire. Pope *Adrian I.* who sent his Legates to the Second Council of *Nice*, held in 787 failed not to demand of the *Greeks* the Provinces which the Emperor *Leo Isauricus* had dismembred from the Patriarchate of *Rome*, and given to that of *Constantinople*. But there was no restitution made him. *Maimbourg, Histoire du Schisme des Grecs.* *Spanheim* says that Ecclesiastical Patriarchs had their Original in the fifth Century and not from the Institution of *S. Peter* nor *S. Mark*, supposititious Decrees of Popes nor the sixth Canon of the Council of *Nice*, to which *Launoy*, a Learned Roman Catholick doth assent. *Socrates* indeed ascribes their Original to the eleventh Canon of the Second Oecumenical Council, under *Theodosius* the First, but that it was then used only for

the *Exarch* of a whole Diocess. But *Patriarch*, according to the modern acceptation, begun in the fifth and was more noted in the Sixth Age; but yet signifying no more (as he affirms) than Archbishop, until by Degrees the Name became restricted in the Eastern Church to the Five Patriarchal Thrones of *Rome*, *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Antioch* and *Jerusalem*, taking occasion from the 28th Canon of the Council of *Chalcedon*, the Power of Patriarchs encreased in this Sixth Age by the favour of *Justinian* and other Emperors; hence came the subordinate Dignities of *Syncelli*, *Protosyncelli*, *Chancellors*, &c. as may be seen in the Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Dignities of *Constantinople*. And in the same Age happened that famous Dispute betwixt the Patriarchs of *Rome* and *Constantinople* about the Primacy, each of them pretending to it, because of the Dignities of their Cities, old and new *Rome*. There being till that time an Equality of Jurisdiction among the Patriarchs. Whereupon both of them did assume the Title of universal Patriarch. And he of *Constantinople* was called so by the Emperors as appears by *Justinian's Code*, and also by Councils and the Clergy. But this Title was opposed by *Pelagius II.* and *Gregory I.* of *Rome*, as proud, new, blasphemous, profane, devilish, foolish, frivolous, anti-christian, &c. lib. 4. c. 6. But their Successors by the distance of the Emperors who then lived at *Constantinople*, and the distracted Condition of their Affairs, did not only encroach upon the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, but the Emperors themselves at last.

PATRICIANS, the Name of those descended from the first Senators made by *Romulus*, or *Tarquin the Old*, fifth King of *Rome*. The first were called the *Grand Patricians*, and the second the *Little Patricians*. They were so intituled, for that they could name a Senator among their Ancestors. Hence *Patrem ciere*: For the first Senators were called *Patres* by *Romulus*. The first Kings of *France* having found in their Country several great Persons who bore this Quality of *Patricians*, retained it to honour those withall whom they raised to the highest employments in the Kingdom. And as it was out of this Order that the Governors of Provinces were chosen; hence the Name of *Patrician* is very often used by the Authors of those times to signifie a Governour. *Maimbourg Histoire de Pontificat de Saint Gregorie le Grand. Rosin Antiq. Rom.*

PATRICIUS, (*Peter*) a Native of *Thessalonica* in *Greece*, a famous Advocate of *Constantinople*, flourished in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinien*. Who being satisfied as to his Eloquence and singular Wisdom, sent him in 534. Embassador to *Amalazantha*, the Queen of the *Goths*, who after the death of her Son *Atalaricus*, designed to resign the Kingdom of *Italy* into the hands of that Emperor, and prevent *Theodatus's* coming to the Throne. *Patricius*, understanding the death of that Prince, as soon as he arrived in *Italy*, declared War against the Tyrant and all the *Gothish Nation*; after he had honourably acquitted himself in this Embassage, and divers others, the Emperor advanced him to the Dignity of Master of his Palace. He was again sent on an Embassy in 550, to *Chosroes*, King of *Persia*, in order to a Peace; and this great Man did not only discover an extraordinary Talent in the managment of those weighty employments, but also in his History of Embassies, divided by him into two parts. The first whereof begins with the Embassy of the *Parthians*, to the Emperor *Tiberius*, to desire a King of him, and concludes with the Embassy sent by the *Barbarians* to *Julian* the Apostle, created Emperor in 361. The second Part begins with the Embassy sent by the Emperor *Valerian* to *Sapor*, King of *Persia*, for a Peace, in 258, and ends with that sent by *Dioclesian* and *Galerus* to *Narjes*, King of *Persia*, to treat about a Peace, in 297. These Fragments of the Histories of *Patricius* have been translated out of Greek into Latin by *Chanteclair*, with Notes, to which *Henry Valesius* added his own, in 1648. *Hankius de Roman. Rerum Scriptor part. 1 cap. 40.*

S. PATRICK, Apostle of *Ireland*, and second Bishop of that Country, after *Palladius*, lived in the fifth Century. At 16 years of Age he was made Slave, and remained so for six years. Then he became the Disciple of *S. Martin* of *Tours*, who ordain'd him Priest, and sent him into *Ireland*, where he laboured successfully for sixty years in the conversion of the Inhabitants. The *Roman Martyrology* makes mention of him the 17th. of March, and *Bede* wrote his Life in two Books. There are some Works attributed to him, but it's hard to determine any thing upon this Subject. The Fables related concerning his Purgatory, are not worth confuting. *Baronius; An. Ch. 431. Balaus de Script. Brit.*

PATRIMONY of *S. Peter*, a Province of *Italy* belonging to the See of *Rome*, called theré *la Provincia del Patrimoni*, situated between the *Tyber*, *Marta* and the *Tuscan Sea*, the Capital whereof is *Viterbo*; the other Cities are *Nepi*, *Sutri*, *Toscanella*, *Civita Vecchia*, *Corneto*, *Bagnarea*, *Bracciano*, *Bolsena*, and *Monte Fiascone*. This Province was given to the Church by *Mathian*, Princess of *Hetruria*, in

1115. The Emperor Henry IVth. however raised Forces to recover it out of the Pope's hands, and had at first good Success; but the Emperors, being then declining, the Popes at last carried it.

PATRINGTON, a Market-Town of *Holderness* Wapentake, in the E. Riding of *Yorkshire*.

PATRIPASSIANS, Hereticks which said that the Father and Holy Ghost suffered as well as the Son. *Vid. Sabelius*.

PATRITIUS, or *Patrizio*, (*Francis*) Bishop of *Gaietta* in *Calabria*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Age. He was a Native of *Siena*, and very considerable for his Learning. We have divers Works of his, as *De Regno & Regis Institutione*, l. 9. *De Institutione Reipublicæ*, lib. 9. &c. These two Pieces were printed at *Paris*, in 1519. and 1531. in folio. and have been since abridged, and printed at *Paris* in 1549. *Le Mire de Script. sec. 16. Ughel*, &c.

PATRITIUS, vulgarly, *Patrizio*, (*Francis*) an Excellent Philosopher who lived about the end of the Sixteenth Age, and was one of the most learned Men of his time. He taught Philosophy at *Rome* and *Padua* with much reputation; but not going in to the Peripatetick Philosophy, caused a difference between him and a Physician called *Theodorus Angelucio* and *James Mazzoni*. Of his Writing we have, *Discussionum Peripateticorum* Tom. 4. *Philosophia Paraleli militari*. *Nova Rhetorica*. *Nova Geometria*. *Della Poetica*. *Decade Historiale*. He published also the Works of *Mercurius Trismegistus*, that were printed in the year 1591, at *Ferrara*, by the Title of *Oracula Zoroastris*, *Hermetis*, *Trismegisti & aliorum ex scriptis Platoniorum collecta Græcè & Latine*, præfixa *Dissertatione Historica*. *Le Mire de Script. sec. 16. Lorenzo Grassò*, *Elog. d' Huom. Letter. Lambecius Prodro. Hist. Letter.*

PATROCLUS, Son of *Menetius* and *Stelene*, was bred with *Achilles* under *Chiron*, and kill'd by *Hector* at the Siege of *Troy*. See *Achilles* and *Hector*.

PATRU (*Olivier*) a Councillor in Parliament, and Dean of the *French Academy*. born at *Paris* in 1604, who having in his youth taken a Journey to *Rome*, met *M. d'Urfe* at *Turin*, who came to publish the *Astrea*, and spoke to him of the Curiosity of that Work in so intelligent a manner, that that Lord who had the reputation of being the most polite and subtil *French Author*, engaged him to come to his House at *Forest*, in his way home, that he might have some longer Converse with him upon that Subject. But this young Traveller came to understand that *M. d'Urfe* was dead as he passed by *Lyons*. Being returned to *Paris*, he frequented the Bar and carefully improved the Excellent Faculty he had both of Speaking and Writing well. The Reputation he acquired made him quickly worthy to be admitted into the *French Academy*, where he was received in 1640. At his Reception he made an Oration of thanks, which so highly pleased the Academicks, that they ordered for the future, that all who were to be taken in, should make a Speech, to testify their thankful acknowledgement to the Society, which is still put in practice. As *M. Patru* was the only Man in the Kingdom best acquainted with the *French Language*, *M. de Vaugelas* borrowed much of his Assistance, for the composing of his excellent Book of *Remarks* upon that Tongue. And that Illustrious Author confesses in several places that he learn'd divers things of him, where with he has enriched his Work. All those who have since writ best in *French* consulted *M. Patru* as their Oracle. And his *Pleadings*, whereof there are several Editions, have served as a Model to write correctly by in the *French Tongue*. In short, He was Judicious in all; and there was nothing more reasonable, than the Observations made by him upon such Works both in *Prose* and *Verse*, as were submitted to his Censure. And the other qualities of his Soul came nothing short of those of his Parts. He had a Vertue proof against the Corruptions of the World. And never was a more faithful and officious Friend. The Misfortunes he met with, according to the Fate of the greatest part of Learned Men of extraordinary Merit, never disturbed him. He was visited in his last Sickness by a great Minister of State, who brought Commendations to him from the King, and after his death was lamented by all good Men in the Kingdom. He departed this Life at *Paris*, the 16th. of Jan. 1681, aged 77. *Le P. Bouhours*, *Eloge de M. Patru*.

PATTI, a Town of *Sicily*, a Bishops See, Suffragan of *Messina*. It's called in Latin *Paëta* and *Paëte*. Count *Roger*, having subdued the *Saracens*, built this City near the Ruins of *Tindaro*, and Pope *Boniface XIIIth*. raised it to a Bishoprick. *Pyrrhus Roccus*. *Sic Sanct. Ferrari in Lex. Geogr.*

PAU, upon the River *Gave de Pau*, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Bearn*, called in Latin *Palum*, is very large and well built. *Henry d'Albret*, King of *Navarre*, and Prince of *Bearn*, began a very fine and magnificent Palace, and established a Parliament here in 1519, which was con-

firmed by *Lewis XIIIth*. King of *France*, and the Roman Catholick Religion introduced, which during the Civil Wars had been expelled by the Protestants; here is besides a Chamber of Accounts, a College of Jesuits, &c. *De Marca Hist. de Bearn*.

PAVENCE, a Pagan Goddess to which the Mothers and Nurses recommended their Children to secure them from Fear, called by the Latins *Pavor*, from whence the word *Pavence*; but others say the quite contrary, viz. that she was one which the Mothers and Nurses invoked, and werewith they threatned their Children to make them afraid and be silent. *S. Augustin. Lib. 4. de Civitate Dei*.

PAVIA, Lat. *Papia*, *Papia Flavia*, *Ticinum*. A City of *Italy*, upon the River *Tesino*; the Capital of the Country called *Pavese*, having an University and Bishoprick immediately depending upon the See of *Rome*. It is situated upon the Brink of the River that supplies its Inhabitants with all Commodities and Necessaries desirable. It's strong both by Nature and Art, and a great Security, not only to that Country, but also to *Lombardy*. The Foundation of *Pavia* is so ancient, that the most Learned Historians say nothing but what is uncertain concerning it, yet there is some likelihood that it was founded by the *Gauls*, a little after *Milan*; it was subjected by the *Romans*, and afterward sacked in the Fifth Age by *Attila*, and ruined by *Odoacer*, who besieged *Orestes*. Then the *Lombards* having made themselves Masters of it, after a long Siege under their King *Albinus*, made it the Capital of their Dominions. *Charlemaign* possess'd himself of it in 773, and took their King *Desiderius* Prisoner, after which it became subject to the Kings of *Italy*, till the time of the Emperor *Otho* the First, who took it in 951, and expelled *Beranger* and his Son. In 1004 it was almost all consumed with Fire. And in 1059 its Inhabitants had a Cruel War with those of *Milan*. It was since under divers Tyrants, until the Viscounts of *Milan* united it to their Dominions. At the Siege of this Town, in 1525, was *Francis I.* of *France*, after he had taken *Milan*, made Prisoner. *Odet de Lautrec* won it for the *French* in 1527. And it was again taken and re-taken the next year: But at last it fell to the *Spaniards*, the *French*, being again defeated before it in 1625. Its University was founded by *Charlemaign* about 791. and re-established by the Emperor *Charles IVth*. in 1361. It's the second City in the Dutchy of *Milan*, and has one of the fairest and largest stone Bridges in *Italy*, with many pieces of Antiquity, among which is the Castle, formerly the Palace of the Kings of *Lombardy*. *S. Austin's* Body is said to be deposited here in a Monastery of his own Order. In 1076 a Council was held here by the Emperor *Henry IVs* party who condemned Pope *Gregory VIIth*. he having excommunicated them before at *Rome*. *Pliny*, *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, &c. make mention of this City.

S. PAUL the Apostle, was born at *Tharsus*, the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, of Jewish Parents, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, whence *Tertullian* and others will have that Prophecy of *Jacob* concerning his Son *Benjamin*, That he shall raven as a Wolf, in the morning he shall devour the Prey, and at night shall divide the Spoil, to be fulfilled in our Apostle, who persecuted the Church in the first part of his Life, and fed it during the latter. Concerning his two Names of *Saul* and *Paul*, the first is supposed to relate to his Jewish Original, the latter to the Roman Corporation where he was born. Hence he was called *Saul* by the Jews, and *Paul* by the Gentiles. And some think that he took the Name of *Paul* upon his Conversion. He was brought up at *Tharsus*, which as *Strabo* informs us excell'd *Alexandria*, *Athens*, and *Rome* it self, for polite Learning; and therefore was honoured by the Emperors with Immunities of Roman Citizens. He was at the same time brought up to the Trade of Tent-making, according to the Maxim of the Jews, that, He who teaches not his Son a Trade, learns him to be a Thief. Having laid the foundation of humane Learning at *Tharsus*, he was sent by his Parents to *Jerusalem*, to study the Law under *Gamaliel* fam'd for his Knowledge therein. And at the same time he became a Pharisee, which was the strictest Sect of the Jews, and the greatest Haters of Christianity. Whence *Paul* became engaged in a violent Persecution. But as prosecuting that Design, was converted in his way to *Damascus*, as it is related at large, *Acts* 22. 9. After his Conversion, he left *Damascus*, whence it's said he withdrew into *Arabia*, where he preached for three years. After which he returned thither, and convinced the Jews that Christ was the Messiah. Whereupon the Civil Powers being incensed against him, he made his Escape over the Wall in a Basket. After which he came for *Jerusalem*, and essay'd to join himself to the Church, who were shie of him because of his former Persecution, until *Barnabas* acquainted them with the manner of his Conversion. Here he preach'd and confuted the Hellenist Jews, until a new Persecution arose against him. So that leaving that place, he went for *Cæsarea*, and thence to *Tharsus*, from whence he went not long after to *Antioch*, where he assisted *Barnabas* in preaching the Gospel. About this

this time *Judea* being afflicted with Famine, he was sent by the Church of *Antioch* with Contributions to the Christians there, and returning thither, he was by the Direction of the Holy Ghost sent with *Barnabas* to preach elsewhere; whereupon they sailed for *Cyprus*, and preach'd to the Jews at *Salamis* in that Island; hence they removed to *Paphos*, where they converted the Proconsul *Sergius Paulus*, and miraculously struck *Elymas*, the Sorcerer blind who oppos'd it. After this he went to *Perga* in *Pamphylia*, whence he took *Titus* with him to *Antioch*, where he taught in the Jews Synagogue. But the Jews, being moved with Envy, raised a Persecution, and expelled him. They went next to *Iconium*, where he had good Success, but was also forced thence by the Jews, and came to *Lisra*, where he cured one who had been a Cripple from his Mother's Womb, by bidding him rise up and walk. Upon this the ignorant People would have offered Sacrifice to him and *Barnabas*, as *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. But the Jews having incensed the Rabble, they stoned *Paul*, until they thought him dead, then dragged him out of the City. But reviving on a sudden, he went to *Derbe*; and confirming the Christians in those places where he had formerly been, he returned to *Antioch* in *Syria*, whence he was sent by that Church, to Consult with the Apostles and Elders of *Jerusalem* about Circumcision and the *Mosaic* Ceremonies, and brought back the Decree against them, and after many other Travellings and Sufferings to be found in *The Acts of the Apostles*, he was at last sent to *Rome*, having appealed to the Emperor from the Jews. He is said to have converted *Poppæa Sabina*, *Nero's* Concubine, who was one of the most accomplish'd Ladies in the World, according to *Tacitus*, if she had been but chaste. After two years Custody at *Rome*, he was set at Liberty, and took a great Circuit, which some will have to be *Greece* and a part of *Asia*, and others that he preached both in the East and West. According to *Clement*, his Fellow-labourer, he preach'd in the utmost bounds of the West, and according to *Theodore* he not only preach'd in *Spain*, but *Britain*, according to that of *Sophronius*, *De Nat. Apost.*

*Transit Oceanum, vel quæ facit insula Portum,
Quasque Britannus habet terras atque ultima Thule.*

At his Return to *Rome*, in the eighth or ninth of *Nero's* Reign, he was as some say, together with *Peter*, cast into Prison. *S. Chrysostom* says, That *Nero* was chiefly enraged against him, for the Conversion of his Concubine, who thenceforth declined his Company. His Execution being resolved on according to *Baronius*, he was bound to a Pillar yet extant in the Church of *S. Mary*, and scourged, and as led to Execution converted three of his Guard, who in a few Days after became Martyrs. Being come to the place, which was the *Aquæ Salvæ*, three miles from *Rome*, he was beheaded, and according to ancient Tradition, a Liquor more like Milk than Blood flowed from his Veins, which dash'd upon his Executioner, and was the means of his Conversion and of many more. He suffered in the 68th. Year of his Age, and was buried in *via Ostiensis*, about two miles from *Rome*, where *Constantine the Great* raised a stately Church over his Grave. The account which is given of his Person, Temper, and Writings, is as follows: He was of little Stature, and somewhat stooping, had a fair Complexion, grave Countenance, and pleasant Look; but was of an infirm Constitution, and frequently troubled with the Head-ach, which many think to be the thorn in the flesh mentioned in his Epistles. As to his Parts, he was of a clear and solid Judgment, quick Invention, and ready Memory; all which were improved by his liberal Education; and was of so great Repute, that *S. Chrysostom* mentions a Dispute betwixt the Christians and Heathens, wherein the first endeavoured to prove that *Paul* was more Learned than *Plato*, and in his Epistles his Knowledge of the Heathen Writers does often discover it self so; that he seemed to be fitted by Providence to be the Apostle of the Gentiles. As for his Temper, he was so humble that none did exceed him, and so Temperate that he abridg'd himself of lawful Accommodations. He was admirable for his Charity, and inferior to none in Zeal. Nor were his Patience and Industry disproportionable. As to the Obscurity and Intricacy of his Style, *S. Jerom's* Censure, that he spoke right when he own'd himself rude in Speech, though not in Knowledge, seems very bold, to say no worse. But that Father is universally noted for his Censoriousness. That *S. Peter* says, There were in his Epistles *σύνολοι δύο, some things hard to be understood*, is not altogether meant of the Profoundness of his Sense, nor Mysteriousness of his Subject, but in some degree of his way of Expression; frequent Hebraisms, and oft n mentioning Jewish Opinions, together with those frequent *Hyperbata* which he made use of through the fervour of his Spirit, and many of his native *Cilician* Phrases which were foreign to the *Greek*. As for the Order of his Epistles, they are not plac'd according to the time wherein they were writ, but probably

according to the Dignity of those to whom they were sent. Those that would know the exact time of *S. Paul's* Voyages, and the Chronological Order of his Epistles, may consult *Bishop Pearson's Annales Paulinæ*, printed at the Head of his Posthumous Works at *London* in 1688. As for the Subscriptions at the End of his Epistles, they are justly denied to be of any Authority, being wholly wanting in some ancient Copies, different in the *Syriack* and *Arabick* Versions, and sometimes disagreeing with the Text. There was a Gospel ascribed to this Apostle which *S. Jerom* thinks to be that of *S. Luke*, his constant Attendant. Besides that, there is an Epistle to the *Laddiceans*, a Revelation, Book of Acts, and Epistles betwixt him and *Seneca*, fathered upon him. As to the first, *Tertullian* says, that it was that to the *Ephesians*, and *Martian* the Heretick changed the Title. However, such an Epistle is still extant; but *S. Jerom* tells us, was universally rejected. As for his Revelation, grounded on his Rapture into the third Heaven, it was forged by the *Gaineans*, and approved by the *Gnosticks*. Those called the Acts are mentioned by *Origen* in *Eusebius*, but their Authority questioned. And his Epistles to *Seneca* are justly counted fabulous. *Cave's Lives of the Apostles*.

P A U L, Bishop of *Narbonne*, is according to ancient Tradition *Sergius Paulus*, the Proconsul converted by Saint *Paul* in the Isle of *Cyprus*, which is contested by several Learned Men of this Age; but their Objections, have receiv'd sufficient Answers, and besides most of the Martyrologies, and particularly the *Roman*, are positive for the Point. This *Paul* was of one of the best Families of *Rome*, and went through the most considerable Employments of the Commonwealth. Being sent Proconsul into *Cyprus*, he had a desire to hear *S. Paul*, who preached there at that time, but was dissuaded by a Jewish Magician called *Elymas*, or *Bar-Jesu*, who pretended to prophesie, yet was at last baptiz'd. It's said the Apostle called himself *Paul*, from his Name; for it's observed he is always call'd *Saul* in the *Acts of the Apostles* till that very time. The same Tradition will have that *Sergius Paulus* came to visit *S. Paul* when Prisoner at *Rome* in *Nero's* Reign, and that he accompanied him in his Journey to *Gaul* and *Spain*, and that he was ordained Bishop of the Country of *Narbonne* by this Apostle. But some say his first See was at *Beziers*, which he left upon an Invitation from the Inhabitants of *Narbonne*; and left *S. Aphrodisius*, Bishop of *Beziers*. The *Spaniards* will have him their Apostle too, which is not altogether improbable, there being but little distance between their Country and *Narbonne*. However, thus far is certain, *Sergius Paulus* was the first Bishop of *Narbonne*, where he ended his Days. The *French* Martyrology mentions him as the first Martyr of that Country. But it is not certain that he died a violent Death. *Bollandus. S. Marthe*.

P A U L, the first Hermit, flying into the Deserts to avoid the Persecution of the Emperor *Decius*, took from thence an Occasion to embrace a solitary Life in 253, and continued in his Retirement for the space of fourscore and ten Years, having begun it at twenty three, and dying at an hundred and thirteen. *S. Anthony* paid him a Visit towards the End of his Life. *S. Jerom*, *Sozomen*, &c. There is a Religious Order commonly called the *Hermits of Saint Paul*, because they acknowledged *S. Paul*, the first Hermit, for their Patron. This Order was first instituted in *Hungary*, by *Eusebius* of *Gran*, about 1215, and reformed by *Paul*, Bishop of *Vesprim*, about 1363. There was also another Congregation of the *Hermits of S. Paul* established in *Spain* and *Italy*, in 1553. *Polydore lib. 7*.

P A U L, the first Pope of that Name, succeeded *Stephen* II. his Brother, in 857. He implored the help of King *Pepin* against the *Greeks* and *Lombards*, and died the 29th. of June, 867, having held the See ten Years and one Month. *Anastasius in his Life. Baronius in Annal. &c.*

P A U L II. a *Venetian*, before called *Peter Barbo*, Cardinal of *S. Mark*, and Nephew to Pope *Eugenius* IVth. was chosen after *Pius* II. about the end of Aug. 1464. His Uncle bestowed upon him the Arch-deaconry of *Bolonia*; the Bishoprick of *Cervia* in *Romagnia*, the Office of Pionothorary Apostolick of those called *Participants*, and made him Cardinal in 1440. *Peter Barbo* was designed for Business, and to that purpose he resolved first to travel. But the News he had of his Uncle's Promotion to the Papal Chair, made him alter his Resolution. *Calixtus* II. sent him Legate to *Campagna di Roma*. Some Authors say, He could weep very easily, and that he never failed shedding of Tears when he wanted powerful Reasons to effect what he desired, and that therefore it was that *Pius* II. called him *Our Lady of Pity*. He was a handsome Person, and Magnificent, always eager to make a Figure; increasing the Pomp of the Court of *Rome*, and bestowing Scarlet Houssings on the Cardinal's Mules. He died suddenly, July 25th. 1471, after he had eaten two Melons to dinner, aged fifty three years, ten months and three days, and held the See six years, ten months, and twenty six days. *Ambrosius de Vignate. Orat. ad Paul. 5. Platina adds, That*

That he was naturally fair spoken, and could feign good Nature when occasion served, but he was so mean spirited that when he could not obtain what he desired, he would mix Tears with his Petitions. He complains particularly of him for turning out the Clerks of the Briefs, whereof himself was one, tho' it had been ordered by Letters Apostolick, and the Judges of the Pontifical Treasure, that none who had bought his Place should be put out of it. Whereupon the Clerks addressed him for Restitution. But finding him deaf to their Entreaties, they threatened an Appeal to all Christian Kings and Princes, and to move them to call a Council, and force him to give a Reason for his Proceedings. Upon which *Platina* was imprisoned, fettered, and cruelly used for four months together, but was at last set at Liberty by the Intreaty of Cardinal *Gonzague* of *Mantua*. He displeased the People of *Rome* by giving Benefices to Foreigners which their Fore fathers had designed for Citizens. The *Turks* at that time invading *Epirus*, he sent Nuncio's to advise all Christian Kings and Princes to compose their Discords, and make War upon them, but without effect. He also stirred up the King of *Hungary* against the King of *Bohemia*, who had withdrawn himself from the Church of *Rome*. He subdued Count *Aversa's* Son, who denied Obedience to the Church, taking nine strong and well fortified Castles in fourteen days time. *Ferdinand*, King of *Naples*, who lent him his Troops in this War, desired to have the Tribute which he paid the Church remitted for the good Service they did. Alledging moreover, That his Uncle enjoyed the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho' he paid for that and *Naples* too. *Paul* on the other hand recount d several good Services he received from the Church, and would not comply, which occasioned Heats between them. He punished some of the Inhabitants of *Tagliacozzo*, for holding, There was never any true Vicar of Christ since *Peter*, but such as had imitated Christ's Poverty; then made a Promotion of ten Cardinals, and having brought the Princes of *Italy* to a Peace, he made noble Feasts for the People after the ancient manner; propos'd eight Cloaks to be run for each day of the Carnival by old Men, those of middle Age, *Jews* and People of all sorts, who pleased to take their Fortune; and appointed also Races for Horses, Asses, Buffales, &c. to the great Satisfaction of the Spectators. But amidst this Jollity *Paul* was seized with an unexpected Terror, upon News brought him, That there were two Conspiracies against his Person, and immediately imprisoned all that he suspected; and put several on the Rack, to discover the Sham-plots, and amongst others, our Author, of whom he was very jealous; but sent him his own Physician some days after, with a Promise of Liberty. And *Platina* asking the Physician in how long time it might be expected, had this Answer made him, That it could not be expected soon, lest the Pope should be charged with Levity and Cruelty, for having with such Noise taken and tortured so many Men, and then letting them go immediately as innocent. And accordingly *Paul* began to accuse them of Heresie whom he had imprisoned and racked for the Conspiracy. The great Crimes laid to their Charge were, That they inclined to *Plato's* Opinion concerning the Immortality of the Soul, and were great Admirers of Pagan Antiquities. But these Points being discussed, they were set at Liberty, after a Year's Imprisonment. This Pope is said to have used Paint when he appeared in publick, and to have out-done all his Predecessors in the Costliness of his Pontifical Vestments, especially his *Regno* or Mitre which he enriched with Diamonds, Sapphires, Emeralds, Chrysoliths, Jaspers, Pearls, and other precious Stones. He was at Charge of several magnificent Buildings near *S. Mark's*, and in the *Vatican*. But was no Encourager of humane Learning, branding those for Hereticks that gave their Minds to it, and dissuaded the People of *Rome*, from putting their Children to be brought up Scholars, telling them it was enough if they could read and write. He rais'd a great deal of Money by Translating of Bishops, and allow'd the purchasing of Sallaries: With this Wealth he would sometimes be very liberal, giving Exhibitions to the poorer Cardinals and Bishops, and to Princes and Noblemen who were driven out of their Countries, and relieving poor Maids, Widows, and sick People: He took care also, that Corn and all manner of Victuals should be afforded cheaper at *Rome* than formerly.

PAUL III. a *Roman*, called before *Alexander Farnese*, Dean of the Sacred College, and Bishop of *Ostia*, was chosen unanimously by 34 Cardinals present in the Conclave, after the Death of *Clement VIIIth.* as a Reward of his Vertues and great Knowledge, whereof he had given Testimonies in the most illustrious Imploys of the Church. He was Son to *Peter Louis Farnese* and *Janella Cajetan*, made a Cardinal by *Alexander VIth.* in 1493, had the Administration of the Bishoprick of *Parma*, and at several times the Option of thote of *Frescati*, *Palestrina*, *Sabina*, *Port*, and *Ostia*. He was Legate at *Viterbo* in the *Marca Anconitana*, and was very serviceable to the Holy See, and to Pope

Clement VIIIth. during his Imprisonment; for which Purpose he went Legate into *Spain*, to the Court of the Emperor *Charles Vth.* He was chosen Pope on the 13th. of *October*, in the year 1534, and crowned the 3d. of *November*, aged 67. He made a League with the Emperor and *Venetians*, against the *Turks*, which had no Success, and it was said to be through the Fault of *Doria*, Admiral of the Fleet. He was also so active that he got together in 1538 in order to a Peace, *Francis Ist.* and the Emperor *Charles the Vth.* at *Nice* in *Provence*, where he was present himself and caused them to swear a Truce for ten Years. After which the Duke of *Modena* having refused his City where the Pope had summoned a Council to meet, he resolved to celebrate the same at *Vicenza*, in the Territories of *Venice*; but the Protestants not finding this Place proper for them; it was assembled at *Trent*, where the first Session begun on the 13th. of *December*, being the third Sunday of *Advent*, in 1545. This Pope established the Inquisition, and approved of the Institution of the *Jesuits* Order, with divers other Congregations, but was against the *Interim* made by the Emperor with the Protestants in *Germany*. He had a Son called *Peter Louis Farnese*, who was Duke of *Parma*, and left a Son called *Octavio*, who coming to know that the Pope designed to restore *Parma* to the Church from which it had been alienated, writ to Cardinal *Alexander Farnese*, his Brother, that if the Dutchy was not confirmed to him, he would joyn with *Ferdinand Gonzague*, General of the Imperial Troops, who had already taken *Plaisance*, for the Recovery of it. This Ingratitude so much afflicted the Pope, that he fell sick of a Fever, and died at *Mont Quirinale*, the tenth of *November*, in the year 1549, aged 81 years, 8 months, and ten days. It's said that at his Death he much abhorred the Ingratitude of his Kindred, and often repeated these words of the Prophet, *Si mei non fuissent dominati, tunc immaculatus essem, & emundarer à delicto maximo.* This Pope was Learned and Judicious, skilled in Astrology, writ very ingenious Verles, several learned Epistles to *Erasmus*, Cardinal *Sadolet*, and others, and Remarks upon some Epistles of *Cicero*, *Bembo*, & *Sadolet*. In *Epist. Fr. Beaucaire*. In *Comment. rerum Gall. l. 23. & 25.* *Coccius* in *Thesuro*, &c. *Platina* observes, that the Cardinals agreed the more easily in the choice of this Pope, that being 67 Years of Age, and of a weak and tender Constitution, they expected his Reign could not be long. Besides, having always behaved himself with indifference betwixt the Imperial and French Faction, neither made it their Business to oppose him. He was thought to have taken the Name of *Paul*, because he was born in the Reign of *Paul the Second*. As he was bountiful in his Promotions, he was no less magnificent in his Structures, having in the first year laid the Foundations of that sumptuous Building at *Rome* called the Palace of the *Farnesi*, which is not only one of the most noble and magnificent Edifices in that City, but in all *Europe*. The Maxim which this Pope observed of keeping himself in a discreet neutrality between the Emperor and French King, did marvellously contribute to his Ease and Prosperity; for by that means he was courted by both and lived without the Troubles and Expence of War, until he was necessitated thereunto by other Emergencies. But he did not carry himself with that Moderation towards King *Henry VIIIth.* of *England*, against whom he issued out his Bull dated 30th. of *August*, 1535, whereby he cited him to appear personally before him and the College of Cardinals at *Rome*, to answer for all those Sacrileges, Cruelties, Adulteries, and other Crimes whereof he stood accused. And in Case of refusal, he declared him and his Subjects excommunicate, that he was actually deprived of his Crown and Kingdoms, and his Subjects absolved from their Obedience; that all Actions of Religion were interdicted in his Dominions; and commanding all Ecclesiasticks to depart his Kingdom, and the Nobility to rise up in Arms against him. In 1540 he augmented and enlarged the Immunities and Privileges of the Chamber, and the Authority of the Referendaries, gave Liberty to Clergymen to dispose of their Estates by Testament, without leave or interruption of the Apostolical Chamber; gave Liberty also to *Jews* which were converted to Christianity to dispose of their Estates according to their Will and Pleasure. What share he had in the Wars of *Europe*, and how he comforted himself in the Transactions of the Council of *Trent*, and was affected with what passed at the Dyet in *Germany*, may be seen at large in the History of that Council and those Times.

PAUL IV. of *Naples*, Dean of the Cardinals, called before *John Peter Caraffa*, the Son of *John Anthony*, Son to the Count de *Matalone*, was chosen twenty two days after the Death of *Marcel II.* May 25th on *Ascension-Day*, in the Year 1555. He was then almost fourscore years old, having been born in *July*, 1476. Was a great Scholar and good Linguist. Pope *Julius II.* made him Bishop of *Civita di Chieti* or *Theata*, and 'tis for this Reason that having afterwards together with *Gaetan de Thienne* founded a Congregation of regular Clerks, they gave them the Name of

Theatins,

Theatins, which was that of his Church. *Paul III.* made him Cardinal in 1536, and afterwards Archbishop of *Naples*, but was kept out of Possession by the *Spaniards*. It was in acknowledgement of the Favours of this Pope that he took the Name of *Paul*. He granted such large Privileges to the *Romans*, that the People after having returned him their thanks, erected a Marble Statue for him in the *Capitol*. In the meantime he laboured as much as in him lay to reform Manners and Ecclesiastical Habits. He removed the Abuse committed in Dispatches through the Avarice of the Officers, condemned Impious Books and those called Heretical, punished Blasphemers, forbid Stews, condemned Apostates, and expelled also his Nephews from *Rome*, for that they abused their Authority in acting against the Laws of Justice and Religion, which proved of fatal Consequence to the *Caraffa's*. This Pope had formerly advised *Paul III.* to establish the Inquisition, and confirmed it again by his Cares and Privileges obliged the Bishops to reside in their Diocesses, and the Monks to return to their Monasteries; and in 1559 erected the Archbishoprick of *Goa* in the *Indies*, and those of *Cambray*, *Malines*, and *Utrecht* in the *Low Countries*, with divers Bishopricks under them; made an Alliance with *Henry II.* whom he solicited to undertake the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and laboured to re-established the *Roman Catholick Religion* in *England* in the Reign of *Queen Mary*. He died *Aug. 18. 1559*, aged 83 Years, one Month, and two and twenty Days. The fury of the people was so great after his death, that they broke down the Statue they had raised for him, pull'd down his Arms and burnt the Inquisitors Prison, inasmuch that his Body was placed in the *Vatican* in a little Tomb built only of Brick. Pope *Pius V.* hath since put his Body into a Marble Tomb, which he caused to be made for him in the Church of the *Dominicans de la Minerva*, with an Epitaph upon it. He writ divers Treatises, as, *De Symbolo*; *De Emendanda Ecclesia ad Paulum III. Regule Theatinorum*, &c. *Folietia in vit. Paul IV.* * *Platina's* Continuator adds, That this Pope being of a *Morose* and *Saturnine* temper, shew'd great severity and exactness of life, so that his Election struck a great terror to all such who were ill inclin'd to a Reformation, and not without reason; for tho' at first he palliated his Humor, and comported himself with an humble and affable Behaviour towards all, yet his fierce and supercilious Temper, returning to its natural course, all his Actions were influenced with a Spirit of Pride and haughty Severity, as appear'd in his Answer to the Steward of his House, That he would be served as became a Prince; and of his usage of the Embassadors from *England*, sent to *Rome* by *Q. Mary* and *Philip* her Husband, making 'em acknowledge the pretended faults and errors of that Kingdom, prostrate themselves at his Feet, and humbly beg Absolution, and to be receiv'd into the Bottom of that Church, &c. The grudge he bore the *Spaniards* for sequestering the Estates and Rents of his Family when they sack'd *Rome*, and the ill treatment he receiv'd from the Vice King of *Naples*, made him joyn with the *French* and *Switzers*; and commence a War against *Philip* King of *Spain* which ended in the miserable desolation of *Italy*. By the vast expences of this War, the Pope's Treasury being much exhausted, many exorbitant ways were contriv'd to recruit it; as doubling of Tithes upon Benefices, raising Gabels and Customs to an intolerable degree, &c. He farther seiz'd on all Horses in *Rome* to serve in the War, and compell'd all the Friars to labour on the Works, and carry Earth to the Fortifications, converted many of the Churches into Granaries and Store-Houses, which made all sort of people conceive a detestable hatred against his person and actions, but nothing could incline his fierce and resolute Spirit to Peace untill the *French* were defeated at *St. Quintin*; and then an agreement was made by the Mediation of the *Venetians* and Duke of *Florence*. Things being thus compos'd, he promoted the Court of Inquisition, reducing several crimes, triable at other Bars of Judicature, to it. About this time the Emperor *Charles V.* renounced his Imperial Crown to his Brother *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, who was already elected King of the *Romans*, and his Kingdom of *Spain* and other Dominions to his Son *Philip II.* but the Pope would not allow this Abdication, alledging, that according to ancient Canons an Emperor could not make such a Renunciation without the consent of the Pope, and for that reason would never acknowledge *Ferdinand* for Emperor, nor under that Notion and Character receive Embassadors from him. This Pope falling into a Dropsie, summon'd all the Cardinals to his Chamber, and recommended to 'em the continuance of the Inquisition, declaring, That he had experienc'd it to be the main support of his Authority, and said, that it would prove the chief Basis and Pillar of the Papal Dignity. As soon as it was noised abroad, that he drew towards his end, the people rose in a Tumult, and running through the City, curs'd his Name and Actions, and all the Family of *Caraffa*, and opening the Doors of the common Prisons, went to the House of the Inquisition, and having opened the Gates and released

the Prisoners, set fire to it, and burned all the Processes, Papers and Records of that Court and had done the like to the *Minerva*, where the Judges of that Tribunal lodg'd, had not some taken care to divert their Fury. No sooner was the Breath out of his Body, but the people made a publick Decree, That in whatever place the Arms of the *Caraffa's* were found, either painted or engraven, they should be defac'd, so that in one daystime, there were no Memorials of the *Caraffan* Family left in the whole City. *John Baptista Castaldi in vita Pauli IV. &c.*

PAUL V. succeeded *Leo II.* in the Chair, and had for Competitors the famous *Bellarmino* and *Baronius* amongst others, who had very near carried it; his Name before the Election was *Camillo Borghese*, his Father being *Antonio Borghese* of *Sienna*, and his Mother a *Roman* Lady. His chief Studies were the Law, in which he became so famous, that he was advanc'd gradually till *Clement VIII.* made him Cardinal. He was chosen Pope unanimously, *May 16. 1605*. Being settled in the Chair, his chief Designs were levelled at screwing up the Ecclesiastical Dignity to the heighth, from which he said, The remissness of his Predecessors had made it fall; and for this end he constituted a new Congregation at *Rome*, to contrive means how to Amplify and Enlarge the Authority and Dominion of the Church; and all his Nuncio's were prepared for that Design, and of those Zealots, *Oratio Mathei* Bishop of *Gierace*, his Nuncio at *Venice*, was the chief, as appears by that Extravagant saying of his in a Speech to the Doge and Senate of *Venice*; That *Almsdeeds* and other Works of Charity and Piety, frequent Communion in the holy Sacrament, and the most sublime Works of Christian Devotion were nothing, unless attended with respect and favour to the Ecclesiastical Liberty and Authority; adding, That the Pope had commanded him to persist in this Opinion to the death, and accordingly he was resolv'd to endure Martyrdom rather than be remiss in advancing the Papal Authority. Nor was his Behaviour less Arrogant than his Words; however the Pope's Designs for several Months were not prosecuted with so much vigour as the matter requir'd. And finding that his Congregation for managment of the Affairs of *England* render'd King *James I.* more watchful, he delay'd the erecting of the Congregation abovementioned for fear of rendring other Princes Jealous also. His Designs were further retarded by Melancholy Apprehensions of Death from a common Report about *Rome*, that the Images of the Virgin of *Subiaco* had sweated, which is said to be the common fore-runner of the Pope's Death. A *Dutch* Astrologer having also predicted, that his Reign should be short. His Friends, to cure this Melancholy, assembled all the Astrologers and Diviners of *Rome*, who said, That there had been some unhappy influences which threatned his Life, but now all things were auspicious. Being thus reliev'd of his Melancholy, he resum'd his Designs, and Endeavour'd to have the Council of *Trent* receiv'd in *France*, to have the *Jesuits* in *Spain* freed from Tithes, and other things of that nature which usher'd in Affairs of greater importance; as First, He requir'd that the Republick of *Lucca* should cancel the restraint which they had laid upon their Subjects as to trading with their fellow Citizens, who had retir'd from their Country because Protestants; not that he disliked but commended the thing, only he pretended that it ought to have been done by the Church, and therefore he would have it revok'd to make room for his Censure. The Second was the dissolution of a Fraternity, set up for Devotion at the *Jesuits* College in *Naples*, wherein they agreed to vote for none to be Magistrates but those of that Fraternity, for which he was angry at the *Neapolitans*, alledging. That their dissolving of it was an infringement on the Church Liberty, and therefore commanded those Orders to be reversed on pain of Excommunication. But he began to deal more roundly with the *Venetians*; being very urgent with them, and commanding them in a Magisterial manner to contribute to the Emperor for carrying on his War against the *Turks*, at which they were highly offended, but gave a modest refusal, which incensed the Pope, who thought he might lay what Tax he would on Christian States and Princes upon such an Account; yet he thought it not a sufficient Foundation for a Quarrel, but not long after laid hold on another occasion. *Scipio Saraceno*, a Prebend of *Vicenza*, having affronted the Magistrates of that City, and given an intolerable abuse to a Lady whom he could not debase, by the advice of her Friends she cited him before the Justice Court at *Venice*, where he readily appear'd, being supported by the Pope's Nuncio, who having signified the same to the Pope, he Storm'd and Rav'd at the *Venetian* Embassador, telling him That he would not admit a Temporal Judge to take Cognizance of any Cause wherein a Churchman was concerned. He complained also, That the *Venetians* had made a Statute of Mortmain to hinder Laicks from bequeathing their Estates to the Church; and therefore they had incurr'd the Censures of the same: And he was yet farther enraged that the *Venetians* had prohibited the building of Churches with-

out leave from the Senate. The Republick order'd their Embassador to represent to the Pope, That they could justifie from their Records, that they had been in possession of the power to judge Ecclesiasticks for Secular Causes above 1000 Years. That the Law of *Mortmain* was used by other Christian Princes, and without the same they could not preserve their force entire against the Common Enemy of Christendom. The Pope was nettled with the Answer, but would not allow it, and threatned, That he would spill his Blood in the Cause, and make use of that power which God had given him over all things and over all Princes to depose them, that he could command Legions of Angels to his aid, and that he would never suffer the Clergy to be drawn before Secular Tribunals. The Senate finding their Liberty at Stake, signified by their Embassador, That they were unanimously agreed to defend the same, and that they would neither release the Prisoners lawfully arrested, nor repeal those Laws so justly establish'd. The Pope being inflexible, drew up two Briefs, one relating to the Laws, and the other to the Prisoners, the Prebend above-mentioned, and the Abbot of *Nervesa*, who was also under process for Tyranny over his Tenants, Magick, Incest and Murther, and dispatch'd the said Briefs to his Nuncio; after which, calling a Consistory, he explained himself with so much heat and vehemency, that he would neither admit Debate nor Advice, which highly incensed the Cardinals, not accustomed to this way of proceeding. *Baronius* and *Perron* dealt with the Pope in private, and represented the danger of this Course, but all in vain. The Briefs being delivered on *Christmas* day in the morning as the Counsellors were at Mass, they were not opened because the Doge *Grimani* lay on his Death-bed, and dying next Day, they declined opening them according to their usual method, till a new Doge was chosen. The Pope hearing of the Princes death, ordered his Nuncio to protest against the Republick and their Election as null, while they remained under Excommunication; thinking by this means to throw a Bone of Contention among them, but that wise State kept firm to their ancient Principles, refusing to give Audience to the Nuncio, or any other Foreign Minister, except it were to condole their Prince, and so completed their Election *January 10. 1606*, and chose *Leonard Donate*, a Senator of great Eminence, who by his Vertues and good Government recommended himself to all Mankind; and he was congratulated by all Foreign Ministers but the Nuncio. The Doge, notwithstanding, pass'd the usual Complement upon the Pope, who, contrary to his former Intentions, return'd a favourable Answer, and ordered his Nuncio to Congratulate the Doge. Hereupon the Pope's Briefs were considered, and the Senate consulted with the most judicious and able Lawyers of their Age, as *Antonio Pellegrini*, *Erasmus Gratiani*, and Father *Paul* of the Order of *Servi*, one profoundly learned in Theology and the Canons of the Church; consulting also Men famous for Piety, and all the Law-Books and Writings of the most famous Men in *Spain* and *France*; and according to all, it was agreed, That the Papal Authority did not extend to Temporal Matters, and having receiv'd this as the general Opinion, they answer'd the Pope on *January 28. 1606* to this effect; That their Laws were never questioned by any of his Predecessors; That the repealing of them would subvert their Government, and therefore they did not believe that they had justly incur'd the Ecclesiastical Censure, considering that Secular Princes have receiv'd that power from God of making Laws, which no other Humane Authority is able to take from them, and much less his Briefs, which have no prevalence in Matters purely Temporal: Which Answer being delivered, the Pope said it was frivolous, and therefore he was resolv'd to proceed unto Sentence, and that the Senate must resolve to obey; and if he did not receive satisfaction in 15 days, that he would proceed to Sentence. However time was protracted till the end of *March*, that *Duodo*, Embassador extraordinary from *Venice*, arriv'd and acquainted the Pope, That the Senate could not yield to his demands without betraying that power which God had put into their hands; and the Pope, on the other side, would listen to no Argument, but told him, That his was the Cause of God and must prevail. Hereupon the *Venetians* communicated those differences to Foreign Ministers. He of *Spain* declin'd meddling in it, but those of the Emperor and *France* declar'd for the *Venetians*. Some of the Cardinals dealt with the Pope to delay Sentence, which he granted for 24 days and then publish'd it with the consent of the Cardinals, and dispatch'd Copies of it to the Dominions of *Venice*. The Foreign Ministers at *Rome* being dissatisfied with this way of procedure apply'd to the Pope to moderate and prorogue the Sentence till means of an Accommodation could be found out. The News being come to *Venice*, the State ordered that Prayers should be made in all Churches and Chappels, imploring the Divine Assistance, and recall'd their Embassador Extraordinary from *Rome* leaving *Nani* to reside there, lest they should seem to stand in open defi-

ance of the Pope; and at the same time they communicated the rigour of the Pope's Sentence to Sir *Henry Wotton*, Resident for *England*; having never till then taken any notice of the Controversie to him, and order'd their Embassador in *England* not to discourse of it to the King nor his Councillors. Sir *Henry* complain'd, That they had been more free with other Embassadors than him, but answer'd, That he could not understand that piece of Romish Divinity which was contrary to Justice and Moral Honesty. The Republick, to avoid the ill consequences of this Excommunication, forbid the receiving or suffering of any thing in their Dominions printed against them at *Rome*, and ordered all Copies of the Briefs or Bulls to be deliver'd up to the Magistrates on the highest penalties, to which the People obey'd universally and cheefully, and testified their willingness to defend the Common Cause with their Lives and Fortunes. After this the Nuncio at *Venice* went into the Jesuits College, where many of that Fraternity had been receiv'd, who were eminent for disturbing the World, particularly in raising Commotions in *Paris*, *Poland*, *Muscovy*, &c. and having frequented this Society, he made a visit to the Doge, pretending grief for the present posture of Affairs, and promising his utmost endeavours for an Accommodation, often invoking the name of God, whom he call'd Our Lord; and speaking of the Pope he call'd him Lord also, so that it was hard to know when he meant the one or when the other; only some observing persons being by, alledged, that when he spoke of God he kept on his Cap, but when he spoke of the Pope he took it off. In the mean time the Pope recall'd his Nuncio from *Venice*, and commanded their Resident to leave *Rome*. The *Venetians*, in the mean time, commanded the Clergy to officiate as before forbidding those that departed, to take any thing with them belonging to the Church; but in a little time the Superiors of the Orders Commanded them to leave their Territories. Then the Senate called for the Jesuits, to know whether they would continue in the City or not, they answer'd, That they were willing to stay, and perform all acts of Worship, Mass excepted: Whereupon the Senate resolv'd they should go if they would not lay Mass, and accordingly ordered them to depart, and leave their Plate, Vestments and Goods; and the like Orders were given through all their Dominions. Hereupon the Jesuits assembled their Votaries, gathered great Contributions from them, and persuaded the Capuchins to march away in Procession two and two with Crucifixes on their Breasts, thinking thereby to raise a Commotion among the people, who they believ'd would think there were so many Christs going from 'em. The Jesuits were forc'd to pack off in the Night, the people following them in great crouds to the Boats, crying out, *Let them go to the Devil*. They plundered their College, however, ere they went, and hid their Plate and Moveables, and at *Padua* left Copies of a certain Book containing Eighteen Rules; the Seventeenth being, That they should not in their Sermons insist too much on the Energy and Grace of God. The Third was, That they should be enjoin'd to believe according as the Hierarchy of the Church believ'd; that is, if the Church determin'd any thing to be white they should believe it, though the colour appear'd black to the sight of their own Eyes. But such of the Clergy as were not seduced by the Jesuits, continued firm notwithstanding all the Censures of Excommunication, &c. The Pope finding that the *Venetians* had still Mass, &c. That all the Clergy did not abandon them; That the people made no Insurrection, and, That the Senate continued unanimous, and promis'd preferment to those that would come over. The Mendicants they enjoin'd to leave all they had for Christ, and if they could not do that, to suffer Martyrdom; the Rich they advis'd not to leave their Monasteries and Possessions, but commanded them to observe the Interdict; but the *Venetians* guarded their Frontiers so well that not a Friar could get in with the Orders. Then the Court of *Rome* reviled the *Venetians* at all Foreign Courts, and the Jesuits affronted their Embassador in *Poland*, which the King of *Poland* resent'd, and made them beg pardon for it, complaining to the Pope, That his Nuncio should presume to publish Ecclesiastical Censures against Foreign Princes in his Dominions, and therefore exhorted him to surcease from any further proceedings against the *Venetians* who had deserved so well of Christendom. The Minister of the Republick at *Vienna* prevail'd to have their Cause justified in *Germany*, as they did at first in *Spain* and *France*; but the *Genoise* and *Tuscans* were their Enemies on account of old Grudges. King *James I.* of Great Britain did much applaud them, signified his desire of a free Council, and inveighed against the Usurpations of the Popes as exalting themselves above God. The Dutch wrote obligingly to the *Venetians*, offering them Arms and Provisions in case of a Rupture with the Pope. The Dukes of *Mantua*, *Savoy*, *Tuscany*, and King of *France*, did them also many good Offices. The *Venetians* made civil returns to the several Princes, but continued still firm to the Church of *Rome*, who

tho' the Jesuits, in the mean time, in their Schools and Auditories, and by their Scandalous Libels, defam'd them all over Europe, and charg'd them with Lutheranism; so that the Republick taking their practices into consideration, and finding that they were the Contrivers and Actors of all their Troubles, and had incensed the Pope against them; and not only so, but that they were the common Incendiaries of Europe, did by a solemn Act of State, for those and other heinous Enormities exclude them eternally from their Dominions June 14. 1606. This perpetual Banishment of the Jesuits made the breach wider and more difficult to be reconciled, so that the Pope betook himself to new measures, viz. publishing a Jubilee, granting abundance of Indulgences and Remissions to all, except such as belong'd to Venice. And tho' the Jesuits with utmost application did on the Frontiers of that State magnifie the benefits of them that enjoyed it, and aggravate the loss of them that wanted it, yet the people were not at all mov'd with it. So the Pope finding that his Spiritual Weapons had no effect, he applied himself to the Temporal Sword, and desired aid from the Spaniards which they promised largely; but dealt with the Venetians to supplicate the Pope to take off his Censures. And the French Ambassador press'd them also to make the first overtures of Peace; but these Negotiations took no effect. The Senate, in the mean time, gave notice of it to King James of Great Britain, who answered, That he was highly satisfied with the unanimous Resolution of the Senate to defend their Liberty, assuring them on the word of a Prince, that if they engaged in a War on this account, he would assist them with all his Power, not out of expectation that they should quit the Communion of the Church of Rome, but from a principle of Justice, esteeming himself oblig'd to vindicate the Authority of the Secular Power. Mean while the Spaniards endeavour'd to stir up the Turks against the Venetians, that so they might force them to a composition with the Pope; and for that end sent their Armado who burnt Durazzo in Albania, brought off 150 People and 30 Cannons, thinking to lay the blame upon the Venetians; but the Grand Signior being rightly inform'd ordered the Admiral of his Gallies to joyn with the Venetians against the Pope and Spaniard, which was accordingly done, but the Republick thought not fit to make use of them. The Pope, at the same time, employed Writers to maintain, That all Marriages during the Interdict were unlawful, and the Children Bastards: In answer to which, a Treatise which had been published by Gerson 100 Years before, was then reprinted, which had so much Authority, that Bellarmine and Baronius both thought it worth their while to write against it, and the Venetians ordered the Learned of their side to defend it, who insisted on it, That the Pope's Power was only Spiritual; That he had no Authority to annul the Temporal Laws of Princes, which was contrary to the Scriptures and the Example of Christ and his Saints; That the Doctrine which teaches the lawfulness of prosecuting any Prince at difference with the Pope by open War or secret Treason is damnable and Sacrilegious; That by Divine Law the Clergy are not exempted from subjection to the Secular Power, either as to their Persons or Estates; That the Pope is not Infallible but only in necessary points of Faith; that his power of binding and loosing is only Clave non errante, &c. The most remarkable of what Bellarmine and the Popish Champions urg'd was, That the Temporal Power of Princes is subject to the Ecclesiastical; That the Pope hath power to depose Princes for Errors in their Government, when he judges it may be beneficial to the Church; That he is the Supreme Temporal Monarch over all the World, and Appeals may be made to him from all Temporal Princes; That he can give Laws to all Princes and annul theirs; That the Clergy are not subject to the Temporal Law; That the Sentences of the Pope are to be observed whether they be just or unjust; That he is God upon Earth, and that his Sentence and Tribunal are the same with God's. And Bellarmine particularly asserted That to restrain Obedience due to the Pope only to Matters purely Spiritual, was to reduce it to nothing; That St. Paul appeal'd unto Cæsar and not to St. Peter, because he would not make himself ridiculous in those days; and that professions of subjection made by the Ancient Popes to the Emperors, was to comply with the Humour and Affection of those times. The Pope perceiving his Authority weakned by the stiffness of the Venetians, employ'd France and Spain in a Mediation, but during the Treaties the Spaniards took Arms, and the Republick put themselves in a posture of defence, and desired the French King to declare for them; but he answered, That it was not as yet time, and that there remain'd still hopes of an Accommodation, for which end he dispatched Cardinal Joyeuse to Venice and Rome, who effected the Agreement after much debate, on condition that the Cardinal should take off the Censures of the Pope in the face of the whole Senate, who were at the same time to revoke their Protest. That the Prisoners should be delivered, and all the Religious persons restor'd, excepting only the Jesuits and fourteen other Friars, who were fled for their Crimes: And that an Ambassador should be immediately chosen and sent to the Pope, and the Articles being agreed

on, the 21st of April 1607 was the day appointed for putting them in Execution: And thus the Controversie ended to the honour of the Venetians, who made the Pope yield in every thing; and lest they should seem to acknowledge a fault, they would not so much as accept of the Cardinal's Blessing, lest it should be taken for an Absolution. It was in this Pope's time, and soon after his promotion, that the Gun-powder-Treason was discovered, to blow up King James of Great Britain and his Parliament, November 5. 1605; upon which Proclamations were issued, and Laws enacted against the Papists, and the Oath of Allegiance universally tendered; the form whereof, being carried to Rome, and examin'd by the College of Cardinals, it was concluded, That no true Catholick could take it with a safe Conscience, and therefore the Pope forbid it to the Papists in England. In 1607 the King of Congo sent an Ambassador to this Pope for Preachers, being instigated thereto by the Jesuits, but the Ambassador dying at Rome there was an end of that matter. In 1609 another came from Persia, but it appear'd afterwards, that he came not from the Court on any Religious account, but as is probable, by the procurement of some Armenian Christians, to procure favour from the Church of Rome. In 1610 the Pope Canoniz'd Ignatius Loyola and Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan. In 1610 Henry IV. of France was assassinated by Ravallac, to the great regret of the Pope, who had receiv'd much kindness from him in the Affair of Venice, insomuch, that he condemned some Frenchmen at Rome to the Gallies for rejoicing at it. None of this Pope's Predecessors exceeded him in publick and magnificent Structures, which are too tedious to enumerate here. He establish'd a Revenue, out of which every Month, was rais'd a convenient Portion to bestow on an Honest and Vertuous Maid in Marriage. During the Wars between the Emperor and the Count Palatine of the Rhine he tax'd the Clergy to support the Catholick Cause, and a new Order of Knighthood was instituted for the Extirpation of Hereticks. In his time began the great Controversie between the Dominicans and Jesuits, concerning the immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. He died Jan. 24. 1621, having, during his Reign, created 60 Cardinals. Ricaut's continuation of Platina.

P A U L Patriarch of Alexandria, in the VIth. Age, lived a long time in the Déserts of Egypt, where he was made Abbot of Tabennes. Pelagius, Pope Agape's Nuncio at Constantinople, put him into the See of Alexandria after he had got Theodosius and Gayan expell'd. The Emperor Justinian empowered him, in 536, to depose the Hereticks that had any Pastoral Charges, which power he used without either prudence or precaution, so that his Enemies accused him of having contributed to the Death of the Steward of the Church of Alexandria, and was banish'd after having first been deposed at Gaza in the Year 537. Liberatus in Brev. l. 23. Baronius A. C. 536, 537.

P A U L I. of that Name, Bishop of Constantinople, before his Promotion to that See, a Priest famous for his Learning and Piety, was present at the Council of Nice, and chosen by the Orthodox there in 340. Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian, caused him to be banish'd and usurp'd his See. After the death of this Arian Prelate, in 342, the people of Constantinople chose Paul again; but, the Arians having chosen Macedonius, the Emperor Constance expell'd the first from his Church. Paul came to Rome, where Marcellus of Ancyra, Asclepas of Gaza, and several other Prelates, expell'd from their Sees, were also. Pope Julius receiv'd them in a Synod, by which they were declared Restor'd, but the Arians made a Jest of this Restitution, and condemned Paul in a little Council held at Philippi in Thrace, in the Year 347. Some time after Paul was re-established in his See at the entreaty of the Emperor Constance, whom fear oblig'd to it; but when the danger was over, he resolv'd to remove him again, and restore Macedonius; and this was put in execution by one who carried Paul first to Thessalonica, then to Singra in Mesopotamia, then to Emesa in Syria, and last of all to Cucusa, where the Hereticks caused him to be strangled about the Year 351. St. Athanasius Ep. ad solit. Socrates. Sozomen l. 4. Theodoret l. 2. Baronius in Annal.

P A U L II. a Monothelite Heretick, chosen in the Year 646, by the care of the Emperor Constans, the Son of Constantine, and Grandson of Heraclius. Pope Theodorus excommunicated and deposed him. This Condemnation provoked Paul so highly that he caused the Pope's Agents to be whipp'd and banish'd from Constantinople, and demolished a Chappel which the Latins had in that same City, perswaded the Emperor to publish his Edict call'd Typus, and fix it on the Church Doors as a Formula of Faith. He died, according to Morevi, in his Heresie, in 651; his Memory was condemned in the Sixth Synod, and his Name struck out of the Diptychs. Baronius in Annal.

P A U L III. a Layman, was put into the See of Constantinople after Theodorus, in 685, and died in the Year 691, being succeeded by Callinicus. Baronius in Annal.

PAUL IV. born in the Isle of Cyprus, was chosen against his Will after *Nicetas* of Constantinople in 780. *Theophanes* affirms, that the fear of the Emperor's Threats made him receive into Communion the *Iconomachi*, tho in his Heart he was for the Worship of Images. However, not being willing to do Violence to his Opinion any longer, he Resigned his See, and retiring to a Monastery, put himself under Penance, for being over complaisant to the Court. *Theophanes Lib. 23. Baron. A. G. 780. 784.*

PAUL, a famous Lawyer in the Second Age, was Councillor of State with *Ulpian*, and *Papinian*, under the Emperor *Pescennius Niger*; and afterwards *Paul* and *Ulpian* were assistant Judges to *Papinian* in the time of *Alexander Severus*, and had other considerable Employments. *Spartian in Pescen. Lampridius in Annal.*

PAUL of Burgos, Carthagea, or St. Mary, a Spanish Bishop in the Fifteenth Age, was born in the City of Burgos, and a Jew by Religion, the most noble and most learned amongst them. *Henry III.* surnamed the Sickly, made choice of him for Tutor to his Son *John II.* It's said, he was after that Chancellor of the Kingdom, and that he died Patriarch of *Aquileia*, Aug. 29. in the Year 1435. He made considerable additions to the *Postils* of *Nicholas de Lyra* upon all the Scripture, and writ another Treatise, entitled, *Scrutinium Scripturarum in 2 lib. divisum.* One of his Sons named *Alphonso* was Bishop of Burgos after his Father, and composed an Abridgment of the History of Spain, entitled, *Anacephaleosis Regum Hispania.* *Mariana, lib. 9. Hist. ch. 8. Sixtus de Sienne lib. 4. Bibl. S. Trithem. & Bellarmine, de Script. Eccl. Aubert de Mire in Act. &c.*

PAUL of Samosata, Lat. *Paulus Samosatenus*, an Heresiarch, succeeded *Demetrian* in the See of *Antioch* in 262. He denied, with *Sabellius* the distinction of the three persons of the Trinity, and with *Artemon* taught, that the Holy Ghost had descended into Jesus Christ, operated in him, and then retired to the Father. He also held, That there were two distinct persons in our Saviour, the Son of God, the Word, and Christ, who he said did not exist before *Mary*, but was call'd the Son of God as a Reward for his Holy Works. Pope *Dionysius*, and *Dionysius* of *Alexandria* opposed him, and several Prelates assembled at *Antioch*, condemn'd him; and thereupon, lest he should be depos'd, he abjur'd his Heresie, but beginning to teach his Errors anew, the Clergy met again at *Antioch*, where one called *Malchion* having refuted him, he was condemned and depos'd. About the Year 260 these Prelates wrote a Synodical Letter, wherein, among a great many other things, they accuse him of finding fault with, and blaming all the Interpreters of Scripture before his time; That upon *Easter-day*, instead of the usual Hymns, he caused some to be sung that were made in his own praise; That he kept suspected Woman in his House, and allow'd the Clergy of his Party to do the like. Upon his being depos'd, *Domnus*, the Son of his Predecessor *Demetrian*, was put in his Place, but *Paul* refusing to quit the House belonging to the See, the Catholics applied themselves to the Emperor *Aurelian*, who notwithstanding he was a Pagan, gave it against *Paul*. His Disciples were called *Paulianists.* *Eusebius. S. Epiphanius. S. Augustin. Nicephorus. Prateolus.*

PAUL d'EGINE, so called, for that he was born in that Island, named now *Engia*, with a Gulf of the same name, was one of the most famous Physicians of his time; liv'd according to *Renatus Morcau*, about the Year 380, or according to others in 420, in the time of *Honorius* and *Theodosius the Younger.* It's said he travell'd into Greece and elsewhere, to see how they practis'd Physick: At his return he made a Compendium of the Works of *Galen*, and publish'd others, whereof we have several Editions.

PAUL of Genoa, a Monk of Mount *Cassin*, liv'd in the XIth. and XIIth. Ages, under the Reigns of the Emperors *Henry III.* and *Henry IV.* It's said he was blind from his Birth, but that hinder'd him not to comment upon the *Psalms*, *Jeremy*, the *Evangelists*, the *Epistles* of St. *Paul*, and the *Revelations.* He writ also a Treatise of the Disputes between the Greeks and Latins. *Possevin. Vossius & Sopranis, Strip. de L. Lagur.*

PAUL (Mark) or *Marcus Paulus* of Venice, Son to *Nicholas Paul*, both of them famous for their Travels. *Marcus Paulus* surnamed of Venice, liv'd in the XIIIth. Age in 1272. He travelled into Syria, Persia, and the Indies. His Book entitled, *De Regionibus Orientis*, was printed together with the Travels of Sir *John Mandeville* and *Ludolphus* of *Zuchen.*

PAUL of Middleburgh, Bishop of *Fossembrona* was in great esteem in the XVIth. Century; the surname of *Middleburgh* being given him because of his being born in that City, which is the Capital of Zealand. He studied at *Louvain*, and acquir'd so vast a knowledge in Physick and the Mathematicks, that *Julius Caesar Scaliger* confest'd, he was reputed the greatest Mathematician of his time. The desire of Traveling made him leave his Country. He stop'd in Italy, where he was first made Physician to the Duke of *Urbino*, and it was by the favour of this Lord, and that of the Emperor *Maximilian*, that the Bishoprick of

Fossembrona in *Umbria* was bestowed upon him. He assisted at the Council of *Lateran*, under *Julius II.* and *Leo X.* and to the last of these two Popes, he dedicated fourteen Books, *De Paschali Observatione*, nineteen to *Maximilian I.* *De die Passionis Dominica.* He writ several other things, and died at Rome, aged 89, in the Year 1535. *Bellarmin, de Script. Eccl. Ughel. Ital. Sac. Julius Scaliger, Exerc. 266. in Cardan. Valerius Andreas. Bibl. Belg. Vossius, de Scient. Math.*

PAUL (*Vincent de*) Institutor and first Superior General of the Congregation of the Mission, and of the Daughters of Charity, was born in the Village of *Pouy* near *Acqs*, in 1576, and died September 27. in 1660.

PAUL de CASTRO, so call'd, because born at *Castro*, or *Castrum Minervae*, an Episcopal See in the Kingdom of Naples, liv'd in the XVth. Century, and was reckoned one of the most Eminent Lawyers of that Age. He Practis'd above Fifty Years at *Florence*, *Bononia*, *Siena*, and *Padua*, and died at a great Age, in 1437. His Works are very Voluminous, and Printed at Venice and Frankfort. *Trithemius de Script. Eccl. Fiscard. in Vit. Jurisc. &c.*

S. PAULA, the Disciple of *S. Jerom*, very famous for her Piety and Knowledge, liv'd about the end of the IVth. Century, and was descended from the Families of the *Scipio's*, *Gracchi*, and from others, the noblest in Rome, and allied to another (by her Marriage with *Toxotius*,) no less considerable, by whom she had four Daughters and one Son: Becoming a Widow, she forsook all the Pomp and Delicacies of Rome, and confin'd her self within the Grots of *Bethlehem*, there to spend her Life in Humility and Mortification. She learnt Hebrew, that she might the more easily come to understand the Holy Scriptures, the study whereof was her Delight: She was besides as a Mother to all the poor of the World that came to visit the Holy Places, and a living Example of all Christian Vertues. She died January 26, in the Year 404. *S. Jerom*, who hath writ her Life, says, she lived five Years at Rome, according to her holy way of Retirement, twenty in *Bethlehem*, dying 56 Years old, 8 Months, and 21 Days. *S. Jerom, in ejus vita, in Epist. &c.*

PAULET (Sir William) Grandson to Sir *John Paulet* of an Ancient Family of that Name in *Com. Somers.* married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heiress of *John Denibemd* of *Hinton S. George* in *Com. Somers.* from whom descended Sir *Amias Paulet*, Knight, Captain of the Isle of *Guernsey*, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 29th. of her Reign, who with Sir *Drew Drurie* Knight, had the charge of *Mary Queen of Scots* some time before, and when she suffer'd. He left Issue, Sir *Anthony Paulet*, who by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry Lord Norris*, had Issue, *John Paulet* of *Hinton S. George*, who by Letters-Patent, bearing date July 23. 3 Car. I. was advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Paulet* of *Hinton S. George*, and in the late Civil Wars had a Commission from that King to raise a Regiment of 1500 Horse. His eldest Son Sir *John* succeeded him, and departing this Life at his Mannor-house of *Court de Weeke* in *Com. Somers.* An. 1665, his Son *John* succeeding him, married two Wives, First, *Essex*, eldest Daughter to *Alexander Popham* of *Littlecote* in *Com. Wilts.* Esquire, by whom he had Issue, two Daughters, one married to Sir *William Farmer*, now Lord *Leinster*, and the Second married to *Munson*, Esquire. His second Wife was *Susan*, Daughter to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, by whom he had the present Lord *Paulet*. This and the following Family descend from the same Stock. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

PAULET (William) Son to Sir *John Paulet*, descended of an Ancient Family in *Com. Somers.* a person singularly accomplish'd with Learning and other excellent Parts, was in 29 *Henry VIII.* at the Creation of *Edward Prince of Wales*, made Treasurer of the King's Household, and the next Year, by Letters Patents, bearing Date 9 *Mar. III.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *S. John*. He was the first Master of the Wards, created Knight of the Garter, and accompanied the King at the taking of *Bullogne*, constituted one of that King's Executors, and appointed of the Council to his Son and Successor Prince *Edward*; and upon the Removal of the Earl of *Southampton* from his Office of Lord-Chancellor in 1 Ed. VI. being then Lord great Master of the Household, had the Custody of the Great Seal. In 3 Ed. VI. he was created Earl of *Wiltshire*, and in the 4th. of Ed. VI. constituted Lord Treasurer of England, and the next Year honoured with the Title of Marquis of *Winchester*, soon after which, he sat as High-Steward of England upon the Tryal of the Duke of *Somerset*, being also Lord President of the Council for some part of that Reign. He was in great favour with Queen *Mary*, because he was one of the chief of those who proclaimed her in opposition to the Lady *Jane Grey*. She confirm'd his Patent for the Office of Lord-Treasurer, as did Queen *Elizabeth* in the First of her Reign. This honourable Person died 14 *Eliz.* in the 97th Year of his Age, having liv'd to see 193 Persons of his own Generation. It's reported, That

That being ask'd how he did to stand in those perilous times, wherein such great Alterations were made both in Church and State, he answered, By being a Willow, and not an Oak. *John* his Son succeeded, and in 15 *Eliz.* was one of the Peers who assisted at the Duke of Norfolk's Trial, and his Son *William*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brook*, succeeded him; and he was succeeded by *William* his eldest Son, by *Anne*, Daughter to *Thomas Lord Howard of Effingham*. He married *Lucie*, Daughter to *Thomas Earl of Exeter*, and was succeeded by his Son *John*, who married thrice, and was succeeded by *Charles* his eldest Son, by *Jane* Daughter to *Thomas Viscount Savage of Rock-Savage*. He married *Christian*, the eldest Daughter to *John Frescheville of Starvelly Com Derby*, Esquire, since created Lord *Frescheville*, who died, leaving no Issue. He married afterwards *Mary*, one of the Daughters of *Emanuel Earl of Sunderland*, by whom he hath two Sons, *Charles* and *William*, and three Daughters, *Jane*, married to the Earl of *Bridgewater*, and *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. The said *Charles*, Marquis of *Winchester*, was created Duke of *Bolton*, *An.* *William* and *Mary*. *Dugdale, &c.* His Son, who is now Duke of *Bolton* by his Father's Death, came over with the Prince of *Orange*, and was very instrumental in the Revolution, upon which he was made Lord-Chamberlain to the late Queen of happy Memory, and since one of the Lords-Justices of *Ireland*.

PAULI (*James de*) *Ammanato*, or *Piccolomini*, a Cardinal, known by the name of *Cardinalis Papiensis*, was born at *Laques*. He writ several things, whereof we have a Volume of Letters, and the History of his time. He died September 17. 1479, at *S. Laurence*, near the Lake of *Bolsena*, being one and fifty Years of Age. *Paulus Jovius, in Elog. c. 20. Leand. Alberti de Script. Ital.*

PAULI (*Simon*) chief Physician to the King of *Denmark*, died in 1682, aged 77. We have divers Works of his, amongst others *Flora Danica*, wherein he treats of the singular Plants that grow in *Denmark* and *Norway*. *Quadrupartitum Botanicum*, wherein are collected all the Simples useful for the curing of Diseases; and a Treatise of the Abuse of Tobacco and Tea, which is so much the more considerable, for that several great Men, persuaded by his Reasons, have entirely given over using of both the one and the other. *Memoirs Historiques.*

PAULINA, a Roman Lady; the Wife of *Saturninus*, no less Illustrious for her Vertue than Birth, and no less beautiful than rich; a young Gentleman, named *Mundus* fell most passionately in love with her; and not being able to win her either by presents or intrigues having in vain made her an offer of two hundred thousand *Drachma's*, he resolved to furnish himself to death, but was comforted by one of his Father's Libertines called *Idus*, who corrupted some of the Priests of the Goddess *Isis*, to persuade *Paulina* that the God *Anubis* would see her in private. This Lady, thinking her self much honour'd. heewith, boasted of it to her Friends and Husband, and lay in the pretended Chamber of *Anubis*, where *Mundus* was concealed, who sometime after meeting her, informed her of what had passed. *Paulina*, raging with despair, prayed her Husband to be revenged for this Injury; who immediately went to complain of it to the Emperor *Tiberius*, and informing him of the truth of the whole matter, he caused those abominable Priests to be crucified together with *Idus* that corrupted them, ruined the Temple of *Isis*, and cast her Statue into the River *Tyber*; contenting himself to send *Mundus* into banishment. *Joseph. l. 18. c. 4. Bocace de Clar. Mulier.*

PAULINA, *Seneca* the Philosopher's Wife, would have died with that great Man whom *Nero* had condemned to death; and for that purpose caused her Veins together with her Husband's to be cut; but *Nero* who had no particular hatred to her, prevented the Design. She lived some years after, bearing in her Body and Face the glorious Marks of her conjugal affection, and witnessing by her Paleness the great quantity of Blood she had lost. *Tacitus, lib. 15. Annal.*

PAULINUS of *Aquileia*, Patriarch of that City, or according to others, of *Friuli*, was a Grammarian, whose Vertue brought him into the favour of *Charlemaign*, and by whose means he attained that Dignity in 774, or 776, as others would have it. He appeared very eminent in several Councils assembled against *Elipantus of Toledo*, and *Felix of Urgel*, against whom he writ that Book we have of his in the Fathers Library, called, *Libellus de Sanctissima Trinitate adversus Elipantum Toletanum & Felicem Urgelitanum Antichistes, dictus Sacrosyllabus*. He died January 2. in the Year 802 or 803. *Alcuin. in Epist. 81. & in Poem. 114 & 213. Ughel. in Ital. Sacr. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl.*

PAULINUS, Bishop of *Antioch* in the Fourth Century *Eustatius* made him a Priest. He was never tainted with the Conversation of Hereticks. The Church of *Antioch* was divided by a Schism, and acknowledged two Prelates, *Meletius* and *Eustathius*, but upon the death of the last *Lucifer de Cagliari* or *Calaritanus* put *Paulinus* in his place.

He was accused for following the Sentiments of *Sabellius*; but he manifested the contrary to *Athanasius*, who conferr'd with him. He was afterwards reconciled to *Meletius*, and came to *Rome* to demand the protection of Pope *Damasus* against *Flavian* put in the place of *Meletius*. *Paulinus* died in 389. It was he that ordain'd *St. Jerom* his Friend and Defender. This Prelate is not the same with *Paulinus* Bishop of *Antioch* who succeeded *Philogonus* in 319 and died in 324. *Socrates, lib. 3. Theodoret, l. 3. Sozomen lib. 6. Rufin. lib. 1. Baron. in Annal. A. C. 362, & seq.*

PAULINUS, Bishop of *Rockester*, was sent with *Justus* into Great-Britain, in the Year 601, and was Consecrated Archbishop of *York*, in 625; but being driven from his See, by *Cadwalla*, a British King in 633, he return'd to *Canterbury*, and the Bishoprick of *Rockester*, having been then vacant for Six Years, he undertook the Government of that Diocese, being plac'd there by *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at the Instance of *Eadbald* King of *Kent*. He died on the 10th. of October, in the Year 644, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Rockester*, after he had been Bishop there Eleven Years, Two Months, and Twenty one Days. *Bede, lib. 1. Cap. 29. lib. 2. Cap. 20. lib. 3. Cap. 14. Anglia Sacra pars prima. pag. 329.*

PAULINUS, Bishop of *Nola*, was born at *Bordeaux*, or in the Neighbourhood of that Town, in the IVth. Century. He was a Person of the first Quality, and had the Poet *Ausonius* for his Master, with whom he afterwards kept a great Correspondence. *Ausonius*, in his 24th. Epistle; speaks to him thus:

Ego Sum tuus Altor, & ille
Præceptor Primus Veterum largitor Honorum;
Primus in Aonidum qui te Collegia Duxi, &c.

Paulinus immediately made him the following Reply in Iambick Verse:

Tibi disciplinas, dignitatem, literas,
Linguae, & Famae Decus;
Provectus, Altus; Institutus, debeo, &c.

It is said, that *Paulinus* was afterwards made Consul at *Rome*, in 375. After his Consulship, he travel'd, and made an Acquaintance with *S. Martin*, *S. Ambrose*, and other great Men of the Church; and having spent Fifteen Years in Foreign Countries, he was Baptiz'd by *Delphinus*, Bishop of *Bordeaux*, in 391: Upon which, selling his Estate, and distributing it to the Poor, he made a second Journey into *Spain*, fixing, for the most part, at *Barcelona*, and practising greater Degrees of Strictness and Severity than formerly, notwithstanding the Solicitation of *Ausonius*, and some other Friends, to bring him back to a Secular way of living. In the Year 393, upon *Christmas-Day*, he was ordain'd by *Eulampius*, Bishop of *Barcelona*, being almost forc'd into Priests Orders by the Importunity of the People: Afterwards he was made Bishop of *Nola* in *Campagna*, but the Year when, is uncertain: In which Town he continued, till the Sacking of it by the *Goths*, which happen'd in 410. *Paulinus* died in May 431, being the 78th. Year of his Age. He was married to *Therasia*, a Person of great Vertue, and who continu'd to live with him all along. Those that have a mind to know more of this great Man, may consult his Life, written by *Sacchinus*, and plac'd before the last Edition of *Paulinus's* Works. In short, this Bishop was a Person of great Piety, and particularly obliging to all People, in his Conversation: His Charity to the Poor, and good Nature was extraordinary; of which, besides what we have said already, *Gregory the Great* relates a very remarkable Instance, viz. When *Campagna* was over-run and plunder'd by the *Goths*, *Paulinus* parted with all his Fortune for the Redemption of Captives; and understanding by a Widow, that her Son was made a Slave by the Enemy, having nothing to give her for his Ransome, he offer'd his own Person in exchange for the other; which Overture being accepted, he went into *Barbary*, and having the King of the *Vandals* Son-in-Law for his Master, he made him a sort of a Head Gardiner; but being afterwards known, he was honourably sent back into *Italy*, had his Ship well freighted with Corn, and all his Fellow-Citizens set free, and permitted to return with him. *Paulinus* had a great Genius for Poetry, as appears, to say nothing more, from the Character of his Master *Ausonius*, who makes him this Complement.

Cedimus Ingenio, quantum præcedimus Aëvo:
Assurget Mæse nostra Camæna tua.

As for his Elocution in Prose, it was highly commended by *S. Jerom*, *Si Sacras, inquit, Literas, te docere contingeret, & quasi per Manus Mysteria tradere Scripturarum, nasceretur nobis aliquid quod docta Græcia non haberet.* And afterwards, *Si quasi extrema Manus Operi tuo indueretur; nihil pulchrius; nihil*

nihil doctius, nihil dulcius, nihil quæ Latinus tuis haberecimus Voluminibus. Augustin de Civit. Dei lib. 1. cap. 10. Gregor. lib. 3. Dial. cap. 1. Sulpit. de Vit. Martin. cap. 26. Auson. Epist. 20. ad Paulin. Hieron. Epist. 13. ad Paulin. Cave Histor. Liter. pars prima.

PAULINUS, a Man of Learning. in esteem in the Court of *Theodosius, the Younger*, was respected by the Empress *Eudoxia* for his Wit and Knowledge, she herself being also Learned. One day that Prince's having received a Large Apple from *Theodosius*, gave it to *Paulinus*, who (not knowing whence she had it) gave it again to the Emperor; whereupon that Prince asked *Eudoxia*, what she had done with the Fruit? she made answer, she had eaten it. But *Theodosius*, shewing it to her, reproached her, with being unjust to him; and his Jealousie broke forth against *Paulinus*, whom he put to death in the year 440. and put away *Eudoxia*, who betook her self to a religious Life. *Du Pin in Vit. Eudox. ex Oros.*

PAULUS (*Diaconus*) a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, who according to *Martinus Polonus*, wrote the Lives of the Popes, but the Age he liv'd in is uncertain. See *Vossius de Hist. Lat.* There was another of this Name, of Merida in Spain, who was much esteem'd in the beginning of the VIIth. Century. There was likewise one *Paulus Diaconus* of Naples, who liv'd in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, and publish'd several Tracts. *Siebert in Catal. cap. 69. Gaudens. cap. 8th.*

PAULUS VENETUS, was born at Udina in Frioli, was a Monk of the Order of *S. Austin*; and liv'd in the XVth. Century. He was counted one of the best Philosophers and Divines of his Time, and wrote a Book against the Jews, Sermons, and several Philosophical Tracts. *Tritheim. de Script. Eccl. Spondan. A. C. 1439. Possévin. in Appar. Sacr. &c.*

PAULUTIUS (*Anafestus*) first Doge of Venice. That Republick was governed first of all by Tribunes that were yearly chosen, and which continued for two hundred years. But about 697 the *Venetians* chose a Duke which was *Paulutius*, and who was succeeded by two other, after whom the Government of the Republick was given to the Generals of the Army, whose Power lasted but for one year. But about six years after they chose Dukes as before, and it still so continues. *Hornius Orb. Imp.*

PAUSALIPPE, a vast Rock in the Road between Naples and *Puzzoli*, thro' which there is a Passage cut 20 foot broad and 20 high, where it is lowest, and 440 paces long, as *Dr. Burnet* assures us. The Stone was employed for building, which perhaps was the first Cause of making this Cave, though it was afterwards employed as a Passage. It's mentioned also by *Mr. Sands*.

PAUSANIAS, King of *Lacedæmonia*, with *Lysander*, were both sent against those of *Athens*, *Corinth*, and *Argos*, leagued against the *Spartans*; but the last having been killed in the Battle, in the 339th. year of Rome, *Pausanias*, fearing the Repentment of his Subjects, retired to *Tegæa*, where he quickly died, having ruled fourteen years.

PAUSANIAS, King of *Macedonia*, succeeded *Amyntas II.* in the 3663 year of the World, and reigned one year. *Vide MACEDONIA.*

PAUSANIAS, General of the *Lacedæmonians*, a great Man, but his Life strangely mixed. For if his Virtues acquired him much glory, his Vices did as much obscure it. His Valour at *Platea*, where he was General with *Aristides*, did very eminently appear, defeating *Mardonius* in the 275 year of Rome; but this Success made him so insolent that he became unsupportable, especially after he had overcome the *Persians* by Sea, and taken *Byzantium* from them; he set at Liberty the principal Prisoners without ransom, and sent word to *Xerxes*, that if he would give him his Daughter in Marriage, he would make him Master of all Greece. The King promised him his Desire; but the *Ephori* began to mistrust *Pausanias*, who continued these Practices though not long; for one of his Letters coming to be intercepted, and he fearing to be seized, withdrew into *Minerva's Temple*, where he was put to death 277 years after the Building of Rome. *Cornelius Nepos in his Life. Thucydides. Diodorus. Plutarch, &c.*

PAUSANIAS, a Grammarian of *Cæsarea* in *Cappadocia*, lived in the second Century, in the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*, was the Disciple of *Herod of Athens*; and lived a long time in Greece, and afterwards at Rome, where he died very old. He writ a Description of Greece in ten Books which are still extant. *Julius Caesar Scaliger* treats him as an Impostor. But unjustly, as *Vossius* observes. *Sylburgius in Not. ad Paus. Vossius lib. 2. de Hist. Græc. Suidas. Scaliger. in Not. Arist. de Anima.*

PAUSANIAS or **PAUSIAS** of *Sicyone*, an ancient Painter, the Disciple of *Pamphilus*, lived about the 170 Olympiad, in the 404 year of Rome, and three hundred and fifty years before the Christian Calculation; he was the first that began to paint Ceilings and the Roofs of Palaces. He had so great a Love for *Glycerium*, the Nosegay-maker, that he drew her in his Passion making up a

Garland of Flowers. That Picture was so much valued, that *Lucullus* gave two Talents for a Copy of it, in *Athens*. *Horace. Pliny. l. 21. c. 2. Varro. l. 3. de R. R. &c.*

PAUSON, an able Painter of old, whose Poverty made way for the Proverb, *Pauson Mendicior*. He had so little Fortune, that he was reduced to work for the Comedians and make Decorations for their Theatre. Having had Orders from a certain Person to paint him an Horse tumbling, *Pauson* prepared him one a running, which not presently pleasing this *Curioso*, he turn'd the Picture upside down, to let him see what he had required of him.

PAZ, a City of South America, in Peru, stands upon the River *Cagana*, between the Mountains of *Brasil*, which lie to the East, and the Lake of *Titiaca* to the West.

PAZZI (*Angelo*) of *Rimini*, a Lawyer and Historian in the Sixteenth Age, employed by the *Venetians* to administer Justice in several of their Cities, as *Padua*, *Verona*, *Bergamo*, and *Brescia*. He published a Volume of Consultations, an History of the War maintained by the *Venetians* against *Philip Visconti*, and *Francis Sforza*, Dukes of Milan, until the Truce in 1441, and died aged 81 Years. Of this Family came that famous *Magdalene Pazzi*, a religious Carmelite, who died at Florence, in 1607, and was beatified by Pope *Urban VIIIth.* and canonized by Pope *Clement IXth.* in the Year 1669. Her Life has been writ in Italian, and translated into French, and printed by *Cramoisi* in 1670. *Doct. Smith* hath rendered it into English in 1687. and endeavoured to demonstrate, that there was nothing but what was natural in her Miracles. *Machiavel Hist. Florent. lib. 8. Janus Nicius Erythraeus. Pinac. 1. Imag. Illustr. lib. 91. Ammirato. Fam. Florent.*

PEAK, the Peak of *Derbyshire* is seated amongst the Mountains in the North-west parts of this County, and noted for three things; first, its Quarries; secondly, its Lead; and, thirdly, its wonderful Caves. As to its Lead, See *DERBYSHIRE*. The Caves are known by the Names of *Devils-arse*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pools-hole*, all three of a vast height, length, and depth. From the first issues out a Water laid to ebb and flow four times in an hour, and to keep its just Tides; noted besides for the strange Irregularities of the Rocks within. *Elden-hole* is spacious, but has a low and narrow Entrance. The Waters which trickle down from the Top of it do presently congeal into Icicles. We may add to these, *Buxton Wells*, where, out of the same Rock, in the compass of eight or nine Yards, rise nine several medicinal Springs, eight of which are warm, the ninth very cold.

PEBLES, a considerable Market-Town, and chief of the Country of *Tweedale* in Scotland, seated on the River *Twede*. *Cambd. Brit.*

PECAJOS, Priests of the Idolaters of *Gaiana* in South America. *Vid. GUIANA.*

PECK, or *Peckius* (*Peter*) an eminent Lawyer in the Low-Countries, living to the latter end of the XVIth. Century. He was a Member of the Great Council at *Malines*, and died in 1589. His Works are *Paraphrases in Universam Legatorum Materiam. De Testamentis Conjugum. De Amortizatione Bonorum à Principe impetranda. De Ecclesiis Catholicis Edificandis & Reparandis. Comment. ad Regulas Juris Canonici, &c. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. Miræus in Elog. Belg. &c.*

PECUNIA, a God of the ancient Romans, who took care of their Money, and whom they invoked in order to become rich. They adored also a Deity called by them *Argentinus*, which they said was his Son. *Spehman. Gloss. S. Augustin.*

PEDENA, near the River of *Arfa*, a Town of Italy in *Isria*, a Bishop's-See under *Aquileia*, belongs to the House of *Austria*, and is called by Latin Authors *Petina*.

PEDER, Lat. *Pedira*, a City in the North of the Island *Sumatra*, which has a Haven, and is subject to the King of *Acem*. 50 miles distant from the Town of *Acem*.

PEDIANUS. See *ASCONIUS PEDIANUS*.

PEEL, a Market-Town on the West Shore of the Isle of *Man*, near which stands a strong Castle by the Sea-side called *Peel-Castle*.

PEERS of France, Officers of that Crown, and chief Councillors of the Parliament of *Paris*, which is therefore called the Court of *Peers*. Anciently there were but twelve, six Ecclesiasticks, viz. the Archbishop of *Rheims*, Bishops of *Langres* and *Laon*, Dukes and Peers, and the Bishops of *Beauvais*, *Noyons*, and *Chalons sur Marne*, Counts and Peers. Then the six Laicks, viz. the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, and *Guienne*, the Counts of *Flanders*, *Thouluse*, and *Champagne*. Some ascribe their Institution to *Charlemagne*, some to *Hugh Capet*, and others to *Louis the younger*, or rather to *Robert the Sage*, as *Favin*. And it's probable that the said Prince designed to engage his Grandees to him by that Magnificent Title, as if they were his Equals. They were instituted to assist the King at his coming to the Crown, in judging of Fiefs and Differences among Vassals, to advise him in important Affairs and serve him in the War. They were all present at the Coronation of *Philip Augustus*, 1179, the greatest Sol-m-nity

nity mentioned in the *French History*; and according to their Dignity carried the several *Regalia*, as Crown, Sword, Spurs, &c. The first Judgment of Nore given by the Peers was *An. 1202*, against *John without Land* (as the *French* call him) King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy*, and one of their own Number; which is since increased to about 137, some of which are again re-united to the Crown. *Lewis the XIVth.* has created above 30. *Favin.*

PEGASUS, a winged Horse, which the Poets have represented to us as the Son of *Neptune*, from the print of whose Hoof sprung the Fountain *Hippocrene*. *Bellerophon* mounted on him in order to fight with *Chimera*, and was afterwards placed among the Stars. But in reality this *Pegasus* was the Name of *Bellerophon's* Ship, which has been the Ground of all the Fable. Others say *Pegasus* sprung from *Medusa's* Blood that ran from her Body when *Perseus* cut off her Head. *Bochart. 1. P. de Anima, l. 2. c. 6.* hath very ingeniously conjectured that *Pegasus* was a *Phœnician* word, which signified a bridled Horse, for that *Pasgus* in that Language was as much as to say, *An Horse with a Bit in his Mouth*. And what yet farther clearly confirms this Conjecture is, that in the same Tongue *Paras* signifies a Knight, and from thence sprung the Name and Fable of *Perseus*, to whom was attributed winged Feet, as to *Mercury*, because of the Swiftneſs of his Horses.

PEGU, a Kingdom of *Asia*, in the Peninsula of *Indus*, beyond the *Ganges*, was formerly very considerable, comprehending two Empires and 26 Kingdoms. But for some time past has only consisted of one or two, as having often been ruined by the Kings of *Aracan*, *Brama*, and *Tangu*, and particularly by that of *Siam*; a white Elephant having been the Occasion of the War. It's said that in 1661, the *Tartars* having conquered *China*, pushed on their Conquests as far as *Pegu*, which belongs now to the King of *Ava*. It's a fertile Country, and much frequented by the Merchants of *Europe*. The capital City is *Pegu*, standing upon a River of the same Name, which denominates also the whole Kingdom, and falls into the Gulf of *Bengale*. This City is divided into the new and old. The King keeps his Court in the new City, and the Citizens dwell in the old. The Houses of this City are built of Wood, and covered with Tiles. The Streets straight as a Line, and generally so broad that ten or twelve Men may ride a-breast through them, and are planted on both Sides with *Indian Nuts*. The Suburbs are very large. The Houses built with Reeds, and covered with Leaves, which renders them very subject to Fire. The Ditch round its Wall is full of Water, wherein *Crocodiles* are bred, in order to hinder the Enemies from passing over it to surprize the Town. The King's Palace stands in the midst of *Pegu*, and is fortified like a Castle. All things there are very rich and magnificent. The King's Apartment is painted of an azure Colour, has Foliages of Gold, and enriched with a vast number of precious Stones, that glitter most gloriously on all Sides. In this same Palace is a *Varelle* or *Mosque* full of *Pagods*, that is, of Idols, made of massy Gold and Silver, crowned with precious Stones, and adorned with Chains of Diamonds of an inestimable Value. All these Statues were put there by the King of *Pegu*, after the famous Victory obtained in 1568 over the King of *Siam*, in the War that was occasioned by a white Elephant. For he understanding that the King of *Siam* had two white Elephants, he sent to desire him, by his Embassadors, to sell him one, offering to pay him what Price he pleased. But he could not obtain his Desire. To be revenged, he entered into the Kingdom of *Siam* with a potent Army, and took the capital City; which put the King into such a Consternation lest he should fall into the hands of his Enemy, that he poisoned himself; since which time the Kings of *Siam* acknowledged the Sovereignty of the Kings of *Pegu*. But *Raja Hapi*, endeavouring to free himself from this Subjection about the year 1620, died at the Siege of *Aracan*. *Pegu* belongs now to the King of *Ava*, and the Frontiers of *Pegu* and *Siam* have been so much ruined by continual Wars, that these two Kingdoms have been constrained to make a Peace, which they violate not, but by some short Inroads they make with a flying Camp of twenty or thirty thousand Men in the best Season of the year. The People of *Pegu* are Pagans, excepting some who having made Alliance with the *Portuguese*, have also embraced their Religion. These Pagans believe that God is Author of all the Good that befalls Men; but that he leaves the Disposal of all Evil to a wicked Angel. Wherefore they have a greater Veneration for the Devil than they have for God. Their Priests are called *Talapoi*, who live only upon Alms; they highly exclaim against the Offerings made by the *Peguans* to the Devil; but they cannot abolish that Impiety. In 1567 the King of *Pegu* besieged *Siam* with 1400000 Men, and took it after one and twenty Months. He had at that time twenty six crowned Kings his Vassals, and vast Treasures of Gold, Silver and precious Stones. The Commodities

of this Country are Benjamin, Long-pepper, Lacca, Rice, Wine, Sugar, &c. *Hoffman* says, that the Natives of *Pegu* have this particular Custom: When any Strangers come to Traffick there, they ask what Stay they intend to make, and bring them several marriageable young Women, to chuse which they please. If they like any, they agree for a certain Sum of Money with their Friend, that they may lie with and serve them whilst they stay in the Country. At their Departure they pay down the Money, and the Women return to their Parents never the worse look'd upon. And if they happen afterwards to marry, let their Husbands be of what Quality soever, if the Stranger returns into the Country, they come and live with him again, and when he departs into his Country, go back to their Husbands. These Inhabitants of *Pegu* are said to be descended from the banished Jews condemned by *Solomon* to the Mines of *Ophir*. *Mandefso. Tom. 2. d'Olearius.*

PEIN, Lat. *Peina*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, famous for a Fight between *Albert*, Duke of *Brandenburg*, and *Maurice*, Duke of *Saxony*, July 9. 1553. The latter got the Victory, but died of his Wounds two days after. *Albert*, being expelled Germany, died in France, Anno 1557.

PEIRESC, or *Nicholas Claude Fabri*, Lord of *Peirese*, Councillor in the Parliament of *Provence*, one of the finest Wits of that Age, was the Son of *Renaud Fabri*, Sieur of *Bongencier*, &c. and of *Margaret de Bompar*, born in 1510. He studied at *Aix*, *Avignon*, *Tournon*, and afterwards in *Italy*, and became well skilled in all sorts of Sciences, especially in the Knowledge of Antiquity, so that there was nothing curious he knew not. No one more affected to Learning, and none cultivated it with better Success and greater Care than he. He died at *Aix*, June 24. 1637. The *Roman Academy* did him extraordinary Honours, and made his Funeral Sermon, whereat were several Cardinals, and all the Learned of *Rome*. His Elegy was made in above forty Languages, which we have in a Volume entitled; *Pandeglossia, sive Generis humani lessus in funere delicti sui. Gassendus* writ his Life, which the Curious may consult. Divers Authors make mention of it also; as *Bouche, Hist. de Provence. Pitton, Hist. de la Ville d'Aix, &c.*

PEKAH, King of *Israel*, was the Son of *Remaliah*, who, in order to get upon the Throne, killed the King *Pekahiah* in his own Palace, was made King, and reigned twenty years. He was killed in the year of the World 3296. 2 Kings 15. Jos. l. 9.

PEKAHIAH, King of *Israel*, succeeded his Father *Mahanem*, in the year of the World, 3274.

PEKIN: See **PEQUIN**.

PELAGIUS I. Pope of that Name, a Roman, succeeded *Vigilius*, whose Archdeacon he had been, and Nuncio in the East, was elected April 16. in the year 555. and the Emperor *Justinian*, who loved him, and would have raised him to the Popedom even in the Life-time of his Predecessor, had a great share therein. This Pope was accused of having contributed to the Death of *Vigilius*; but he cleared himself before all the World by Oath upon the Gospel. He laboured much to have the Fifth Council received, and the Opposition made by the Bishop of *Aquileia* caused a very long Schism in the Church. This Pope bestowed the *Pallium* upon *Sapundus* of *Arls*. He died March 2. 559. *Anastasius, in Pelag. Baronius, in Annal.*

PELAGIUS II. a Roman, was chosen after *Benet I.* the 10th. of November, in the year 577. He was the Son of *Winigil*, the Goth. His Popedom happened in a very miserable time; for the *Lombards* on the one hand ravaged *Italy*; and the Schism on the other side separated from that Church the Bishop of *Istria* and several other Prelates. *Pelagius* opposed *John*, Bishop of *Constantinople*, who in a Council had taken upon him the Title of Oecumenical Bishop. He died of the Plague, February 7th. 590, after he had reigned Pope Twelve Years, two Months and twenty seven Days. He had made his House an Hospital for the Entertainment of the Poor, and built also a very magnificent Church, which he called *S. Lawrence*. *Gregory the Great* succeeded him. We have ten of his Epistles yet left us. *Anastasius, Du Chesne, &c. in his Life. Baronius, An. Chr. 577.* It's convenient to take notice here, that there was one *Pelagius* a Deacon of the Church of *Rome* under *Agapet*, *Vigilius*, and *Sylvester*, and *John*, Sub-deacon of the same Church, who have translated out of Greek into Latin the Lives of the Fathers of the Desert. The Learned think that this *Pelagius* was the first Pope of that Name, for that he was well skilled in the Greek Tongue; and that having been a Legate in the East, he might have met with that Manuscript in Greek whereof *Photius* speaks, and afterwards turned it into Latin. This *John*, the Deacon, is also believed to be *John III.* that succeeded *Pelagius I.* *Photius Bibl. 138. Sigebert, in Cat. l. 117, & 118. Vossius, de Hist. Lat. lib. 2. cap. 10. Possévin. in Appar. &c.*

PELAGIUS, first King of *Leon*, which some have surnamed *The Saint*, and others will have to be descended from

from the ancient *Wifgoths*, lived in the VIIIth. Age. He for some time submitted himself to the Dominion of the *Saracens*; but being ill used, he resolved to shake off the Yoke of so barbarous a Tyranny. To which purpose he put himself at the head of the Christians that had taken refuge in the Mountains of *Asturia*; and having been declared King, he put his Troops in so good a posture, that he overcame the *Moor*s in one Battle, and laid the First Foundations of the Kingdom of the *Asturii*, *Leon*, and *Oviedo*, about the year 717, and reigned with the same good Fortune till 736 or 737. *Mariana, Hist. Hisp. Vasee, in Chron.*

PELAGIUS, Bishop of *Oviedo* in Spain, lived in the XIIth. Age, composed a History from *Wermund II.* till *Alphonso VIII.* which *Sandovall* got printed in 1634. *Vasee, cap. 4. Le Mire, &c.*

PELAGIUS, an *Heresiarch*. *Moreri* gives this account of him. He was, says he, a Native of Great Britain, and according to some a Scotchman. *S. Prosper* calls him, *The British Serpent*. He embraced a Monastick Life in his Youth, and for some Years lived devoutly, if we believe *S. Augustin* and *S. John Chrysostom*, who wept betterly when he heard of his Apostasie. But *Isidorus of Pelusium*, and *S. Jerom* do not speak so advantageously of him. So far is certain, He had a subtil and quick Wit, but Vanity and an ill use of Philosophy engaged him in Errors. He maintained, That it was not only possible that Men could become impeccable in this Life; but affirmed, That several had actually attained that degree of Perfection, which is much the same with the Apathy or Exemption from Passion, which the Stoicks attributed to their Wise Men. He also denied the Grace of Jesus Christ; and held, That by the natural Force of our Free-will we can work out our Salvation and acquire Bliss. He was taken notice of for these Opinions in the East about 405, and afterwards at Rome, whence he parted in 410, when that City was plundered by the *Goths*; and went into *Africa* accompanied by his Disciple, *Caelestius*; afterwards into *Palestina*, where his Letter to *Demetrias*, and his Book upon Nature, shewed clearly what he was. Whereupon being cited before an Assembly of Bishops at *Diospolis* in *Palestina*, he manag'd his Business so well, that he deceiv'd them by his equivocal Answers and affected Submissions. And to be revenged, raised a Persecution against *S. Jerom*, who was the first that wrote against him; and having published four Books of Free-will, thought to surprize *S. Augustin*. The Councils of *Africa* condemned his Tenets; the Popes, *Innocent*, *Zosimus*, and *Caelestine*, anathematiz'd him, and the Emperor *Honorius*, by a Solemn Edict, banish'd him and his Adherents, out of Rome; whereupon he retired into his own Country, where *S. Germain* of *Auxerre* and *S. Loup* of *Troy* refuted his Errors. Besides the above mentioned Errors, he denied Original-Sin, and held, That it descended to the Posterity of *Adam* not by Propagation, but only by Imitation; whence he concluded, That the Children which died unbaptized, would be saved. He also maintained, That Grace is given to our Merits, and that they deserve it. The Disciples of this *Heresiarch*, called *Pelagians*, were condemned in divers Synods, and at last in the Council of *Ephesus*. Their Error, which was flattering to Nature, took much with a great many; and the Pride of Man, who easily believes what suits his Vanity, renewed it several times. *S. Augustin* was chosen by the Councils of *Africa* to write against these Errors, which he did in his Books *Of Remission of Sins*, *Of the Grace of Jesus Christ*, *Original Sin*, and, *His Treatises against Julian*, *S. Prosper*, *Baronius*, *Bellarmin*, *Sandere*, *Godcau*. *M. Le Clerc* adds, That there is reason to doubt whether the *Pelagius* mentioned by *S. Chrysostom* and *Isidorus*, be the same with him spoken of here, and advises the Curious to consult the History of the *Pelagians* and *Semipelagians*, in the IIIrd. Tome of *P. Petau*, *Theological Dogms*, or *Vossius* and *P. Noris* on *Augustine*, who wrote a small Volume in folio upon the History of *Pelagius*, printed at *Padua* and *Lyons*. *Spanheim* adds, That scarce any but Latin Authors make mention of this Heresie; That *Pelagius*, alias *Morgan*, was a Scotch or Welshman. He agrees with *Augustin*, That he was a Man of a most acute Wit, great Eloquence, and well esteem'd of for his Piety by many; That this Heresie sprung up in the beginning of the Vth. Century, and that he patronized his Errors with the Authority of *Origen*, *Rufinus* and his own Philosophy. His principal Opinions, besides the above-mentioned, were, That *Adam* was mortal by Nature and Condition before his Fall; That Sin was not the Cause of Death; That our Being, as Men, is from God; but our being Just, is from our Selves; That there were three ways of Salvation, viz. By the Law of Nature, Law of *Moses*, and Law of *Christ*; That the Works of the Heathen were truly good and acceptable to God, though performed without the Assistance of Grace. He confounded Grace with the Power of Nature, and extended it to the revealed Will of God, with a certain inward Illumination of the Mind, which was given for a Help; but he was altogether ignorant of the Necessity of preventing, efficacious, and co-operating Grace,

for the moving our Heart and Will. He held that Peace and Justification proceeded from our own Merits, according as we made good use of our Free-will; and endeavoured to keep the Commandments of God; and that it was not given through mere Grace, or by Faith in *Christ*; That the Cause of Predestination to Grace, and Glory, was the Fore-sight of Good-works and Perseverance in them from a right use of Free-will, the Grace of Apostleship excepted; That there was no Predestination to Death, but that God had only the Foreknowledge of Sins. His other Opinions of less note were; That Oaths were unlawful; and that rich Men could not be sav'd. *Dr. Cave*, in his *Hist. Litt.* says positively that he was a Welsh Man, but denies that he was ever Abbot of *Bangor*, or that he had two thousand Monks under his Government, that he was banished, or that he was Scholar of *Cambridge*, as *Balaus* and others write. A great many Authors have writ the History of *Pelagianism*, both Protestants and Papists, among the former are the famous Archbishop *Usher* and *Ger. J. Vossius*, amongst the latter are the famous *Jansenius*, of *Tpres*, an Enemy to his Doctrine, and *Natalis Alexander*, an Enemy to *Jansenius*. The most remarkable of *Pelagius's* Writings are fourteen Books of Expositions on the Epistles of Saint *Paul*, which are by some ascribed to *S. Jerom*; but Archbishop *Usher* thinks they are a Mixture of divers Authors. Yet *Gardiner* says, that they are wholly owing to *Pelagius*, but purged from his heretical Opinions by *Cassiodorus*. His other Writings are *Epistola ad Demetriadem*, *de Virginitate*, in 413, and *Libellus Fidei*, ad *Innocentium Papam*, in 417. The *Semipelagians*, or *Massilienses*, were those who endeavoured to find a medium betwixt the *Pelagians* and the Orthodox; they had their first Rise in France, about 430. Their principal Favourers were *Cassianus*, a Disciple of *Chrysostom*, *Faustus*, Abbot of *Lyre*, *Vincentius*, Bishop of the same, *Gennadius*, Presbyter of *Marseilles*, *Honoratus*, Bishop of the same, and *Hilarius* of *Arles*. Their Agreement with the *Pelagians* was in the Power of Free-will, at least as to the beginning of Faith and Conversion, and to the Co-operation of God and Man, Grace and Nature, as to Predestination, from Foreknowledge and universal Grace and the possibility of the Apostasie of the Saints. Some of them did also mollifie those Opinions, and maintained only the Predestination of Infants from a Foreknowledge of the Life they would lead. The great Opposers of this Doctrine were *Augustin*, Pope *Caelestine*, *Prosper Aquitanicus*, *Fulgentius*, *Primasius*, *Lupus Tricassinus*, *Casarius Arelatensis*, &c. Besides several Synods and Bishops of Rome, *Hormisdas*, *Felix* the IVth. &c. The original of the Predestinarian Heresie in this Age is denied by *Jansenius* and others as well as Protestants, and looked upon as a Fiction of the *Semipelagians*.

PELAGIUS, a Cardinal, was, in 1221, sent by Pope *Honorius* the IIIrd. as Legate in the Christian Army commanded by *John de Brienne*, King of *Jerusalem*; but he was so opinionative, that, contrary to the King's Sentiments, he engaged him to undertake the Siege of *Grand Cairo* with an Army of seventy thousand Men. The *Souldan* of *Egypt* made himself Master of all the Passes, and cut off their Provisions, infomuch, that being surprized with an extraordinary overflowing of the *Nile*, which incommoded them very much, the Christians were constrained to submit to what Conditions the *Sultan* was pleased to grant them, which was, That they should deliver him *Damietta*, *Acre* and *Tyre*, he giving them that part of our Saviour's Cross which he had taken away from *Jerusalem*. The Peace being signed and concluded, he freely sent them all sorts of Provisions, and Ships to transport them wherever they pleased, with his Son in Hostage for the Performance of his word. In this Condition it was that the greatest part of them took their way to Italy under the Conduct of King *John*, accompanied by *Pelagius*, who repented at leisure that he had not followed the Sentiments of that Prince. *Paul. Æmylius*, *Nauciere*, *Bosius* upon the Year 1221.

PELAGI, This was the Name of the ancient Inhabitants of Greece, who were the *Nomadæ*, that is to say, Shepherds, changing their Habitations, from the Phœnician word *Palout-Goi*, a fugitive Nation, of which there remained some Knowledge among the Greeks.

PELAGUS, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, according to *Acusilaus*; said by *Hesiod* to be born of the Earth, *Autoethon*, to intimate he was of the ancient Inhabitants of Greece. *Apollodorus*, lib. 2.

PELEGRINI, or le *Pelerin*, known by the Name of *Camillus Pelegrinus*, born at *Capua*, September 29th. 1598, was the Nephew of another *Camillus Pelegrini*, a Man of Learning, who acquired great Reputation by his Knowledge. He took *Tasso's* part against the Academy of *la Crusca* in *Florence*, and maintained that in *Epicks* this Poet excelled *Ariosto*. This *Camillus Pelegrini* the younger following the Example of his Family, made himself exquisite in the Sciences, and at the Age of Twenty writ a Treatise of Poetry; and afterwards published other Works, as, *Apparato all' Antichita di Capua*, *Historia Principum Longobardorum*.

rum, &c. He died in the year 1664, aged 66. *Lorenzo Craffo, Elog. de Huom. Le Hen.*

PELEUS, married *Thetis*, the Daughter of *Neris*, and had *Achilles* by her. He is not the same as *Peleus*, or *Pelias*, King of *Thessaly*; for this was the Brother of *Æson*, the Father of *Jason*, but unlawfully begot. He seized upon the Kingdom, in prejudice of his Nephew *Jason*. And that he might rid himself of this young Prince, who was very courageous, he advised him to undertake the Conquest of the *Golden-seece*. *Pelias* suffered himself to be deluded by *Medea*, who promised to make him young again (as she had done by *Æson*, the Father of *Jason*) by drawing all the old Blood out of his Veins, and filling of them up with new. But *Medea* suffered him to die. *Hygin. Fab. 24.*

PELION, a Mountain of *Thessaly* near unto *Ossa* and *Olympus*, called now *Petrus*, according to *John Tzetzes. Dicearchus* of *Sicily*, the Disciple of *Aristotle*, found it to be higher than the other Mountains of *Thessaly* 125 paces, as we are informed by *Pliny, l. 2. c. 65*

PELLA, an ancient City of *Cælosyria*, was a Bishop's-See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*; who did also reside there for some years. This was the Place where the Christians sheltered themselves during the Siege of *Jerusalem*. It stands in the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, East of *Jabesh-Gilead*; it was built by *Seleucus*, King of *Syria*, in honour of *Alexander the Great*, and therefore called by the Name of the Town where he was born. *Euseb. lib. 3.*

PELLA, a City of *Macedonia*, now called *Zuchria*, according to *Le Noire*, and named *Janizza* by *Sophian*. But this is not the same, for it was built by the *Turks*, this word in their Language signifying a *New Town*. *Pella* is yet in being, and they dig up *Marble* there. The Ancients affirm it to be the Place where *Philip* of *Macedon* and *Alexander the Great* were born; the last of which is called the *Pellean* by *Juvenal, Sat. 10.*

PALLETIER (*James*) a Doctor of *Physick*, and an Eminent *Mathematician*, was born at *Mans*, in *Maine*, of a good Family, in 1517. *La Croix du Maine* says, he was a very excellent *Latin* and *French* Poet, a good Orator, *Physician*, and *Grammarian*, to which our Author agrees, affirming, That he had a great Stock of *Sence*, which he set off with a great deal of *Spirit* and *Advantage*. He wrote *l'Art Poétique, La Sarvoye*, a Poem. *Oeuvres Poétiques. Dialogue d' l'Orthographe. L'Arithmétique. L'Algebra. Les Commentaires Latins sur Euclide, &c.* Posswin in *Appar. Sac. La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc. Sainte Marthe in Elog. Doct. Gall. Lib. 3. &c.*

PELLEVE, or *Pelwe*, (*Nicholas*) a Cardinal, Bishop of *Amiens*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Sens* and *Rheims*, was the Son of *Charles de Pelleve*, Sieur of *Jouy*, *Rebets*, &c. of an ancient and considerable Family, and of *Helene du Fay*, born in the Castle of *Jouy*, on Monday Octob. 18. 1518. and bred up with much Care. He studied the Law at *Bourges* where he afterward read in that Faculty, and was at last made Councillor in Parliament, and Master of Requests. He was in favour with the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, who contributed much to his rising, and procured him the Bishoprick of *Amiens*. *Henry II.* named him to that Dignity, and he possessed himself of it in 1553. He was sent in 1559 to *Scotland*, and some Doctors of the *Sorbonne* joined with him, to endeavour to suppress the Reformation either by fair or foul means. *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, sent Succours to the *Scots*; who besieged the Fort of *Leith*, famous for the noble, warlike Exploits done there. *Pelleve* came into *France* to demand Succours; but a Peace was almost concluded at the same time. This was in the Reign of *Francis II.* who died a little after. He followed the Cardinal of *Lorraine* to the Council of *Trent*, and finally, Pope *Paul Vth.* made him a Cardinal in 1560. This Prelate was then in *France*, and went not till two years after to *Rome*, where *Gregory XIIIth* gave him the Cardinal's-cap, and the Title of *St. John* and *St. Paul*. He lived twenty years after in *Rome*, and there served the *French* Kings with a great deal of Ardency, as may be seen in the Letters of *Paul de Foix*, but he became after this one of the greatest Sticklers in the League: wherefore *Henry III.* caused his Revenues to be seized in *France*, and by way of Rallery called him *Cardinal le Pele*. Then it was that he wanted the Relief of those in the League, and the Bounty of the Popes who put him among the number of the poor Cardinals. However, after the death of the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, in 1588, he was made Archbishop of *Rheims*. He came to take Possession of it in 1592, and in that City held an Assembly, together with the Princes of the House of *Lorraine*, from thence returned to *Paris*; was made President of the Council of the League, and of the Clergy in the States held there by that Party, where he died in 1594, a little after he had made his Submission to *Henry the Great*, aged 76 years. The Writings of those times give no very good Account of him. And the truth is, he was the most bigotted of any to that Party and to the House of the *Guises*. *Frizon. Gall. Purp. Sainte Marthe Gall. Christ. Aubert Hist. des Card.*

PELLICAN (*Conrade*) a Protestant Minister of *Ruf-fach* a Town in *Alsatia*, born January 8. 1478. The Name of his Family was *Kursiner*, which he changed to that of *Pellican*. He was bred to Learning, and became a *Franciscan* Friar in 1502. Presently after his admission he fell to hard study, and attained to great perfection in the Sciences. For, besides *Greek* and *Hebrew* which he learn'd as it were of himself, he was well skilled in *Philosophy* and *Divinity*, and taught with great Reputation. He held great Places and important Commissions in his Province, was sent into *France* and *Italy*, to assist at the general Chapters held at *Rhoan*, afterwards at *Rome* and *Lyons*, and was made Guardian of the Convent of *Bale* in 1522. A little after he embraced the Opinions of *Luther*; and although at first he forbore to publish them for fear of trouble, he yet taught them in private, and favoured as much as in him lay all the Monks that had an Inclination that way. At last, in 1516, he quitted his religious Habit which he had wore thirty three years, and went to teach *Hebrew* at *Zurick*, where he married soon after, and lived till April 5 in the year 1556, the seventy eighth of his Age. He writ several things which have been printed in seven Volumes.

PELOPIDAS, a *Theban* Captain, was banished his Country by a Faction of the *Lacedæmonians* who feared his Courage. In the mean time *Phebidas*, their General, took *Cadmea*, a Citadel of the *Thebans*, in the 99th, Olympiad, and 373d. year of *Rome*. *Pelopidas* retook it four years after from them by a Stratagem; and put the Enemy to flight; and was present afterwards with *Epaminondas*, at the most noble Exploits during the *Æotick* War, and especially at the Battle of *Leuctra* in *Æotia* in the year 383, and at the Siege of *Sparta*, in 385 of *Rome*. The *Thebans* sent *Pelopidas* Embassador to *Artaxerxes K.* of *Persia*, who honoured him very much. Having after this received some Affront from *Alexander*, Tyrant of *Phœæ*, he persuaded the *Thebans* to make War upon him, wherein he was made General; and won the Battle; but was found slain among the Dead, in the three hundred and ninetieth year of *Rome* and the 104th. Olympiad. *Xenophon, lib. 6. Diodor. lib. 15. Polybius, lib. 1. Cornelius Nepos, and Plutarch in his Life.*

PELOPONNESUS, a Province and Peninsula of *Greece*, so called from *Pelops*, the Son of *Tantalus*; but is now called the *Morea*. It was anciently divided into eight parts, to wit, into *Achaia*, *Arcadia*, the Country of *Argos*, *Corinth*, *Elis*, *Laconia*, *Messenia*, and *Sicyone*; but now into the Dutchy of *Clarence*, which comprehends *Achaia*, *Sicyone* and *Corinth*. The *Belvedere*, that was formerly *Elis* and *Messenia*. The *Saccania*, anciently the Country of *Argos*. And the *Tzaconia*, where were *Laconia* and *Arcadia*. This last part is also named, *le Bras de Maino*. The principal Cities are *Coron*, *Clarence*, *Argos*, *Belvedere*, formerly *Elis*; *Mari-na*, Lat. *Leuctrum*, *Leontari*, *Megalopolis*, *Coranto*, or *Carto*, Lat. *Corinthus*, *Mistira*, Lat. *Sparta*, *Patras* and *Napoli di Romania*, &c. The Name of the War of *Peloponnesus* was formerly given to that waged by the People of this Peninsula, against the *Athenians*, which lasted from the 323d. year of *Rome*, in the 87th. Olympiad, till three hundred and fifty, when the City of *Athens* was taken. The *Turks* possessed themselves of *Peloponnesus* in the Reign of *Mahomet II.* but it has been re-conquered by the *Venetians* during the late War. *Strabo, l. 3. Pliny, l. 4. Pausanias, in Attic. Thucydides, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus, &c. Vide LACEDÆMONIA.*

PELOPS, The Son of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, passed to *Elis*, and married *Hippodamia* the Daughter of *Oene-maus*. He became so potent that all the Country that lies beyond the *Isthmus*, and makes a considerable part of *Greece*, was called from his Name, and *pelos* which signifies an Island; *Peloponnesus*, that is, the Isle of *Pelops*. The Poets feign that *Tantalus* served in his Son *Pelops* to the Table of the Gods. *Ovid. l. 6. Metam.*

PELORUM, a Promontory of *Sicily*, called *Capo di Faro*, or the *Fare* of *Messina*. It's thought this Name came to it from a Pilot which *Hannibal* killed there, thinking he had betrayed him. But afterwards, coming to know his Innocence, he erected a Statue for him there. *Valerius Maximus, lib. 9. c. 8. ex. 4.*

PELTAN (*Theodorus Anthony*) a Jesuit, so call'd, because he was born at *Pelte*, in the Diocesis of *Leige*, was one of the first Religious of that Order. He was first Greek, then Hebrew, and afterwards, *Divinity* Professor at *Ingolstadt*, where he liv'd in Reputation, and died in 1584. His Works are *De Peccato Originali Tract XVIII. De Satisfactione Christi & Nostra, & De Purgatorio, Lib. III. De Christianorum Sepulturis, Exequiis & Anniversariis. De Tribus Bonorum Operum generibus. Theologia Naturalis & Mystica. De Sanctorum Origine, Cultu, & Invocatione, Reliquiis & Imaginibus. De Matrimonio. Paraphrasis ac Scholia in Proverbia Solomonis. Catena Græcorum Patrum in Proverbia, &c.* He likewise translated several of the Fathers into *Latin*. *Valentin. Rottmar. de Profess. Acad. Ingolst. Ribadeneira & Ale-gamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jes. &c.*

PELU (*Julius*) Bishop of *Naumburg* in *Misnia*, died in 1554. He wrote *Institutio Hominis Christiani. De Re-publica*

Publica Germania seu Imperio Constituendo, &c. Possessin in Appar. Sac. Miræus, &c.

PELUSIA, anciently *Pelusium*, now *Belbeis*, according to *Gulielmus Tyrinus* and *le Noire* A City of Egypt, formerly an Archbishop's-See under the Patriarch of Alexandria. *Damiata* is built near the Ruins of this ancient City, and hath increased to its disadvantage, whence it comes to pass that it is often taken for *Pelusium*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, &c. The Hebrew Writers called it *Sin* or *Sain*. It was once 26 *Stadia* in Circuit, and *The strength of Egypt*. It was seated on the Eastern-shore of the most Easterly Branch of the Nile, next to *Judea* and *Syria*. *Sennacherib*, King of *Assyria*, besieging this Place, and hearing that the King of *Ethiopia* was coming with an Army to relieve it, retired about *An. Mûn.* 3235. It was taken soon after by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and ran the same Fate with the Kingdom of Egypt in after times, till *Antipater*, Father of *Herod the Great*, took it, about 3895, fifty three years before Christ. It is probable that the old City was ruined by the *Saracens*, *Anno Christi* 640. And that *Damiata*, which afterward sprang out of its Ruines, was built by them. The Writers of the Holy War called it also, *Belbeis*; for the Fate of which Place see **DAMIATA**, *Ptol.* Long. 63. 20. Lat. 31. 10. This City was finally laid in Ashes by *Amarrick*, King of *Jerusalem*, *Anno Christi*, 1167, or 68, and never after rebuilt.

PELYS, a Town of Lower Hungary, Capital of a County of the same Name. It lies 15 m. S. W. from *Vaccia*, 26 from *Alba Regalis*, and 20 N. E. from *Buda*.

PEMBRIDGE, a Market Town of *Stretford Hundred*, in the West of *Herefordshire*, seated on the River *Wye*. It's a Place of good Antiquity, noted for its Horsemair, and stands 100 miles from *London*.

PEMBROKE, Lat. *Pembrochium*, the chief Place of *Pembrokeshire*, in South Wales, stands upon a forked Arm of *Milford-Haven*, and in the best part of all the County. The Town consists principally of one long Street, on a long narrow point of a Rock, and that but thinly inhabited. Yet here are two Churches within the Walls. The Earls hereof in former times were Count Palatines, and passed all things that concerned the County under the Seal of the Earldom. Thus it continued till the Reign of *Henry VIIIth*, when *Wales*, being incorporated into the Realm of *England*, the Authority of the great Lords there was dissolved by Parliament, since which the Earls of *Pembroke* have been merely Titular; which Title is now enjoy'd by the Right Honourable *Tho. Herbert*, being devolved to him from his Ancestor *William Herbert*, Lord Steward, created Earl of *Pembroke*, by King *Edward VI.* *Anno* 1551. It sends one Burgess to Parliament, and is distant from *London* 107 miles.

PEMBROKESHIRE, Lat. *Pembrochiensis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of South Wales, and that which runs furthest Westward of all the Country; it's called *Pembrokeshire* from *Pembroke*, the chief place thereof, and is for the most part furrounded with the Sea, which incircles it West and South and part of the East, where it also confines upon *Cardiganshire*, as it does Northward upon *Cardiganshire*. From North to South it extends its self about 26 miles, and from East to West 26; the whole divided into seven Hundreds wherein are 145 Parishes and 8 Market-Towns, 16 Castles and 2 Block-houses, anciently inhabited by the *Dimetæ*, and now in the Diocess of *St. David's*. Of all Counties of *Wales* this is counted the best, because the least Mountainous. About *Tenby* the Sea does so swarm with Fish, that the *Welsh* commonly call it *Tenby y piscoid*, that is, *Tenby* plentiful of Fish. Westward is a Tract called *Rosse*, peopled by *Flemings* in the Reign of *Henry I.* who being driven out of their Country by an Irruption of the Sea, were placed here to defend the Land given 'em against the troublesome *Welsh*, wherein they did not frustrate that King's Expectation; for they so carried themselves in his quarrel, and communicated so little with their Neighbours, that to this day their Posterity do not speak the *Welsh* Language. This part of the Country is otherwise called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here are a great many Coal-pits, and good Faulcons called *Peregrines*. In the South parts is *Milford Haven*, one of the finest Harbours in Europe. The County is noted, besides, for being the birth-place of *Henry the VII.* *St. Justinian*, *Girald. Cambrensis*. The Market-Towns are *Pembroke*, the Shire Town, *St. David's*, *Fishgard*, *Haverford-west*, *Kilgarren*, *Narbarth*, *Newport* and *Tenby*; besides *Pembroke* there is only *Haverford* that sends Members to Parliament besides Knights of the Shire. *Camb. Brit.*

PENA (*Francis*) a Spaniard, born at *Villavoya de Pinare*, in the Diocess of *Savagossa*, was nominated by King *Philip II.* of *Spain*, for Auditor of the *Rota*; he was well enough skill'd in the Law, and acquir'd some Share of Reputation at *Rome*, where he died in 1612. This Man was, as *Moreri* observes, furiously fond of the Inquisition, in so much that the Partiality of his Passion carry'd him sometimes too far, as appears by two of his Tracts; the one written against the Absolution, given by the French

Clergy to *Henry IV.* and the second against the famous Decree of the Parliament of *Paris*, against that lewd Assassin *John Chastel*. *Janus Nicius Erythraeus*, *Pinac.* 1. *Imag. Illust.* cap. 80. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hisp.*

PENANCE, a punishment imposed for sins after Confession. It was either secret or publick, as the Bishop, or Priests with his leave judged proper for the Edification of Christians. Several did publick penance without any bodies knowing for what sins they did it; and others did penance privately for great offences, when the doing of it publickly might cause too much scandal. The time of Penance was longer or shorter, according to the different customs of the Churches, and we may yet see a vast difference among the *Penitential Canons* we have remaining; but the ancientest are usually the severest. *St Basil* Sets down two years for Theft, seven for Fornication, eleven for Perjury, fifteen for Adultery, twenty for Murther, and all the life for Apostacy. Those who were ordered to publick penance addressed themselves to the Arch-priest, or Priest-Penitentiary, who took their name in writing; afterwards, the first day of Lent, they presented themselves at the Door of the Church in poor and torn Apparel, for such were the Mourning Habits of the Ancients; being entred into the Church, they receiv'd Ashes upon their Heads by the Hands of the Prelate, and Hair-cloth upon their Bodies and then went out of the Church, the Doors being presently shut after them. They usually remain'd shut up weeping and groaning, unless on Feast-days that they presented themselves in the Church porch. Some time after they were admitted in to hear the Lessons and Sermons with command to go out before Prayers. At the end of a certain term of time, they were allowed to pray with the Faithful, but lay all alone upon the Earth, and at length were suffered to pray standing until the Offertory, when they went out; so that you see there were four sorts of Penitents, The Weeping, the Hearers, those that lay along, and those that pray'd as the rest did; but yet they were distinguish'd in another manner from the rest of the Faithful, by placing of them on the left side of the Church. The time of Penance was divided into four parts, agreeable to the four conditions I have mentioned; for Example, he that committed wilful Murther was to be four years among the *Weepers* or *Fientes*; that is, to remain at the Church-door at the hours of Prayer, clad in Hair-cloth, with Ashes upon his Head and unshaven, and in that condition recommended himself to the prayers of the Faithful within; for the five following years he was to be among the number of Auditors, and came into the Church to hear the Sermons; he was afterwards placed among those that lay all along the Earth at prayers for seven years; and at last pass'd into the rank of Confessants, or those that pray'd standing, till the term of twenty years was accomplish'd, at which time he was admitted to partake of the Holy Sacrament; but this space was often abridged by the Prelates, if they perceiv'd the Penitents deserv'd some indulgence; but if they chanc'd to die before the course of their Penance was accomplish'd they conceiv'd a good opinion of their Salvation, and said Mass for them. When they were re-admitted into Communion, they presented themselves at the Church-door, where the Prelate caused them to come in, and gave them solemn Absolution, then allowed them to cut their Hair, lay aside their Penitential Habit, and to live as the rest of the Faithful did. *Abbot of Fleury, Mæurs des Chrétiens.*

PENATES or **LARES**, were those the Ancients consider'd as their Household-Gods, the name being given to the little Statues they had in their Houses, to which they very often offered Sacrifices consisting of Wine and Incense. *Dion d'Halicarnass. lib. 1. Hist. Cicero, pro domo sua. Cartari, in Imag. Deor. Vid. LARES.*

PENDA, the third King of *Mercia* succeeded to *Kearl* *An.* 626, who had long withheld the Kingdom from him, being the Son of *Wilba*. His Reign prov'd fatal to no less than four Kings whom he slw in Battel; viz. *Edwin* and *Oswald* two Kings of the *Northumbers*, and *Sigebert* and *Acma*, two Kings of the *East Angles*. At last, after a Reign of 30 Years he was slain himself in a Battle against *Oswy* King of the *Northumbers*.

PENDA, the Fourth King of *Mercia*, and the first Christian King of the *Mercians*, succeeded his Father *Penda* *An.* 656. His marrying *Alfreda* Daughter of *Oswy* King of the *Northumbers*, occasioned his Conversion, for *Oswy* being a Christian Prince refused to give him his Daughter, but upon condition he should, with all his people, imbrace the Christian Faith. *Alfrid* Son of *Oswy*, who had *Kyniburg*, *Penda's* Sister to Wife, did also incline him very much to his Conversion; so that, hearing willingly what was preach'd unto him concerning Resurrection and Eternal Life, he was soon convinc'd of the truth of Christianity, and upon his Conviction baptiz'd with all his Followers, whether he should obtain the Virgin or no. All this while his Father *Penda* was alive, who for his princely Vertues had made him Prince of South *Mercia*; and 'tis observable, that tho

a Heathen,

a Heathen, he did not hinder any of his Kingdom to hear or believe the Gospel, but rather reprov'd and discountenanc'd those Professors thereof whose Works did not answer to their Faith, condemning all Men that obey'd not that God in whom they chose to believe. His Son *Penda* reign'd but three years, being slain on *Easter-day* by the Treachery of his Wife, whom he had married for a good Christian; so that one would think they had exchange'd Religion, and that his Queen turn'd a Heathen when he turn'd Christian.

PENDENNIS-CASTLE, stands upon a Hill of the same name in *Cornwall*, at the entrance of *Falmouth Haven*. It is one of the largest Castles now standing in *England*.

PENDLE-HILL, in *Lancashire*, is very high, and on the top of it grows a Plant called *Cloud's-berry*, as if not very far from the Clouds; whenever its top is cover'd with a mist, then it is a certain sign of Rain.

PENELOPE, the Daughter of *Icarus* and Wife of *Ulysses*, to whom she bore *Telemachus*. Her Husband being oblig'd to go to the *Trojan War*, was absent for the space of twenty years; in the mean time several great persons, charmed with the Beauty of *Penelope*, would have made her believe, that *Ulysses* was dead, and entreated her to declare in their favour; which she promised upon condition she might have time allowed her to finish a piece of Work which she had begun, and had it granted her; but she, to delude them, was wont in the night time to undo all she had done by day, and by this ingenious Artifice wov'd the Importunity of her Lovers till her Husband returned. *Homer in Odyssey*. *Ovid. Ep. 1. Bocace de Clar. Mulier.*

PENEUS, now called *Salampria*, the most beautiful River of *Thessaly*, which being encreased by the *Ion*, *Pattissus*, and the *Apidanus*, runs between the Mountains of *Ossa* and *Olympus*, and dischargeth it self into the Gulf of *Thessalonica*. This River waters also the Valley of *Tempe* in *Thessaly*, and is so famous in the Writings of the Poets, that they feign *Daphne* the Daughter of this River was transformed into a Laurel-Tree. *Doctor Brown*, who saw it in 1669, says, The Stream is very clear, and that abundance of Bay-Trees grow on its Banks. *Pliny* saith, That it made the Sheep which drunk of its Waters Coal-black. *Pliny. Strabo, &c.* I speak of it, and *Ovid l. 1. Met.*

PENGAB or **LAHOR**, a Kingdom in *India* belonging to the *Great Mogul*. Its name imports *five Waters*, for that the Country is watered with five Rivers. Its Capital City is *Labor*. Vid. **LAHOR**.

PENGICK, Lat. *Penica*, a City of *Misnia* upon the River *Muldaw*, seven German miles East of *Chemnitz*, and seven South of *Leipsick* in *Saxony*.

PENIEL or **PENUEL**, an ancient City in the Tribe of *Reuben*, beyond the Brook of *Jabbok*, at the foot of Mount *Lebanon*, on the Frontiers of the *Amorites*. It took its name from *Jacob's* Vision of an Angel who wrestled with him, and that according to his own Interpretation, he had seen God face to face, *Gen. 32. 30.* *Gideon* broke down the Tower, and slew the Inhabitants of this City, because they refused to give refreshment to his Army, *Judg. 8. 8. 17.* but *Jeroboam* rebuilt it.

PENITENTIAL, a Collection of Canons that appointed the time and manner of Penance to be regularly imposed for every sin, and Forms of Prayer that ought to be used for the receiving of those who entred into Penance, and reconciling Penitents by solemn Absolution. The principal Works of this kind are the *Penitentials* of *Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury*, that of *Bede*, which some attribute to *Egbert Archbishop of York*, who lived at the same time; that of *Rabanus Maurus Archbishop of Mayence*, and the *Roman Penitential*. *Doujat. Histoire du droit Canon.*

PENITENTS, the name of some devout persons who formed several Fraternities, especially in *Italy*, and make profession of doing publick Penance at certain times in the Year. It's said, This custom was establish'd in 1260 by an Hermit, who begun to preach in the City of *Perugia* in *Italy*, that the Inhabitants should be buried under the ruins of their Houses, which should fall down upon them, if they appeard not the wrath of God by a sudden Repentance. His Auditors, according to the Example of the *Ninevites*, clothed themselves in Sack cloth, and with Whips in their Hands went in procession along the Streets, flashing their Shoulders in order to expiate their Sins. This kind of Penance was afterwards practis'd in some other Countries, and particularly in *Hungary*, during a raging pestilence all over the Kingdom; but a little while after it gave place to a dangerous Sect called the *Flagellants*, who ran together in great companies, naked down to the Waist, and lash'd themselves with Whips till the Blood guish'd out, and declar'd, That this new Baptism of Blood (for so they call'd it) blotted out all their Sins, even those that should be committed afterwards. This superstition was abolished, but at the same time another was approved, to wit the Fraternities of Penitents of different colours that are still to be seen in *Italy*, in the Pope's Dominions, the Country of

Avignon, Languedoc, and elsewhere, who make their processions, but more especially on *Holy Thursday*, clad in Sackcloth with a Whip tied about their Waist, which yet they make no use of, but for the Ceremonies sake. *Maimburg, Historie de la Ligue.*

PENKRIDGE, a Market-Town of *Gudleston Hundred*, about the middle of *Staffordshire*, called *Penkridge* from the River *Penk*, upon which it is seated, with a Bridge over it, from whence it runs Northward into the *Saw*.

PENNA or **CITTA DI PENNA**, Lat. *Penna S. Johannis*, or *Pinna in Vestinis*, a City of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples* a Bishop's See under *Chieti* or *Theato*; the Bishoprick whereof hath been united to that of *Atti*. We have the Synodical Ordinances of *Penna* publish'd in 1585. *Pliny* speaks of this City; and *Silius Italicus, lib. 8.*

PENNAFIEL or **PENAFIEL**, Lat. *Penna fidelis*, a City of *Spain* in *Old-Castile*, which stands near to the *Duero* within six Leagues of *Valadolid*, where a Council was held in 1302.

PENON DE VELEZ, a Fortrefs belonging to the King of *Spain* on the Coast of *Barbary* bewixt, *Tetuan* and *Alcudia*, 62 English miles from either. It stands between two Mountains on the edge of a fair Plain. The Inhabitants live by fishing and piracy, the Castle is built upon a Rock in the Sea.

PENRISE, a Market-Town of *Swansey Hundred* in the S. W. of *Glamorganshire*, 155 miles from *London*.

PENRITH, a Market-Town of note in *Cumberland* stands near the River *Eden*, which parts it from *Westmorland*. 'Tis large and well built, inhabited by a great many Tanners. This Town is 214 miles from *London*.

PENRYN, a Market and Borough Town of *Kirrieh Hundred* in *Cornwall*. It lies upon a small River which falls three miles off into the mouth of the *Falch*, and with it into the Channel. It's 219 miles from *London*.

PENSFORD, a Market Town of *Chewe Hundred* in the North of *Somersetshire*, 94 miles from *London*.

PENSYLVANIA, a Country lying upon the Continent of Northern *America*, from the 43d. to the 40th. Degree of the Northern Lat. The Propriety and Government of this Country was given by King *Charles II.* to *William Pen, Esq;* in Consideration of the Merit and Services of Sir *William Pen* his Father, as appears by his Majesty's Grant, dated April the 2d. 1681. As to the Soil of the Country, though different, 'tis generally good: The Air is sweet and clear, and the Waters wholesome: The former part of the Winter is generally milder than in *England*; but from *December* to *March*, there are sometimes sharp Frosts, though for the most part accompany'd with a clear Sky. The Product of the Country in Vegetables, is the black Walnut, Cedar, Cypress, Chesnut, Poplar, Gum-wood, Hickery, Sassafras, Ash, Beech, and Oak of divers sorts. The Fruits growing in the Woods, are, the white and black Mulberry, Chesnut, Wallnut, Plums, Strawberries, Cranberries, Hurtleberries, and Grapes of several Kinds, some of 'em little inferiour to the *Frontiniack*. The Artificial Product of the Country, is Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, and Beans; and almost all sorts of Herbs and Roots that our Gardens in *England* usually bring forth. The Living Creatures are, the Elk, as big as a small Ox, Deer bigger than ours, Bever, Raccoon, Rabbits, Squirrels, &c. The Land-Fowl, are Turkeys, of a very large size, Pheasants, Heath-Birds, Pidgeons, and Partridges in abundance. The Wild-Fowl is much of the same kind with ours, and as good. There is likewise store of Fish in the Sea and Rivers. The Country affords several Plants considerable for Medicine, Beauty, and Scent. The Natives are generally Tall, and well Proportion'd, but of a swarthy Complexion. Their Temper is very Hospitable and Civil. They believe a God, and the Immortality of the Soul, affirming, that a Great King made 'em, who dwells in a Glorious Country to the Southward, and that the Souls of the Good shall go thither and live happily after Death. Their Government is Monarchical, and Hereditary, but the Succession is govern'd by the Pedigree on the Mother's side; for Instance, The Children of the present Kings will not succeed, but their Brothers by the Mother, or the Male Children of their Sisters, for no Woman Inherits. The English, upon their settling there under Mr. *Pen*, purchas'd their Lands of the Indian Princes, who made a League with them. Those that have a mind to be further inform'd concerning the Product and Customs of this Country, and the Improvement of the Plantation, may consult the Account publish'd by Mr. *Pen*, in 1683. and inserted in a Book, call'd, *The Present State of his Majesty's Isles and Territories in America*, Printed in the Year 1687. All that I shall add is, That the Planted Part of the Province is cast into Six Counties, viz. *Philadelphia, Buckingham, Chester, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex*, containing, in 1683, about 4000 People. *Philadelphia* is the Metropolis of the Country.

PENTAPOLIS, that is to say, the Country of five Cities. This name was given to the *Pentapolis* of *Syria*, where

where were those five infamous Cities *Sodom, Gomorrah, Adma, Zeboim and Segor*, burnt by fire from Heaven, for the Sins of the Inhabitants. Besides this, there was also a *Pentapolis* in *Libya*, which comprehended *Berenice, Arsinoe, Ptolemais, Cyrene and Apollonia*; and one in *Italy*, that took in *Arimini, Pisaurum, Ancona, Osimo and Focina*.

PENTATEUCH, that is, five Volumes, being the name given by the *Greeks* to the five Books of *Moses*.

PENTATHLON, an Exercise among the *Greeks*, which took in five sorts of Plays or Combats, to wit, Running, Leaping, throwing of the Quoit, hurling of the Javelin, Boxing and Wrestling. The *Latins* call it *Quinquertium*. There was a Reward propos'd for the Conquerors in each play, but he that won the Victory in the *Pentathlon*; receiv'd chiefly a Palm put into his Hand, and then the Herald publish'd his Name and Praises with a loud voice, and afterwards had a Crown bestowed upon him of great value.

Pausanias, lib. 5. Pollux, l. 3. c. 30.

PENTECOST, a Feast celebrated by the *Jews* fifty days after the Passover, pursuant to God's command; as set down in the 23d Chapter of *Leviticus*; this word comes from the Greek *πεντηκστή* which signifies Fifty; which day, among the *Christians*, is that of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles. It's believed the House where the Holy Spirit descended upon them, was that of *Mary*, the Mother of *Mark* the Disciple, and Companion of *Paul* and *Barnabas*. It was the place where *Christ* kept his last Passover, and instituted the Lord's Supper; where he appear'd to his Disciples on the day of his Resurrection; and again eight days after, and where *St. Peter* came to find the Faithful assembled together after his going out of the Prison, from which the Angel brought him. The Empress *Helena* built there the Church of *S. Sion*, which was the fairest in *Jerusalem*. And *St. Jerom* saith, The Pillar was set there to which our Lord was ty'd during his being scourg'd. The *Moors* ruin'd it in the Year 1460, and having been repair'd by the liberalities of *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, it was destroy'd a second time by the same Infidels a few years after, insomuch that there is nothing to be seen but some few Ruines of that stately Structure. *Le Pere Giry, des Mysteres de l'Eglise*. The *Jews* call the Pentecost also the Feast of Weeks, because it is kept at the seven Weeks end after Easter; which, besides in Scripture is called *The day of First-fruits*, for that on that day they offered their First-Fruits in the Temple. It's moreover term'd, *The day of the Harvest*, for that they began then to cut down their Corn. The *Jews* celebrate this Feast for two days, as that of the Passover; that is, they do no manner of Work or Business for that time. *R. Leo de Modena* reports, That it is a Tradition among the *Jews*, that the Law was given them on that day upon *Mount Sinai*, wherefore they use to adorn their Synagogues and Bed-chambers, and also their Houses with Roses and Flowers made up into Crowns and Bundles. *R. Leo de Modena, Cerem. Jud. p. 3. c. 4.* Father *Simon*, in his Supplement to the *Jewish Ceremonies*, compares the Christian Pentecost with the Jewish, and observes, that as God gave the Israelites the Law upon *Mount Sinai*, which appear'd all on Fire upon this Day; so the Apostles receiv'd the New or Evangelical Law upon the same Day, being fill'd with the Holy Ghost, whose Descent upon 'em was accompany'd with a great Noise. He observes likewise, that the Solemnity of the Christian Pentecost is kept in Honour of the Gospel, as the Jewish was out of regard to the Law.

PENTECOSTARION, the *Greeks* give this name to one of their Ecclesiastical Books that contains the Office for the Church from *Easter-Day* till the eighth day after *Pentecost*, which is by them called the *Sunday of all the Saints*; And this Book has been thus called because of the *Pentecost*. *Leo Allat. Dans sa. 1. dissert. sur les livres Ecclesiastiques des Grecs.*

PENTHEUS, was a Prince of *Thebes*, who laugh'd at the Ceremonies us'd at the Feasts consecrated to *Bacchus*. This Deity willing to be reveng'd on him, transported *Agave* the Daughter of King *Cadmus*, and the Mother of this *Pentheus* with such a fury, that being in company with the *Menades*, and taking him to be a Wild-Boar, she slew him. *Ovid. l. 3. Met.*

PENTHESILEA, a Queen of the *Amazons*, succeeded *Orithyia*. She carried succors to the *Trojans*, and after having given noble proofs of her Bravery, was kill'd by *Achilles*. *Pliny* saith, It was she that invented the Battle-ax. *Pliny l. 7. c. 56.*

PENTLAND FIRTH, Lat. *Mare piclicum*, that part of the North-Sea which runs betwixt the County of *Cathness* in the North of *Scotland*, and the Islands of *Orkney*, being about 24 miles broad. The Tide here runs so strong, that it carries over: kiffs or small Ships in two hours time, tho there be no Wind. It's said to take its name from the total Shipwreck of a *Pictish* Fleet, after they had been repulld by the Inhabitants of *Cathness* on one side, and those of *Orkney* on the other, the Vessels being swallowed in Whirl-pools occasioned here by the meeting of contrary

Tides from the *Deucalidon* and *German Sea*, and the Rocks of the Islands which lie here thick, and repell this continually raging Sea with great force, whence the *Orkney Men* have a saying. That every Crag-Lugg makes a new Tide, which meet together with so much violence, even in the calmest Weather, as that the Water seems to reach the Clouds, and the whole Ocean looks as cover'd with Froth; but in a storm there is nothing so dreadful to behold, the very Fish and Sea-Calves being often dash'd to pieces against the Rocks; but there are two certain times when this tempestuous Firth may be safely pass'd, viz at Ebb or high Tide, tho then also there are some small Whirls dangerous for little Vessels, but the Mariners are so well acquainted with them, that they either avoid them, or provide something to throw into them, and while that is sinking they pass them without any hazard. *Buch. Gordon. Thes. Scotie.*

PENZANCE, a Market-Town and Haven of *Penwith* Hundred in the N. E. parts of *Cornwall*. It stands on the West side of *Mounts Bay* over against *Market Jew*, on the other side, and near unto it you will find the *Main Amber* of which in its proper place. It's 201 miles from *London*.

PEPIN, furnamed the *Short* or *Little*, King of *France*, the first of the second Race of the *French Monarchs*, was the Son of *Charles Martell*, and Brother of *Carloman*. The two Brothers divided the Government between them after the death of their Father, but *Carloman* retiring afterwards into *Italy*, *Pepin* remain'd sole manager, and carried his design farther; and in short, seeing that all people concurr'd to set the Crown upon his Head, and to dethrone *Childerick III.* who was a Prince without Wit or Courage, he call'd a Parliament that he might have their consent, which was unanimously granted him, and in the mean time deputed *Bouchard* Bishop of *Vitryburg*, and *Fulrad* Abbot of *St. Denys*, and Chaplain to the Prince, to go to *Rome*, in order to be inform'd of *Pope Zachary*, Who was the worthiest to be on the Throne, he who took no care of the Affairs of the Kingdom, or he who by his Prudence and Valour govern'd it wisely, and kept it from the Oppressions of the Enemy. *Zachary*, who stood in need of *Pepin's* Forces, fail'd not to declare in his favour. This answer being related in *France*, the Bishops who were assembled at *Soissons* with *Boniface* Archbishop of *Mayence*, having the suffrage and universal consent of the *Grandeess* and People, Crown'd King *Pepin* on the first of *May* in 752. At the same time *Childerick* was depos'd, and afterwards put into a Monastery. After the performance of this Ceremony, the new King put a stop to the revolt of his Brother *Griphon*, and took *Vannes*, and subdued all that Country. *Pope Stephen II.* who succeeded *Zachary*, finding himself extremely incommoded by the *Lombards*, had recourse to *Pepin*, whom he came into *France* to see. The King receiv'd him at the Castle of *Poitiers* near *Vitri* in *Parthois*, and sent him to the Abby of *St. Denys*; and sometime after this *Pope* anointed and crown'd him, with his two Sons *Charles* and *Carloman*, at *Ferrieres*, July 28. 754. Next year *Pepin* went into *Italy*, and having forc'd *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards*, to give up all that he had taken from the Church of *Rome*, he return'd into *France*, and sent back *Pope Stephen* into *Italy*; but the *Lombards* failing to keep their words, the King repass'd the *Alps* in 756, and constrained them to give all manner of satisfaction to the *Pope* of *Rome*; being come back into *France*, he spent the rest of his life in making War upon the *Saxons*, and upon *Gaifre*, or *Waifer* Duke of *Aquitain*, whom he defeated six or seven times, till the year 768, that this Prince being kill'd by his own Subjects, the King remain'd Master of all his Dominions. Some time after, having been assaulted with a Fever at *Saintes*, he was carried to *Poitiers*, to *Tours* and *St. Denys*, where he died of a kind of a Dropsie, the 24th of *September*, in the same Year, aged 54; having reigned after his Coronation by the *Pope* sixteen Years, four Months, and twenty four days. *Du Bouchet, orig. de la Mais. de France. S. Martha. l. 7. Hist. Geneal. de la Maison de Franc. &c.*

PEPIN I. of that name King of *Aquitain*, was the second Son of *Lewis the Debonnaire*, and of *Ermengarda*, made King of *Aquitain* in 817, was afterwards head of the Conspiracies against his Father in 830 and 33. He died *December* 13. or *January*, as some would have it, in the Year 838, and was buried in the Collegiate Church of *St. Rade-gonda* in *Poitiers*.

PEPIN II. King of *Aquitain*, succeeded his Father in his Dominions; he conducted some Troops to *Lotharius I.* his Uncle, and serv'd him at the Battle of *Fourenay* in *Auxerrois* June 25. in the Year 841, and was afterwards taken by *Sanchus* Count of *Gascogne*, who sent him to *Charles the Bald* his Uncle, who put him into a Monastery; two years after which he found a way to escape, and join'd himself to the *Normans*, living according to their Fashion, for he plunder'd *Poitiers* and several other places in 857, but the *Aquitains* fell upon him, and having made him Prisoner, deliver'd him to the *French*; who condemn'd him as a Traytor to his Country, and to Christianity, and so was put to death in 864. *Les Annales de S. Bertin & de Fulde. Nitard. Reginon, &c.*

PEPIN,

PEPIN, King of Italy, was the Son of Charlemain and Hildegard; his second Wife, born in the Year 777. The King his Father carried him to Rome, where he was baptiz'd, and receiv'd the name of Carloman; which Pope Adrian I. changed into that of Pepin, when crowning him King of the Lombards, April 15. on Easter-day, in the Year 781. He afterwards, on divers occasions, gave proof of his Courage and Bravery. In 799 he beat the Huns or Avars, and subdued Grimoald Duke of Beneventum, and died at Milan the 8th. of July, in the Year 810. *Les Annales des S. Bertin, de Metz & de Fuldes.*

PEPIN, surnamed the Fat, Mayor of the Palace in France, was the Son of Anches, and Grandson of S. Arnold, afterwards Bishop of Metz. He began to govern in Austrasia, and was vanquish'd in the Year 681, by Ebroin; but in 687 he defeated King Thierry, and acted his part so well, that he had all the Authority in the two Kingdoms, under Clovis III. Childebert and Dagobert III. and it must be confess'd, he was worthy of the Empire of the Franks. He gained several Battles against Berthairus in 691, Radbord Duke of Freezland in 707; Wiler Duke of Suabia, whom he defeated in 709, and in 712. He died December 16, in 714, in the Castle of Jopil upon the Meuse, near unto Liege. He had had two Wives, Plestruda, by whom he had Drogon or Dreux of Champagne, Grimoald Mayor of the Palace, and Sylvinus a Monk; and Alpaida the Mother of Charles Martell, and Childebrand the Head of the second Race of the Kings of France. *Aimon. cap. 48. du Boucher. St. Marthe Adrian Valois, &c.*

PEPIN, surnamed De Landen, the place of his Birth; was the Son of Duke Carloman, and Grandson of Charles Count of Hesbay, in the Country of Leige. He shared in the Sovereign Power with S. Arnold, Duke of Austrasia, under the Reign of Dagobert, and was afterwards Mayor of the Palace to King Sigebert. He married Itta, called in the Annals of Metz, Juberta, Daughter to Modaal, Bishop of Metz, by whom he had Grimoald, who succeeded him in the Dignity of Mayor of the Palace, and who also would have his Son Childebert crowned, after the death of Sigebert King of Austrasia; but Clovis II. put Grimoald and his Son to death. This same Pepin had also two Daughters, to wit, Begga, the Wife of Ausgysus, the Father of Pepin the Fat, or de Herstall, and Gertruda, Abbess and Foundress, together with her Mother Itta, of the Monastery of Nivelles. He died in the Year 647. *Annales de Metz.*

PEPUZIAN S, Hereticks that came from the Montanists, whose Errors they followed, taking their name from a Town in Phrygia called Pepusa, which they named Jerusalem, whither they invited all Men to present themselves. The Women were Bishops and Priests among them. They appear'd in the Second Age. *S. Epiphanius Her. 49. S. Augustin de Her. c. 27. Eusebius, lib. 5. Hist. Baronius, A. C. 173.*

PEQUIN, PEKIN, or PECHERI, a Province of China, and one of the principal of that Kingdom, with a City of the same name, the Capital of the Kingdom. This Province hath that of Leaotum, and the Gulf of Nankin to the E. Xensi to the W. Homoan and Xantung to the S. and to the N. the Mountains and Wall that separates it from Tartary. The City of Pequim is the Capital of all China, since the Year 1404; stands thirty Leagues from the great Wall, in a Country ill mann'd, very famous for the Palace of its Kings, its Grandeur, Buildings and number of Inhabitants; the Tartars wasted it very much during their Conquest of China, but is daily repair'd. The other Towns of this Province are Paoting, Hokien, Chinting, Xunta, Quanping, Taming, Junping, with 135 lesser Cities, which contain 418989 Families. *Martin Martini Athl. Sinac.*

PERA, a Town situate upon an Hill near unto the City of Galata, and is separated from it only by some Church-Yards, wherein live several Roman Catholics and Greeks of Quality, and where the Christian Embassadors lodge, except those of the Emperor, King of Poland, and the Republick of Ragusa, who live at Constantinople. The French Ambassador has here a great Palace, which is called the King's House, and overlooks the Port, and the Grand Signior's Seraglio, that stands over against it on the other side of the Canal. Below Pera stands a little Town, called Tophana, which is the place where the Cannon and Artillery is cast. Galata, Pera, and Tophana, form as it were an Amphitheatre, from whence may be seen all the Ships in the Road, and the stateliest Buildings of Constantinople. *M. Thervener Voyage de Levant.*

PERALDUS (William) Archbishop of Lyons, or, as some say, Suffragan to that Archbishoprick, was much esteem'd in the XIIth. Century. He was a Monk of the Order of S. Dominick, and wrote that extraordinary fine Book, called *Summa Virtutum & Vitiurum*, which has been often reprinted, and is Abridg'd by Jacobus de Voragine. He is said likewise to write the following Tracts, viz. *De Religiosorum Eruditione. Sermones de Tempore. De Sanctis, &c. Servent. de Episcopis Lugdunensibus. v. 266, 267. S. Marthe Gal. Christi. T. 1. P. 321. Possévin Appar. Sacr.*

PERCHE, le **PERCHE**, Lat: *Perticus*, a Province of France, with the Title of an Earldom, lying between Chartrain, which is to the East of it; Vendomois and Dunois to the South; Maine to the West; and Normandy to the North. It's Inhabitants were called *Aulerici Diablintes* by Casar, and are not the same as those named *Unelli* or *Venelli*, as some have believed, these last being in the Diocess of Coutance, which F. Briel and several other Geographers have very well observ'd. It's divided into the Lower and Higher Perche; the Higher is properly the Earldom, the Lower called *le Perche Gouet*, from the name of the ancient Lords of it. Others divide again the Country into *Terre Francoise*, *Grand Perche*, *Perche Gouet*, and *Terres Demembrées*. The *Grand Perche* contains Nogent, le Retrou, Mortagne, Belleme, la Pierrière; the Baronies of la Loup, Illiers, Courviller and Pontgoin, which belongs to the Bishop of Chartres, who, together with the Bishop of Sees, have almost all this Country in their Diocesses. *Le Perche Gouet* hath five ancient Baronies, *Autun*, *Mommirail*, *Alluye*, *Bazoché* and *Brou*. *La Terre Francoise* takes in the Jurisdiction of *la Tour Grise* upon the River of *Aure*, overagainst *Vernueil* in Normandy. *Les Terres Demembrées* contain *Timerais*, with the City of *Château-Neuf*, and the Principality of *Senonches*. *Le Perche* is about eighteen or twenty Leagues in length, and almost as many broad. The *Eure*, the *Loire*, the *Haisne*, and the *Aure*, have their rise in it. The Land is fruitful for Corn, Meadow, and Pasturage, has divers Manufacturies, as Serges, Cloth, Leather, especially at *Nogent*; belongs to the Jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Paris*; and as to the *Finances* depends upon the Generality of *Orleans* and *Alençon*. *La Perche* had formerly Earls of its own, the most ancient that we know of being *Angombert*, or *Albert*, who lived in the Ninth Age, in the time of *Lewis the Debonnaire*; but its Lands were afterwards reunited to the Crown in the Reign of *Lewis VIII.* and *S. Louis*. They were bestowed upon *Charles of France*, the Son of *Philip the Hardy*, and Father to King *Philip de Valois*, and *Charles de Valois II.* of that name, Count of *Alençon*, *du Perche, &c.* He left *Peter* behind him, who had *John I.* the Father of *John II.* the Father of *Renatus*; whose Son was *Charles Duke of Alençon*, Count of *Perche, &c.* This last died at *Lyons*, April 11, in the Year 1525, at his return from the Battle of *Pavia*, and so *le Perche* was again reunited to the Crown. *Giles Bry Sieur de la Clergerie Hist. du Perche. Sançon. Rem. sur l'Ant. Gaul. & aux verites Geog. &c.*

PERCIVALE (Sir John,) Baronet, of Burton, in the County of Corke, in Ireland. This Family is said to come in with the Conqueror, and to derive from a Place in Normandy, call'd *Perchivale*. It has spread into several Counties of England; and one Branch of it, for some Hundreds of Years, settled at *North Weston*, in the County of *Somerset*, where it continued; till in the Year 1692, *Thomas Percivale, Esq;* died, leaving only *Anne*, his Daughter and Heir. *Thomas Percivale*, Second Brother of *Edmond*, Lord of the Mannor of *North Weston*, was, in the time of King *Edward VI.* seated at *Sydenham*, near *Bridgewater*, in the same County. This Estate coming to him by his Intermarriage with *Alice*, Daughter of *William*, and Sister and Heir to *John Carve*, of *Sydenham*, Esq; *Richard Percivale*, the Son of *George*, was this *Thomas's* Great Grandson and Heir, and in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, was Secretary to *Sir Robert Cecil*, then Secretary of State. Afterwards, *Sir Robert* being made Earl of *Salisbury*, and Master of the Court of Wards, *Richard Percivale* was made a principal Officer under him, and for his Skill in the Affairs of that Court, was Recommended by King *James I's* Privy-Council, for the same Employment in Ireland, when the Court of Wards was set up there. Upon this Occasion, the Family was transplanted into Ireland, where they have since flourished, *Philip* the Son of the said *Richard* being Knighted, and *John* the Son of *Sir Philip*, made a Baronet of Ireland, in the 14th. of *Charles II.* As for their Abilities and Fortunes, they were both considerable: *Sir John* left *Sir John*, who died young, leaving the present *Sir John* his Heir, in his Minority; who by the Progresses he has already made, gives a fair Expectation of coming up to the Credit of his Ancestors. He bears (with the Arms of *Ulster*) Argent, on a Chief, indented Gules, Three Crosses Form of the Field.

PERCOP, or **PERECOPS**. Vid. the Tartars of *Perecops*, on the *Crimea*.

PERCUNUS, a Deity of the ancient Inhabitants of Prussia, in honour of whom they always kept a Fire of Oak, which, if the Priest, whom in their Language they called *Waidelotte*, who had the care of that Fire, suffered through his negligence to go out, he was to be punished with death. These Idolatrous People believed, That when it thunder'd, it was their Grand Priest called *Krive*, entertaining himself with their God *Percunus*; and in this Opinion they fell down to the Earth to adore that Deity, asking of him reasonable Weather to make their Grounds fruitful. *Hartnoch. Dissert. 10. de cultu deorum Pruss.*

PERCY,

PERCY, an Ancient and Noble Family which deriv'd its descent from *Mainfred de Percie*, who came out of *Normandy* before the Adventure of the famous *Rollo* thither. *William* and *Serlo de Percy*, accompanied the Conqueror into *England*; and *William* being one of his Barons, and much belov'd by him, obtain'd vast Possessions in this Realm, especially in *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire*, in the first whereof he had 32, and in the other 86 Lordships. *William* his Grandson dying without Issue Male, *Agnes* his Daughter married *Josceline de Lovaine*, upon condition that he and his Posterity would either assume the Surname of *Percy*, or bear the *Percy's* Arms, relinquishing his own, and he assented to the former. This Family render'd it self very famous for the great Services it did upon several occasions against the *Scots* and *French*, in consideration of which, *Henry Percy* was at the Coronation of *Richard* the II. advanced to the dignity of Earl of *Northumberland*, with a special Grant, that the Lands of which he then stood seiz'd, or did afterward purchase, should be held *Sub honore comitali*, and as parcel of his Earldom. In 2 R. II. he entr'd *Scotland* with the Earl of *Nottingham*, and won the Town of *Berwick*. In 7 R. II. to be reveng'd of the frequent incursions the *Scots* made into *Northumberland*, he enter'd and wasted their Borders, but had this misfortune, that they by corrupting the Deputy Governour made 'em selves Masters of *Berwick*, which the Duke of *Lancaster*, upon a former grudge to the Earl, made such advantage of, that he prevail'd with the Parliament to pronounce sentence of death, and loss of Estate against him; but the King remitted the Execution of this severe Sentence; whereupon the Earl laying Siege to *Berwick*, had it surrender'd to him in consideration of 2000 Marks. He was join'd in Commission with the Bishop of *Durham*, &c. to treat of Peace, and require satisfaction of the *Scots* for Injuries done to the *English*, and soon after made Commissioner for receiving twenty four thousand Marks in full consideration of a hundred thousand Marks due for the Ransome of their King *David*. But in 21 *Richard* II. upon information, that he and his Son *Henry*, commonly called *Hot Spur*, had spoke some Seditious Words, he was sent for out of the North, and neglecting to appear, was banish'd; whereupon he fled into *Scotland*, where he stay'd till the Duke of *Lancaster* landed at *Ravenspur* in *Yorkshire*, whither he came to join him. The Duke being declar'd King by the name of *Henry* the IVth. in consideration of the Earl's Merits he made him Constable of *England* for life, gave him the Isle of *Man*, and made him General Warden of the West Marches towards *Scotland*, and the next Year constituted him one of the Commissioners to treat of a Marriage for *Blanch*, his eldest Daughter, with *Lewis* Duke of *Barvaria*, eldest Son to *Rupert* King of the *Romans*. In 3. H. IV. the *Scots* invading *England*, this Earl and his Valiant Son, having then the Earl of *Dunbar* with 'em, who had deserted his Countrymen, fought 'em at *Halidown Hill*, and obtain'd a signal Victory, and took the Earl of *Douglas*, General of the *Scotch* Army Prisoner. But the next year, demanding money that was due to him for the Wardenship of the Marches, and being dissatisfied at the Answer made him, his stout Son *Henry* took up Arms and was kill'd in *Shrewsbury* Battle soon after. The Earl hearing of his Death, disavowed his Rebellion, and submitted to the King, whereupon he was pardoned for Life, but committed to safe Custody until restor'd, in the Sixth of *Henry* the IVth. to all his Possessions. But the Death of his Son, notwithstanding this Favour, stuck so upon his stomach, that taking advantage of the Discontents of *Thomas Mowbray*, Earl Marshal, and *Richard Scrope*, Archbishop of *York*, he joined with them in their Rising; who failing in their Attempts, the King march'd against him, and forced him to flee into *Scotland*; whence he came into *Wales*; and returning thence into *Yorkshire*, caus'd Proclamations to be issued out, That whosoever desired Liberty should take up Arms, and follow him. *Sir Thomas Rokeby*, then Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, met and fought him and his Adherents, at *Bramham Moor*, near *Hastwood*, and the Earl being slain in the Battle, they cut off his Head, and sent it to *London*, to be set on the Bridge, and quartered his Body, sending one part to *London*, one to *Lincoln*, the third to be hung up at *Berwick* upon *Twede*, and the fourth at *New-castle* upon *Tine*; but were all afterwards taken down, and by the King's special Order delivered to his Friends, to be solemnly buried. This great Earl had by his Wife, Daughter to the Lord *Nevil*, Sister to *Ralph*, first Earl of *Westmorland*, three Sons, *Henry*, *Thomas*, and *Ralph*; *Henry*, spoken of before, received the Order of Knighthood when his Father was made Earl, and in 8 *Rich.* II. was constituted one of the Commissioners for guarding the Marches towards *Scotland*, wherein he was so active that he was call'd in derision *Hot-spur*. In 11 *Rich.* II. he was sent to Sea against the *French*, and returned with much Honour, and the same year encountred the *Scots* near *Zalstone*, toward *Newcastle* upon *Tine*, flew the Earl *Douglas* with his own hand, and mortally wounded the Earl of *Murray*; but pressing too forward, was at length taken Prisoner by

the Earl of *Dunbar*, together with his Brother *Ralph*, and carried into *Scotland*, but was soon set at Liberty, and employ'd in Places of great Trust by *Richard* II. until the Duke of *Lancaster* obtained the Town. In the third of this King's Reign, he was with his Father in that memorable Battle against the *Scots* at *Halidown Hill*, where the *English* obtain'd a signal Victory; but being *Henry's* implacable Enemy, for the Reasons above-mention'd, and at the Solicitation of his Uncle, *Thomas Percy*, Earl of *Worcester*, he made use of several specious Pretences to draw People to him, and raised Men in the Marches of *Scotland*, under colour of advancing into that Kingdom. The King having judiciously made answer by circular Letters to all the pretended Grievances, march'd against him; when near *Shrewsbury*, *Hot-spur* hearing of his Approach, made a Stand, and encouraged his Soldiers thus; Stand to it valiantly, for this Day will either advance us all, if we conquer; or free us from the King's power, if we be overcome; it being more honourable to fall in Battle for the publick good, than after the Fight to die by the Sentence of an Enemy. Having thus heartened his Army, which consisted of 14000 choice Men, and taken the Advantage of the Ground, the King sent him the Abbot of *Shrewsbury*, with an Offer of Pardon in case he would lay down his Arms. Whereupon he sent his Uncle *Percy*, Earl of *Worcester*, to acquaint him with the Cause of their hostile Appearance, and to require effectual Satisfaction. It's said the King did assent to whatsoever was reasonable, and stooped farther than became his royal Dignity; but that the Earl, when he returned, misrepresented his Expressions, and exasperated his Nephew to fight. The Battle began upon the Eve of *S. Mary Magdalen*, An. 1403. and was fought with extraordinary Courage on both Sides; insomuch that many of the Royalists forsook the Field, supposing the King had been slain. For *Hot-spur* and the Earl of *Douglas*, both whose Valours were beyond Expression, bent all their Aim against the King's Person, and with their Swords and Lances made furiously towards him, which the Earl of *Dunbar* perceiving, withdrew him from his Station, and so saved his Life. For they flew his Standard-bearer, with all that were with him. And, enraged that they missed himself, desperately charged into the midst of the Enemy, where *Hot-spur* fell, and *Douglas* with the Earl of *Worcester*, were taken Prisoners, which occasioned the total Rout of their Party. *Henry*, his Son, was restored to his Honour and Inheritance by King *Henry* V. and he and the succeeding Earls continued in great Favour with their Princes until the twelfth of Queen *Elizabeth*, that *Thomas*, the then Earl, accused of being privy to the intended Marriage of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* with the Duke of *Norfolk*, and exasperated, that a Mine of Copper found in his Land, was adjudged Mine-royal, he joined the Earl of *Westmorland*, and published Proclamations, in the Queen's name, commanding the People to put themselves in Arms, for the defence of her Majesty's Person, pretending sometimes that what they did was with the advice and consent of the Nobility of the Realm, and sometimes that they did it for Conscience sake, to reform Religion, lest otherwise foreign Princes should undertake it, to the great danger of the Kingdom. Having got a good Number together, they marched to *Durham* with Banners displayed, wherein were Crosses with the five Wounds of Christ. After several Marches from Place to Place, they came to *Clifford-moor*, near *Wetherby* in *Yorkshire*, and soon after besieged *Bernard-Castle* with Two Thousand Horse and Five Thousand Foot, and took it in eleven days time. But the Earl of *Suffex*, President of the North, with divers other Lords, having raised great Forces, and advancing towards them, they fled into *Scotland*; whereupon being proceeded against according to Law, they were convicted of Treason, and the Conviction confirmed in the following Parliament 13 *Eliz.* The Vice-roy of *Scotland* having found out the unfortunate Earl of *Northumberland*, lurking amongst the Border-robbers, sent him Prisoner to *Lochlevin*, after which, viz. 14 *Eliz.* he was by the Earl of *Morton*, then Regent of *Scotland*, delivered up to the Lord *Hunsdon*, Governour of *Berwick*, and on the 22d. of *August*, beheaded at *York*, leaving no Issue male. *Sir Henry Percy*, his younger Brother, was, by virtue of an Entail made by Queen *Mary*, summoned to Parliament as Earl of *Northumberland*, in the 18 *Eliz.* but being imprisoned in the Tower of *London*, upon Suspicion of conspiring with the Lords *Paget*, *Throgmorton* and the *Guilian* Party, for an Invasion of *England*, to rescue the Queen of *Scots*, he was found dead in his Bed, being shot with Bullets into his left-side with a Pistol, which Fact the Coroner's Inquest did lay upon himself, as despairing of his Condition, having endeavoured to corrupt his Keeper, but without Success. *Henry*, his eldest Son and Succellor, in 31 *Eliz.* when the *Spanish* Armado threatened an Invasion, put himself in the Queen's Fleet, and was by her made Knight of the Garter, and afterwards became one of the Lords of the Privy-council to King *James*, and Captain of the Pensioners, until 1606, 3 *Jacobi*, being brought into

into the Star-chamber, and there convicted of Misprison of Treason, for admitting *Thomas Percy*, his Kinsman, who afterwards became one of the Powder-Traitors, to be a Gentleman-pensioner, knowing him to be a Reculant, and not administering to him the Oath of Supremacy, he was fined in the Sum of 30000 *li.* removed from the Trust of a Privy-councillor, and sent Prisoner to the Tower, there to remain during Life; but was set at Liberty in 1621, 19 *Jac.* After which, in 4 *Car. I.* he obtained a Confirmation to himself and heirs male of his Body, of the Title and Dignity of Baron of *Percy*, &c. His Son *Algernon* succeeding him, was made Knight of the Garter by King *Charles I.* Lord high Admiral of *England*, and in the fifteenth of that Reign, made Captain General of the Army then raised by the King, upon his Expedition into *Scotland*; but declined that Service for want of Health as it was said. His Son *Joscelin* succeeded him in his Lands and Honours, and took to Wife *Elizabeth*, the Third Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Lord Treasurer of *England*; his second Wife, was Daughter and Coheir to *Francis* Earl of *Chichester*, by whom he had a Son and two Daughters. He died at *Turin*, in *Piedmont*, 21 *May*, Anno 1670. None of his Children surviving him but *Elizabeth*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

PERDICCAS, the first of that Name, King of *Macedonia*, was an enterprising, and considerable Prince; succeeded in the year of the World 3341, to *Thurmas*, or *Thurimas*, and reigned 48 years. It's said, that at his Death, he ordered his Son *Argeus* to cause him to be buried in a Tomb he had made choice of; adding, that as long as the Bones of his Successors should be laid there, the Crown should continue in their Family, which was in the 3389 year of the World. *Justin* saith, They were persuaded the Line of this Prince ended in *Alexander the Great*, because that he would not be buried in the same place. *Justin. lib. 7.*

PERDICCAS II. the Son of *Alexander I.* succeeded him in the year of the World 3618. He had a great hand in the Affairs of *Greece* during the War of *Peloponnesus*, wherein he often took and forsook the part of the *Athenians*. His Reign was for twenty three years, and he was succeeded by *Archelas*, in the year of the World 3641, the 341 of *Rome*, and the 91 *Olympiad*. *Thucydides, l. 3, 4, 6, &c. Diodorus, l. 12.*

PERDICCAS III. the third Son of *Antyras*, reigned six years after his Brothers *Alexander* and *Ptolemy*, in the year of the World 3668, and was slain in a Battle he fought against the *Illyrians*, and succeeded by his Brother *Philip*.

PERDICCAS, one of the Generals of *Alexander the Great's* Army, had a great Share in the Conquests of that Prince, and after his death married *Cleopatra*, his Sister, and would have usurped the Empire. *Alexander* at his death left him his Ring, and he for some time managed all his Affairs, being also chosen Tutor to young *Arideus*, whom *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander*, had by one of his Mistresses named *Philinna*, a Native of *Thessaly*; or of the Posthumous Son of *Alexander*, in case that *Roxana*, who was with Child, should have a Son. In the mean time the Designs he had formed to satiate his Ambition, did not succeed. For entering into *Egypt*, to attack *Ptolemy Lagus*, there he was killed by a seditious part of his Horse, in passing over the *Nile*, in the 432 of *Rome*, 3732 of the World, two years after *Alexander's* Death. *Diodorus, l. 18. Quintus Curtius, &c.*

PERDOITE, a false God of the ancient Inhabitants of *Prussia*, for whom the Mariners and Fishermen had a particular Veneration, because they believed that he presided over the Sea. He was represented by them as an Angel of a vast bigness, standing upon the Waters, and turning the Winds which way he pleased. Before they went a Fishing they were wont to offer Sacrifices of Fish to him, covering their Tables with the same; and eating the Remains of what they had offered, drinking withal very freely; after which the Priest, whom they called *Sig-notta*, took Observation of the Winds, and predicted to them the day and place where they should have good Fishing. *Waißel in Chron. Hartsmach, 10 Dissert. de Cultu Deor. Prus.*

PEREASLAW, Lat. *Pereaslavia*, a populous, strong and well-fortified Town of *Poland*, beyond the *Boristhenes*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, seated on the River *Trubicz*, about two miles from its Fall into the *Boristhenes*. It stands 10 German m. N. E. of *Kiovia*.

PERECZAZ, or **PERETZAZ**, an Earldom in Upper *Hungary*, with a Town of the same Name, the Capital of the Country, called in Latin *Perigia*. It has been always under the Emperor and never conquered by the *Turk*.

PEREGRINI (*Mark-Antony*) a Lawyer, and Secretary to the Republick of *Venice*, was born at *Vicenza*, in the year 1530. It was he that bravely maintained the Cause of the Republick against Pope *Paul Vth.* for which he was rewarded with many Honours and noble Gifts. He died December 5th. 1616. aged eighty six years, three months,

and four days. We have divers pieces of his Writing; as, *De Fure Fisci, l. 8. De Fidei Commissis, &c. Thomasi, in Elog. illustr. vir. Patrar. Laur. Craffo, Elog. d' Hadmini litterati, T. 2. p. 105. &c.*

PEREGRINUS, surnamed *Proteus*, a Cynick Philosopher, burnt himself alive at *Olympia*, as the *Brachmans* were wont to do, in the time of *Mark-Antony*. He had been a Christian, or at least feigned himself so; though otherwise he had led before a scandalous Life, if what *Lucian* reports of him be true. *Aulus Gellius, Athenagoras, Tertullian, and Ammianus Marcellinus*, make mention of him. Some praise him. Others again condemn him. *Lucian* will have him to be an Impostor, who vainly promised that he would burn himself alive, and afterwards would willingly have recanted. See his Tract of the Death of *Peregrinus*, in the second Tomb of his Works.

PERERIUS (*Isaac*) a Native of *Pourdeaux*, a Man of much Wit and Learning, was the Author of a Book concerning the *Pre-adamites*. A singular Work, but very pernicious, where he endeavours to prove, There were Men in the World before *Adam*. He forsook the Protestant Religion for fear of Punishment, by a publick Recantation, printed at *Rome* in the year 1655.

PEREZ, de *Saavedra* (*John*) was born at *Cordova*, or *Jaen*, in *Spain*, who having got together above 30000 Ducats by counterfeiting the Apostolick Letters, made use of them to introduce the Inquisition into *Portugal*, feigning himself for this purpose to be Cardinal Legate of the Holy See. And getting about an hundred and fifty Servants for his Retinue, was received in that Quality at *Seville*, and lodged with a great deal of Respect in the Archbishop's Palace. But going forwards after this as far as *Badajoz*, upon the Frontiers of *Portugal*, he dispatched a Secretary to the King, to inform him of his Arrival, and to deliver him the counterfeit Letters of the Pope, Emperor, King of *Spain*, and some other Secular and Ecclesiastical Princes, which earnestly desired that his Majesty would favour the pious Design of this pretended Cardinal Legate. The King, who rejoiced at this Embassy, made him Answer as a Legate, and sent to him a Lord of his Court, to Complement and Accompany him to his Palace, where he continued about three months, and in that time established the Inquisition in that Kingdom; whereupon he took his Leave of his Majesty, and left *Portugal*, very glad that he had so well succeeded in his Design. But he was discovered upon the Frontiers of *Castile*, and known to have been an old Servant to the Marquess *De Ville Neuf*. Being put into Prison, he was condemned for ten Years to the Gallies, and forbidden to write any more, upon pain of Death; which Judgment was executed upon him, and he remained several years in the Gallies, until that at last he was taken out, in the year 1556 by a Brief of Pope *Paul IVth.* who desired to see him, to give him thanks without doubt for the Good Service he had done the *Romish* See, in introducing the Inquisition into *Portugal*, where it has continued ever since. *Chron. del Card. Taver. Auberi, Hist. des Card.*

PEREZ, or *Perezius* (*Anthony*) a Spaniard and Law Professor in the University of *Louvain*. In the year 1620, he had a considerable Post in the Army which was sent into the *Lower Palatinate*, but this Army proving unmanageable, *Perez* left it, and return'd to his Law Professorship again at *Louvain*, where he held the Chair thirty years with Reputation. His Learning appears sufficiently in his Works, viz. *Institutiones Imperiales. Praelectiones, seu Commentarij in Libros Novem Codicis Justiniani. Praelectiones in Tres posteriores Libros Codicis. Jus Publicum. In Quinquę & Viginti Digestorum Libros; &c. Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hisp.*

PEREZ, (*Anthony*) a Spaniard, Archbishop of *Taragon*, and afterwards of *Avila*, died at *Madrid* in 1637. He Commented upon the Rule of *S. Bennet*, and wrote *Pentateuchum Fidei, d' Ecclesia, de Consilijs, de Scriptura Sacra, de Traditionibus Sacris, de Romano Pontifice. Authentica Fides Pauli, Matthæi, Act. Apostolorum, &c. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hisp.*

PERGAMUS, a City of *Troas*, in *Asia*, and according to others of *Mysia*, or *Phrygia*, upon the River *Caicus*, formerly a Bishoprick under *Ephesus*, but afterwards became a Metropolitan See, being also the Capital of a little State, called the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, which began about the 470 year of *Rome*; under *Phileterus*, Lord Treasurer to *Lyfimachus*, King of *Thrace*. But yet it is affirmed, that neither he nor his Nephew and Successor, *Eumenes*, took the Title of King upon them; but that it was *Attalus I.* who reigned forty four Years. *Eumenes II.* reigned after him forty years. And then *Attalus II.* his Brother govern'd for one and twenty, as Guardian to *Attalus III.* his Nephew; who dying without Children in the 621 year of *Rome*, appointed the *Romans* to be his Heirs, an hundred and fifty two years after that *Phileterus* had laid the first Foundations of this State. *Augustus* treated this City *Pergamus* so kindly, That he gave it leave to dedicate a Temple to him and to the City of *Rome*. This is the Birth

Birth-place of *Galen*, and the Place where Parchment was first invented, whence it had its Latin Name *Pergamena*. It's also one of the seven Churches mentioned by *S. John* in the *Revelations*. Here are still to be seen the Ruins of the Palace of the *Atalick* Kings, with an Aqueduct and Theatre. It is inhabited by three thousand *Turks*, and about fifteen Families of Greek Christians, who have a small Church allowed them. Lon. 55. 30. Lat. 41. 51. *Strabo*, lib. 13. *Pliny*, l. 5. c. 30. & l. 3. c. 11. *Justin*, lib. 27. *Polybius*, l. 5. &c.

PERGUBRIOS, the Name of a false God among the ancient Inhabitants of *Prussia* and *Lithuania*, who, as they believed, took Care of the Fruits of the Earth. These Idolaters made a Feast in honour of him, on the 22th. of *March*, and met together in a House, where they had prepared a Tun or two of Beer; there the Sacrificer having sung Hymns in the praise of that God, and filled a Bowl full of this Liquor, took it in his Teeth, drunk it, and threw the Cup over his Head without touching it with his Hands, which he repeated several times in honour of other Deities whom he called upon by their Names, praying for a good Harvest, and Fruit in abundance. All the Company did the same, signing the praises of their God *Pergubrios*, and spending the rest of the day in Feasting and Mirth. *Hartnoch*, Dissert. 11. de Festis vet. Pruss.

PERIANDEER, one of the seven wise Men of Greece, was a King of *Corinth*, and succeeded his Father *Cypselus* in the 38 Olympiad, and the hundred and twenty sixth year of *Rome*. He usually said, that Pleasures were transitory, but that Glory was immortal; that Kings should get themselves protected with the Affections of their Subjects, instead of Guards; and answered those that asked him, why he kept the Power in his hand, that It was as dangerous to quit it voluntarily as to have it wrested from him. *Arist.* l. 5. *Polit.* c. 12. *Socrates* cited by *Diogenes Laertius*, l. 1. *vitæ Philos.* in *Periandro*. *Euseb.* in *Chron.*

PERICLES, an *Athenian*, a great General, and a good Orator, was the Son of *Xanthipus* and *Agarista*, who, to satisfy the Inclination he had for Learning, was put into the Care of *Zeno* and *Anaxagoras*, under whom he made a great Proficiency. He used all endeavours to gain the Affection of the *Athenians*; and because that *Cimon* did not favour him, he got him banished by way of the *Ostracism*; but some time after caused him to be recalled. Having afterwards the Command of the Army in *Peloponnesus*, he committed great Ravages in the neighbouring Provinces, and won a famous Victory from the *Sicyonians*, near *Nemæa*. From thence he marched into *Acarnania*, which he plundered. At the Entreaty of *Aspatia*, the famous Courtesan, he made War upon the *Samians*, in favour of the *Milesians*, in the 313 year of *Rome*. He laid Siege to *Samos*, and took it after nine months; where *Artemon*, a Native of *Clazomenium*, invented first the Battering-ram and some other Warlike Engines. He persuaded also the *Athenians* to continue the War against the *Lacedæmonians*; fearing lest, if a Peace should be made, he should be oblig'd to give an Account of the Money he had expended during the time of his Command. He was afterwards blamed for giving this Advice, and the *Athenians* deprived him of his Employ, but were very quickly forc'd to restore it to him again. He died of the Plague in the 88th. Olympiad, about 325 years after the building of *Rome*. It's said that, as often as he took the Command upon him, he made this Reflection, That he commanded over a free People, who were both *Greeks* and *Athenians*. The Poet *Sophocles* his Collegue, diverting himself on a time with the Sight of a beautiful Woman, said he, *Sophocles*, a Magistrate should keep his Eyes and his Tongue in order as well as his Hands, &c. He was the first that wrote down his Harangues before he spoke 'em in the Senate; which care, made his Style very correct, and gave force and beauty to his Expression. He join'd the *Pireus* to the Town with a good Wall, and did so many brave Actions, that he left nine Trophies for Monuments of his Victories. It was he that first used this Sentence, *Usque ad aras Amicus*, intimating that Friendship ought not to proceed so far as to violate Religion and Sacred Things. *Plutarch*, *Herodotus*, &c.

PERICLES, the natural Son of the Great *Pericles*, survived his two Legitimate Brothers. He was chosen by the *Athenians* in the room of *Alcibiades*, and fought against *Callicratidas*, General of the *Lacedæmonians*; did great things in this Expedition, and burnt the Enemies Fleet; however, because he did not bury those that had been slain in the Battle, he was condemned, together with seven Captains more of the Army, to lose his Head, because that Neglect was looked upon to be a heinous Crime. *Plutarch*.

PERICLYMENUS, the Son *Nelus*, King of *Thesaly*, afterwards Founder of the City of *Pylus* in *Peloponnesus*, received of *Neptune*, his Grandfather, power to transform himself into all sorts of Shapes. But he made use of that power in vain against *Hercules*, who killed *Nelus* and him, with all his Brethren, except *Nestor*. *Ovid* saith, *Peri-*

clymenus changed himself into an Eagle, and that *Hercules* shot him with an Arrow. *Apollodorus*, lib. 1.

PERICOPIA, a Town on the Frontiers of *Bosnia*, taken by General *Picolomini*, who was sent with a Detachment by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, in 1689, after the two Battles of *Nissa*, to reduce the rest of *Servia* under the *Germans*, as he effectually did.

PERIEGETUS (*Denys*) a Poet and Geographer, lived in the time of *Augustus*, according to the most common Opinion. *Plin.* lib. 6. c. 17. affirms he was a Native of *Alexandria*, in *Susiana*; and that he writ a Description of all the Country round about, for which purpose he was sent into the East, by *Augustus*, in order to finish his Work. *Eustathius* puts him under the Reign of *Nero*. But *Suetonius* seems to agree with *Pliny*. The same *Eustathius* saith, other Workswere attributed to him; as, the *Lithiææ*, the *Ornithiææ*, and the *Bassaricæ*; but perhaps they may be the Labours of *Denys* of *Samos*, or *Denys* of *Philadelphia*.

PERIER (*Aimardus*) Lord of *Châmeloc*, &c. was a Member of the Parliament of *Grenoble*. He liv'd to the year 1600, and was a good Lawyer and Antiquary. In 1610 his Book was publish'd at *Lyons*, Intituled, *Discours Historique touchant l'Etat general des Gaules & Principalement des Provinces de Dauphiné & de Provence, tant sous la République & l'Empire des Romains que sous les François & Bourguignons. Ensemble quelques recherches particulières de certaines Villes*. *M. Chorier*, in his History of *Dauphine*, gives a good Character of this Performance of *Perier*.

PERIGORD, a Province of *France*, with the Title of an Earldom, between *Limosin*, *Angoumois*, *Santonge*, *Quercy*, and *Agénois*, being the Country of the ancient People called *Petrocorii*. *Perigueux* is its capital City; the other Towns are *Sarlat*, *Bergerac*, *Marsac*, *Chastillon*, *Limeil*, *Montignac*, *Miremont*, *la Force*, *Duche*, *Hautefort*, *la Douze*, *Bordeilles*, *Eidueil*, which are Marquisates; *Riberac*, an Earldom; *Marevill*, *Bainac*, and *Biron*, ancient Baronies. *Perigord* is watered with divers Rivers, mountainous, rough, and stony, but yet fertil, having a great many physical Springs, and Mines of Iron and Steel. *Cæsar* speaks of the People of this Country, who had their own Counts to govern them. Some Authors divide it into the higher and lower *Perigord*, the last lying towards the Rivers of *Dordogne* and *Verzère*; and the other all along the River of *Isse*, which sometimes also is distinguished by the Name of white or higher *Perigord*, because it's full of Mountains, and the Name of Black ascribed to the Lower, for that it is more Woody. The Inhabitants gather great quantity of Small-nuts and Chestnuts, have several sorts of Simples, and some Wine; but, above all, they take care of their Forges, for the ordering of their Iron and Steel. *Perigord*, which is part of *Aquitain*, was subject to the Kings of *France*, till the Decay of that Monarchy, and then it had its own Counts. King *Henry the Great* united it to the Crown thro' the Descendants of *Charles* of *Bretagne* pretended to it. It was the subject of a long Process, determined at last in favour of *John d'Albret*, King of *Navarre*. The Princes of *Orange* laid also a Claim to it, and a third part thereof was adjudged to them by a Decree bearing Date the 14th. of *August*, 1498, but King *Lewis XIIth.* gave them other Lands in exchange for it, in favour of the House of *Albret*. *Du Puy Droits du Roy*. *Chopin*, l. 1. & 3. du *Domaine*. *Besly*, *Hist. des Comt. du Poit.* &c.

PERIGUEUX, upon the Isle, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Perigord*, a Bishop's-See under *Bordeaux*, called by the Ancients variously; as, *Petrocorium*, *Petrigorium*, *Vesuna Petrocoriorum*, and *Vesuna*. It's very ancient, and it's likely the Name of *Vesuna* has been deduced from that of *Venus* worshipped there. The Ruins of a Temple of that Goddess being yet to be seen. The Inscriptions, Ruins of the Amphitheatre, and several other magnificent Remains, are illustrious Testimonies of the Antiquity of this City, which has been often wasted by the *Barbarians*, that made Inroads into *Gaul*. It was near unto this Place that *Pepin*, surnamed *The Short*, won a famous Victory over *Gaifer*, Duke of *Aquitaine*, in 768. *Front* was the ancientest Bishop of it that we know of. *Cæsar* lib. 7. *Comment.* *Pliny*, lib. 4. cap. 19. *La Boirie Antique de Perig.*

PERILLUS of *Athens*, a famous Artificer, who being willing to flatter the Cruelty of *Phalaris*, Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, made a brazen Bull for to broil Criminals therein; but he was the first that suffered that Punishment by order of the same Tyrant. *Pliny*, l. 34. c. 8.

PERIOECIANS, are those who dwell under the Parts of the same Meridian, and under the opposite points of the same parallel of Latitude; insomuch that the difference of their Longitude is always 180 degrees, though they be in the same Zone, same Climate, and same Elevation of the Pole; they have the same Seasons, and an equal length of Days; but when it is Noon with the one, it is Midnight with the other.

PERIPATETICKS, the Name given to *Aristotle's* Followers, who disputed walking in the *Lyceum*; *Ammenius* affirms, That *Plato* was the first who bethought of teaching

teaching walking, and that his Disciples were called *Peripateticks*, but they took upon them that of *Academicks*, because they studied in a Grove called the *Academy*. *Diogenes Laertius in Arist.* *Ammonius in Categ.* *Cicero, l. 1. Quest. Acad.*

PERISCIA NS, are the People of the frozen Zones, who in the Season that the Sun shines upon them, see it turn round about them in the space of four and twenty hours; insomuch that they have their shadow sometimes on the one side, and sometimes on the other. This word is Greek, compounded of *περὶ*, about, and *σῆα*, a shadow.

PERKIN. See **WARBECK**.

PERMAWELIKI, Lat. *Parmia magna*, a City of *Moscow*, in the Province of *Permki*, or *Permski*; this Province lies between the River *Duna*, or *Dzurvina*, and that of *Oby* and *Candora*.

PERMESSA, a River of *Baotia* that rises in *Mount-Helicon*. The Poets feigned that its Water's inspired with a Poetical Fancy, and for that reason it was consecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muses*. *Strabo, l. 8.* *Pausanias in Baot.*

PERMIA or **PERMSKI**, a Principality in the Empire of *Moscow*, whose capital City is *Perm*, or *Premis*, that gives Title to an Archbishop, who resides in the City of *Vologda*, of which he is Archbishop also. The People of *Permia* are almost all Savages and Idolaters, the greatest part of them worshipping the Sun, Moon, and Stars. But yet because there was a small number of Christians amongst them, they had a Bishop assigned them in the Reign of Duke *John Basilogitz*, about the year 1550; but he no sooner began to exercise his Function, than the Idolaters flea'd him alive. *Permia* is so full of Marshes that you cannot travel in it in Summer-time, but in the Winter only, when 'tis all frozen. There is no Corn grows there, for the Inhabitants do not apply themselves to Tillage, but live upon the Flesh of wild Beasts which they hunt and kill; they use no other Drink than Water, and have no Money. Instead of Horses they make use of Dogs to draw their Chariots. *Dom Juan de Perse, Olearius, Relation de Moscovy.*

PERNAMBUT, a Province of *Brasil*, in South America all along the Sea, above sixty German miles in length, 'tis a Government called *Capitania di Pernambuco*, named by those of the Low-Countries, *Farnambone*. The Hollanders made themselves Masters of it; but the Portuguese expelled them, and are the present Possessors. There are in it eleven Cities, whereof the Capital is *Olinda*, Lon. 346. 00. Lat. 9 15. It was made a Bishop's-See in 1676. after it was recovered from the Hollanders, who took it from the Portuguese.

PERNAW, a City of *Livonia*, in the Province of *Esten*, near unto the Gulf of *Riga*, part of the *Baltick-sea*, reckoned among the Number of the *Hanf-towns*, though it has almost no other Commerce, than that of Corn. *Ericus*, King of *Sweden*, took it from the *Poles* in the year 1562; but they re-took it by a Stratagem in 1565. The *Moscovites* made themselves Masters of it in 1575, but it was re-united to the Crown of *Poland*, with the rest of *Livonia*, by a Treaty of Peace made between the King of *Poland* and the Grand Duke of *Moscow*. The *Swedes* took it in 1617, and are in Possession of it to this very day. *Olearius, Voyage de Moscovy.*

PERONNE, a City of *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, in the Territory of *Sausterre*. It is very well fortified, and almost impregnable, because of the Morass, with which it is environed. It has often been attempted by the Spaniards, but in vain. It's noted for the Sepulchre of *Charles II.* King of *France*, who was buried there in 826. It's reckoned one of the Keys of the Kingdom, and stands seven Leagues South from *Cambray*, and 25 N. from *Paris*.

PEROSES, or **PEROZAS** King of *Persia*, succeeded his Father *Istdigerdes II.* in the year 478. He made War upon the *White Huns*, and marching rashly into their Country, His Army was inclos'd between the Mountains, and so lay at the Mercy of the Enemy. The King of the *White Huns* or *Euthalites* sent a Trumpet to him to reproach him with his Misconduct, offering him his Life, and leave to march back his Troops, provided he would adore him, and promise not to disturb him in the Field any more: *Peroses* accepted the Conditions, and by the Advice of the *Magi*, turn'd himself towards the Rising Sun, and under pretence of worshipping his Enemy, did in reality only adore that Planet; upon this, having given Hostages for Security, he return'd into his Country, but soon after broke his Oath and enter'd the *Huns* Country with a formidable Army, where falling into an Ambuscade, his Forces were defeated in the Year 482. He is suppos'd to reign about 24 Years, tho', according to *Calvisius* but 16. This Prince was one of the Allies of the Emperor *Zeno*. *Procop. lib. 1. de Bell. Pers.* *Agathias, &c.*

PERPENNA (*Hostilius Licinianus*) was saluted Emperor in the time of *Decius*; but died of the Plague a little while after his Election, about the year 250. His Courage

had advanced him to the highest Commands in the Army.

PERPENNA (*Mark*) a Roman, Consul with *Appius Claudius Lentulus*, died in the 624 year of Rome, at *Pergamus*, after having defeated *Aristonicus*, the Bastard Son of *Eumenes*, who usurped the Kingdom that *Attalus* had given by his last Will to the Romans. *Titus Livius, lib. 59.* *Valleius Paterculus, lib. 3.* *Strabo, lib. 13. &c.*

PERPENNA, or **PERPERNA**, a Roman, who kill'd *Sertorius*, at an Entertainment, at *Huesca* in *Spain*, in the 601 year of Rome. *Paterculus* says, he was one of those that were Outlaw'd, and had more Quality than Courage in him.

PERPIGNAN, Lat. *Perpinianum*, & *Paperianum*, a City of *France*, the Capital of the Country of *Roussillon*, with a very strong Cittadel, stands upon the River *Per*, three Leagues from the Sea, and is the See of the Bishop of *Elne* since the year 1684. It's said to have been built out of the Ruins of *Roussillon*, that was a Roman Colony. The *Arragonese* took this City from the *French* about 1473; but they re-took it in 1642. The Antipope, *Peter de la Lune*, called *Bennot XIIth.* celebrated a Council at *Perpignan*, in 1408. *William de Niem, l. 3.* *De Schism. l. 37.* *Surita, Ind. l. 3.* *Sponde, An. Chron. 1408. N. 18.*

PERRENOT (*Antony*) Cardinal of *Granville*, Bishop of *Arras*, afterwards Archbishop of *Malines* and *Besangon*, was born in the last of these Cities, being Son to *Nicholas Perrenot*, Lord of *Granville*, a Man of mean Extract, and, according to some Authors, the Son of a Lock-Smith; but his Parts rais'd him; for he was Chancellor to the Emperor *Charles Vth.* presided at *Worms* in the Name of that Prince, who sent him afterwards to *Trent*, and by a continued Course of good Fortune, uncommon to great Favourites, preserv'd himself in the good Opinion of his Prince as long as he liv'd. The Cardinal, his Son, served *Charles Vth.* first, who recommended him to *Philip II.* into whose Favour *Granville* insinuated himself so much, that that Prince did nothing without acquainting him with it. He made him first Chancellor to *Margaret of Parma*, Governess of the Low-Countries. Where as he did nothing but by the order of *Philip*, that Prince going to take Possession of the Crown of *Portugal*, left the Administration of that of *Spain* to *Granville*, who died at *Madrid*, Sept. 21. in the year 1586, aged 70. *Paul. Jovius, l. 45.* *Hist. de Thou, Hist. l. 84. &c.* This Cardinal had some time before been Vice-Roy of *Naples* for *Philip II.* His Ministry, in the Low-Countries, is blam'd by several Authors for being over Rigorous; upon which account, they lay part of the Disorders which happen'd in the seventeen Provinces, at his Door.

PERRIN (*Amy*) Captain General of the City of *Geneva*, dealt harshly with the Roman Catholics upon the change of Religion there, in 1535, and did himself cause the Stone of the great Altar of the Cathedral Church to be carried to the place where they were wont to punish Malefactors; to the end it might for the future serve for a Scaffold to execute Justice thereon. But it happened that in 1542 *Perrin* was the first that bloodied this Stone, having there his Head chopped off by *Calvin's* order, he having been accused of designing to massacre all the *French* Refugees in *Geneva*. *Maimburg, Hist. de Calvinism.*

PERRION, or **PERION**, (*Jochim*) Doctor of *Paris* and a *Benedictine* Monk, was born at *Cormery*, in *Touren*. He translated into Latin some of the Works of *Plato* and *Aristotle*, wherein he made appear the Beauty of his Style. But as he took more care in that Work, to shew himself eloquent than a faithful Translator, he drew upon him the sharp Censures of *Gruchy* and some other Learned Men. He afterwards compos'd the Lives of the ancient Fathers, and rendred out of *Greek* into *Latin* several Treatises of theirs. The University of *Paris* ordered him, by an express Decree, to write against *Peter Ramus*, in favour of *Aristotle* and *Cicero*. He writ also some *Latin* Dialogues concerning the Original of the *French* Tongue, and of the Affinity it hath with the *Greek*; and died very old, in his Monastery, a little before the unhappy death of *Henry II.* about the year 1558, or 59. *Paul. Jov. in Elog. Doct. S. Martha in Elog. Doct. Gall. D. Thou. &c.*

PERRON, (*James Davy du*) Cardinal of *S. Agnes*, Great Almoner of *France*, Bishop of *Evreux*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Sens*, was descended of the Noble House of *Perron*, *Creteville*, and of *Languerville*, in Lower *Normandy*, and born November 25, in 1556, of Protestant Parents, who, that they might not be disturbed in their Religion, retired to *Geneva*, and after that settled in the Canton of *Bearn* upon the Confines of *Savoy*. His Father, *Julian Davy*, was Lord of *Perron*, and a Protestant Minister: He was likewise a Gentleman of a great deal of Sense and Learning, and taught his Son *Latin* and *Mathematicks*; but after he was Ten years old, his Father had him instructed by other Masters in *Greek* and *Philosophy*: As for *Hebrew*, the Cardinal learn'd it without teaching, and now *France* being made easie for the Protestants, *James Perron* return'd thither with his Relations; and falling into an acquaintance with

with *Philip Desportes* Abbot of *Tiron*. This Gentleman, who admir'd him extreamly, made him known to King *Henry III*d, who very much valued him. *Perron*, as *Moreri* goes on, having studied *Thomas Aquinas*, the Fathers, and particularly *S. Augustin*, quitted the *Hugonots*, and turn'd Roman Catholick: Some time after, he went into Holy Orders, and both in private Conferences, publick Disputes, and printed Works, gave such extraordinary Proof of his Abilities, that all People admir'd his Rhetorick, his Learning, and the Force of his Genius, which as our Author continues, found nothing too hard for it. The King made choice of him to make the Queen of Scots Funeral Sermon, as he did that also of *Ronsard*; and after the Death of the Duke of *Joyeuse*, his good Friend, in 1587, he composed that Poem which we have yet among his Works. He held a Dispute touching the Sentiments of the Fathers upon the *Eucharist*; and each Party pretended to the Victory, as it usually happens in such Rencounters. Pope *Clement VII*th. made him a Cardinal in the year 1604. After his Return into France he undertook, at the Sollicitations of King *Henry the Great*, to answer the King of Great Britain, and he nominated him to the Archbishoprick of *Sens*. In the mean time, the same Monarch sent him to *Rome*, to accommodate the Differences between Pope *Paul V*th. and the *Venetians*. Cardinal de *Joyeuse* went along with him upon the same account. They accomplished what they went about; and the Pope had so great a Respect for the Sentiments of the Cardinal du Perron, that he usually said to those that had access to him, *Let us pray God, that he inspire the Cardinal du Perron, for he persuades us to what he pleases*. After the Death of *Henry IV*th. he assembled the Suffragan Bishops at *Paris*, and there condemned the Book of *Edmund Richer*, touching the Ecclesiastical and Civil Power. After which he retired into the Country, and finished the Works he has published, to wit, *A Reply to the King of Great Britain. A Treatise of the Eucharist against du Pleffis Morney. Letters, Harangues, &c.* He died at *Paris*, Wednesday, the 5th. of September, 1618, aged 63 years. *John Davy du Perron*, Brother to this Cardinal, was Archbishop of *Sens* after him, and died in 1621. *D'Offat. l. i. Ep. 26. & 28. l. 2. Ep. 41. & 43. Fuligat. in the Life of Cardinal Bellarmine, ch. 11. D. Thou. Hist. Spond. Annal.*

PERROT (*Nicholas*) *Sieur* of *Ablancourt*, acquired much Reputation in the *XVII*th. Century for his Wit, and the Faculty he had of translating ancient Greek and Latin Authors into French. He was born in *Campagne*, April 5th. 1606. At the Age of eighteen he was admitted to plead in the Parliament of *Paris*; and frequented the Bar till he was five and twenty, when he went into *Holland*; he staid near a year a *Leyden*, where he learn'd the Hebrew Tongue, and contracted Friendship with *Salmasius*. From *Holland* he went into *England*; then he returned to *Paris*, where he had the opportunity to see Men of Learning. In 1637 he was admitted into the French Academy with general Applause; and afterwards he retired to his Estate at *Ablancourt* in *Campagne*; where he died of the Stone, the 17th. of November, 1664, aged near fifty nine years. We have nothing that is purely his, and of his own Invention, but the Preface to the Book entituled, *Le Homme & femme* of *F. du Bose*, the Prefaces and Epistles Dedicatory before his Translations, and a little Treatise of the Fighting of the Romans, which is in the end of the Translation of *Frontin*. But his Versions are many; as that of *Minutius Felix*, Four Orations of *Cicero*, *Tacitus*, *Lucian*, The History of *Africa* by *Marmol*. He likewise translated *Zenophon's* Retreat out of *Asia*, *Arrian's* History of the Wars of *Alexander the Great*, *Cesar's* Commentaries, *Thucydides*, &c. which last was a-doing when he died, but not thoroughly compleated, *M. Patru* and *Richelet*, having reviv'd it before it was published, and several others. All his Translations were approved of; and *M. de Vaugelas* found them so fine, that he has given this Testimony under his hand upon his Manuscript of his Version of *Quintus Curtius*. That he had amended and corrected his Work according to the *Arrian* of *M. de Ablancourt*, who, for his Historical Style, in his opinion, was exceeded by none; it being so easie, elegant, and short, &c. It's true, this Illustrious Translator often takes some liberty, but it is in Places where he ought to do it, to the end the Sense of his Original may be understood without taking away of its Force and Elegancy. At first he had no other Advice, but that of *M. Patru*, but afterwards, coming to be acquainted with *M. Courart* and *M. Chapelain*, he took also their Opinions upon his Works. He understood Philosophy, Theology, History, and Philology; was skilled in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish Tongues; and had a great deal of Vivacity and Penetration; was naturally ready and warm; and when disputing upon any point of Learning he did it always with Heat, but without any excess of Passion; at other times he was obliging and affable. *M. Patru, vie de M. d'Abblancourt.*

PERSECUTIONS of the Church, a Name given to Troublesome Times, during which the Christians have been harass'd and tormented by the Heathen Emperors, or

Héreticks supported by the Civil Power. They usually reckon up twenty four of them; but *Riccioli* adds two more, and those added by him are the First and the Sixteenth, in the following order; but some of them we shall omit.

The 1st. Persecution was made at *Jerusalem* against *S. Stephen*, and other young Christians, at the Instigation of *Saul*, named afterwards *Paul*; and was continued by *Herod Agrippa* against *S. James* and *S. Peter*, and the rest mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*, ch. 12.

2d. Under *Nero*, began the tenth year of his Reign, and the sixty fourth after the Nativity of Christ, occasioned by the burning of the City of *Rome*, which lasted for six days, from the nineteenth of July, till the twenty fourth, and whereof the Christians were falsely accus'd. This Persecution, which *Nero* ordered by an Edict, lasted till the Death of that Emperor, which happened in the Year 68.

3d. Under *Domitian*, began the ninth year of his Reign, and the ninetieth of our Lord, and was appointed by a very rigorous Edict in 95. It lasted till the Death of that Emperor, who was killed in September, 96.

4th. Under *Trajan*, began the first year of his Reign, and the ninty seventh of the Christian Calculation. That Emperor put forth no Edict against the Christians, but a general Ordinance, by which he forbad all sorts of Assemblies and Societies, whence the Governours of the Provinces took occasion to persecute the Christians who assembled in their Oratories. And at last *Tiberius*, Governour of *Palestine*, having writ to that Emperor, that he had not Executioners enough to put to Death all the Christians that were there, *Trajan*, according to the Testimony of *Suidas*, stop'd the Persecution in the Year 116.

5th. Persecution was under *Adrian*, and began in 118. This Emperor published no Edict against the Christians; but he gave Orders, that all the Governours of the Provinces should put the Laws in Execution, which prohibited New Religions. Eight years after, that is, in the Year 126, *Quadratus*, Bishop of *Athens*, and *Aristides*, a Christian Philosopher, having presented an Apology to the Emperor *Adrian*, he commanded them to cease tormenting the Christians; but the Persecution was not effectually stop'd till 129; and when that Emperor was return'd to *Rome*, in 136, he caused some Martyrs to be put to Death there.

6th. Under *Anthony the Debonnaire*, began in the Year 138, although that Emperor made no Edict against the Christian, yet his Officers put many to Death, especially after that *Antoninus* forbad them to read the *Sibylls* Verses and the Books of the Prophets, for that the Reading of them turned a great many Pagans from worshipping of False Gods. In the Year 153 the Emperor seeing all the Roman Empire afflicted with Famine, Fire, Inundations and Earthquakes, was desirous to appease the Gods, and amongst the rest the God of the Christians, which obliged him to cease the Persecution. However in 156 Pope *Hyginus* was martyred.

7th. Under *Marcus Aurelius*, began in the Year 161, and ended in 174, after the Victory that Emperor gained over the *Quadi* and *Marcomani*, by the Valour and Prayers of the Christian Legion, called afterwards the Thundering Legion; then he forbad by an Edict the punishing of any Christians, for what concerned Religion, and ordered, That all their Accusers should be burnt. However Pope *Soter* was martyred in the Year 177, three years before the Death of *Marcus Aurelius*.

The Christian Church enjoyed Peace under the Emperors *Commodus*, *Pertinax*, and *Didius Julianus*, that is, from 180 till 193, for *Commodus* had a Respect for *Martia*, who favoured the Christians, and the other two Emperors would not revoke *Marcus Aurelius's* Edict.

8th. Persecution began under the Emperor *Severus*, in the Year 192. He let the Christians live in Peace during the first six years of his Reign; but the Crimes of the Jews and Gnosticks, which were imputed to all the Christians, caused a New Persecution, which lasted till 211, at which time the Emperor died.

The Church enjoyed Peace under the Emperors *Caracalla* and *Geta*. *Macrinus* succeeded them in 217. And in his Reign, *Arsilepiades*, Bishop of *Antioch*, was put to Death. *Heliogabalus* got the Empire next, in the year 218; and in his time some Infidels caused Pope *Zephyrinus* to be put to Death. *Alexander Severus*, who ascended the Throne in 222, favoured the Christians; but some, without his knowledge, were tormented, and patiently suffered Martyrdom.

9th. Under *Maximinus*, began in the Year 235. That Emperor ordered only by Edict, That the Prelates of the Church should be severely punished as the Authors of the New Doctrine; but the Governours of the Provinces extended their Cruelty to others as well as to them.

The Church enjoyed Peace under the Emperors *Gordian* and *Philip*, that is, from the Year 238, till 249.

10th. Persecution was appointed in 249, by the Emperor *Decius*; and ceased at his Death, in 251.

The Emperors *Gallus* and *Volusian* did not persecute the Christians in the beginning of their Reigns; but in 253 they condemned them to suffer cruel Punishments, pursuant to the Edict of *Decius* their Predecessor.

11th. Under *Valerian* and *Galienus*, began but in 257; for these Emperors having succeeded *Gallus* and *Volusianus* in the Year 254, immediately let the Christians alone; and it was unknown to them that *Lucius* was martyred for the Faith in 255; but in the Year 257 they published an Edict for the taking off all such as professed Christianity, or rather renewed that of *Decius*. This Persecution lasted three years and a half, that is, till 260.

During the last eight Years of the Reign of the Emperor *Galienus*, under the Emperors *Claudius* and *Quintilius*, and for the three first Years of *Aurelian*, the Church was freed from Persecution, which was for the space of thirteen Years.

12th. Persecution was under *Aurelian*, and began in the third Year of the Reign of that Emperor, which was in 273, and was continued till 275.

The Church had some rest under the Emperors *Tacitus*, *Probus* and *Carus*, that is, from the Year 275, till 282. when *Numerianus* being taken into the Participation of the Government, made some Ordinances against the Christians.

13th. Persecution was set a foot by *Dioclesian* and *Maximinian* in the Year 303, which was the nineteenth of their Reign; having abdicated the Empire in 304, in favour of *Galerius* and *Constantius Chlorus*, that Persecution continued under the name of *Dioclesian*, till 310, when *Galerius* put a stop to it; after his death *Maximinus* revived it in 312, and *Licinius* continued it with much cruelty from 316 till 325, that the Emperor *Constantine* restored Peace to the Church.

The Emperor *Constantine*, Son to *Constantine the Great* favoured the *Arians* very much from the Year 337, that he succeeded his Father, in which was a kind of a Persecution, which lasted till 361.

14th. was ordered by *Sapor II.* King of *Persia*, in the Year 343, which was the thirty fourth of his Reign. This Prince suffering himself to be impos'd upon by the *Magi* and *Jews*, who accused the Christians of being disaffected to his Government in favour of the Romans, commanded his Officers to put to death all the Christians that were in his Kingdom, which *Sozomen* relates were about 16000 Men.

15th. Persecution lasted one Year, in the Reign of *Julian the Apostate*. He published no Edict against the Christians, but did what he could to support the Heresies, and forbade the Children of Christians to be taught in Heathen Schools, expos'd Christianity in his Letters to his Governours, cashier'd the Christians out of Posts of Profit and Trust; degraded them in their Quality, and publish'd several severe Edicts against them.

16th. was authoriz'd by the Emperor *Valens*, an *Arian*, from the Year 366, till 378.

17th. Persecution was rais'd by *Isdegerdus* King of *Persia* in 420. That Prince had suffered the exercise of Christianity in his Kingdom; but the Bishop of *Marutha* having pull'd down a Temple dedicated to Fire, which the *Persians* ador'd as a God, and refusing to rebuild it, was condemn'd to death by the King's order, who endeavoured afterwards to root out all the Christians. This Persecution lasted from 420 till 450, which was the ninth Year of the Reign of *Varanes V.*

18th. Persecution was rais'd against the Orthodox in the Reign of *Genferic* King of the *Vandals* an *Arian*, and lasted from 437 till 476.

19th. in the Reign of *Huneric*, King of the *Vandals*, *Genferic's* Successor, began in 483, and lasted till the death of that King in 484.

20th. was under *Gundabond*, who succeeded *Huneric* in 484; and left them at Peace for ten Years, but in 494 he exercised great Cruelties upon them.

21st. under *Thrasamond* the Brother and Successor of *Gundabond*, did not begin till the Year 504, for till then the King endeavoured only to seduce the Orthodox by Presents, and was content to forbid the chusing of new Bishops in the room of those deceased.

Hilderick, Son of *Huneric*, and Grandson by the Mother's side, to the Emperor *Valentinian*, recall'd the Bishops, and set the Churches open in the Year 622. And thus end the Four Vandalick Persecutions.

22. Persecution was stirr'd up by the *Arians* in Spain, beginning under *Leovigildus* King of the *Goths* in 584, and ended under *Recaredus* in 586.

23th. under *Cosroes II.* King of *Persia*, began in 607, and lasted twenty Years; that is, till 627, when having been defeated by *Heraclius*, he was kill'd by his own Son *Syroes*.

The 24th. Persecution began in *Japan*, in 1587, in the Reign of *Taicofama*, at the instigation of the *Bonzi*, and after some Intermision, was reviv'd by King *Xongusama*, in 1616, and carry'd on with greater Rigour and Cruelty, by *Toxonguno*, who succeeded him in 1631. *Riccioli Chronol. Reform. Tom. III. Varenus, &c.*

As for the Persecutions before *Constantine*, the Reader may consult Mr. *Dodwell's* Discourse, *De Paucitate Martyrum*, where he'll find the Number of the Martyrs considerably lessen'd. *Dodwell Dissert. Cyprian.*

PERSEPOLIS, an ancient City of *Persia*, which was the Capital of the King, situated on a River, called by *Strabo* and *Quintus Curtius Araxes*, and by *Ptolemy*, *Rhogomanis*, which made it difficult of access. *Alexander the Great* took it, and at first spar'd it, but afterwards being drunk, and perswaded thereto by *Thais*, he burnt it. This *Thais*, an infamous Strumpet, solicited him to revenge the Greeks, by destroying of this Place which he had before spared with his Arms in his Hand; and that Prince was the first that threw a burning Flambeau into the Palace, almost all built of Cedar; and so was this famous City ruin'd in the 3624 Year of the World, according to *Salian*. It's generally believ'd, That the Ruins of *Persepolis* are at *Chehil Minara*, between *Isfahan* and *Shiras*, but there is a great deal of distance between the one and the other, as I have learnt from a learned Man, who has been in those very places. The Geographers that follow *Ptolemy* place *Persepolis* in the 91st degree of Longitude, and *Chehil Minara* in the 96th. This name signifies as much as *Forty Pillars*, because of the ruins of a Building, where may be seen some Marble Columns, the Inscriptions of which cannot be understood by the modern Inhabitants, (the Letters are broad below, and form'd like an Obeisk at top) and the magnificent remains of a Palace. Authors are put hard to it to know what this Edifice was: Some thinking it to be that describ'd by *Diodorus Siculus*; others that spoken of by *Ælian*. *Strabo* lib. 15. *Pliny* lib. 6. chap. 26. *Quintus Curtius*, lib. 5. *Diod. Sicul.* l. 17. *Ælian* lib. 1. c. 19. *Herbert's Journey into Persia*.

PERSES, an Illustrious Lord in the Country of *Elam*, who for his merit obtain'd the Government of the People, and gave them the name of *Persians*. He had a Son whose name was *Achemenes*, from whom *Persia* was called *Achæmenia*. *Ælean. Hist. Animal. Lib. 12.*

PERSEUS, the Son of the Sun and the Nymph *Perseis*, and Brother of *Eetes*, *Alceus* and *Circe*, reigned in that Country that extends it self all along Mount *Taurus* towards *Colchos*. He married the famous *Hecate*, and after the flight of *Medea*, cut the young *Asyrtus* in pieces. He dethron'd his Brother *Eetes*, and made himself King of *Colchos*; but *Medea* returning to *Colchos*, reveng'd the death of her Father by that of his Uncle, whom she destroy'd by her Poisons. *Apollodorus. Valerius Maximus; lib. 6.*

PERSEUS, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Danae*, made his name famous by his Exploits; for even in his Cradle he bore the violence of the Waves of the Sea, to which, together with his Mother, he was expos'd by *Acrisius* her Father, whom the predictions of the Oracle had alarm'd. He was cast upon the Isle of *Seriphus* where he was very carefully brought up by *Diclys* the Brother of *Polydecte* Prince of that Island; and as he prov'd a prudent and generous person, the Poets feign'd *Minerva* had lent him her Buckler. He overcame *Medusa*, and subdued the Inhabitants of Mount *Atlas*, and deliver'd *Andromeda* from a Sea Monster and from the Persecution of *Phineus*. After his return he killed his Grandfather *Acrisius* unawares: being griev'd at that fatal accident, he forsook *Argos*, and contented himself with *Tirynthia*, in whose Territories he built *Myssene*, where his Posterity Reign'd for near an hundred Years. *Perseus* was a Lover of Learning, and erected a School for the promotion of it; and upon that account it was that the Poets have placed him among the Stars, having been one of the most Illustrious Heroes of the fabulous times. *Perseus* was thought to be the Son of *Jupiter* because he was wondrous successful. He made War against the *Gorgons*; whose Queen was called *Medusa*, then turned his Arms against *Mauritania*, afterwards against the *Æthiopians*, where he married *Andromeda*, Daughter of King *Cepheus*. Returning into Greece he overcame his Uncle *Prætus* and *Polydectes* King of the Island *Seriphus*. He compass'd all this in so short a time, and with so much cunning, that he was said to have *Mercury's* Wings and word, *Orcus's* Head-piece, with the Helmet of *Pallas*; the Wings denoting Celerity, the Sword *Mercury's* Craft, the Head-piece *Orcus's* close and reserv'd Council, *Pallas's* Target the stupendious success of his undertaking. By *Medusa's* Head wherewith he turned People into Stones is meant the great Wealth of the *Gorgonides*, by which, corrupting part of his Enemy, he did the more easily overcome the rest. *Ovid* l. 4. & 5. *Met. Plutarch. Enf. &c. Vid. ACRISIUS, DANAË, ANDROMEDA.*

PERSEUS, the last King of *Macedonia* succeeded his Father *Philip* in the 575 Year of Rome, who not satisfy'd with his Conduct, had a design to disinherit him, and bestow the Kingdom upon *Antigonus*, Brother's Son to his Guardian, but *Perseus* diverted this design, and caused his Competitor to be put to death. He made War upon the Romans but with ill success, having been often beaten, and

entirely defeated at the Battle of Pydna in 586. Upon this general overthrow of his Army he fled, and retir'd to the Isle of Samothracia; but he was discovered by the Romans and led to Rome in triumph before Paulus Æmilius's Chariot. His Reign was for eleven Years. *Titus Livius, lib. 40. Justin. lib. 33. Plutarch on the Life of Paulus Æmilius. Velleius Paterculus. Eutropius. Florus, &c.*

PERSHORE, a Market Town of Pershore Hundred in the South parts of Worcestershire, on the West of the Avon, being a great through-fare betwixt London and Worcester, but somewhat decay'd since the dissolution of its ancient Abby.

PERSIA, a famous Kingdom in Asia, called otherwise the Empire of the Sophy, but by the Inhabitants named *Fars* and *Farsistan*, and by Greek and Latin Authors *Persis*. This great Dominion extends it self from East to West, from the River Indus to the Tigris or Tigel; its former limits to the East were the Indus above-mention'd, the Kingdoms of Cambaya and Mogul; to the West Dierbec and Armenia, Turkish Provinces, with the River Tigris; to the South the Persian Gulf, Indian Sea, and Kingdom of Ormus; and to the North the Caspian Sea, with the Tartars of Usbec or Zagatai. Persia formerly comprehended Media, Hircania, Margiana, part of Assyria, Susiana, Parthia, Aria, Paropanisus, Chaldaea, Persia itself peculiarly so called, Caramania, Drangiana, Arachosia and Gedrosia, which had been almost all potent Kingdoms. The Provinces of this Empire are about 15 or 16; others say, 18, to wit, *Servan, Kilan, Dilemon, Ayrach, Agemi*, which was the Ancient Media; *Khoeme*, which comprehends the ancient Margiana, and part of Parthia; *Curdistan*, part of the ancient Assyria, *Chorasana, Yereck, Ghusistan* formerly *Susiana*, *Persis* called *Farsi, Kherman* and *Sisistan*, the ancient Caramania, *Macheran, Candabar* and *Sablestan*, which very near take in *Gedrosia, Arachosia* and *Drangiana*, with *Tabarostan* and *Gordian*, where was the ancient *Hircania*. *Hispahan* is now the Capital City of Persia, whereas *Casbin* was formerly; the others are *Cherman, Com, Cassian, Souster, Tauris, Schamachia, Ormus, Ardeuil, Derbeut, Sciras, Sisistan, Gaudel, Lar, Herat, Darabegord, Mexat, &c.* Persia is situate in the temperate Zone. A ridge of Mountains divide it almost in the middle, as the *Appennines* do Italy. The Provinces to the North of these Mountains are very hot, but the others that lie Southward are of a temperate Air. The Kings of Persia made formerly use of this convenience, changing their abode according to the Seasons, spending the Summer at *Ecbatana*, the Winter at *Susa*, and the Spring and Autumn either at *Persopolis* or *Babylon*. The late Kings have also made use of the same advantage, altering their Habitations almost in all the seasons of the Year. And this different Situation is the cause that the Provinces of Persia are not equally healthful. The Ground in the Plains is dry and sandy, strewed with small red Stones, and with great Thistles which they burn in some places where there is no Wood. The Mountainous parts, and the Province of *Kilan* are very fruitful, where are to be seen a great many Villages, whose Inhabitants are very skilful and industrious to convey the Rivulets that run from the Mountains by Channels, to water their Lands and Gardens in those places where it seldom rains. They usually sow their Rice, Wheat, Barley, Millet, Lentil, Pease and Beans, Oats being unknown to them, and Rye abhor'd by them. There is almost no Province in Persia that does not produce Cotton, which grows upon Bushes two or three Foot high: Tame Beasts among them are Sheep, Goats, Buffles, Oxen, Camels, Horses, Mules and Asses. They value their Horses very much, which they feed with Barley or Rice mix'd with chopp'd Straw. They have several sorts of Camels. The Fruits of Persia are excellent good, and especially Melons, whereof there are divers sorts, and some that weigh twenty or thirty pounds. The Climate of the Country is very agreeable for Vines and all sorts of Fruit-trees; but the Persians, in obedience to Mahomet's Command, drink no Wine, yet they love it dearly, and would almost never suffer the *Armenians* to live amongst them, unless it was that they might buy Wine of them. They are suffered to make Syrup of sweet Wine, which they boil off till they reduce it to the sixth part, and which grows as thick as Oyl; and is called by them *Duschab*; and when they would take thereof, they steep it in Water, and put a little Vinegar to it which makes very pleasant Drink. Sometimes they reduce the *Duschab* into Paite, for the convenience of Travellers. The Persians have a great number of Mulberry-trees for Silk-Worms to feed upon, Silk being the principal Manufactory, not only of this Country but of all the East. They have several Springs of *Naphia*, and *Sa r* and Iron Mines whereat they work, but meddle not with those of Gold and Silver, for that the Profit will not answer the Expence of Wood and Limber to be used for the same, which is very scarce in this Country. *Tavern. p. 65.* faith, Whilst he was at *Balsara* there flew such a multitude of Locusts by, that afar off they appear'd like a great Cloud and darkened the Air, the Wind carrying them into the Deserts, where they light and certainly die; and should they

not be thus driven away by the Wind, nothing could live upon the Earth in *Chaldaea*, and about the Persian Gulf where they swarm. The Nubian Geographer p. 121, faith, the Sea is 210 miles broad at *Bahairan*, a City of Arabia, 11 Stations or 70 German miles South of *Balsara*. As to the Stature, Customs and Manners of the Persians, they are usually of a middle size, well set and thick, and a Tawny or Olive-colour, shaving their Hair and Beards excepting the Mustachio's, which are very large. Red Hair is abominated by them, and they use to paint their Hands, and Nails especially; their Coats and Vests are large, and like unto Womens. The Men wear on their Heads a thing called *Mendil* made of a Cotton Cloth, or some silken Stuff streak'd with various colours, and turned several times about, eight or nine Ells long, having their Pleats or Folds lightly edg'd with a thread of Gold. Some Persians, and they the greatest in the Kingdom, wear fur'd Bonnets. The *Mendils* of their Monks are white, and those of *Mahomet's* Kindred green. Several wear red Bonnets, which is the reason that the Turks call them, in derision, *Red Heads*. The Womens Cloaths are made of finer stuff than those of the Men, being usually of Red or Green Velvet, their Hair made up into Tresses, hangs down carelessly over their Shoulders; and all the Ornament of their Heads consists only in two or three rows of Pearls, and are always veil'd going along the streets. The Persians are usual neat, ingenious, of a good Judgment, civil to Strangers, tender-hearted, kind, agreeable, complaisant and very free of their Complements; thus a Persian that desires his Friend to come to his House or makes offers of his service to him usually speaks; *I intreat you to honour my House with your Presence; I so devote my self to your desires that the Apple of my Eye shall be a path to your Feet, &c.* They had always the reputation of being not over-careful to say the truth, and even to this day, those who do not lye at all are not esteem'd to be very wise, but otherwife they are true friends, and so faithful in the particular friendships they contract together, as to prefer them before Birth and Consanguinity. It's also said of them in general, that they never prove ungrateful for kindnesses done them, but that they are irreconcilable in their hatred. The People are Courageous and good Soldiers, going cheerfully to engage, and even upon the most dangerous occasions. Their Houses are neat, especially their Kitchens in very good order. They usually eat Rice, Mutton, some Fowl, and have several sorts of Bread. Their Drink is Water mixt sometimes with *Duschab*, but the less scrupulous drink Wine. The use of Opium is very common among them, and that of *Tabaco* yet much more, which, that it may smoke pleasantly, they use a Bason of Water, which is sometimes perfum'd, and into which they put an hollow Reed, at whose end is the Pipe's head; and with another of an Ell long which they hold in their Mouths, they suck the Smoke of the *Tabaco*, which leaves behind it in the Water all the thick and fulsome part. They drink Coffee when they smoke, and use Tea also. There is good Commerce, establish'd in Persia, where there is a great Manufactory for Silk and Tapestry, and their Merchants grow very rich, and it is observ'd, that this Country produces yearly no less than twenty thousand Bales of silk, each of two hundred and sixteen pound weight. The Persians take many Wives, or rather buy them, for that the Husbands give a Portion to the Maids Fathers, who are only oblig'd to deliver 'em their Daughters Virgins. Their Marriages are Solemniz'd with Ceremonies very Particular, but as they are a very Jealous People; Divorces are much in use with them. They wash the Dead and never put the Corps in the Grave where another hath been buried before. As to the Language of this Country it is peculiar to it, has much of *Arabick* in it, but nothing at all of the *Turkish* Dialect; yet there is reason to believe, that it is very different from that of its ancient Inhabitants, if what *Herodotus* says be true, That all their words ended in S. The greatest part of them understand the *Turkish* Language, especially those Provinces which have for a long time been subject to the *Grand Signior*. The *Arabick* is the Language of the Learned there, and their Characters are *Arabick*. They have Colleges and Universities, and among all the Sciences they have a more particular Fancy for Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Astrology, Ethicks, Physick, Law, Eloquence and Poetry. *Olearius* affirms, They have all *Aristotle's* Philosophy in *Arabick*, and call it *Dinja piala*, that is, *The Goblet of the World*. The greatest part of their pieces of Eloquence, which they imbellish with a great deal of History and Moral Sayings, are in Verse; so that they passionately love Poetry, and among 'em all sorts of Poets are to be found, some of which are very good ones. Their Poetry is always Rhime, tho' they are not over exact in observing the number of Syllables, and make no scruple to use the same words to make it rhyme, as appears by these *Perlick Lines* related by *Olearius*;

Tziri, Tziri Triagh Imitza?
Adamira demagh Imitza?
Tziri, Tziri Tziragh es Ecri bud,
Adamira demag cheri bud.

The *Persians* had their *Magi* formerly, who were the Learned amongst them. Their Year consists of 365 Days. In the Year 1079 the Sultan of *Corasan* or *Mesopotamia*, named *Gelal Edin Melixa* caused the *Vernal Equinox* to be observed on *Thursday March 14th*. nine Minutes after two in the Afternoon. And from this time begins the *Gelalean Era* composed of Solar Years which the *Persians* make use of. The same Sultan appointed an Intercalation of one Day every four Years, and sometimes five, called by them *Neurus Elsultan*, that is, *The Year of his Majesty*, or *Year Royal*. They follow a Period of 1460 Years, call'd *Sal Chodai*; that is, the Year of God, or of the Sun; and have besides the *Era* called *Jezdegirdan*, which commences from *Tuesday 16th. of June* in the Year 632, the 11th. of the *Hegira*, or *Mahomet's Era*, for that in this Year *Omar Prince of the Saracens*, defeated and kill'd *Hormisdas IV.* or *Jezdegerdes King of Persia*. The *Persians* had several Princes before *Cyrus*, and sometimes more than one at a time, *Media* and *Persia*; but *Cyrus* about the end of the first Year of the 55th. *Olympiad* which answers to the 195 of *Rome*, dethron'd his Grandfather by the Mother's side, *Astyages*, King of the *Medes*, and began the Kingdom of *Persia* in the 19th. or 20th. Year of *Servius Hostilius King of the Romans*, and 559 or 60 before the Birth of our Saviour, which answers to the 3495 Year of the World, 4155 of the *Julian Period*, and the 217 of *Iphitus*: About two and twenty years after he took *Babylon*, and began the first Monarchy of the *Persians*, which lasted 229 years under thirteen Kings, of whom *Darius Codomanus* was the last; after which the *Persians* became subject to *Alexander the Great*, to his Successors and to the *Parthians* untill the 227 or 228 Year of our Redemption, when *Artaxerxes the Persian* revolted against *Artaban King of the Parthians*, and establish'd the second Monarchy of the *Persians*, which continued till 632; at which time King *Jezdegerdes*, or *Hormisdas IV.* was kill'd by *Omar King of the Saracens*, who remain'd Masters of this Country for the space of 418 years, till the time of Sultan *Gelal Edin*, who took it from them in 1051. His Successors were Sovereigns of *Persia*, from whence they were expell'd by the *Tartars* under the Conduct of *Tamerlain* in 1398. Four Princes of the Faction called the *Black Ram*, succeeded in the Kingdom of *Persia* after *Tamerlain*. *Uffum-Cassan* or *Ozun Afembec*, the Son of *Alibec*, of the Family of *Afembejes*, and of the Faction of the *White Ram*, being Governour of *Armenia*, rebell'd against *Jooncha King of Persia*; and put him, together with his Son *Acen-Ali*, to death; and reign'd from the Year 1469 till 1478, or 1485 as others would have it. After him *Persia* became strangely divided, but *Ismael*, descended from a Daughter of *Uffum-Cassan*, settl'd it, ascending the Throne by his Prudence and Bravery; and enlarg'd his Dominions, by recovering all the Country his Predecessors had possess'd. He reign'd in the beginning of the Sixteenth Age, and from him is computed the Empire of the *Sophis*. *Shaa Abas* has much increased it in this Age. The Kingdom is Hereditary not only to Sons lawfully begot, but also to natural Sons, who are prefer'd before the other Relations; and the Government is so Monarchical, and Despotick, that the Prince rules there with an absolute Power, making his Will a Law, and disposing as he pleases both of the Lives and Estates of his Subjects, who are very obedient, and never speak of their Sovereigns but with extraordinary Respect. They use to wipe the Places carefully where their Kings have sat to administer Justice, and also to go out of the City when the Prince comes to walk in the Streets with his Women. The Revenues of the Kings of *Persia* consists in their being possess'd of a good part of the Land of the Country, in Customs, the Trade they make of Silks, Tribute paid by the *Armenians*, and in farming out Fisheries, Tolls, &c. but this Revenue is not so considerable as 'tis believ'd. He has several Officers whose places are not Hereditary; the Governours of the Provinces are oblig'd to entertain a certain number of Soldiers to be ready upon any occasion, and their Militia consists mostly in Cavalry. As to their Religion, the ancient *Persians* ador'd the Sun, Moon, Fire, and other false Heathen Gods, but the present Inhabitants follow the Doctrine of *Mahomet*, as the *Turks* do, but they vary somewhat in their Opinions; and herein is principally founded the Enmity that lies between them. They do not expound the *Alcoran* in the same manner, and have neither the same Saints nor the same Ceremonies. They say, that *Mahomet* having ordered that *Ali* should succeed him, *Abubeker*, *Omar*, and *Osmán* usurp'd the Sovereign Power, but that the first coming to it changed nothing in the *Alcoran*, which is the Book of the Law, altho' both the one and the other made different Explications upon it. About the end of the XIVth.

Century, a certain religious *Mahometan*, who said he was of the Family of *Ali*, preach'd a new Doctrine, teaching both by Speaking and Writing, That God sent him to renew the Glory of the same *Ali*, who had been buried so many Ages before: This new Doctor, whose Name was *Soft*, led an austere Life; and by the Inoffensiveness and Regularity of his Carriage and Conversation acquir'd much Reputation, and the Quality of *Schich*, which is to say, *The Son of a Prophet*. He set forth a great many Miracles wrought by *Ali*, and did at last, by his Artifice, make the *Persians* forsake the Doctrine of the *Turks* and comply with his, adding also to their Creed, That *Ali* was the Coadjutor or Lieutenant of God. The *Persians* not content to have confirmed the Holiness of the same *Ali*, have canoniz'd a dozen of his Successors; visiting the Tombs of these Saints, and celebrating their Feasts. Their Purifications, Prayers, and Ceremonies are different from those of the *Turks*: *Friday* is their Feast or Holy-day. They have a *Lent* obliging them to fast in the Day-time, but they eat plentifully at Night. Circumcision is in use among them, and that both by Men and Women. They have several Religious Orders, and so many superstitious Ceremonies, that it is very strange how rational Creatures can be mislead with such Fopperies. The *Persian Sea* or *Gulf* (*Sinus Persicus*) commonly call'd *Mer di Elcatif*, or *de Bassora*, is a Branch of the *Indian* or *Aethiopic* Ocean, which begins at *Cape Raz*, the most Eastern Cape of *Arabia*, Lon. 96. 45. and runs as far into the Lands as 81. It has *Persia* to the N. and E. and *Arabia* and *Persia* to the S. and W. In the most N. W. Point, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* fall into it with a great Current.

A Chronological Succession of the Ancient Kings of Persia.

In the 195th. of *Rome*, 3495 of the World,

	Ye.	Mo.
Cyrus	Reign'd 30	
225 Cambyfes	7	5
232 Smerdes, one of the Magi		7
233 Darius Hystaspes	37	
269 Xerxes	20	
289 Artaxerxes Longimanus	40	
329 Xerxes, the younger		2
329 Sogdianus, Brother to Xerxes		7
330 Darius Ochus, or Nothus	19	
349 Artaxerxes Mnemon	40	
388 Artaxerxes Ochus	26	
414 Arces	4	
419 Darius Codomanus	6	

Kings of Persia of the Middle Age.

In the Year of our Lord,

	Ye.	Mo.
227 or 28 Artaxerxes	15	
242 Sapore I st .	31	
273 Hormisdas I st .	1	
274 Varanes I st .	3	
277 Varanes II ^d .	17	
294 Varanes III ^d . call'd Segansaa		4
295 Narses	7	
301 Hormisdas II ^d .	7	
309 Sapore II ^d .	70	
380 Artaxerxes II ^d .	4	
384 Sapore III ^d .	5	
389 Varanes IV th . call'd Rermansaa	11	
400 Isdegerdes I st .	20	
420 Varanes V th .	21	
441 Isdegerdes II ^d .	17	
458 Perozes	14	
482 Obalas	4	
486 Cabades, Depos'd	11	
497 Zamaspes	4	
501 Cabades, Restor'd	30	
531 Cosroes the Great	48	
580 Hormisdas III ^d .	12	
591 Cosroes II ^d .	37	
628 Syroes	1	
629 Adezer, or Adhefer		7
629 Sarbaras, or Barazan		6
630 Borane, Daughter of Cosroes		7
630 Hormisdas IV th . or Jezdegirdo	2	

This Prince was conquer'd by the *Saracens*, near the Town *Merga*, in 632, which Year begins a New *Persian Era*, as I have already observ'd.

Kings of Persia who were Successors to Tamerlan, and of the Faction of the Black Ram.

	Ye.	Mo.
In 1409 Caraisuf	16	
1423 Amiscandar	12	
1435 Jooncha	33	
1468 Acen-Haly	1	

King.

*Kings of Persia of the Race of Ussum-Cassian, and of the
Faction of the White Ram.*

	Ye.	Mo.
1469 Ussum-Cassian	9	
1478 Caliph		6
1479 Jacup Chiorzeival, or Patisca	13	
1492 Byasangor, or Baysinger	1	
1493 Rostan, or Rustan	5	
1498 Hagnebec	1	
1499 Alwambec	1	
1500 Morat	15	
1515 Sophi-Ismael	13	
1528 Scha-Thama; or Tamases	51	
1576 Scha-Ismael Ist.	2	
1578 Scha-Mehmed, call'd Codabenda	7	
1585 Emir Hempse		7
1585 Scha-Abbas Ist.	44	
1629 Scha-Sophi	13	
1642 Scha-Abbas IId.	26	
1668 Scha-Ishmael IId.		

PERSIUS (*Aulus Flaccus*) a Poet, and Satyrift, living in the Reign of Nero. He was born at Volterra, in Tuscany, of a Gentleman's Family, and Related to Persons of the first Quality. He was Educated under the Grammarian Palemon; Verginius the Rhetorician, and Cornutus a Stoick Philosopher, between whom and Persius there was a very intimate and lasting Correspondence. This Satyrift had a great regard for Cornutus, and makes his Acknowledgments for his Learning very handsomely to him, in his Fifth Satyr: He likewise paid his Respects further to this Master of his, in his *Will* in which he left him a large Summ of Money, and all his Library; but Cornutus was so generous, as to receive nothing but the Books. After Persius's Death, this Philosopher advis'd his Mother to suppress several Poems which her Son had made in the greener Part of his Youth; amongst those that were Suppress'd, we may reckon those made upon *Arria*, a Noble Roman Lady, who kill'd her self to show her Husband the way, and give him an Example of Fortitude. Persius was Contemporary with Lucan, and study'd with him under Cornutus. His Acquaintance with Seneca was but a little before his Death, so that he scarce had any time to understand his Excellency, and Relish his Genius. Persius was very Regular in his Life, and of a very mild, sweet Disposition. So that to judge of a Man's Temper by his Writings, will not always hold; for it must be said, his Satyrs are very keen and bitter; 'tis believ'd he did not spare even Nero himself, but lash'd him, in a Stroke or two so intelligibly, that Cornutus thought it convenient to make some Alteration; Persius, in his first Satyr, having put it thus,

Auriculas Asini Mida Rex habet.

which Cornutus imagining would be constr'd a Reflection upon Nero, altered it thus;

Auriculas Asini Quis non habet?

Persius died at the Age of Twenty eight Years. His Way of Writing is very obscure, for which he is much blam'd by *Julius Scaliger*. *Isaac Casaubon* appears in his Defence, and endeavours to take off the Imputation. *M. Dryden*, in his Preface to the Translation of *Juvenal*, makes a Comparison between the Satyr of *Horace*, *Juvenal*, and Persius, and after a large and learned Enquiry, gives the Preference against him, to the Two former. *Bayle Diction. Histor. Jul. Scallig. Poetic. Lib. 6. cap. 6. &c.*

PERSONNE (*Giles*) *Sieur of Roberval*; Geometrician and Kings Professor in the Mathematicks; was born August the 8th. in the Year 1602. He had a great share in the Friendship of Learned Men, and particularly in that of *M. Gassendi* and *John Morin*, which last was King's Professor, and who at his Death desired the Chair for the *Sieur de Roberval*; who kept it to his Death, without quitting that of *Ramus*. He was of the Royal Academy of Sciences; publish'd in 1636 a Treatise of Mechanicks, and in 1647 and 48 made his Experiments about a Vacuum. Afterwards in 1670 he found out a New way of weighing, which is observed in the Journal of the Learned of the 10th. of February in the same Year. The *Aristarchus Samius* is of his writing, and another sort of Weight fit to weigh Air; which is in the King's Library, together with the Instruments and Memoirs of the *Sieur de Roberval*, who died Sunday October 27th. in the Year 1675 in the College of *Mestre Gervais*, and was buried at *S. Severin* his Parish Church. *Baillet vie de Des Cartes*

PERSONS (*Robert*) born in Nether Stoway, near to Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, in 1546, was bred a Roman Catholick, and turn'd Jesuit in 1575. He was made Rector of the English College at Rome in 1587. He is said to be a Man of a hot Temper, and rugged Behaviour, and ex-

treemly Zealous for promoting the Interest of the Jesuits. He wrote *A Christian Directory, or Exercise, guiding Men to Eternal Salvation*, commonly call'd *His Resolutions*. A Conference about the next Succession of the Crown of England, in two Parts, Printed Anno 1593 and 94, in Octavo, under the Name of *N. Doleman*. The first Part is for Chastising of Kings, &c. The second Part was to prove, That the Infanta of Spain was the Right Heir to the Crown of England; which Performance made him much in Favour with the King of Spain. This latter Conference was answer'd by Sir John Hayward, Kt. and Dr. in Laws, in 1603, in a Book, call'd; *The Right of Succession Asserted, &c.* A Treatise of the three Conversions of the English from Paganism to Christian Religion, publish'd under the Name of *N. D. i. e. Nic. Doleman*: In three Volumes, in Octavo, Printed at S. Omers, in 1603 and 1604. The second Volume contains the third Part of the Treatise, wherein there is an Examen of the Kalendar or Catalogue of Protestant Saints, Martyrs, and Confessors, devis'd by John Fox, for the first six Months. And the third Volume, which contains also the third Part of the Treatise, and an Examen of the said Kalendar of John Fox for the last six Months, was printed at the same Place, in the same Year, under the Initial Letters of *N. D.* A Relation of a Trial or Conference made before the King of France, in the Year 1600, between the Bishop Eureux and the Lord Plessis Mornay, about certain Points of corrupting; and falsifying Authors, whereof the said Plessis was openly convicted: Printed in Octavo, at S. Omers, in 1604. A Defence of the Precedent Relation of a Conference about Religion: Printed with The Relation of the Trial, &c. An Answer to the Fifth Part of Reports, lately set forth by Sir Edward Coke, Kt. Printed in Quarto; at S. Omers, in 1606. under the Name of a Catholick Divine. Persons wrote several other Controversial Tracts, of which the Reader may inform himself in *Anthony Wood's Athenæ Oxoniæ*. He died in the English College at Rome, in 1610. *Athen. Oxon.*

PERTAUH, Admiral of the Turkish Fleet together with *Hali*, in the Year 1571, who having taken the Town of *Dulcigno* in *Dalmatia* upon Articles, treacherously violated 'em, putting the Soldiers to the Gallies, selling the Citizens for Slaves, and cruelly cutting the Throat of John Buni, Archbishop of this City. He after this plunder'd the Isle of *Corfu*; but seeing the Overthrow of the Turks at the Battle of *Lepanto*, he escap'd in a Skiff through the Christian Gallies without being discovered, and arriving at *Constantinople*, was deprived of all his Goods and Employments by the Grand Signior, who banished him from the City, believing also he might save the Honour of his Army by casting the Disgrace of its Overthrow upon the ill Conduct of his Generals. *Gratiani Histoire de Cypre*.

PERTH, a County in Scotland, so called from *Perth* or *S. Johnston* the chief Town, which stands pleasantly upon the River *Tay*. It has a pretty good Trade, and is one of the principal Cities in the North. It was totally ruin'd by an Inundation in 1029, and was rebuilt where it now stands by *William King of Scotland*; Lon. 16. 08. Lat. 58. 00. The County is bounded by *Angus* to the N. *Strathern* to the W. *Fife* to the S. and the German Ocean to the E. and divided into two Parts by the River *Tay*, the greatest of all Scotland. This Country is very fruitful, and ornamented with the Seats of several Persons of Quality, and gives the Title of Earl to the chief of the *Drummonds*; that part called *Goury* which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Ruthwen*, is very famous for its fruitful Corn-Fields.

PERTH (*James Drummond*, Earl of) chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Drummonds* in Scotland. The first of this Family that took the Name of *Drummond*, was one *Maurice*, an Hungarian Gentleman, who quitted England with *Edgar Atheline*, the Right Heir to that Crown, being prevented in the Succession by *Harold* first, and afterwards by *William Duke of Normandy*, who seiz'd the Kingdom in 1066. *Maurice* commanded the Ship, in which *Edgar Atheline*, his Mother *Agatha*, and his Sisters, *Margaret* and *Christina*, were embark'd; they met with a violent Storm at Sea, which forc'd them to make for Scotland, where they put into the River *Forth*, and landed at a Place still call'd *S. Margaret's Houe*, from *Margaret*, *Edgar's* Sister. This princess marry'd *Malcolme III.* King of Scotland, who Reward'd *Maurice Drummond* with a considerable Share of Wealth and Honour, and particularly with a large Estate, in the Sheriff-dom of *Dunbarton*, together with the Stewartry of *Lenox*, neither was the Queen forgetful in acknowledging his Services; for by her Recommendation he marry'd one of her Maids of Honour, by whom he had Issue, *Malcolme*, Father to *Maurice II.* who had Issue, *John*, Father of *Malcolme II.* whose Son, *Malcolme III.* call'd *Begg*, marry'd *Ada*, Daughter of *Malduine*, Earl of *Lenox*, which Lady had but one Brother, who marry'd the Sister of *John Monteith*, who betray'd the famous *Sir William Wallace*, Viceroy of Scotland, to the English. But the Earl of *Lenox*, having no Issue by this Sister of *Monteith*, this *Monteith* foreseeing that his Brother-in-Law the Earl of *Lenox*, would leave the Earl-dom to *Malcolme*, his Sister's Husband, advis'd the King to demand

demand it, hoping, that the King having gain'd it, would have given it to him; but herein he was mistaken, for the King made a Grant of it to Robert Stewart, whose Posterity continu'd afterwards Earls of Lenox. *Malcolme Begg* had, by his Wife *Ada*, Four Sons, *John*, *Maurice*, *Thomas*, and *Walter*, this last was the King's Secretary; *Maurice* marry'd the Daughter of the Steward of *Strathern*, and succeeded him in his Post and Estate; *Thomas* was Baron of *Balfrou*; the eldest, *John Drummond*, was the 7th. Steward of *Lenox*, and begun a Feud with *John Monteith*, there having been an old Misunderstanding betwixt the Two Families: This Animosity came to an open Rupture, and was disputed in the Field, where *John Monteith* lost Three Sons. The King oblig'd both Parties to go no further in the Quarrel; and to compleat the Pacification, there was a Meeting of the great Men of the Kingdom. The Earl of *Douglafs*, *Angus*, *Arran*, and the Lord *Robert*, Nephew to King *Robert Bruce*, being Guardians for the Performance of Articles, their Subscriptions and Seals, are still to be seen in the Instrument of the Treaty, in which the Lord *Robert*, the King's Nephew, owns himself Related to both the Families. *Drummond* having, by an Article of the Treaty, lost the Lands which he held in the Sheriffdom of *Lenox*, retir'd into *Perthshire*, where he possess'd the Lands of *Stobhal* and *Cargil*. He marry'd the eldest Daughter of *William de Montefex*, Lord Treasurer of *Scotland*. His eldest Son, *Malcolme IV.* marry'd *Isabella Douglas*, Hereditary Countess of *Mar*, and had a very intimate and friendly Correspondence with the Earl of *Douglas* his Brother-in-Law, with whom he join'd his own Troops, to fight the English, and distinguish'd himself handsomely at the Skirmish at *Otterbourn* or *Chervey-chace*, where he took *Ralph Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, a General of great Reputation, Prisoner, and for this Service he had the Honour of a Pension during Life. His Brother *William* married a Daughter of the Baron of *Airth*, who brought him the Barony of *Carnock*; from this Marriage, the Branch of *Athoruden* is descended. And here it may not be improper to say something of the Four Daughters of *John Drummond*; *Annabella*, the eldest, marry'd *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*. This Queen is very much commended, by the Scottish Historians, for her Probity and Prudence; she was Mother to *James I.* King of *Scotland*. She had one Sister marry'd to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, another to *Alexander Mac Donald*, Lord of the Isles, eldest Son to the Earl of *Ross*, and a third to *Stewart of Dually*. *Malcolme IV.* dying without Issue, *John Drummond* his Brother succeeded to the Estate. He marry'd *Elizabeth Sinclair*, Daughter of the Earl of *Orkney*, *Cathness*, &c. a Person of great Eminency and Reputation, both in *Denmark* and *Scotland*; by this Earl's Daughter, *Drummond* had Three Sons and a Daughter, the last was marry'd to Lord *Thomas*, Baron of *Kinnaird*; *Robert* the 2d. Brother, marry'd the Heiress of *Barnbugal*. *John*, the youngest, settled in the *Madera* Islands, where at present his Posterity make a considerable Figure. *Walter Drummond*, the eldest Brother, marry'd *Margaret*, Daughter to the Lord *Patrick Ruthven*, chief of a Noble Family; by this Lady he had Issue *Malcolme*, *John* Bishop of *Dunblane*, *Walter*, Baron of *Leidcrief*, from whom are descended the Family of *Blair Drummond*, which produc'd the Two other Branches of *Newton* and *Gararum*. To return to *Malcolme V.* who was eldest Brother, and marry'd *Margaret Murray*, Daughter of the Lord of *Tullibardin*, by whom he had Issue *John Lord Drummond*, made a Peer of the Realm, *Walter*, Laird of *Deansstone*, *James*, Laird of *Corriueffer*, *Thomas*, Laird of *Drumminerinock*, from whom the Branches of *Invermay*, *Cultmalindri*, *Comrie* and *Pitcairns* are descended. *John Drummond*, eldest Son of *Malcolme V.* marry'd *Elizabeth Lindsey*, Daughter of the famous Earl of *Crawford*. This *John* was a Person of a great Genius and Capacity. He was made Justice-General of *Scotland*, which in those Days was the best Post in the Kingdom. He purchas'd all the Estate which his Kinsman the Baron of *Congraig* was possess'd of in the Sheriffdom of *Strathern*, and likewise with the King's Permission, the Hereditary Stewartry of this Shire. He did great Service to *James IV.* King of *Scotland*, for he Routed the Earl of *Lenox*, and the Lord *Lisle*, as they were upon their March to join the Earl-Marshall, and the Lord *Gordon*, in order to execute their Plot of seizing the Person of the King, and the Administration, under Pretence of revenging the Death of *James III.* After this *John Drummond* was sent Ambassador into *England* to conclude a Peace with *Richard III.* After the Death of the King of *Scotland*, he was outed of his Offices and Estate, for giving a Box o'th' Ear to *Lion King* at Arms, who was sent to Summon him before the Parliament, to give an Account of the Queen's Marriage with the Earl of *Lenox*; but by the Queen's Interest, and the Intercession of the great Men of the Kingdom, and in Consideration of his Quality and Merit, he was Two Days after restor'd to his Honour and Estate. This *John* had Four Daughters, of which One, call'd *Margaret*, was so well lik'd by King *James IV.* that he resolv'd to marry her, but the Relation between

ing not willing to wait till it could be procur'd, was marry'd to her privately, and soon after had a Daughter, who was marry'd to the Earl of *Huntley*. When the Dispensation was come, the King intend'd to marry her publicly; but a Pique which some of the Great ones had against the House of *Drummond*, put 'em upon Poisoning this *Margaret*, to hinder her Family from having the Honour of giving Two Queens to *Scotland*. Her Sister *Elizabeth*, was Countess of *Angus*. *Euphemia*, another Sister of hers, was marry'd to the Lord *Fleming*, and *Annabella*, the youngest, was Countess of *Montross*. *William Drummond*, Son of *John*, marry'd the Lady *Isabella Campbell*, Daughter to the Earl of *Argyle*, by whom he had Issue Two Sons, *Walter* and *Andrew*. He and his Family wer'e in open Disfiance with that of *Murray*, and amongst other Rencontres between 'em, there was one time several Gentlemen of the House of *Murray* barbarously burnt in a Church by some of *Drummond's* Party, of which Crime, notwithstanding himself was very Innocent, yet being out of favour with the King, he was condemn'd to lose his Head, and the Sentence executed accordingly. His Son *Andrew* was made Baron of *Bellichlon*, and made a distinct Branch, the last Heir Male of which was *Maurice Drummond*, who left Four Daughters, which were match'd to considerable Families in *England*. One of 'em being Wife to *Caril*, Secretary to King *James*. *Walter Drummond*, eldest Son of *William*, had Issue by *Elizabeth Graham*, Daughter of the Earl of *Montross*, only one Son, viz. *David Drummond*, who marry'd the Lady *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter of the Duke of *Albani*, Vice-Roy of *Scotland*, by whom he had only one Daughter, marry'd to the Laird of *Poury-Ogilby*. After the Death of *Margaret*, he marry'd *Lilia Ruthven*, by whom he had Five Daughters; First, *Jane*, marry'd to *John* Earl of *Montross*, Chancellor and Commissioner of *Scotland*. Secondly, *Anne*, marry'd to *John* Earl of *Marr*, Lord-High-Treasurer. Thirdly, *Lilia*, Countess of *Crawford*. Fourthly, *Catharine*, Lady *Tullibardin*. Fifthly, *Margaret*, Lady *Keir*; and Two Sons, *Patrick*, of whom more by and by, and *James*, Laird of *Maderly*, from whom the Viscounts of *Strathallan*, and the Barons of *Marchani* are descended. The first of this Line, that were made Viscounts of *Strathallan*, was *William Drummond*, he was Lieutenant-General of King *James's* Forces, and a Man of great Abilities both for the Camp and Council-Board. *Patrick Drummond*, above-mention'd, marry'd the Lady *Margaret Lindsey*, Daughter to the Earl of *Crawford*, and by her had Five Daughters: First, *Catharine*, Countess of *Rothess*. Secondly, *Lilia*, Countess of *Dunfermling*, Mother of the Countesses of *Lautherdale*, *Kelly*, *Belcarras*, and *Cathness*. Thirdly, *Jane*, Countess of *Roxborough*, Governess to King *Charles I's* Children. Fourthly, *Anne*, Lady *Tonay-Barclay*; and Fifthly, *Elizabeth*, marry'd to the Lord *Elphinston*; besides these five Daughters, *Patrick Drummond* had Two Sons, *James* and *John*. *James Drummond*, created Earl of *Perth*, marry'd the Lady *Elizabeth Seaton*, Daughter of the Earl of *Winton*. He died young, leaving Issue only One Daughter, who was afterwards Countess of *Sunderland*. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate, by *John*, his Brother, who marry'd the Lady *Jane Ker*, Daughter of the Earl of *Roxborough*, by whom he had Four Sons and Two Daughters, One of which was Countess of *Wigton*, and the other Countess of *Tullibardin*. Of the Four Sons, the eldest was *James*, of whom presently; *Robert*, who died in *France*; *John*, head of the Branch of *Logy Almond*, and *William* Earl of *Roxborough*, from whom the Houses of *Roxborough* and *Balantine* are descended. *James Drummond*, second Earl of *Perth*, marry'd *Anne Gordon*, Daughter of the Marquis of *Huntley*, by whom he had Two Sons and One Daughter, (viz.) *James*, of whom afterwards *John* and *Anne*. This last was a very worthy Lady, and marry'd the Earl of *Errolle*, Hereditary Constable of *Scotland*. *John Drummond*, Earl of *Melford*, and Secretary of State to *James II.* King of Great-Britain. His Lordship has been twice marry'd, first to the Heiress of *Lundie*, by whom he had Issue, Three Sons, and Three Daughters; these last are the Lady *Anne*, marry'd to the Baron of *Houston*; the Lady *Elizabeth*, to the Viscount of *Strathallan*; and the Lady *Mary*. The Three Sons are, *James*, Baron of *Lundie*, *Robert*, and *Charles*. His Lordship's second Lady, is *Euphemia Wallace*, Daughter of *Thomas Wallace*, Baron of *Craig*; the chief of a very Ancient Family. By this second Venter, he has Six Sons, and Three Daughters, *John*, Laird of *Torth*, *Thomas*, *William*, *Andrew*, *Reynald*, and *Philip*; *Catharine*, *Theresa*, and *Mary*. *James Drummond*, third Earl of *Perth*, was made Privy-Councillor in 1678. Lord-Justice-General in the Year 1682. and Lord-Chancellor of *Scotland* in 1684. His Lordship has been Thrice marry'd; first to the Lady *Jane*, Daughter to *William*, Marquis of *Douglas*; secondly, To the Lady *Lilia*, Countess of *Tullibardin*; thirdly, To the Lady *Mary Gordon*, Daughter of *Lewis*, Marquis of *Huntley*, and Sister to the Duke of *Gordon*. By his first Lady he had Issue the Lady *Mary*, marry'd to *William*, Earl-Marshall, and Hereditary Marshal of *Scotland*. The Lady *Anne*, unmarried, and *James*, Lord *Drummond*. His Lordship, by each

of his other Two Ladies, he has Issue Two Sons. This above-mention'd Account is sufficiently supported by the Records of the Family, preserv'd for several Ages in the Abby of *Inchafry*, and by the Scotch Historians. *Bayle Dict. Hist.*

PERTINAX (*Ælius* or *Publius Helvicius*) Emperor, was of a mean Extract, but from small Commands in the Army was at last advanced to be Consul, Prefect of Rome, and Governour of the most considerable Provinces. He was chosen Emperor in the Year 192, after the Death of *Commodus*, by the favour of the *Pretorian Guard*. The Senate gave their Consent thereto, hoping, that by his Vertue and Prudence he would regulate all Things. He was then Sixty Years old: He had great Experience in things, made many good Laws, and shewed himself averse to the Violence of his Predecessors; but *Latus*, who had rais'd him to the Empire, together with his *Pretorian Soldiers*, and could not endure the Re-establishment of Martial Discipline, and the laudable Carriage of *Pertinax*, murder'd him on the 27th. of *March*, in the Year 193, two Months and twenty five Days after his Election. *Dion. in Pert. Aurelius Victor in Epit. Cas. Jul. Capitolin in Pert. Eusebius in Chron.*

PERTOIS, Lat. *Pertensis Ager*, a Tract of *Champagne* in *France*, having *Champagne*, properly so called, on the W. and the Dutchy of *Bar* on the E.

PERU, a Country of South America, formerly belonging to the *Incas*, but now to the *Spaniards*, about six hundred Leagues in length, running all along the *Pacifick Sea*, and gives the Name of *Peruvian* to all South America, which comprehends *Castille d'Or*, *Popajan*, *Peru*, *Chica*, *Chily*, and *Brasil*. It lies almost all between the *Equator* and *Tropick* of *Capricorn*. The Kingdom of *Chily*, *Paraguay* and *Tucuman* are to the South, the *Pacifick Sea* to the West, *Popajan* to the North; and Eastward stands the Mountains called *Las Cordilleras* and *Terra Incognita*. Some divide *Peru* into the Higher and Lower, or into the Mountainous and Maritime; but others confine themselves to the Division made by the *Spaniards* into three Prefectures or Governments, which are *Audienca de los Reyes*, *Audienca de Quito*, and *Audienca de los Charchas*, or *de la Plata*. Its Cities are *Cusco* formerly the Capital, *los Reyes*, or *Lima*, that is now so, *la Plata*, *Arequipa*, *Arica*, *Baez a Quito*, *Potosi*, *Fuerta Viejo*, *la Pax*, *S. Frances de Quito*, *S. Michael*, *Guamanga*, *S. Cruz de la Sierra*, *Guancabilla*, *S. James de Guayaquil*, &c. This famous Country did belong to Kings called *Incas*, who were the lawful Possessors of it for above six hundred Years. *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*, made a discovery of it in the Year 1525, and by the Disagreement of the two Brothers made himself Master of it, causing the King *Atabalipa* to be strangl'd contrary to his Faith given him. The unsatiable Desire of Gold mov'd the *Spaniards*, tho' they pretended Religion, to murder the *Indians* in a most barbarous manner, but *Pizarro* was punished for it. They were a civiliz'd People, and ador'd the *Sun*, believing there was another God above it, whom they called *Pachacamac*. The *Spaniards* are now Masters of this rich Country, where they have a Vice-Roy, and several Episcopal Cities. In short, *Peru* is very fertile in Fruits and Gold Mines, so that it was observ'd, that at the Arrival of *Pizarro* there, their very Potage Pots and Utensils were made of Gold, and their Houses covered with the same Metal; which may be easily believ'd, if we consider the single Mine of *Potosi*, from whence the King of *Spain* in less than Fifty Years, for his fifth Part, has got above an Hundred and eleven Millions in full Weight, each consisting of Thirteen Reals and a quarter. As to the Original and Successions of the Kings of *Peru*, they have many fabulous Stories, that they were descended from the *Sun*, which may be seen in *Garcilass. de la Vega*. All Authors agree in the following Particulars.

1. That the first King of *Peru* was *Inca Manco Capac*, who built the City of *Cusco*, about Four hundred Years before the *Spaniards* came into *Peru*, that is, about the Year of the World 1125; for their Country was discover'd in 1525. These People called their Kings *Incas*, that is, Kings or Emperors, and for Excellencies sake nam'd them *Capac-Incas*, that is, the Only or Magnificent Kings: They went also by the name of *Tutip-Chutin*, which signifies the Son of the *Sun*, for they affect'd much to deduce their Original from the *Sun*, which they worshipp'd as God. The Male Children of the Kings also, were called *Incas*, and the *Grande*s of the Kingdom *Curacas*.

2. The second King was *Sinchi-Rocha*, the Son of *Manco-Capac*, but how long he reigned is uncertain; but he enlarg'd his Dominions, possessing himself of *Collao*, as far as *Chuncara*.

3. *Leoque-Yupanqui* succeeded his Father, made new Conquests, and built the City of *Pucara*.

4. *Mayta-Capac*, the Son of *Koque-Yupanqui* conquer'd new Provinces.

5. *Capac-Yupanqui* succeeded his Father, whose eldest Son he was, and extended also the bounds of his Empire, and left for Successor his eldest Son,

6. *Inca-Rocha*, who also got several Victories over his Neighbours whom he subdued.

7. *Jahuac-Huacac* reigned after his Father, but did no great Matters; and having been frighted by some evil Augury, made his Brother *Mayta* General of his Army, who subdued several People.

8. *Vira-Cocha* constrain'd his Father to quit his Crown, and ascended his Throne. He subdued those that rose against him, and caus'd several stately Structures to be built.

9. *Pachacutec-Inca* succeeded his Father, and enlarged the Conquests of his Predecessors.

10. *Inca-Yupanqui* reigned after his Father, united to his Empire some new Provinces, and was succeeded by his Son.

11. *Ynpac-ynca-ynpasiqui* did brave Actions, and left his Crown to his Son.

12. *Huayna-Capac* subdued the People of *Quito*, and after having conquered other Provinces, divided his Empire, giving the Kingdom of *Quito* to his Son *Atahualpa*, otherwise *Atabalipa*, and the rest to *Huascar* who was his eldest.

13. *Atahualpa* and *Huascar* reigned each in their Kingdom for four or five years very peaceably, but Envy rais'd a difference between these two Brothers; *Huascar* proving dissatisfied that he had so easily yielded up to his Brother a great part of his Kingdom, sent him an Ambassador, to require him to acknowledge himself to be his Vassal; *Atahualpa* pretended to consent to the motion, and declar'd, that when he went to do homage to his Brother he desired also to perform the Funeral Obsequies of his Father at *Cusco*, and to go thither in great pomp, which *Huascar* very readily granted him; but that dissembling Prince gathered together all the best Soldiers of his Provinces and advanced towards *Cusco*, where having surpriz'd *Huascar*, he easily won the Battle fought between them near unto that City: He used this Victory very cruelly, for he put to death, by several sorts of Executions all the Princes of the Royal Family, and afterwards his Brother *Huascar* himself. This happened at the time that the *Spaniards* had enter'd into his Kingdom, who quickly punish'd his barbarous cruelty, depriving him both of his Kingdom and Life in *Caxamalca*. The other *Incas* after him reigned for some years, but with little Authority. Behold a few particulars that happened about the end of the Empire of the *Incas*. *Huascar*, having been taken by *Atahualpa's* Officers in the City of *Cusco* was drown'd in the River of *Andamarca*. A little while after, that is, in May 1533 the *Spaniards* put *Atahualpa* to death; hereupon *Pizarro*, Governour of these conquer'd Countries, crown'd, whether in scorn or for some other Reason, *Toparpa* the Son of *Atahualpa* King of *Peru*, and had him proclaim'd by the *Grande*s of the Kingdom with the usual Ceremonies, but the Year following he put into his place *Mango* the Son of *Guaynacapa* or *Huaynacapa*, as right Heir of the Kingdom. But *Pizarro* and *Almagro*, having afterwards formed two Parties, *Mango* favoured that of *Almagro*, but afterwards forsook him and retir'd into a Province twenty Leagues from *Cusco*. The *Spaniards* had War amongst themselves for some years, *Almagro* was put publickly to death, and *Francis Pizarro* was kill'd by those of the Party of *Almagro* in the City of *Lima*. *Vaca de Castro* was sent thither by the King of *Spain* in the Year 1542, and having taken the Government upon him gave Battle to young *Almagro*, and put him to death in the year 1543. After him the King sent *Blasco Nunez Vela*, for Vice-Roy, but he was defeated by the Army of *Gonsalo Pizarro*, and kill'd by a Negro in 1546. *Pedro de la Gasca* came to succeed *Blasco Nunez*, and had the good fortune to vanquish *Pizarro*, who was put to death by him as a Criminal in *Guaynanima*. Thus the *Pizarro's* lost, together with their Lives, the Government of all those Countries they had gain'd for the King of *Spain*, and *Pedro de la Gasca* remain'd Vice-Roy of them. As to the Royal Edifices of this Country, the ancient Kings of *Peru* caus'd very sumptuous Structures to be built in several places of their Empire. The chief Temple of the *Sun*, and the Palace of the *Incas* of *Cusco* were admirable Structures; the Walls of the Palace being overlaid with Plates of Gold imbellished with divers Figures of Men and other Animals. The Royal Throne which they call'd *Tiana*, was all of Massy Gold standing in an Alcove of Gold. The Princes Eat and Drank in Gold, there being no other Metals made use of either in the Dining Room or Kitchen, or in any part of the Palace but Gold or Silver, and of these Metals did the Kings cause several sorts of Animals, Plants, and Trees with their Branches, Flowers and Fruits, to be made. Historians affirm all this Treasure or the greatest part of it was hid by the *Indians* after their King *Atahualpa* or *Atabalipa* had been taken by *Pizarro*, and cannot be found to this day notwithstanding all the search made for it, or but a very little of it discovered. The walls of the Temple of the *Sun* at *Cusco* were also overlaid with plates of Gold from the top to the bottom, and the Figure of the *Sun*, as it's usually painted, was all of Gold with its Beams also. It's said, That a *Spaniard* having found it, play'd at Dice for it and lost it in one Night. This Temple is standing to this day, and is part of the Monastery of *S. Dominick*. Near unto

unto this principal Temple were four others, the first whereof was dedicated to the Moon as Sister and Wife of the Sun, and call'd by them *Quilla*, the Walls and Doors of which were covered with Silver. The second was consecrated to the Planet *Venus*, which they call'd *Chasca*, and its Walls were also overlaid with Silver. The third was dedicated to Thunder and Lightning, which they call'd by a common name *Tillapa*. The fourth Temple was built in honour of *Iris*, or the Rainbow, which was named by them *Caychu*, all the inside overlaid with Gold. Near unto these Temples was the House of the Priests that were all to be of the Royal Family. There were in divers Provinces several other Temples built almost in the same manner, and dedicated to the Sun, but such as were not so magnificent as that of *Cusco*, except a certain Temple built in an Isle of the Lake of *Titicaca*, which was finer than any of 'em, and where the *Incas* had hid an infinite deal of Treasure: It was the ancientest of *Peru*, and for which the *Indians* had a particular esteem, for that they believed their first Kings were born in this Island. As to the Religion of the *Peruvians*, they adored nothing but the Sun as God, the other Divinities above-mention'd, excepting *Pachacamac*, were inferior to it: They sacrificed all sorts of Animals, and especially Sheep to it, as also all manner of Grain and Liquors. They consecrated Virgins to the Sun, at eight years of age, whom they shut up in places appointed for their abode, and from whence they did not go abroad, no not so much as to the Temple: They preserved a perpetual Virginity, imploying themselves in their retirement to make Stuffs for the King and Queen's Cloaths, and to prepare Bread and Drink for their Solemn Sacrifices; they were almost all of the Blood Royal. There were also Monasteries in the other Cities of the Kingdom, wherein were kept the fairest Daughters of the *Curacas* or great Lords and other persons of Quality; but these Maids were not consecrated to the Sun, and preserved not their Virginity; on the contrary, they usually serv'd for the King's Concubines, who caus'd them to come out of the Cloister when he pleas'd; and then returned not thither again, but serv'd the Queen or were sent back to their Relations. If any one of the Virgins appointed for the King suffered her self to be debauch'd the Law commanded her to be buried alive, and him to be strangl'd who had debauch'd her. As to what regards the Feast of the Sun; see RAYMI. As for the Philosophy of the *Peruvians*, the principal Sciences cultivated amongst them, were Astrology, Geography, Geometry and Physick. The Astrologers or Altronomers observ'd but three Planets; to wit, the Sun, Moon and *Venus*, call'd by them *Ynti*, *Quilla* and *Chasca*. Instead of Dials, they us'd small Turrets or Columns, whereon they drew lines to mark out the *Solstices* and *Equinoxes*. They took notice also of the Eclipses both of Sun and Moon; but knew not the true cause of them, and related very ridiculous things concerning the same; to wit, that the Sun hid its Face, for that it was angry with them: That the Moon was sick, and that when it suffer'd an entire Eclipse, they fear'd least it should fall and crush all Men to pieces. Their Months were *Lunars*, and divided into four parts: They began, at first, their Year in *January*, but their ninth King *Pachacutec* made it begin in *December*. Their way of practising Physick was easie, using almost nothing but letting of Blood, and purging by Herbs, whose Virtues were sufficient'y known to them. Before the coming of the *Spaniards* they us'd no Writing, but had some courie Painting, such as the *Mexicans* or *Quipes*. These *Quipes* were a sort of Register-Books made of small Cords, whose colours and knots produced almost the same effect as the four and twenty Letters of the Alphabet put in a different manner; the yellow noted Gold; the white, Silver; the red, Soldiers; and so of other things, and the knots or inter-lacements of the small Cords represented as it were the Words and Expressions of the Language. There were Officers appointed for the keeping of these Memoirs, and to give the meaning of them when there was occasion. As to Arithmetick, they made and still make Rules with the grains of *Maize*, which they adjust and transpose much the same as we do our Counters; And 'tis a surprizing thing, says *Acosta*, to see them make a Division in so little a time and so exact a manner, that they never mistake. This Kingdom lies between the Line and the Tropick of *Capricorn* in the *Torrid Zone*, yet is of the strangest Temperature of any in *America*. The Sea-Coast never has any Rain, nor any Wind but from the South, which is pleasant, healthful and grateful to the Inhabitants. It has no Thunder, Hail, nor Snow. Next to it is the Mountainous County, which is cooler than this, and is subject to various Weather. The *Andes* which is the third part are extream cold, subject to perpetual Rains and much Snow, yet they are all fruitful; and tho' they have very different Fruits, Grains and Cattle, yet they have plenty of what is needful for the life of Man. Before the *Spaniards* suddned it this Kingdom had been civiliz'd by the *Incas*, who had brought them from their Barbarous

Rites and Customs to a more regular form of Government. They had no Humanè Sacrifices like the *Mexicans*; and they detested their Custom of eating Man's Flesh. They were all cloathed with Garments made of Cotton or Hair, and had the Art of Spinning or Weaving, which was manag'd for the most part by the Men within Doors, whilst the Women took care of their Agriculture, and all their business abroad. The People on the Sea-coast lived mostly in the open Air, under shady Trees or Houses covered with a Mat and a little Earth, because it never Rains. The Mountaineers lived in Houses covered with Turfs, and were more Industrious, Ingenious, Valiant and Active; their Women were white, of better Education, and very useful to the Men in assisting them in the tillage of the Earth. Their Worship was mostly paid to the Sun, as to the Minister of the great God, and they thought the Moon was his Wife, but they did not Worship her. They had one Temple dedicated to God, but many very magnificent Piles to the Sun; and they had an imperfect notion of Heaven and Hell, and the immortality of the Soul, and of the Rewards and Punishments in another Life. *De Laet Hist. de Nov. Mond.*

PERUGIA, PERUGE, Lat. *Perusia*, a City of Italy in the Ecclesiastical State, a Bishop's See, which has communicated its name to the Province, and to the famous Lake of *Trasimene*, near unto which, *Hannibal* in the 537th year of *Rome* defeated the *Romans* conducted by the Consul *Flaminius*. It's a very ancient place, built upon a Hill, paved with square Brick, fortified with several Bastions, and a Citadel which was made by the order of Pope *Paul III.* It was burnt in the Wars between *Augustus* and *Mark Anthony*. It maintained a Siege of about seven years against *Totila* King of the *Goths*, who having at last ruin'd it, *Narses* retook and repair'd it, and it was subject to the *Lombards* untill the Kings of *France* gave it in the ninth Age to the Holy See; since which time it has not changed its Master, though it has been often taken, but it suffer'd very much, and especially during the Wars between the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*. It's 40 miles S. from *Urbino*, and 61 N. E. from *Rome*. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Livy*, *Tacitus*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, &c. speak of this City, whose University and Colleges are very famous in Italy, and which is the Residence of one of the Pope's Legates. It's also fam'd for the Siege which it maintained under *Lucius Antonius* against *Augustus*, until hunger constrain'd them to surrender, so that *fames Perusiana* became a Proverb. Pope *Paul III.* built a Castle here, which added to the natural strength of the place, so that for its pleasant Situation, magnificent Buildings, and great plenty, it's one of the most considerable Cities in the Pope's Dominions, *Felice Ciatti. Parad. & Mem. Hist. di Perug. Cas. Crispolti. Perugia Augusta*, &c.

PERUZZI (*Balthazar*) a Painter and Architect born at *Sienna*. He wrought much at *Rome* in the time of Pope *Leo X.* and *Clement VII.* It's said he was very well skill'd in the Mathematicks, and that he thoroughly understood Architecture and Fortification. *Leo X.* imploy'd him to draw a model of the Church of *S. Peter*, which he would have finish'd. He renewed the ancient Decorations of the Theatre, the use whereof had been as it were lost for a long time, when the Cardinal *Bernard de Bibienne* caus'd his Comedy entitul'd, *Calandra*, to be acted before Pope *Leo X.* which is indeed one of the best Italian Comedies that has appear'd on the Stage. *Balthazar* made the Scenes for it, and adorn'd them with so many Places, Streets, and various sorts of Buildings, that the thing was admir'd by all people. He open'd a way to Engineers and Machine-makers to imitate his Decorations. It was he that order'd the Magnificent preparations made for Solemnizing the Coronation of Pope *Clement* the VIIth. and afterwards did several curious things in *S. Peter's* Church and elsewhere; but he was at *Rome* when that City was taken in 1527, by the Army of the Emperor *Charles V.* where the Soldiers Robb'd him of all he had; He deliver'd himself out of their Hands by drawing the Picture of *Charles de Bourbon*, and immediately embark'd for *Porto Hercole*, in order to go to *Sienna*, where he arriv'd in his Shirt, having been Robb'd of all to that: His Friends entertain'd him, and the People of *Sienna* entrusted him with the care of the Fortifications of their City. He wrought again after this at *Rome*, made a Draught of the House of *Massimi*, and of the two Palaces built by the *Ursins* near unto *Viterbo*: He begun also his Book of the Antiquities of *Rome*, and a Commentary upon *Vitruvius*; but died before he had finish'd this Work in the year 1536, being but 36 or 37 years of age; and it's thought was poisoned by his Enemies. *Sebastian Serlio* inherit'd his Writings and Designs, which were very serviceable to him in the Books of Architecture he has published. *Vasari, vit. de Pit. Felibien, Entr. des Peint. &c.*

PESARO, Lat. *Pisaurum*, a City of Italy in the Duchy of *Urbino*, formerly in *Umbria*, with a Bishoprick under *Urbino*. It's very ancient, and we find by the Testimony of Historians, that it was a Roman Colony. *Totila* destroy'd it, and it was repair'd by *Belisarius*: Since that it belonged

to the House of *Malatesta*, *Sforza* and *Rovere*, and afterwards was united to the Holy See. It stands near the Sea in a Plain watered with the River *Foglia*, which comes up to this City, and makes it a Sea-port. It's strongly fortified, and has a Castle which was the Duke's Residence, but it is now a Fortrels. To the West of this City may be seen a stately Palace, called *Poggio Imperiale*, built by *Constance* Lord of *Pesaro*, and adorned by others. *Titus Livius lib. 33* and *41. Procop. lib. 3. Pliny. Agathias. Sabellic. &c. cited by Leander Alberti, descr. Ital.*

PESCARA, Lat. *Aternum*, a City of the Hither *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, seated at the mouth of a River of the same Name it stands 45 miles N. W. from *Termoli*, and 100 S. from *Ancona*. The River hath its source in the *Appennine*, watereth several Cities, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

C. PESCENNIUS *Iustus* (*Niger*) a Roman Captain who had gained great Reputation by Arms, and was saluted Emperor by the Legions of *Syria*, in the time of *Didius Julianus*, but after having enjoy'd the Command for about one year, he was killed in endeavouring to make his escape to *Antioch* by the River *Euphrates*, and his Head was carried to *Rome* in 194. *Aurelius Victor, in Epit. Caesar.*

PESCHERIE, part of the Peninsula on this side *Ganges*; over against the Isle of *Ceylon*, between *Cape Comorin* and *Negapatan*, famous for the Pearl Fishing there in the Months of *April* and *September*, for which there is a Fair kept at *Tuticorin*, from which Fishery this place has taken its name. The Country is dry and very hot, and has about thirty small Towns belonging to the *Naique* of *Madura*.

PESCIA, a great and populous Town upon a River of the same Name in *Ettruria*, twelve miles E. of *Lucca*.

PESE-COLA, a Name given about the end of the Fifteenth Age to a famous Diver of *Sicily*, who was called *Nicholas*. He was accustomed from his Youth to Fish for Oysters and Coral in the bottom of the Sea; and it's said, he would continue sometimes four or five days under Water and live upon raw Fish. He could swim admirably well; and often pass'd to the Isle of *Lipari*, carrying Letters with him put up in a Leathern Purse. *Frederick* King of *Sicily*, being made acquainted with the strength and skill of *Pese-cola*, commanded him to throw himself into the Gulf of *Carybdis*, near unto the Promontory called *Il Capo di faro*, in order to know the nature of that place; and as he observed *Nicholas* scrupled to make so dangerous an adventure, he threw in a great Golden Cup, promising to give it him if he could bring it up; this skilful Diver, egg'd on with such a reward, threw himself into the bottom of the Gulf, where he stay'd almost three quarters of an Hour, and afterwards came up holding the Cup in his Hand, and gave the King an Account of the Rocks, Caverns, and Sea-Monsters he had seen, and protested it would be impossible for him to return thither a second time; but *Frederick* presented him with a Purse full of Gold, and threw another Golden Cup besides into the Sea, which put courage into *Pese-cola*, so that he went down again but never appear'd more. *F. Kercher. Mundi Subterranei Tom. 1.*

PESSINUS an ancient City of *Galatia*, or according to others, of *Phrygia*, near unto Mount *Ida*, famous for the Statue and Temple of *Cybele*, which Statue *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* gave to the Romans in 649 who receiv'd it by the hands of *Publius Scipio Nasica*, and instituted in honour of the Goddess the *Megalesian* Plays. *Ptolemy, Livy, &c.* speak of *Pessinus*, which is now but a little Town in the Region called *Chiangara*, according to *Castalde*.

PEST, Lat *Pestum*, a Town of Upper Hungary, situate upon the *Danube*, over against Lower *Buda*, from whence it yields a delightful prospect by reason of its Walls, Towers and Mosques. There was a fine Bridge of Boats of half a mile long betwixt 'em. In 1541, it was taken without resistance by *Solyman the Magnificent*, and next year after the Marquis of *Brandenburg* with a potent Army attempted to reduce it, but the *Germans* deserted the Siege in a cowardly manner after there was a breach made and an assault given by *Vitellius* an *Italian*. In 1682 whilst the *Turks* besieged *Alba Regalis* the *Germans* took this Town and Lower *Buda*, after which, many Rencontres happen'd betwixt the Garrisons. When the River was Frozen in 1604, the cowardly Governour *Jagen Ruiter* deserted it on a bare report that the *Turks* were marching to besiege it; after which it continued in their Hands till 1684 that it was taken by the Duke of *Lorraine*, but deserted again when he withdrew from *Buda*. In 1686 it was retaken by the same Duke and assui'd to the Imperialists by the Conquest of *Buda*.

PESTO, a City and Colony of *Lucania* in the hither Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*. It stands upon a Bay of the same name 22 miles S. of *Salerno*, and three from *Capaschio*. In 930 it was taken and entirely ruin'd by the *Saracens*, who slew and carried away all its Inhabitants, upon which the Bishop's-See was removed to *Capaschio* aforesaid.

PETA, a Name given by the ancient Pagans to a Goddess which they believed took care of Petitions and Requests, seeming to be derived from the word *Petere* to ask.

PETAU, or **PETAVIUS** (*Paul*) a great Antiquary, and an Eminent Lawyer, was Councillor or Member of the Parliament of *Paris*. He had a fine Library of Manuscripts, and wrote several curious Tracts, the most considerable of which are, *Veterum Numismatum Synopsis. Antiquaria Supellectilis Portiuncula. Syntagma de Nithardo Comite. Dissertatio de Epocha Amorum Incarnationis Christi*. This *Petavius* died in 1614, and is mention'd by several Authors with Advantage.

PETAU or **PETAVIUS** (*Denys*) a Jesuit, was one of the learnedst Men of his time, born in *Orleans*, who, besides his great knowledge in the Languages which he writ and spoke with great fluency, was a great Divine, Historian, Orator, Critick and Poet, and admitted among the Jesuits in the year 1605, being the two and twentieth of his age; first made Professor of Rhetorick, and afterwards of Divinity. He died in the College of *Clermont* at *Paris*, December 11. 1652, aged sixty nine. See his Life written by *Henry de Valois* or *Valesius* his particular Friend. He translated out of Greek into Latin the Works of *Synefius*, which he published with Notes in 1612 and 1632. Sixteen Orationes of *Themistius* he caused to be printed in Greek and Latin in 1613, with his Notes and Observations upon them; and in 1618, in those two Languages the *Breviarium Historicum* of *Nicephorus* Patriarch of *Constantinople* with Chronological Notes. In 1612 he put out both in Greek and Latin the Works of *S. Epiphanius* with Notes also; and after that, in 1630. and in 1634 he published the *Empeior Julian's* Works, added an Appendix, *ad Epiphanianas animadversiones*. The other chief Works of *Petavius*, are, *Miscellaneæ Exercitationes adversus Claudium Salmasium; Opus de Doctrina temporum; Uranologium, sive Systema variorum Auctorum qui de Sphæra ac Syderibus, eorumque influentiis Græcè commentati sunt, cum notis: Rationarium Temporum; Paraphrasis Psalmorum omnium & canticorum quæ in Bibliis sparsim occurrunt Græcis versibus expressa cum latina interpretatione: Diatriba de potestate consecrandi; Paraphrasis in Ecclesiasten. De Theologicis Dogmatibus. Orationes & Opera Poetica, Latina, Græca, Hebraica. Triâ Pœmata Latina de Tribus Festis B. Virginis, &c.*

S. PETER, was of *Bethsaida*, a City of *Galilee*. His History, as far as 'tis related in the Scriptures, is sufficiently known, but the latter part of his Life is involved with Uncertainties. Doctor *Pearson*, Bishop of *Chester*, in his first Dissertation of the Succession of the first Bishops of *Rome*, proves from Antiquity, that *S. Peter* was at *Rome*, against Doctor *Barrow*, *Salmasius*, &c. and others who are of the contrary opinion, &c. As to the time of *S. Peter's* Birth Authors vary. Some think him but ten years elder than *Christ*. *Stengal* says seventeen, which is confuted by *Dr. Cave*. It's also controverted whether he or his Brother *S. Andrew*, was eldest. The Authorities brought by some, to prove that he was immediately baptized by *Christ*, are insufficient. *Baronius* and other Popish Writers say, That *S. Peter* preached at *Byzantium*, and the adjacent Country. And *Orosius* says, That he came to *Rome* about the second year of the Emperor *Claudius*, and brought Prosperity to the City along with; and besides other extraordinary Advantages, takes notice of this, That *Camillus Scribonianus*, Governour of *Dalmatia*, soliciting the Army to rebell against the Emperor, the Eagles, their Military Standard, stuck so fast in the Ground that no Strength was able to pull it up. At which the Soldiers being surpriz'd, turned their Swords against the Rebel, and continued firm in their Allegiance. That at his first coming to *Rome* he disposed of himself amongst the *Jews*, on the other side the *Tyber*; but when he began to preach to the *Gentiles*, he lodged with *Pudens*, a Senator, lately converted. Here it was he met with *Philo* the *Jew*, come on an Embassie in behalf of his Countrymen in *Alexandria*, and contracted an intimate Acquaintance with him. And here it was, says the same Author, that he wrote his first Epistle, and afterwards sent his Disciples into the Western parts. Several Years after this, the Emperor *Claudius* banished the *Jews* from *Rome*, upon the account of some Seditions; and at that time, they say, *S. Peter* returned to *Jerusalem*, but it's uncertain how he disposed of himself for many Years after. Some will have it that he travelled into *Africa*. And others, as *Metaphrastes*, &c. that he preached in *Britain*. And they will have it, That towards the latter end of *Nero's* Reign he returned to *Rome*, where he found the People extremely harden'd against Christianity, by the Magical Arts of *Simon Magus*, who had obtain'd so great Veneration, not only from the Vulgar, but the Emperors themselves, that *Justin Martyr* assures us, he was honoured as a Deity, and had a Statue erected to him in the *Insula Tiberina*, with this Inscription, *Simoni deo sancto*; but this Inscription is controverted by *Dr. Hammond*, and some other late Antiquaries. Yet it's probable this Author, being a Person of Gravity and Learning, and being at *Rome*, would be careful to inform himself of the Truth of

of the thing, and not to present such a notorious Fable in his Apology to the Emperor and Senate. However that is, they assert that S. Peter, being fam'd for Raising the Dead, a Kinsman of the Emperor's being lately deceas'd, his Friends sent for Peter, to raise him to Life; and Simon Magus his Friends did also prevail, that he should be sent for on the same account, who being come propounded to Peter, That if he raised the Gentleman to Life, then Peter, who had injuriously provoked the great Power of God, as he called himself, should lose his Life; and that if Peter prevailed, he himself should submit to the same Fate; which Terms they say Peter accepted; and Simon beginning his Charms, the Gentleman seemed to move his Hand, at which the People begun to fall upon Peter, who begging their Patience, told them it was but a Cheat; and if Simon was taken from the Bed-side, it would quickly appear to be so. Then calling upon God, commanded the Gentleman in the Name of Jesus to arise, which he accordingly did; whereupon the People fell upon the Magician with an Intention to stone him, but Peter begg'd his Life. The Magician being vex'd at this Defeat, mustered up his Confidence, summoned the People, and told them, he was offended at the Galileans, whose Protector he had been, and therefore set them a day when he promised they should see him fly up into Heaven. At the time appointed he went up to the Mount of the Capitol, and throwing himself from the Rock, begun his Flight, which filled the People with Wonder and Veneration, affirming, that this must be the Power of God, and not of Man. S. Peter in the mean time prayed to God that the People might be undeceived, and immediately Simon Magus his Wings, which he had made himself, begun to fail; so that he fell to the Ground, and being miserably bruised and wounded, was carried into a neighbouring Village, and died soon after. This is the Substance of the Story as related by Hegeffippus. But Authors vary as to the time of this Contest, some placing it in the Reign of Claudius, but most in that of Nero. The wretched End of this Magician, it's said, hastened the Apostle's Fate. For Nero, much troubled for the Loss of his Favourite, resolved his ruin. In the mean time, the Christians at Rome are said to have prevailed with S. Peter to attempt his Escape, which he effected; but, as Ecclesiastical Writers say, being reprehended by a Vision of our Saviour, he returned and delivered himself into the Hands of his Keepers. They add also, that an Impression of our Lord's Feet being left upon a Stone, on which he stood whilst he talked with Peter, The said Stone is kept to this day in S. Sebastian's Church. The day of Execution being come, S. Peter, as they say, having taken his leave of S. Paul, and being led to the Top of the Vatican Mount, was crucified with his Head downwards, according to his own desire, as thinking himself unworthy to be crucified in the same posture wherein his Lord had suffered. His Body was embalmed after the Jewish manner, and was buried in the Vatican; a small Church being soon after erected over his Grave, which being destroyed by Heliogabalus, his Corps are said to have been removed to the Appian-way till the time of Pope Cornelius, who brought it back to the Vatican. Constantine the Great rebuilt and enlarged the Vatican in Honour of Saint Peter, and infinitely enrich'd the Church with Gifts and Ornaments, wherein succeeding Princes having followed his Example, it is become at this day one of the Wonders of the World. As to S. Peter's Person, Temper, and Writings, Authors give the following Account: That he was slender and of a middle Size, his Complexion very pale, and his Hair curled and thick; but short; his Eyes black, but speck'd with red; which Baronius says, Proceeded from his frequent Weeping. For his Temper, he was naturally fervent and eager, which was common to the Galileans; his Humility and Lowliness of mind was singular, and his Love and Zeal for his Master admirable, his Courage was undaunted, and his Diligence in his Apostleship very wonderful. As for his Writings, his first Epistle is said to have been writ in the 44th. Year of Christ, but Dr. Cave is of a contrary Mind. Authors also differ as to the Place where. Some will have it to be at Rome, and others at Babylon; but whether Babylon in Egypt, Babylon the Metropolis of Assyria, Jerusalem, or Rome figuratively so called, is controverted. The Second Epistle, according to Eusebius, was not for some Ages received as Canonical, and at this day not accounted such by the Syriack Church. The great Objection is, the Difference of its Style from the first; but it is easily answered, That this might be occasioned by the Difference of his Circumstances or Temper at the Time of the Writing, as there is a vast Difference betwixt the Prophecy and Lamentations of Jeremy. There are others who will have it to be writ by Simeon, and that the word Peter was inserted in the Title by another hand: To which is answered, That it bears both his Names in the Front, and that Passage, chap. 1. ver. 16, 17, 18. cannot well relate to any but himself. And Jude, verse 17 and 18, does plainly quote the Words of the second and third verses of the third Chapter of this Epistle. There were other

supposititious Writings ascribed to him; as the Book called *His Acts*, mentioned and rejected by Origen and Eusebius. *His Gospel*, and the Book styled, *His Preaching, and Judgment, and Revelation*, were also rejected as spurious. That he had a Wife is clear from Scripture, and that they cohabited after his being called to the Apostleship is evident from 1 Cor. 9. 5. though S. Jerom be of a contrary mind. Clemens Alexandrinus says, that his Wife was martyred, and encouraged by himself to suffer patiently, he being exceedingly rejoiced that she was called to so great a Honour. That same Author says, He had a Son; and Baronius alledges, He had a Daughter called Petronilla. *Cave's Lives of the Apostles*; and his *Historia Literaria pars prima*.

PETER I. of that Name, Bishop of Alexandria, succeeded Theonas, about the Year 300. He was considered as the most illustrious Prelate of his time, both for his Learning, Piety, and Constancy, which rendred him proof against the Persecutions of Dioclesian and Maximian. He composed Penitential Canons for the regulating of Penances, and in a Synod deposed Meletius, Bishop of Nicopolis, that had been convicted of several Crimes. But this latter got so much in Favour with the Idolatrous Princes, that Peter was forced to fly; yet he encouraged by his Letters those who were in Prison. After his Return he was taken and beheaded about 310. He writ, beside the aforesaid Pieces, *A Treatise of Divinity*, some Fragments whereof are related in the Council of Chalcedon. Euseb. lib. 8. & 7. Hist. Baronius in *Annal*.

PETER II. Priest of the Church of Alexandria, had been Companion to Athanasius in his Travels, and succeeded him in the Government of the Church of Alexandria, in 372. He was chosen by the Orthodox; but some time after, the Pagans and Arians, who had made Lucius their Bishop, drove him from the Church. Socrates and Sozomen say, he made his Escape out of Prison, and came to Rome; where he stayed till 377; at which time, returning to Alexandria, he was re-settled in his See. Some time after this he testified by his Letters the Joy which he conceived at the Election which those of Constantinople had made of Gregory Nazianzen for their Bishop; but afterwards growing inconstant changed his Sentiments in favour of Maximus; insomuch, that tho' Peter was Orthodox in his Belief, he tarnish'd the Honour he had gain'd by being a Confessor; not only by the Injury done to that Holy Bishop, Gregory Nazianzen, but likewise by showing himself too easie in receiving Hereticks to Communion, which unwarrantable Forwardness, made some suspect that he took Bribes. He died in 380. Gregory de Nazianzen, Orat. 24. & de vita sua. Socrates, lib. 4. Sozomen, lib. 6. Theodoret, lib. 4. Rufin. l. 2.

PETER IV. a Monothelite Heretick, intruded into the See of Alexandria, from whence Pope Martin I. caused him to be expelled, about 649. Baronius.

PETER, Bishop of Jerusalem succeeded John in 525. He was very zealous for the Good of the Church, and sent Deputies to the Council which Meas assembled at Constantinople in 536; and at their Return celebrated one in Palestine; where all that had been done in the other was confirmed. He afterwards subscribed, rather by Force than Good-will; the Edict which Justinian published against the three Chapters, and died in 546. Nicephorus, in Chron. Facundus, lib. 1. Evagrius, lib. 4. Vide, Peter Case, & La Palu.

PETER, Arch-priest of Rome, made a Schism in the Romish Church after the Death of John Vth. Theodorus, a Priest, was his Competitor. The one having been chosen by the Clergy, and the other by the Soldiery. But this Disorder was terminated by the Creating of Canon, which was done with the Consent of both Parties. Anastasius in Vir. Pontiff.

Emperors, Kings, and Princes of the Name of Peter.

PETER, Lord of Courtenay and Montargis, II. of that Name, Count of Nevers, Auxerre, and Tonnerre, Marquis of Namur, and Emperor of Constantinople, was the eldest Son of Peter of France, Lord of Courtenay. He had great Quarrels with Hugh de Noyers, and William de Segnelay, Bishops of Auxerre, who excommunicated him. But he afterwards gave them publick Satisfaction, in 1204. He expelled the Jews from his City of Auxerre; and afterwards fought against the Albigenes. He was present at the Siege of the Castle of Lavaur, in 1211. And after that at the Battle of Bovines, in 1214. He signalized himself so much that the Fame of his Valour and Merit coming to be known in the East, he was chosen Emperor of Constantinople, after the Death of Henry of Hainault, his Brother-in-law. This Prince arriving at Rome, in the beginning of April, Anno 1217, was solemnly crowned there, together with his Wife, by Pope Honorius III. The Ceremony being performed in the Church of S. Laurence, on the ninth Day of the same Month, he afterwards sent his Wife and Children to Constantinople, and march'd himself by the way of Thessaly and Epirus, where he besieged the City of Duras, in pursuance of a Treaty which he had concluded with the Venetians.

But that Siege proved unhappy to him, being forced to raise it, and himself with the principal Lords of his Court were made Prisoners by *Theodorus Comnenus*, Prince of *Epirus*, his Enemy, who put him to Death in *January*, 1218.

PETER I. of that Name, King of *Aragon*, succeeded his Father *Sancho*, in 1094, who was killed at the Siege of *Huesca*. He immediately gathered the Remains of his Army, raised new Troops, and having encountered the *Moors*, defeated fourty thousand of them, *Novemb. 18.* that same Year. At this Loss the Infidels were surpriz'd, so that four of their Kings entred into a League against *Peter*, who defeated them at *Alcoraz*, in 1096, and took *Huesca* a little time after. *Peter* was also King of *Navarre* after his Father *Sancho*, who had usurped that Kingdom from his Cousin *Sancho IVth.* Son of *Garcias IVth.* He died in 1104, *Sept. 28th.* after he had reigned ten Years. He had one Son of his own Name, who died in his Infancy, and was succeeded by *Alphonso* his Brother. *Roderic, Mariana & Majerne Turquet. Hist. d'Esp.*

PETER II. succeeded his Father *Alphonso III.* in 1096. He made War upon the King of *Navarre*, in favour of him of *Castile*, and was always successful in his Undertakings. He made a Journey to *Rome* in 1204, where he was anointed King, *November 21st.* by *Peter*, Cardinal-Bishop of *Porto*, and crowned by *Pope Innocent III.* He afterwards entred into a League with the Princes of *Spain*, against the *Moors*, and was present at the Battle the Christians won from *Mahomet*, the Green King of *Morocco*, near unto *Sierra Morena*, *July 16th.* 1212. But he was not so successful in the Success he gave to the *Albigenses*, whereof *Raymond*, Earl of *Toulouse*, his Brother-in-law, was Head; he being killed in the Battle *September 12th.* 1213. after he had reigned seventeen Years. He had by *Mary of Montpelier*, his Wife, *James I.* who succeeded him. *Surita, Ind. Reg. Arag. l. 1. Mariana, lib. 11.*

PETER III. was King after *James I.* his Father, in 1276. He immediately carried his Arms into *Navarre*, to which he had some Pretensions, but it was without effect. So that he saw himself quickly obliged to return to his own Dominions, where his fanciful and severe Humour drew upon him the Discontents of the great Lords, whereof his Brethren were the chief. *Peter* had married *Constance*, Daughter to the Bastard *Mainfroy*, who stiled himself King of *Sicily*. He was desirous to make himself Master of that Kingdom in Complaisance to his Wife, and for the satisfying of his own Ambition; but it was not easie for him to take it away from *Charles of Anjou*, the first of that Name. He caballed therefore with some seditious Persons, and in pursuance to his Advice, they killed all the French in *Sicily*, in the time of *Vespers*, on *Easter-day*, in 1282; which Fact has since been called the *Sicilian Vespers*. After which he arrived in the Country, and easily became Master of it. But an Action so barbarous was abhorred by all good Men. *Pope Martin IVth.* testified an extream Displeasure at it, excommunicated *Peter* and the *Sicilians*, and suspended him from his Dominions in *Spain*. This Affair was like to have had dangerous Consequences, to avoid which the King of *Aragon* offered to decide this Controversie by a Duel between *Charles* and himself, assisted each of them with an hundred Knights; this last who was free and courageous, tho' sixty years of Age, accepted of the Challenge against *Peter*, who was not above forty. The day appointed being come, *Charles* entred the Lists, which had been pitched upon at *Bordeaux* by the King of *England*; but the *Aragonese* appeared not till the day was over. So that *Charles* had the better upon the Terms of Honour and Bravery; and *Peter* came off by Craft and Subtilty. In the mean time *Charles de Valois* took upon him to be King of *Aragon*, in pursuance of the Forfeiture made by the *Pope*. *Philip the Hardy*, his Father, conducted thither a potent Army to put him in Possession of it. He took all *Roussillon*, won *Girona*, and made himself Master of a great many Places. *Peter* died of a Wound he received in a Battle, *Nov. 8.* 1285. His Children were *Alfonso III.* surnamed the Bountiful, and *James II.* called the Just. *Rigord, Villani, Fazel, Paul, Emilius, Surita, Mariana, &c.*

PETER IVth. surnamed the Ceremonious, succeeded his Father *Alphonso IVth.* in 1336. He had this Name given him, because of his being very forward in the Observation of Ceremonies. He usurped *Majorca* and *Roussillon* from King *James*; put his own Brother *Ferdinand* to death; and afterwards waged several Wars, but they proved not to his Advantage. He was extreamly ambitious and bloody; yet loved Learned Men, and especially *Astrologers*. It's said also, that he laboured to find out the *Philosophers-stone*. He died at *Barcelona*, *January 5th.* 1387, aged 75 years, whereof he reigned above 50. He left by *Eleanor of Sicily*, his Wife, *John I.* and *Martin*, who succeeded him, and two Daughters, *Constance* and *Eleanor*. *Surita, l. 3. Ind. Mariana, lib. 15, 16, 17, & 18.*

PETER, surnamed *The Cruel*, King of *Castile*, succeeded his Father *Alphonso XIth.* in 1350. He was then but sixteen Years of Age, and yet manifested his bloody Inclination by

the Death of several Gentlemen in his Kingdom, whom he caused to be beheaded presently. Sometime after this, being crowned, he married *Blanch*, Daughter to *Peter I.* Count of *Bourbon*. But three Days after his Marriage he forsook her for *Mary of Padilla*, whom he kept, and put the Queen into Prison. He married also *Jane de Castro*, whom he forsook a little while after; which unreasonable Procedure, and his extraordinary Cruelties, did so provoke the Grantees, that they entered into an Association against him. *Henry* and *Frederick*, his Brethren, were the chief of the Party. *Peter* finding himself in a desperate Condition upon this account, and mistrusting some of his Lords, put them to Death in cold Blood, sparing neither his Brother *Frederick*, who was returned to his Duty, nor the two Infants of *Aragon*, and several other considerable Persons. The Solicitations of the *Pope*, and the Intreaties of the Prelates of his Kingdom, could never make him relent, his furious Mind delighted so much in Blood. He poisoned Queen *Blanch* in Prison, and oppress'd his Subjects to that degree, that they broke out into Disorder; and took up Arms against him. *Henry*, Count of *Tristemare*, his natural Brother, put himself at the Head of the Malecontents; and with the help of *Bertrand du Guesclin* took *Toledo*, and made himself Master almost of all *Castile*. *Peter* being driven to despair, resolved to turn *Mahometan*, that he might procure the Assistance of the *Moors*; but he passed into *Guienne*, and the English taking his Part, re-settled him upon his Throne in 1367. He continued not long so, for *Henry*, assisted by the French, won the Battle on the 14th. of *March*, in 1369; and another the 22d. of the same Month, and killed this bloody Prince. *Marian. Hist. Hisp. lib. 16, & 17. Surita, Ind. lib. 12. &c.*

PETER I. King of *Cyprus*, of the House of *Lusignan*, succeeded his Father *Hugh*, in 1360. He begun to make himself known by the taking of *Salatia*, and several other Places, from the Infidels, in 1362. After which he came into *France*, and having engaged the Kings of *France* and *Denmark* to come to *Avignon*, they undertook the *Croisade*; in the presence of *Pope Urban Vth.* Some time after, being assisted with a considerable Relief both of Men and Money, he sailed, and took, and plundered *Alexandria*, in 1365. Great things were expected from this Prince when he was assassinated by his own Brother's Servants in 1369. He left a Son called *Peter II.* who because of his Youth, was called *Petrin*, or *Pierrot*, and died in 1382. *Stephen. Hist. de Cypr. vid. LUSIGNAN.*

PETER, surnamed the German, King of *Hungary*, was Sister's-Son to *S. Stephen*, whom he succeeded in 1038. His great proneness to favour the Germans and his own unhappy Temper, provok'd the Hungarians to expel him in 1042. But he was resettled by the Emperor *Henry III.* two years after, yet he had not the art to make himself beloved by his Subjects. They surprized him a Hunting, and put out his Eyes in 1044. *Bertius, l. 2. Rer. Ger. Bonfin. Hist. Hung. &c.*

PETER, surnamed the Justiciary, or the Cruel, King of *Portugal*, succeeded his Father *Alphonso IVth.* surnamed the Fierce in 1357. Authors observe with some sort of Astonishment, that at the same time *Spain* had three Princes named *Peter*, who had very bloody Inclinations, viz. *Peter IVth.* King of *Aragon*, *Peter*, King of *Castile*, and this now spoken of. Yet it is certain that this *Peter* loved Justice, and that rendered him severe. He governed his Subjects peaceably, and expressed not his Hatred against any but those who had caused *Agnes de Castro*, his Mistress, to be put to death by his Father's Orders. He died in 1367. He married the first time *Blanch* of *Castile*, whom he put away, and took to Wife, *Constance Manuel*, Daughter to *John*, Duke of *Penafiel*. This Princess died in 1344. *Mariana, Hist. l. 17. c. 9. Duart, in Geneal. Reg. Port. Conestagio, &c.*

PETER, King of *Portugal*, Son to *John IVth.* was declared Regent of the Kingdom *Nov. 22.* 1667. *Alphonso Henry*, his Brother, being incapable to govern. During his Regency he married *Mary-Elizabeth-Frances of Savoy*, Daughter to *Charles Amadeus of Savoy*, Duke of *Nemours*, and of *Elizabeth de Vendôme*, by whom he had a Daughter, now Infanta of *Portugal*. This Prince made Peace during his Regency with the King of *Spain*, *Feb. 12.* 1668. He is the King now reigning.

PETER of *Aragon*, King of Part of *Sicily*, succeeded, in 1337, his Father *Frederick*, Son of *Peter III.* King of *Aragon*, and Successor of his Brother *James I.* Some Authors say, that this Prince was short in his Understanding and Conduct, and so died in the Year 1342, without doing any thing considerable. *Villani, lib. 11. &c.*

PETER of *France*, the first of that Name, Lord of *Courtenay*, *Montargis*, *Chateau-renard*, *Champinelles*, *Tamlay*, &c. was the seventh and youngest Son of King *Lewis the Fat*, by *Adelais* of *Savoy*. At the Age of two and twenty he accompanied King *Lewis the Young*, his Brother, into the *Holy-land*, in 1147. He was afterwards one of the three Lords given by that same King, in 1178, to the English for Hostages upon the Treaty of Peace. The year following he made

made a second Voyage into the Holy-land, with Henry I. of that Name, Count of Champagne, was present at the Siege of Acre, and died in 1182, aged 63. *Alberic, in Chron. St. Martha, Hist. Geneal. de la Mais. de France. Du Bouchet, Hist. Geneal. de la Mais. de Courtenay.*

PETER II. of that Name, Count of Alençon, La Perche, &c. surnamed the Noble, was Son to Charles de Valois II. of that Name, called the Magnificent, and of Mary of Spain his second Wife. King John gave him for an Hostage to the English in 1360. After his return he made War in Bretagne, and was wounded at the Siege of Hainchou. He served also in the Wars which the Dukes of Berry and Bourbon made in Guienne against the English, and was one of the Grantees of the Kingdom that assisted at the Publication of the Ordinance made by King Charles V. for the full Age of the Kings. He followed also King Charles VI. in his Expedition into Flanders in 1388, and died at Argentan, Sept. 20. in 1404. *Froissard, Monstrelet, S. Martha, &c.*

PETER, the first of that Name, Duke of Bourbon, Count of Clermont and Marche, was Son to Lewis I. and Grandson to Robert, a Descendant of S. Louis. He was Chamberlain of France, Governour of Languedoc and Gascony, and had several important Places in the Kingdom. He gave also Proofs of his Courage and Bravery on many Occasions to King Philip de Valois, who made choice of him to assist and serve. John of France, Duke of Normandy, in the War in Bretagne and Guienne. He was also at the Battle of Cressy; and afterwards at the Siege of Calais. He was deputed to go to Edward III. King of England, to solicit for a Treaty of Peace; and killed at the Battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19. 1356. *Froissard, &c.*

PETER, the Second of that Name, Duke of Bourbon, Auvergne, Earl of Clermont, Forez, and la Marche, &c. Peer and Chamberlain of France, and Governour of Languedoc, was youngest Son to Charles I. Duke of Bourbon and Agdes of Burgundy. He was born in November, 1439, bore the Title of *Seur de Beaujeu*, in the time of his elder Brother, and acquired the favour of King Lewis XI. who married him to Anne of France, his eldest Daughter, and made him President of his Council. And after the death of this King, he was Governour of the Kingdom conjunctly with the Princess his Wife, during the Minority of King Charles VIII. who made him Lieutenant General of his Dominions during his Expedition into Italy. He died at Montlins, the tenth of October, 1503. *Philip de Commines, Peter Matthieu, Robert Gavin, &c.*

PETER de Dreux, surnamed Maucclerk, Duke of Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, &c. was second Son to Robert II. of that Name, Count of Dreux, and of Yolande de Coucie, his second Wife. King Philip the August made him a Knight in 1209. He married in 1213. Alice, the eldest Daughter and Heiress of Guy de Thouars, Count of Bretagne, and the same Year valiantly defended the City of Nantes, besieged by John King of England. He afterwards fought against the Albigenes; and upon the death of the Dutches his Wife, in 1221, had a great difference with the Nobles of Bretagne, whom he entirely defeated in a Battle fought near to Chateau-briant. He was one of those Lords that entered into a League, after the death of King Lewis VIII. against Queen Blanch, Regent of the Kingdom. He made an Alliance also with the English; but afterwards, through the Care of the Count de Dreux his Brother, matters were accommodated between him and the King S. Louis, in 1234, which was made good use of against the English. He after this, in 1239, accompanied Thibaud, King of Navarre, on a Voyage beyond Sea, against the Infidels, and followed also the King S. Louis in his Expedition against the Saracens. He fought valiantly at the Battle of Massovia; and died upon the Sea, on his return into France, the 22d. of June, 1250. *Nicholas Vignier, and Argentre, Hist. de Bret.*

PETER II. surnamed the Simple, Duke of Bretagne, first bore the Title of Count of Guingamp. He succeeded his Brother, Francis I. in 1450, and died of a Palsie at Nantes, Sept. 22d. in 1457.

PETER, Prince of Portugal, Duke of Conimbria, was third Son to King John I. and the Brother of Edward. This last left Alphonso V. his Son, under the Guardianship of his Mother, Eleonor of Arragon; but the Portuguese disapproving of this Choice, named the Duke of Conimbria Regent of the Kingdom. Peter found the Government sweet, began to settle his Creatures, and to push his Fortune further. But King Alphonso, who had married the Daughter of this Duke, killed him in Battle, May 20th. 1449.

PETER, surnamed the Little Charlemaign, Earl of Savoy, was the seventh Son of Thomas I. Earl of Savoy, born in 1203. He was designed for a Churchman, and so made Canon of the Church of Valence in Dauphiné, and afterwards Provost in that of Aost: But this Profession was altogether contrary to his Inclination. In the Year 1234; he desir'd of Amadeus IV. his eldest Brother, Earl of Savoy, to assign him a Fortune suitable to his Birth. He gave proof of his Courage and Religion, by Protecting the Churches and Prelates from ill Usage and Oppression. In

1241 he took a Journey into England, where King Henry III. received him very kindly, gave him several Lands, made him a Knight and President of his Council, and employed him to negotiate some Affairs in France and elsewhere. In the mean time, Boniface, Son to his Brother Amadeus, dying without Children, in 1263 he was called to succeed him, in Prejudice to his Nephews, the Sons of Thomas, third Son of Thomas I. He was courageous, prudent, and a Man of Parts, who united several Lands and Seigniories to Savoy. He died at Chillon, in the Country of Vaux, June 7th. 1268, aged 64, *Guichenon, Hist. de Savoy.*

Other great Men of this Name.

PETER d'Apamea, an Eutychian Heretick, in the Sixth Age he intruded himself into the Episcopal See of that City, and made use of his Authority for the receiving of his Errors. He struck out of the Church Register the Names of the Orthodox Prelates, to put in those of the Hereticks; and joining himself with Severus of Antioch, they tormented the Catholick Monks of Syria in so cruel a manner, that several of them were killed, and others driven out of their Monasteries. He was condemn'd in a Synod at Constantinople by Menas Bishop of that City, in 536. *Baronius, An. Ch. 18. n. 46, 47, 48, &c.*

PETER Apon of Padua, surnamed also de Apono, or Abano, and Conciliator, was a Philosopher and Physician, lived in the Thirteenth Age, and about the beginning of the Fourteenth. In these times of Ignorance he had the Fortune of other great Men to be charged with Magick; and that he had gain'd the Understanding of the Seven creditable Sciences, by the Assistance of Seven Spirits, which he kept up in a Crystal, and was put into the Inquisition at the Age of Twenty four Years; but he died in 1316, before Judgment given against him, and was buried in the Church of S. Anthony; but the zealous Party were not satisfy'd, and determined to take up his Bones and have them burnt; but his Friends having hid them, they contented themselves only to have him burnt in Effigie, and to prohibit the reading of three of his Books; viz. *Heptameron*, which we have in the end of the first Tome of the Works of Agrippa; the second called by *Trithemius*, *Elucidarium Necromanticum Petri de Abano*; and the third entitled, *Liber Experimentorum Mirabilium de annulis secundum 28 Mansiones Lunæ*. He translated also the Books of Rabbi Abraham, Aben-Ezra, and compos'd a Treatise of Critical Days; An Explanation of the Art of Astronomy; Conciliator differentiarum Philosophicarum, &c. Frederick Duke of Urbino erected a Statue for this great Man amongst those of the Illustrious, and the Senate of the City of Padua, placed it at the Gate of their Palace, between that of Titus Livius, Albert and Julius Paulus Bernard in Scard. Hist. Pat. l. 2. c. 9. Jac. Philip Thomassin. in Elog. Illust. Pater. p. 21.

PETER (Aretine) born at Arezzo, in the Duke of Tuscany's Dominions, in the Sixteenth Century. He had great Natural Parts to make amends for his mean Extraction. He made it his Business to write Satyr, to Critick the Books of the Learned, and Censure the Actions of the greatest Men. There was a great deal of Spirit and Delicacy in his Poetry, which made it much sought after. Aretine having thus rais'd a Reputation, retir'd to Venice; and play'd his Satyr upon Crown'd Heads, inasmuch, that he was stil'd, *The Scourge of Princes*, upon which Account King Francis I. and the Emperor Charles V. the Princes of Italy, several Cardinals, and other great Lords, offer'd to buy his Friendship at considerable Rates; either for fear of his Invectives, or because they had a real Value for his way of Writing. These Applications made Aretine so Insolent, that he got a Medal coin'd; with this Motto on one side, *Il Divino Aretino*; and on the Reverse, he was represent'd sitting on a Throne, and receiving Presents from the Envoys of Kings and Princes, with these words, *I Principi Tributati da Popoli, Tributano ill Servidor loro*; but soon after, some Persons of Quality in Italy, bestowing a Beating upon him, together with the Reputation of his Adversary, Nicholas Franco, took down his Conceit a little. His Works were censur'd by the Church, and forbidden to be read, on the Score of their Smut and Prophaneness. A little before he died, he wrote Paraphrases upon the Penitential Psalms, *The Life of the Blessed Virgin, of Catharine of Siena; and Thomas Aquinas*: These last Pieces were wrote by him, under the Name of *Partenio Etiro*, which is an Anagram of his own. Aretin died at Venice, and lies buried in S. Luke's Church, where he had this Epitaph made him, by an unknown Hand.

The Italian thus,

*Qui Giace l'Aretin Poeta Tosco,
Che d'ognun disse male che di Dio
Scusandosi col dir io no'l conosco.*

The-

The Latin thus:

*Condit Aetini Cineres Lapis iste Sepultor,
Mortales Atro qui sale perfricuit.
Intactus Deus est illi, causamque rogatus
Hanc dedit, Ille inquit, non mihi notus erat.*

PETER, of Blois, or *Petrus Blesensis*, Archdeacon of *Bath*, was one of the most Learned Men of the Twelfth Century, insomuch that he was highly esteem'd by the greatest Princes and Prelates of his Time, and was made Preceptor to *William II.* King of *Sicily*. Afterwards *Henry II.* King of *England*, kept him almost always at his Court. The Bishop of *London*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury* made him their Chancellor, and Pope *Alexander III.* though a Learned Person himself, made use of his Pen, when he wrote to the Souldan of *Egypt*. *Petrus Blesensis* died about the Year 1200. His Epistles are Remarkable for the Strain of Piety there is in them. We have several other Tracts of his Writing, which were first Printed by *James Merlin*, in 1519; but the last Edition of *Peter Goussainville*, printed in 1677. is the most valuable, upon the Account of the Learned Notes together with the Life of the Author. *Math. Paris. Hist. Angl. Baronius in Annal. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

PETER de Bruniquel, an Augustine Monk, and afterwards Bishop of *Newstadt*, liv'd in the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, and was one of the best Scripturists in his time. He wrote *A History of the Old and New Testament*, *Comments upon the Proverbs of Solomon*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Canticles*, &c. *Trithem. Script. Eccl.*

PETER de Celles, a Frenchman, was an Eminent Benedictin, in the Twelfth Century. He was afterwards Abbot of *S. Remigius* of *Rheims*, and lastly, Bishop of *Chartres*, having *Johannes Sarisburiensis* for his Predecessor. Pope *Alexander III.* *S. Bernard*, and several other Eminent Men, who were his Contemporaries, give him a great Character. In the Year 1613. *Sirmondus* publish'd Nine Books of his Epistles, in Octavo, with curious Notes upon them, and Three other Treatises, which commonly go under his Name; viz. *Liber de Panibus*, *Mosaici Tabernaculi Mystica Expositionis Lib. II.* *Liber de Conscientia*.

PETER Comestor was born at *Troyes* in *Champaigne*, lived in the Twelfth Century, and was much esteem'd for his great Skill in the Learning of the Scriptures. He was Dean of *Troyes*, and afterwards Chancellor of *Paris*, but quitted these Preferments, to enter himself Canon Regular of *S. Victor* at *Paris*, where he died in the Year 1198. Comestor wrote a Scholastical History, which he Dedicated to the Cardinal-Archbishop of *Rheims*, which Work has since been Epitomiz'd by *Walter Hunter*, an Englishman. The Story of *Peter Comestor*, *Peter Lombard*, and *Gratian*, being Brothers, is so Romantick, and without Colour, that it does not deserve to be refuted. *Trithem. & Bellarmin. De Script. Eccl. Sirmond. in Not. ad Peter. Gallens. Lib. 7. Ep. 19. &c.*

PETER, *Cornelle de*, in Lat. *Cornelius a Lapide*, a Learned Jesuit, born in the Diocese of *Leige*. He was a good Linguist, and particularly well skill'd in Greek and Hebrew. He was also a considerable Philologer and Divine, and apply'd himself chiefly to the Study of the Scriptures, upon which he has written Ten Volumes, in Folio. He died Seventy one Years old, in 1637. *Alegamb. de Script. Soc. Jesu. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg. &c.*

PETER Chrysologus, Archbishop of *Ravenna*, lived in the Fifth Age. He was famous for his Learning and Eloquence, insomuch, that he had the name of *Chrysologus* bestowed upon him; that is, *Golden Words*. There are One hundred seventy six Homilies of his. The Monk *Eutyches* having writ to him in 449, and to several other Bishops of the East, to complain of *Flavian* of *Constantinople*, he writ back to him a very grave Letter, which is extant in his Work, and begins thus, *Tristis legi tristes literas tuas*, &c. He died the second of December, 450. *Henry d'Auxerre, Lib. 6. Trithemius & Bellarmin de Script. Eccl.*

PETER de Cluni, surnamed the Venerable, was of a noble Family of *Auvergne*, of the Counts of *S. Maurice* or *Montboissier*. He was Abbot and General of his Order in 1122, after the Death of *Hugh II.* and friend of *S. Bernard*, who speaks much to his praise. He died December 24. 1157. There are six Books of his, consisting of Letters, a Treatise against the Jews, one against *Peter Bruys*, a Sermon of the Transfiguration, two Books of the Miracles that happened in his time, Verses, Hymns, &c.

PETER de Corberia, Antipope against *John XXII.* His Name was *Peter Rainalutius* or *Ramuche*, born at *Corberia*, in the Diocese of *Rieti* in *Italy*. He became a Franciscan Friar, and his Merit made him considerable. In his time it was that *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and *Frederick* of *Austria* were chosen Emperors, which Election divided Mens Minds. It's believed that the first had more Right, but in the mean time, Pope *John XXII.* did not favour him. This proceeding nettled that Prince, who being at the Head of an

Army, made himself Master of *Rome*, and there declar'd *Ramuche* Pope, by the Name of *Nicholas V.* May 12. 1329. *Michael* of *Cusenna*, General of the *Cordeliers*, and the principal of his Order, being dissatisfied with the Pope, stuck to the Emperor, and approv'd of this Election; they clad *F. Peter* in the Pontifical Robes, and introduced him into the Church of *S. Peter*; and according to their Counsels he created Cardinals, made Officers, and excommunicated Pope *John*, who was at *Avignon*. In the mean time, this Pope was oblig'd to quit *Rome* the fourth of August that same Year, because the Inhabitants admitted Pope *John XXII.*'s Legate, with the Troops of *Robert* King of *Naples*. He retired to *Pisa*, but continued not long there, the *Pisans* being unwilling to imbroil themselves, submitted to the Pope, and delivered up *F. Peter* to him. Others affirm, That he desired himself to be brought before him, and that when he was in the Pope's Presence he ingeniously confess'd his Crime, ask'd Pardon, and obtain'd it; yet they would not set him at Liberty; for fear least some Malecontents might make use of him to disturb the Repose of the Church; so he was plac'd in an Apartment of the Palace, without Liberty granted him to go abroad. It's true, he had Books allowed him, and, excepting his being kept in Prison, had no reason to complain of his Usage. He died two or three Years after. *Villani. Nauclere, &c.*

PETER the Deacon, a Greek by Nation, lived in the Sixth Age: He came to *Rome* in 519, with the Greeks sent upon the Account of a Dispute between *Victor*, the Defender of the Council of *Chalcedon*, and the Monks of *Scythia*. Peter writ a Treatise of the Incarnation and Grace of *Jesus Christ*, which he sent to *Fulgentius* and other Prelates of *Africa*. This Piece is in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and gave occasion to the same *Fulgentius* to write the Treatise of the Incarnation of the Word. *Baronius, A. C. 519.*

PETER, a Deacon of *Ostia*, continued the Chronicle of *Leo* of *Ostia*, from 1086, to 1138: This addition is in the end of the Fourth Book of that Work. The Author says. That the Emperor *Lotharius II.* sent him to Mount *Cassin*. He is perhaps the same with *Peter* the Deacon, the Son of *Giles Romanus*, and Monk of the same Congregation of Mount *Cassin*, wherein he was put according to the Custom of his time, at the Age of Five Years in 1115. He wrote a great Number of Historical Works, as, *de Ortu & vita sanctorum Monasterii Cassiniensis*; *De viris illustribus*, &c. yet he is not the same as another that lived in the Ninth Age, and was Author of the Life of *Athanasius*, Archbishop of *Naples*, that died in 872. *Baronius in Annal. Gesner in Bibl. Possevin in Appar. Vossius, &c.*

PETER Lombard, called *The Master of the Sentences*, and Bishop of *Paris*, flourished in the Twelfth Age. He was of *Navarra*, a City of *Italy* in *Lombardy*, and from thence took the Name of *Lombard*; besides his Works of the Sentences in Four Books, he has left some Comments upon the *Psalms*, and the Epistles of *S. Paul*. *Matthew Paris. Sixtus Senensis, &c.*

PETER de la Lune. Vide *Bennet XIII.* Antipope.

PETER of Navarre, a famous Captain, was meanly descended, but raised himself by his own Merit. He served some time by Sea, and went afterwards into *Italy*, where he served under a *Florentine* Captain during the War of *Lunigiana*. He distinguished himself so well, that his Valour became the common Subject of Discourse. Some time after, *Gonsalvo*, called the Grand Captain, drew him to his side, made use of him in the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples*; and in 1503 had an Experience of the Worth of this great Man at the taking of the Castle of *Ocuf* in *Naples*: For it was he that first invented the way of Mining, tho' others affirm the *Genoese* had used it before. He was made Captain General at Sea, in the League between the *Venetians* and *Spaniards*, against the *Turks*. The Glory of taking *Cephalonia* was attributed to him; but he acquir'd yet greater Renown when the Cardinal *Ximenes*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, in 1509. put him at the Head of the Army design'd to go into *Africa* against the *Moors*, from whom he took *Oran*, *Bugie*, *Tripoli*, &c. and had the Title of Admiral of *Spain* conferr'd upon him. His Forces suffered much in the Isle of *Gerbes*; returning afterwards into *Italy* he was made a Prisoner by the French at the Battle of *Ravenna* in 1512. The *Spaniards* took no great care to get him released, so that he languished under Confinement till the Reign of *Francis I.* This disgusted him against a Nation whom he had so advantageously serv'd, which, together with the Civilities and Proffers of the King of *France*, engaged him in his Service; but he was taken in 1528 in the Kingdom of *Naples*, whither he accompanied the *Sieur de Lautrec*. Some Authors say, The Emperor *Charles V.* caused him to be strangled in Prison; others affirm, He died of grief; but *Gonsalvo Ferdinand*, Prince of *Sesse*, a generous Enemy, caused his Body to be interr'd in *S. Mary's* Church at *Naples*, with this Inscription upon his Tomb: *Offibus & Memoria Petri Navarri Cantabri, solerti in expugnandis Urbibus arte clarissimi, Gonsalvus Ferdinandus*

nandus, Lodovici filius, Magni Gonzalvi Sueffia Principis nepos, Ducem Gallorum partes secutum, pro Sepulchri munere honestavit. Hoc in se habet virtus ut vel in hoste sit admirabilis. Paul Jovius in Elog. Alvarez Gomez Hist. l. 4.

PETER Nolasque, Founder of the Order for the Redemption of Captives, was a Frenchman, born in a place call'd the *Mas des Saintes Pueles* in *Lauraguais*, in the Diocess of *S. Papoul* in *Languedoc*, near *Carcassonna*. These Monks make a fourth Vow to imploy themselves for the deliverance of Christians. *Peter* died on Christmas Eve in 1256. *Sylvester Marule in Mar Ocean Relig. Surita lib. 1 Jud. &c.*

PETER d'Osma, a Spanish Professor of Divinity in the University of *Salamanca*, maintained in the Fifteenth Age, That Confession was an Humane Establishment, and no Divine Institution; which was condemned as Heretical by Pope *Sixtus IV.* *Genebrard in Sixto IV.*

PETER of Pavia, Bishop of *Florence* in *Italy*, in the XIth. Century, was accused of Simony and Heresie by the Monks of the Monastery of *S. Sauveur* near *Florence*, who publish'd, That all the Benedictions, and all the Sacraments he conferr'd, were so many Curses and Sacrileges, and thereupon, not only the People, but a great part of the Clergy withdrew themselves from the Bishop. Pope *Alexander the III.* sent a Cardinal to appease the Tumult, but to no purpose: Duke *Godfrey's* threats to hang all the Monks if they did not retire to their Monastery, prov'd more effectual; yet they did not desist to persecute their Bishop, but deputed some of their Body to accuse him before the Pope and Bishops of the *Lateran Council* in 1063, which they did with that assurance, that to confirm their Depositions, they offer'd to go into a great Fire, which the Pope refus'd to suffer, and remanded 'em back to their Monastery. The People flock'd about 'em at their return, and pressing 'em to do what they had propos'd to the Pope to clear the doubt they had rais'd; one *Peter Igneus* is said to have cross'd the flames without receiving the least damage; whereupon the Bishop becoming the reproach of all his Diocess, the Pope suspended him from the exercise of his Function, untill this Business should be fully examined; and upon a full hearing, no other Proofs appearing of the guilt but this of the fire, he was clear'd, and is said to have been afterwards a great Benefactor to this same Monastery that had persecuted him so much. *Maimbourg. Urspergensis.*

PETER of Sicily lived in the Ninth Age: The Emperor *Basilus the Macedonian* sent him into *Armenia*, there to exchange some Prisoners, which was successfully perform'd. He was nine Months upon his Journey, and during that time, he compos'd an History of the Heresie of the *Manichaeans* in Greek. Father *Sirmondus* has translated some of it, which Cardinal *Baronius* has insert'd in his *Annals*. The same Father having afterwards found it entire in the Library of the *Vatican*, took a Copy of it, which he sent to *Mark Velfer* at *Ausburg*, who gave that History to Father *Matthew Raderus*, upon Condition he would put it into Latin; which he immediately performed, and which we have in the *Jesuits Library*, by the Title of *Historia de varia & stolidia Manichaeorum Heresi*. *Peter* speaks of it in the end of his Embassy. *Le Mire in autt. &c.*

PETER (Thomas) titular Patriarch of *Constantinople*; Archbishop of *Candia*, &c. was born in the Diocess of *Sallart*, in *Languedoc*, in a Village call'd *Salé*. He was a *Carmelite*, and imp'oyed upon divers important occasions by the Popes, *Clement VI.* *Innocent VI.* and *Urban V.* He died of a Wound he receiv'd before *Alexandria* when it was besieged by the Christians in 1366.

PETERBOROUGH or **PETERBURG**, a City in *Northamptonshire*, the Bishop whereof is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It is seated on the River *Nene* in the N.E. parts of the County, bordering upon *Cambridge* and *Huntingtonshires*, there being a Bridge over the River which leads into this last, but it's of no great account for Trade, Health, or Delight. Its Cathedral was first an Abbey-Church, founded by the Mercian King *Wolphere*, and dedicated to *S. Peter*; which being ruin'd by the Danes, was restor'd and greatly improv'd by *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, with the help of King *Edgar* and *Adulph* his Chancellor, who became Abbot thereof. Thus it continued an Abby-Church till King *Henry VIII.* made the Town a Bishop's See, and the Church a Cathedral, with a Chapter consisting of a Dean and six Prebendaries; and whereas it was formerly in the Diocess of *Lincoln*, it is become a Diocess of itself, containing the Counties of *Northampton* and *Rutland*, and in both are 293 Parishes, whereof 91 are Impropriate. It has but one Archdeacon, which is intituled of *Northampton*; is valued in the King's Books at 414 l. 19 s. 11 d. the Clergy paying for their Tenth 520 l. 16 s. 8 d. Since this Town became a City, it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the person of *John Lord Mordant*, created Earl of *Peterborough* by King *Charles I.* An 1627, from whom the Title is devolv'd upon his son *Henry Mordant*, the late Earl of *Peterborough*, who is succeeded in

his Honours by his Brother's Son, *Charles Earl of Monmouth*. This Town is 62 miles from *London*: The Western front of the Cathedral excels all in *England* for Stateliness and Columel Work.

PETERSFIELD, a Market and Borough Town of *Finch-Dean Hundred* in *Hampshire*. It is 45 miles from *London*.

PETERSON (Lawrence) Secretary and Confident to *Gustavus Adolphus* before he was King of the *Swedes*; afterwards his principal Secretary and Minister of State, who after he had frequented the Universities of *Saxony*, which were all *Lutheran*, returned into *Swedeland* with an Intention to quit the *Romish Religion*, whenever he should find a favourable opportunity. In the mean time he acquired so much Reputation by his Wit, and the excellent Endowments Nature bestowed upon him, and which he had perfected by his Studies, that *Gustavus* made choice of him for his Secretary, and entrusted him with all his Designs; and when he got upon the Throne, he conferr'd upon him the Honour of principal Secretary, and Minister of State, and made use of him and his Brother *Olaus Peterson* for the establishment of *Lutheranism*.

PETERTON; there are two Towns of this Name in *Somersetshire*, the one call'd North, and the other *Pather-ton*, which last is a Market Town.

PETER-WARADIN. See **PETRO-WARADIN**.

PETILIAN, a *Donatist* Bishop of *Cirtba* in *Africa*, about the beginning of the Fifth Age. He was accustomed to plead at the Bar, which gained him much Reputation. He was the chief of the *Donatists* in that famous Conference with the Orthodox, where *S. Augustin* was present in 411, and is charged with maintaining, That those who kill themselves for Sin are true Martyrs. *Baronius.*

PETIT (John) a famous Doctor of the University of *Paris*, much esteemed in the beginning of the Fifteenth Age. He had great Knowledge, and acquired much Reputation among the great Men of his time; but the complaisance he had for the House of *Burgundy* disgrac'd him; for it engaged him to justify, in express Terms, the execrable Parricide committed upon the Person of *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Charles VI.* by the Duke of *Burgundy's* Order, which Book was entitled, *The Justification of the Duke of Burgundy*. *Gerard de Montagne*, Bishop of *Paris*, condemn'd the Propositions contain'd therein, as Heretical, November 23. 1414, and caused it to be burnt on the 25th. of February following, the Author being already dead, and his Book run the same fate in the Council of *Constance*, in 1415, to which the Duke of *Burgundy's* Advocates had appealed from the said Bishop of *Paris*. *Montrelet Hist. of the University of Paris, &c.*

PETIT (Peter) a *Parisian*, commenced Doctor of Physick at *Montpelier*, was famous for his Learning in the Seventeenth Century; and though he was a Physician, yet he applied himself very much to other Sciences, and was particularly excellent for Latin Poetry, and in the Knowledge of History and Philosophy, of which we have several Treatises of his composing, viz. the First concerning the Motion of Animals: The Second concerning Tears: The Third concerning Light. He writ also two Pieces in Physick, one whereof is concerning *The Nourishment to be had from Water*, and the other, which has not yet been made publick, is a new Translation of *Arctus*, with very large Remarks upon it. The Curiosity of his Poems was that which made him receiv'd in the Academy of *Padua*, and likewise in the *Pleiades* of *Paris*, for so the Learned call the Seven best Latin Poets of that City, in Allusion to the Seven Stars. We have a curious Collection of his Poems, which he caused to be Printed in 1683, dedicated to the late *M. Nicholai*, first President of the Chamber of Accompts, in the beginning whereof is a most curious Discourse concerning Poetick Fury; since which, he has set forth some other smaller Poems, as upon *Tca*, *Litigious Pleadings*, &c. Besides these, he has composed a Treatise of the *Amazons*, another of the *Sibyls*, and Miscellaneous Observations, divided into four Books, wherein he hath restor'd several Passages that seem'd to be lost, and explained many others, which were never understood before. This Volume was printed at *Utrecht*, in 1682, and a second Part of the same, fit for the Press, was found in his Closet after his Death, which happen'd December 12. 1687, aged about 71 Years. There are other curious things which his Heirs have in their Hands, concerning the *Mind of Man*, the *Anthropophagi*, the famous *Nepentes* in *Homer*, *Bacide* and the *Nymphs*, &c. *Monsieur Monneye* made his Epitaph thus;

*Par tribus unus eram, Medicus, Vatesque, Sophusque,
Unus & aetatem dignus obire prium.*

*Par tribus at quamvis fuerim, mihi vix tamen, cheu!
Unius aetatem fata dedere viri.*

Memoirs du tems.

PETOLIO

PETOLIO (M. Antony) a Lawyer of Italy, was a Man of great Parts, who notwithstanding was forc'd to be Corrector in a Printing-house to get his livelihood. Pope Urban VIII. who had known his Merit, since he was Cardinal, gave him some Relief, and bestowed upon him some good Employment; but he had so great an Inclination for Learning, that he applied himself to Writing instead of laying hold on so proper an Occasion to raise his Fortune, so that he gathered together no Wealth, but yet left behind him several Books of value, the principal whereof are *De Exarchia Principis*, that is, The Duty of a Prince towards his Subjects; *Isarchon Principis*, i. e. the Duty of a Prince towards himself; *Political Commentaries*, and, *An Abridgement of the Constitutions of Popes*, in thirteen Books, besides several other things; as some Observations on the *Terrestrial Paradise*, &c.

PETRA, Lat. *Petra deserti*, Cyriacopolis, Mons Regalis, a City of Arabia Petraea, Capital thereof, and an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of Jerusalem, but formerly under that of Alexandria. It's called Herac now, according to the most receiv'd Opinion, or *Krach de Montreal*. There are other Cities of this Name in Macedonia, Sicily, and elsewhere. *Pliny, lib. 6. c. 28. Strabo, lib. 16 Ptolemy, &c.*

PETRARQUUS or **PETRARCHUS** (Francis) the finest Genius of his Age, was an Italian, born at Arezzo, July 20th. 1304. whither his Parents withdrew after they were forc'd to quit Florence upon the Account of the Dispute between the Guelphs and Ghibelines. His Relations retir'd afterwards to Avignon, when the Popes resided there, and Petrarchus was sent to Carpentras, where, for the space of four Years, he learnt Grammar, Rhetorick and Logick; went afterwards to Montpellier, where he spent four Years more in the study of the Law, and three at Cologne. At the Age of twenty two he came to Avignon. It's confess'd by him, That his youthful Fancy made him desirous to see France, and Germany, and Rome also; but afterwards he retir'd to Vaucluse, a place near unto Avignon, where he came to know Laura, whom he loved, and whom he hath so much celebrated in his Writings. He affirms. This solitary place charm'd him so much that he resolv'd to stay there, and sent for his Books in order to it; and here he compos'd, or at least wisely begun and studied all his Works: The Prospect of the Place, said he, made me write my *Bucolics*, which is a Rural Piece, and two Books of a solitary Life, which I have dedicated to M. the Bishop of Carvaillon, afterwards a Cardinal, who always lov'd me, not only as a Pastor but Brother. Walking one day between the Mountains, I resolv'd to make an Heroick Poem in honour of *Scipio the Great*, whose name seem'd to me less illustrious than his Implants. I then compos'd my *Africa*, which is look'd upon as an accomplished Piece, how imperfect soever it may seem to be. Petrarch adds moreover, That having on the same day receiv'd Letters from the Senate of Rome, and the Chancellor of the University of Paris, wherein they desired him to go and receive the Poetick Crown upon those two Theatres of the World, he did by the advice of one of his Friends of the House of Colonna, prefer Rome before Paris: He went by the way of Naples, and was nobly receiv'd there by King Robert the Good, who desired him to dedicate his Poem of *Africa* to him, and afterwards was crowned Poet Laureat at Rome. All the Princes and great Men of his time had an esteem for him; as the Popes, Emperors, Kings of France, Republick of Venice, &c. and gave Demonstrations of it to him on divers occasions. He confes'd himself much oblig'd to the Lords Colonna and Corregio, these two got him made Archdeacon of Parma: He refused several Bishopricks, and the Death of Laura rendering his return into France in a manner unsupportable to him, he withdrew into Italy, and after having sojourn'd at Verona, Parma, Padua, Venice, and Milan, where the Viscount Galeazzo made him Councillor of State, he stay'd at Padua and had a Prebendship conferr'd upon him; he bought an House in a place call'd *Arqua*, and lived there five Years with *Afferigio* his good Friend. There it was he receiv'd a favour he had formerly much labour'd for, without being able to obtain it; for the Florentines sent to him *Bocace* with Authentick Letters, wherein were contain'd the Restitution of all his Father's Goods, and the Recalling of his Person, but it was no long time that they cou'd enjoy so great a Man. He died a few Years after he had finish'd his Treatises of Philosophy, and his Poems, in 1374. *Pogg. Florence Hist. de Avar. Bocace Pref. Genral. & alibi: Volaterran l. 21. Antrop. James de Bergame l. 13. Chron. Suppl. &c.*

PETRA-SANTA (Silvester) a Jesuit, born at Rome, where he was much esteemed for his Learning and Eloquence, and died in that City in 1637. He wrote several Tracts, as *Tesseræ Gentilitiæ ex Legibus Feccialium Descriptæ*. *De Symbolis Heroicis*, lib. 9. *Irer Fuldense. Irer Moguntinum Roma Pia. Thaumasia veræ Religionis contra perfidiam Sectarum*, &c. *Petra-Santa* likewise wrote against *Du Moulin* and *Rivetius*; publish'd the Works of *Edmund Campian*, and translated *Bellarmin's* Life into Latin, from the Italian writ-

ten by *Fulgaiti. Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Je. Miraus de Script. Sac 17. &c.*

PETRE (William) Son of John Petre of Torbigan in Com. Devon. had his Education at Exeter College in Oxford, where having taken his Degree of Doctor of Law, he grew so eminent in that Profession, that King Henry VIII. employ'd him in divers important Affairs, especially relating to the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, being with some others put in Commission by Cromwell to repair unto all Monasteries, and to make enquiry into the Government and Behaviour of the Votaries of both Sexes, and for his Service herein had several parcels of Church Lands given him, and in 35 H. VIII. was made one of the principal Secretaries of State. He was afterwards nam'd by that King to be one of the Council to young Edward his Son and Successor. He was in no less esteem with the young Prince, being in the 3d. Year of his Reign constituted Treasurer of the Court of First Fruits for Life. Queen Mary continued him one of her principal Secretaries of State, and made him Chancellor of the Garter, in whose Reign he got a special Dispensation from Pope Paul IVth. for keeping his Abbey Lands. Queen Elizabeth made choice of him for one of her Privy-Council, having thus rais'd to himself an ample Fortune, he became a good Benefactor to Exeter-College in Oxford; built an Alms-House in the Parish of Ingersstone for twenty poor People, with Allowance to every one of 'em two Pence a Day, a Winter-Gown, and two Load of Wood, and among 'em all, feeding for six Kine Winter and Summer; also a Chaplain to read Service daily. He died in 1572, 15 Eliz. His only Son John was Knighted in 18 Eliz. and by Letters Patent, bearing date 21 Julii, 1 Jac. I. advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Name of Lord Petre of Writtle in Com. Essex. He left Issue, three Sons by Mary his Wife, Daughter of Sir Edward Knight. William the eldest succeeded him in his Honour, who, by Catharine, second Daughter to Edward Earl of Worcester; had Issue seven Sons, whereof Robert the eldest succeeded him; and married Mary, Daughter to Edward Viscount Mountague, by whom he had three Sons, William, John, and Thomas; and two Daughters, Mary and Dorothy. William, now Lord Petre, first married Elizabeth, Daughter of John Earl Rivers, and secondly, Bridget, Daughter of John Pincheon of Writtle in Com. Essex. His Lordships Arms are, Ruby, a Bend Topaz, between two Escallops Pearl. *Dugd. Baron.*

PETRI (Suffridus) born at Lewarden, a City of Friesland, was an Historian, Poet, and Orator, and learned in the Latin and Greek Tongues. He taught first at Erford in Thuringia, after the decease of Eobanus Hessus, whom he succeeded. He was Library-Keeper and Secretary to Cardinal Granville, but being weary of a Court-life, he retir'd to Louvain, where for some time he explained the Greek Authors: He was afterwards invited to Cologne, and honoured with the charge of Law-professor, and with that of Historiographer to the States of Friesland. He died in the year 1597, aged about 70: His principal Works are, *De Origine Frisiorum*; *Continuatio Chronici Episcoporum Ultrajectensium, & Comitum Hollandiæ*; *Notæ in Eusebium, Sozomenum*, &c. *Athenagora Apologia pro Christianis Latine reddita cum Scholiis*, &c. *Thuan. Hist. Aubert le Mire. Valerius Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

PETRILOW, **PEOTROW**, **PATERKAW**, **PIETERKOW**, Lat. *Petricovia*, a City of Lower Poland in the Palatinate of Sirad, where is held a Parliament, that for the space of six Months in the Winter, determines and judges of the Affairs of the Nobles. It stands within seven Leagues of Sirad, and was almost all burnt in 1640. The Kings of Poland had a Palace near Petrikow called *Bugai*, which is now ruin'd. The Prelates of Poland celebrated a Council here in 1412, where it was ordered, That the Ordinances of the ancient Synods of *Gnesna* should be reduced into one Volume, which was executed and confirmed by Pope Martin V. in 1417. There were several other Councils held there, particularly, those of 1539, 1540, and 1542, conven'd to secure the Liberties of the Church of Poland: For the Reformation of the Clergy, and to oppose the Spreading of Lutheranism.

PETRINA, a strong Castle in Croatia, seated upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the River Kulp, eight miles from Zagrab or Agram, a Town in Sclavonia. It was once in the Hands of the Turks, but retaken by the Germans, and is now in the Emperor's Possession.

PETRONIUS (C. or F. Arbiter) liv'd in the time of Nero, and had a great share in the favour of that Prince. Several think him to be the same mentioned by Tacitus in the sixteenth Book of his Annals, of whom he speaks thus; He was a Voluptuary, who gave himself up to sleep all the Day, and spent the Night in Pleasures and Business; and as other Men have made themselves famous by their Industry, he gained his Repute from his Idleness; however, he did not pass for a Prodigal, but for a Man who knew how to spend his Estate, and had a delicate Palace.

All his Words and Actions were so much the more agreeable, because they manifested a sort of unaffected Freedom, and appear'd to be spoken with a kind of pleasing neglect; however, as he had been Proconsul of *Bithynia*, and afterwards Consul, he shew'd himself capable of greater Inclinations, or designedly, because that his Prince lov'd Debauchery: He was made one of his chief Confidants, and as it were, the Intendant of his Pleasures; for Nero found nothing agreeable or delicious but what *Petronius* approv'd of. He adds, That hence arose the Envy of *Tigellinus*, another Favourite of Nero, against his Rival, who surpass'd him in the Science of Voluptuousness; which made him accuse him of having a hand in a Conspiracy against the Emperor; for which he was seiz'd, and being adjudged to die, he caus'd his Veins from time to time to be opened and shut again, entertaining himself the while with his Friends, with Poems, and pleasant Verses. He set forth the Debauches of the Prince under borrowed Names, and after having sealed up the Book with his own hand, sent it to Nero. We have a Satyr of his, and some Verses, both the one and the other being full of fulsome stuff, but the Latin is so pure, that *Petronius* has thence been called, *Autor purissimæ impuritatis*. It's added by *Pliny*, That at his death he broke a Vessel that had cost three hundred Sesterces, for fear lest Nero should make use of it to adorn his Cup-board. He died about the year 66. The family of the *Petronii* was very illustrious at Rome, and the *Turpillians*, *Mamerians*, *Septimians*, *Volusians*, &c. Roman Consuls descended from this Family. We have also among the Works of *Petronius* some Pieces of *P. Petronius* the Rhetorician, of a Grammarians, of another furnished the *Indician*, of *Petronius Antigenides*, of *Pesaro*, of *C. Petronius Hilarus* of the same City; of *Petronius Apollodorus* grand Priest of the Pagans at Rome, &c. but these Authors are not well known. It's to be observed, That this is not the same with *Petronius* Governour of Syria, whom *Caligula* sent to put his Statue in the Temple of Jerusalem. *Joseph. l. 18. Antiq. Judaic. Tacitus l. 16. Annal. Pliny Hist. Nat. l. 37. c. 22. Fulgentius lib. 1. Myth. &c.* A little while ago there was found some fragments of *Petronius Arbitr* at Traou a City of *Dalmatia* in the Archbishoprick of *Spalatro*, in a Manuscript in Folio, two Fingers thick, containing several Treatises written upon very substantial Paper. The Poets, *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, and *Propertius* are in the beginning of it, and not *Horace*, as an Author has said in the Preface printed at *Padua*. *Petronius's* Work follows written with the same hand, and manner as we have it in the Editions; after which may be seen a Piece entitled, *Fragmentum Petronii Arbitri ex libro decimo-quinto & sexto decimo*, wherein is contained the Supper of *Trimalcio* as it hath been since printed according to the Original. *De Salas* the Spaniard, who hath commented upon this Author, makes mention of a Fifteenth and Sixteenth Book, but does not say where he has seen them. This Original is every where very legible, and the beginning of the Chapters and Poems are in blue and red Characters: Those who know it make no doubt of its Antiquity, being dated thus (1423, 20 November.) This Manuscript has made a great noise among the Learned: It was at first supposed to be a spurious Piece, and the Product of the fancy of some Ingenious Man, who had imitated the Style of *Petronius*. *M. Valois*, or *Valesius*, was one of those that suspected it, but *M. Lucius*, and the Abbot *Gradi* of Rome believe it to be true. *Reinesius* commented upon this Manuscript, not daring to say any thing concerning its Antiquity. *Dr. Statilius* keeps it in his Library at *Traou*, where you may easily discover, by the Eye, that it is no spurious Piece. *J. Spon. Journey into Italy, &c. 1675.* This Satyr has lately been publish'd intire, from a Manuscript, said to be found at *Belgrade*, and was printed at *Rotterdam* and *Löndon* in 1692 See the Preface of *M. Nodot*.

PETRO-WARADIN, Lat. *Acuninium*, *Petro-Varadinum*, a Town in *Sclavonia*, called by the Inhabitants *Petrower*, by the Germans *Peter-Wardein*, situate on the *Danube*, between the *Save* and *Drave*, six Hungarian miles from *Belgrade* to the N. W. and about twelve from *Esseck* to the S. This place has been very famous during the present War: The Turks made it their common Passage into *Uppér Hungary*, after the Emperor's Forces had made themselves Masters of *Buda*, and for that purpose kept a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube* here; the Revolt and Mutiny against the Prime Visier, after the Battle of *Mohatz*, happened here, whereby that General, in 1687, was forc'd to fly for his Life to *Belgrade*, and thence to *Constantinople*. It has been since taken and retaken by both Parties. Its Fortifications blown up by the Imperialists in 1688, and the Town quite burnt down by the Turks a little after: But the Emperor fortifies it now, and intends to make it a place of great Strength.

PETUS (*Cæsenius*) a Roman General whom Nero sent into *Armenia* instead of *Corbulo*; he took such ill Measures, that he was hem'd in in the Enemies Country, and for fear, concluded a very dishonourable Peace with them. Nero

receiv'd him in a way of derision, and said, That he might assure himself immediately of his Pardon, because he was so subject to fear; that he was concern'd least the dread of punishment should make him sick. Some Authors think, that this *Cæsenius Petus* is the same which *Vespasian* sent Governour into Syria. *Tacitus l. 15. Annal. Joseph. de Bel. Jud. l. 7. c. 21.*

PETUS (*Thrasea*) a Senator and Stoical Philosopher, was a native of *Padua*, and writ the Life of *Cato* of *Utica*. The Ancients speak very often of his Learning and Honesty. Nero sentenc'd him to die, and in his Person destroy'd Vertue itself, as *Tacitus* says. He was so courageous, that he durst oppose the Consul *Marcellus*, who pass'd sentence of Death upon a Pretor unjustly accused of High-Treason; and this Boldness of *Thrasea* broke the Silence and Patience of several others who durst not contradict the Consul; which was a means to save the Pretor, whom Nero design'd to die. *Tacitus l. 14. Annal. Dion l. 60. Pliny, l. 8. Ep. 22. &c.*

PETWORTH, a Market-Town of *Arundel Rape*, in the West of *Suffex*, graced with a stately House formerly belonging to the Earls of *Northumberland*, and now, by Marriage, to the Duke of *Somerset*.

PETZORCKE, Lat. *Petzorn*, a Province in the North of *Muscovy* towards the Frozen Ocean, having its principal Town and a River of the same Name. The River falls into the White Sea by Six great Mouths, between *Pastjexero*, a Town and Castle, and *Ziemmipoen* a ridge of Mountains.

PEUCER (*Gasper*) a German, Physician and Mathematician, born in *Lusatia*, in 1525; was very Learned, and a great Friend of *Melancthon's*, who gave him one of his Daughters nam'd *Magdalene* in Marriage, in 1550. He printed in 1565, at *Wittenberg*, a Fifth Book of the Chronicle of *Carion*. He writ several other things, as, *Elementa Doctrinae de circulis celestibus*; *De dimensione terræ*, &c. The Elector of *Saxony* held him a long time in Prison. He departed this Life September 25th. 1602, aged 78. *Melchior Adam in vit. Ger. Medic. Camerarius in vit. Melanct. &c.*

PEVENSEY, a Town which gives Name to one of the six Rapes or Divisions of *Suffex*, and to its adjoining Haven, hence called *Pevensy-Haven*. The Town stands upon a small River within a mile of its fall into the Sea; of chief note for being the Place where *William the Conqueror* landed from *Normandy* with a Fleet of about nine hundred Ships.

PEUTINGER (*Conrad*) a Lawyer of *Augsburg* much esteem'd for his Learning. He died December 28th. 1547, aged 82. He writ *Sermones Conviviales*; *De Gentium Quarundam emigratione Epitome*; *De Fortuna*, &c. He recover'd the ancient Maps of the Roman Empire, which were publish'd by *Velsius*, under the Name of *Peutinger's Tables*. *Epist. in Epist. Crustius in Annal. Suevicæ Gesner, &c.*

PFÜLLENDORF, an Imperial City of Germany in the little Country of *Hegow* in *Swabia*, situated upon the River *Cell*, between *Constance* and *Tubingen*.

PFORTZEIM, a small City of Germany in the Circle of *Swabia* and Marquisate of *Baden*. It was taken by the French in 1691, and stands on the River *Entz* and *Nagold*, 17 miles S. of *Philipsburgh*, and 27 N. E. of *Baden*.

PHÆDRUS: See **PHEDRUS**, where this Author is placed by Mistake.

PHAETON, was a Prince of the *Ligurians*, a great Astrologer, who principally apply'd himself to study the Course of the Sun. In his time Italy was so much incommoded on the side of the *Po* with extraordinary Heats, that the Earth became dry and barren for many Years, from which Event *Ovid* drew that famous Fable in his Second Book of *Metamorphosis*. *Torniel*, *Salian*, *Sponde*, and others who adhere to the Calculation of *Eusebius*, say, this happened *An. Mund. 2530*. The Mythological Account runs thus: *Phaeton* was Son to *Phæbus*, and being of an ambitious Temper, he importuned his Father to give him leave to drive the Chariot of the Sun for one Day, his Request was at last granted, but upon Trial, being ignorant of the Road, and not strong enough to manage the Horses, he set both the Skie and the Earth on Fire, which incens'd *Jupiter* to that degree, that he struck him through with a Thunder Bolt, and tumbld him from the Box into the *Po*, where his Sisters, the *Heliades* were metamorphos'd into Poplars, and their Tears into Amber. *Eusebius in Chron Ovid. l. 2. Metam. Fab. 1.*

PHAETUSA, one of the *Heliades*, and Sister of *Phaeton*. The Poets say, That while she was lamenting the Destiny of her Brother she was changed into a Poplar-tree. *Ovid l. 2. Metam. Fab. 2.*

PHAINUS, an ancient Astronomer, very famous, born at *Ælis* in Greece, was the first that observed the time of the Solstice from the top of Mount *Lycabete*, near unto *Athens*, where he took his Observations on the Course of the Stars. *Meto*, another famous Astronomer was his Scholar. *Theophrastus lib. de Significat. Tempest.*

PHALANTUS of *Lacedæmon*; the Son of *Aracus*, who being at the Siege of *Messina* a City of *Peloponnesus*; and seeing

seeing the *Lacedæmonian* Army that had sworn to take *Messina*, or perish before it, diminish extremely, and that in the mean time the *Lacedæmonian* Women brought forth no more Children; advised, That the Youth that were come into the Camp after this Oath, should return to *Sparta*, and have leave to lie with the Wives of those who remained in the Camp. This Council was followed, and the Children that were born were called *Parthenians*; who afterwards, in the nineteenth Olympiad, came under the Conduct of the same *Phalantus* into *Italy*, and made themselves Masters of *Tarentum*. *Pausanias in Messin. Justin. l. 13. Euf. in Chron.*

PHALANX, an *Athenian* who learn'd the Art of War of *Pallas*; at the same time when she taught his Sister *Arachne* to sow and weave. *Phalanx* having committed Incest with his Sister, *Pallas* was so enrag'd, that she turned both into Vipers; and for further Punishment, ordered that the young ones should eat their way through their Dams Bowels.

PHALARIS, a Tyrant of *Agrirentum*, or *Gergenti*, in *Sicily*; made himself Master of that City in the second year of the 52d. Olympiad, or the 30th according to others, and maintained it for sixteen years. He was very Cruel. We have still remaining some Letters of *Abaris* to this Tyrant, and his Answers. *Lilio Giraldi* thinks these Pieces were counterfeited by *Lucian*. Amongst the several Instruments of Torment that he caused to be contrived, there was a Bull of Brass, in which People being cast, and a Fire plac'd under they bellowed like Oxen. The Artist demanding a great Reward for his Invention was put in it himself to try the first Experiment. The Reasons for and against the Genuineness of *Phalaris's* Epistles have lately been disputed at large by *Dr. Bently* and *Mr. Boyle*; to whom the Reader is refer'd. *Lucian. Dial. 3. de Poet. Euf. in Chron. Justin. &c. Vid. PERILLUS.*

PHALTZBOURG, or *Phealtsbourg*, a City of *Lorraine*, formerly very considerable, with the Title of a Principality, situated at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the Frontiers of *Alsatia*, seven or eight Leagues from *Strasbourg*.

PHAON of *Mitylene*, in the Isle of *Lesbos*, was a Handsome Man, and very much fancied by the Women; and the Poetess *Sappho*, among the rest, had the Misfortune to be smitten with him; but he making no returns of Inclination she fell into despair, as will farther appear, under her Article. The Poets feign, That these extraordinary Charms of his Person, were given him by *Venus*, in Requital of some Services receiv'd when he was Master of a Vessel; for one day he took her abroad without enquiring who she was, and carried her with Great Expedition to the Port she desir'd him, and when he had set her ashore, he was so generous as not to ask her a Penny for her Passage: However, he was extremely well grati'd for his Pains; for *Venus* presented him with an Alabaster Box of very rich Ointment; with which, as soon as he had rubb'd himself over, he grew the handsomest Fellow that ever was seen, and his Youth, which was somewhat spent, return'd again; This surprize of good Fortune made the Women of *Mitylene* stark mad about him, but this Advantage of his Person, being mismanag'd, cost him his Life; for being taken with another Man's Wife, he was knock'd on the Head for his Debauchery. *Ælian. Hist. Var. 1. Palæphatus de Fabul. Lucian. Dialog. Mort. T. 1. Bayle Diction. Hist. &c.*

PHARAOH, a Name common to all the Kings of *Egypt* since *Amasis*, whom others call *Amosis* or *Themosis*, and signifies a King in the ancient Language of the *Egyptians*, according to *Josephus*. Some say this word imports as much as a Crocodile, which was one of the Gods of those People: In the *Coptick* Language *Phioiro* still signifies King. And this Name might have been corrupted from *Pharaoh*. There are ten *Pharaohs* mentioned in Scripture. The first was in the time of *Abraham*, *Gen. 12*. The second in the time of *Joseph*, who interpreted the Dreams of *Pharaoh*, *Gen. 41*. The third, who ill requited the Services of *Joseph*, and evil entreated the *Israelites*, *Exod. 1*. The fourth to whom *Moses* and *Aaron* were sent, and who was drowned in the Red-sea, *Exod. 14*. The fifth, *Pharaoh* mentioned in Holy-writ, reigned in the time of *David*. The sixth was Father-in-Law to *Solomon*, or, according to some, the same with the former. The seventh was *Pharaoh-Sisibach*, *2 Chron. 11. and 14*. The eighth, *Pharaoh Sui*, or *So*, *2 Kings 17*. The ninth, *Necao*, or *Necho*, *2 Kings 27*. The tenth, *Hophzab*, or *Vaphres*, *Jerem. 37*. It's very hard to know the true Names of these *Pharaohs*, because the *Egyptian* History is very much confused. And to say nothing but of the *Pharaoh* that was drowned in the Red-sea, *Catvissus* saith it was *Orus*; others, the *Amosis* of *Clemens Alexandrinus*, or the *Bechoris* of *Manethon*. This *Pharaoh* is called *Cenchres* by *Eusebius*, *Secmosis* by *Philo*, *Amenophis* by *Usher*, *Ramesses* by some others and *Acerres* by *Scaliger*. *Chevreau, Histoire au Monde.*

PHARE, or *Fare*, is an high Tower, built upon some Point of Land that jets out into the Sea, and where in the night-time a Light is kept for a Signal to Ships that draw

near it. There have been some of these *Phares* that have been esteem'd wondrous Works, as was that of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and that now called the *Fare* of *Messina* in *Sicily*, the *Mole* of *Genoa*, the Tower of *Cordovan*, at the mouth of the *Garonne* in *Guienne*; and the *Picamarion*, at the mouth of the Streight of *Constantinople*.

PHARE S, a City of *Little Achaia*, a Province of *Peloponnesus*, in *Greece*, famous for the Oracles delivered there by a Statue of *Mercury*, in the Market-place, before that of the Goddess *Vesta*. Those who went to consult the Oracle, first burnt Incense in Honour of *Vesta*, afterwards went to put Oil in the little Lamps of Brass that were at the Foot of *Mercury's* Statue; and having lighted them, they made their Offering of a Piece of the Country Money, which they threw upon the Altar. After which, when they had declared their Requests, and applied their Ears to the Statue, they withdrew, stopping them with their Hands till they got out of the Place, and then put off their Hands, and took the first Words which they heard for the Oracle's Answer. It's said the *Egyptians* used the same Ceremony towards their God *Serapis*. *Pausanias in Achaicis.*

PHARISEES, as the Name imports, was a Sect that rose in *Judea*, a long time before the Birth of *Christ*. *S. Jerom*, who speaks hereof in his Relation of the *Nazarenes*, saith, That the Authors of it were *Sammai* and *Hillel*. Those of this Sect fasted the second and fifth Day of the Week; they put Thorns at the bottom of their Robes, that they might prick their Legs as they went along; they lay upon Boards covered with Flint-stones, and tied thick Cords about their Waste: but these Mortifications were neither kept by all, nor always. They paid Tithes as the Law prescribed, and gave the thirtieth and fiftieth part of their Fruits; adding voluntary Sacrifices to those that were commanded, and shewing themselves very exact in performing their Vows. But Pride spoiled all their Actions, because they had no other care nor end than to gain the Affections of the People, and the Reputation of being Saints. And in this manner they grew so potent, that the last Kings of the *Jews* were afraid to suppress them; and were often forced to make use of them for their own support. They coveted the chief Seats in Feasts and Assemblies; that they might pass for infallible Masters, and the sincerest Doctors of the Law, which they had basely corrupted by their Traditions. As to their Doctrine, they attributed the Event of all things to Destiny, although they endeavoured to make the Liberty of the Actions of Man's Will accord therewith. They believed with *Pythagoras* the Transmigration of Souls; especially those of People of Vertue, esteeming the rest to be always in Torments. In Judicial Astrology they followed all the Opinions of the *Gentiles*. And *S. Epiphanius* adds, that they had translated the Greek Names of this Art, which signified the stars and Signs of the Zodiack, into Hebrew Names. *Josephus, l. 18. Ant. c. 1. l. 2. De Bello, c. 12. S. Jerom, in cap. 8. Isai.*

PHARMACUSA, a little Island in the *Egean-sea*, towards *Ionia*, a Province of *Asia Minor*. *Cæsar* was taken by Pirates, and King *Attalus* was killed there. It's called at this day *Fernaco*. *Pliny, Suetonius, Baudrand.*

PHARNABAZUS, Governour in *Asia*, and General of the Armies of *Darius* and *Artaxerxes*, Kings of *Persia*, made War upon the *Athenians*, and succoured those of *Lacedæmonia* in the 341 of *Rome*. But he fell out with them in 354, and besieged the City of *Cumæ* in vain. In 380 of *Rome* he entred into *Egypt*, at the mouths of the River *Nile*; but this Design succeeded not, so that he was obliged to return without doing any thing. *Thucydides, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus, &c.*

PHARNACES, the Son of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, caused the Army to revolt against his Father, who killed himself out of Despair, in the 691 year of *Rome*. He stood Neuter in the War between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, but that Plea would not serve his turn; for *Cæsar* having pacified *Egypt*, subdued him in 707, with so much celerity, that he wrote to his Friends, *Veni, vidi, vici*. This Prince ought not to be confounded with *Pharnaces*, King of *Cappadocia*. *Appian. de Bell. Mith. Vel. Patere. l. 2. Florus, l. 3. Dion. Suetonius, Riccioli Chron. Refor. l. 5. c. 9. n. 5.*

PHAROS, a little Island at the mouth of the Port of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, which is now joined to that City by a long Dike. *Amianus Marcellinus, l. 22.* saith, That this *Pharos* was seven Furlongs from *Alexandria*. *Alexander* the Great essayed to build a City there, but could not, the place being too streight; and so he built *Alexandria* over against it, on the main Land. After this, there was erected in this Island an high and stately Tower, which anciently passed for one of the Wonders of the World. It was *Ptolemy Philadelphus* that caused it to be built at his coming to the Crown, in the 124th. Olympiad, and the 470th. of *Rome*. He spent 800 Talents upon it, and made use of *Sofrates*, the *Guidian*, a famous Architect, for this Work. This Tower, which was called *Pharos*, according to the Name of the Island, served for a Signal by Night to them

that

that failed upon those Coasts which are full of Rocks and Banks of Sand. Hence it is that the Name of *Pharos* was given to all such Towers where a Light is kept in the Night-time on dangerous Coasts. *A Comment upon Lucian*, printed at *Amsterdam*, in 1687, testifies that that Tower was built square, and had the same Circumference as the Pyramids. And the Geography of *Al-Edrias* makes it to be three hundred Cubits high. And it's added, that the Light put on the top of this Tower in the Night-time, might be seen at Sea an hundred Miles distance. Some Travellers report, that this prodigious Work was supported by four Pillars of Glass, resembling Crab-Fish, placed at the four Corners, which they could not see in the Ruins of this Edifice, for that the Turks have buried the base of the *Pharos* under Ground. But they have taken this Report from an ancient Author, who speaking of the seven Wonders of the World, says, It is matter of Astonishment, how they could make pieces of Glass so great and strong as to support so heavy a Mass. It may be *Sofrates* put these four Pillars for Ornament to the four Corners, so as if the Tower was supported by them. But instead of their being made of Glass, as reported, they were doubtless of some hard and transparent Stone, such as is a sort of Marble of *Memphis*, and another Stone brought out of *Aethiopia*. The Fires lighted in these *Pharos's* appear sometimes at a distance, like a Star, which deceives the Mariners, who by that Mistake take the wrong Course, and unfortunately run upon the Sands of *Marmarica*. Vide *SOSTRATES*. *Chevreau Hist. du Monde*. *Vossius upon Mela*.

PHAROS, an Island of *Illyricum*, with a Town of the same Name, and with a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Spalatro*. The Italians call it *Lefina*, and the *Slavonians Huar*. 'Tis mention'd by *Strabo* and *Pliny*.

PHARSALIA, a City of *Thessaly*, famous for the Battle won by *Julius Caesar* against *Pompey the Great* in the neighbouring Plains, in the 607th. Year of *Rome*. It hath since been called *Farsa*, being a Bishop's See under *Larissa*, and afterwards an Archbishoprick, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

PHASEL, *Fianda*, a City of *Pamphylia*, or *Lycia*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Mira*; acknowledging *Mopsus* King of the *Argives* for its Founder. It was a Retreat for Pirates, and the Inhabitants were so poor, that they could offer nothing but salt Fish in Sacrifice, whence the Proverb, *Sacrificium Phaselitarum, & Saturni sine fumo*. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, &c.

PHASIS, a River of *Mingrelia*, or *Colchis*, which takes its Course towards part of *Mount Caucasus*, which lies to the East of this Country. The Turks call it *Fachs*, and the Natives *Rione*. It runneth through the City of *Cotatis*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Imiretta*; and from thence passing on, dischargeth it self into the Black Sea, where its Mouth is above half a League broad, and sixty Fathoms deep. In this River, towards the Mouth of it, are several small Islands, which are very delightful, all covered with Trees. In the biggest of which may be seen towards the West Part, the Ruins of a Cittadl which the Turks built there in 1578. *Amurath III.* having undertaken to conquer the Northern and Eastern Parts of the Black Sea, did in order to it get upon the *Phasis* with his Gallies; but the King of *Imiretta* laid Ambuscades for him in Places where the River was narrowest; and so defeated the Sultan's Fleet. This Fortrefs of *Phasis* was taken in 1640, by the King of *Imiretta*, in Conjunction with the Princes of *Mingrelia* and *Guriel*, and razed by him, carrying away five and twenty pieces of Cannon that were there, and putting them into *Cotatis*. This River, near the beginning of its Course, is very rapid; but having got into the Plain, runs very gently, so as that one can scarce discern which way the Water moves. Its Waters do not mix with those of the Sea, and the reason is, that being lighter, they swim thereon. They are very good to drink, though they be muddy and of a leaden Colour. *Arrian*

saith, that formerly Ships took in Water at *Phasis*, as being of Opinion, that that River was sacred, or that they believed it was the best Water in the World. The same *Arrian*, and other Historians, say moreover, that there was a Temple dedicated to the Goddess *Rhea*, in the Isle of *Phasis*; but there are now no Remains of it. Some affirm it was standing in the time of the Emperor *Zeno*, and that it was then consecrated to the Worship of the true God. Geographers place a City, named *Sebasté*, at the Mouth of the *Phasis*, but neither it nor the Ruins of any City are now to be seen there. Here are, conformable to the Relation of the Ancients, a great number of *Pheasants*, who take their Name from this River, the Neighbourhood of which they much frequent and delight in; the Banks of the *Phasis* are covered with curious Trees, and frequented with Men, who fish for *Sturgeons*. Sir John Chardin saith, that the Channel of this River is at its Fall into the Sea, a Mile and a half broad, and sixty Fathom deep. There is likewise a Town of the same Name upon it, with a Bishop's See, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Trebizond*. *F. Lambert: Relation de*

la Mingrelia, dans le Recueil de M. Thevenot. vol. 1. Sir John Chardin. Travels into Persia, in 1673.

PHAZAEL, was the Eldest Son of *Antipater*, and Brother of *Herod the Great*, King of *Judea*. *Antipater* having rais'd himself upon the Weakness of *Hircanus*, made *Phazael*, who was a prudent and moderate Person, Governor of *Jerusalem* in the 707th of *Rome*; but being besieged in the Palace of that City by *Antigonus* and the *Parthians* whom he headed, they kept him Prisoner till the 715th. of *Rome*. In the mean time, as he feared not the death so much whereunto he was condemned, as the shame of receiving it at the hands of his Enemy; and as he could not kill himself, because he was held in Chains, he knocked his Head against the Walls. It's said *Antigonus* sent Physicians to him, who instead of using Medicines to cure, poisoned his Wounds. *Herod*, his Brother, erected several Edifices to honour his Memory, as a Tower in *Jerusalem*, named *Phazael*, and a City of the same Name in the Valley of *Jericho*. *Joseph. l. 14. Ant. l. 16. cap. 9. & l. 1. de Bello*

PHEBADIUS, or *Febadius*, which those of that Country call *S. Fiari*, Bishop of *Agen*, lived in the fourth Age. He writ *A Confutation of the Arian Confession of Faith*, publish'd at *Syrnich*, or *Syrmium*, which we have still in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He presented himself afterwards, in 359, in the Council of *Rimini*, where, together with *Jervais of Tongres*, he maintained the Catholick Faith. But the *Arians* surprized him, and the Love of Peace and Amity made him sign a Confession of Faith, which was Orthodox in Appearance, but naught at the bottom. Afterwards he acknowledged his Error; disapproved of what he had done; and testified by his Retraction, that his Design was to suppress Heresie, and far from subscribing to Errors. He was alive in 392, and very old, when *S. Jerom* reckons his Work among the other Treatises of the illustrious Men of the Church. So that hereby it appears, that he must have been at least forty Years a Bishop. He writ also some other Pieces which *S. Jerom* had not read, and are now lost. It's thought he presided at the Council of *Valence*, in 374. He appeared in the same Quality at that of *Saragosa*, about the end of 380, and is there called *Fitadus*. We may moreover judge, that it was he to whom *S. Ambrose* writ the 70th. Letter. His Holy Day is celebrated at *Agen*. *S. Jerom. de Script. Eccl. 108. Sulp. Sev. l. 2. Hist. Sac. S. Martha. T. II. Gall. Christ. Bollandus, &c.*

PHEDIMA, the Daughter of *Otanes*, a Persian Lord, was Wife of the true, and afterwards of the counterfeit, *Smerdis Spandabates*, who said he was her Husband after he had murdered that King. But that Queen, instructed by her Father, observed him one Night in his Sleep, and having found that he had no Ears, declared it to the Persian Princes, who discovering the Cheat by that Mark, killed him in his Palace. *Herodotus, l. 3.*

PHEDO, a Philosopher of *Elis*, was at first a Slave; but having obtained his Freedom, he applied himself to the Study of Philosophy, and was the chief of the *Eliack* Sect. He wrote some Dialogues, and had *Plistanes* of *Elis* for his Successor. *Diogenes Laertius, l. 2. vitæ Phil. Ant. Gel. l. 2. c. 18. Macrobius, l. 1. Saturn. C. 11. Hesychius, Suidas, &c.*

PHEDO, a Citizen of *Athens*, whom the thirty Tyrants of that City put to death in a Feast, and his Daughters whom they would have compelled to dance naked in the Hall where the Feast was kept threw themselves headlong into a Pit, to preserve their Chastity.

PHEDRUS, a Latin Poet, *Augustus's* Freeman, was born in *Thrace*; it was he that turned the Fables of *Æsop* into Iambick Verse, as he says himself in the Preface to his Work, which contains five Books.

*Æsopus Auctor quam materiam reperit
Hanc ego polivi versibus senariis, &c.*

Francis Pithæus was the first that recover'd the Fables of *Phædrus*, and *Peter* his Brother gave them the first Edition; afterwards, in 1600, they were Publish'd by *Nicholas Rigaltius*, with Notes, and Dedicated to the great *Thuanus*. *Avienus in Præf. Fab. Martialis Ep. 20. Lib. 3.*

PHEGEUS, the Son of *Inachus*, first King of *Argos*, built the City of *Phægea*, and first divided Time, as some Authors say, into Months and Years. *Suidas*.

PHEMIUS, a Schoolmaster of *Smyrna*, in *Ionia*, marry'd *Chritheis* when she was big with Child, of which she was afterwards deliver'd upon the Bank of the River *Meles*, which was the reason of the Boy's being call'd *Melesigenes*. Now, though *Phemius* was none of his Father, yet he made him his Heir, and left him the Employment of his School. This *Melesigenes*, is the Poet, who is better known under the Name of *Homer*. *Herod in vit. Hom. Plutarch, &c.*

PHEMONOE, the first Prophetess in the Temple of *Delphos*; she invented Heroick Verses, in which she gave the Responses of the Oracle. The First of which

stands thus in the Latin Translation, *Et Pennas Volucres, & Apes date Mella favosque.* Euseb. in Chron.

PHENEUS, a City of *Arcadia*, at the Foot of Mount *Cyllene*, famous for having formerly disputed for Precedency with the City of *Tegeum*, the Capital of this Country; but *Critolaus* the *Tegean* confirms the Honour to his own City after that famous Combat wherein he vanquished *Damocrates*; near unto this City of *Pheneus* there is a Lake, whose Waters are wholesome in the day time, but very pernicious in the night. *Ovid Metam. Lib. 15.*

PHEODOR-OY, one of the Islands of *Shetland*, belonging to *Scotland*, 7 Miles in length, lying 8 Miles from *Tell*, and about 7 from *Vuist*.

PERAULIS, a certain poor *Persian*, who being enriched by *Cyrus*, was so uneasy under the Troubles which attended his Riches, that being desirous to enjoy his former Repose, he bestowed all his Riches upon one *Saca*, on condition that he should entertain him moderately, as an ordinary Guest. *Xenophon.*

PERE-CYDES, a Philosopher, born in the Island of *Sciros*, the Disciple of *Pittacus*, and Master of *Pythagoras*, lived in the 55th. Olympiad, and the 195th. of *Rome*. *Theopompus*, alledged by *Diogenes Laertius*, affirms he was the first that writ of the Nature of the Gods. It's observed also, that he was well skilled in the Art of Divination, that seeing a Ship upon the Sea he foretold it should be cast away, and predicted an Earth-quake. He is said to have been the first who discovered Eclipses, and the Periods of the Moon, &c.

PERENICE, the Daughter of *Diagoras*, King of *Rhodes*, came in Man's habit to the Olympick Games, though there was a positive Law that threatened great Penalties upon either Maids or Wives who should dare to disguise themselves at such Solemnities. She won the Prize in running, and her Son, whom she brought along with her, carried away also a Crown. Then she discovered both her Sex and Quality, and was exempted from the Rigor of the Law, because she was a Princess; and that both she and her Son had been Victorious. *Pausan. in Eliac.*

PERON, or *Amenophis Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, succeeded his Father, *Sesostris*. It's said, that having out of Vanity shot an Arrow into the Nile, during its overflowing, he became blind thereupon, and continued so for ten years; but the Oracle in the City of *Buta* informed him he should recover his sight, if he washed his Eyes in a Woman's Water, who had never known any other Man but her own Husband. He made a Trial of it upon his Wife and several others but to no purpose. But having found one whose Water cured him; he caused all the rest to be burnt; and then made very magnificent Oblations throughout all the Temples. *Her. Euterpe, l. 2.*

PHIDIAS, an excellent Greek Statuary in the 88th. Olympiad. He made the Statue of *Minerva* of Ivory, so much boasted of by the Ancients, and considered as the Master-piece of his Art. He put it in the Citadel at *Athens*. Being afterwards expelled from that City, he retired into the Province of *Elis*, where he was killed, after having finished *Jupiter's* Statue, which he put in the Temple of *Olympia*, where it passed for one of the Wonders of the World. *Pausanias in Eliac.*

PHIDOLAS, of *Corinth*, famous in History for the Adventure which befel him in the Olympick Games, for having fallen from his Horse, the Horse ceased not to pursue his Career; turned about at the End of the Race, and, as if he had known he had won the Victory, went and presented himself before the Masters of the Games, as it were to demand the Prize. Whereupon the Eleans adjudged the Prize to *Phidolas*, notwithstanding his Misfortune, and gave him leave to erect a Statue for his Horse. *Pausanias, l. 6.*

PHIDON, King of *Argos*, Brother of *Caranus*, first King of *Macedonia*, an Author cited by *Eusebius* upon the Year 1217, from *Abraham*, attributes to this *Phidon* the Invention of Weights and Measures. He joined himself with those of *Pisa* for the Celebration of the 8th. Olympiad, excluding those of *Elis*. *Pausanias in Eliac.*

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient City of *Lydia*, in *Asia minor*, now in the Province of *Carasia*, in *Natolia*, called by the *Turks*, *Allach-Scheyr*, that is, *The City of God*. When they came to set upon this Country, the Inhabitants defended themselves most vigorously. And the *Turks*, to strike a Terror into them, bethought of making there an Intrenchment of a Wall of dead Mens Bones, mixt with Lime, which frightened them; whereupon they surrendered, but made much better Conditions than their Neighbours. They granted them four Churches, which they still have. There are seven or eight thousand Inhabitants in this City, of whom about two thousand are Christians. *Spon. Voyage d'Italy, &c. in 1675.*

PHILADELPHIA, the chief City of *Pensylvania*, stands upon a Neck of Land between the Two Navigable Rivers of *De la Ware* and *Skullkill*; it's Two Miles in length, and near a Mile in breadth. It has several fair

Streets, and the Rivers are of such a convenient Depth, that Ships may Ride in six or eight fathom Water close to the City. This Town has a fair Key of about Three hundred Foot Square, to which a Ship of Five hundred Tuns may lay her Broadside. The High Street, that runs from River to River, and is a hundred Foot Broad, has eight Streets more which run the same Course, the least of which is Fifty Foot in breadth; and besides, *Broad-street*, which crosses the Town in the middle, and is also a hundred Foot wide, there are Twenty Streets parallel to it, Fifty Foot in breadth. *The Present State of his Majesty's Isles and Territories in America*, printed at *London*, 1687.

PHILADELPHIA, a City in *Celosyria*, formerly call'd *Rabbath* by the Jews, as *S. Jerome* observes, with a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Bolsra*.

PHILANDER (*William*) born at *Chatillon*, upon the *Seine*, was much admir'd at *Rome* for his Learning, in the Sixteenth Century. He wrote curious Remarks upon *Vitruvius*, in the Preface of which, he promis'd to publish another Piece, still more extraordinary, but being of a lazy Humour, broke his Word, and lost his Reputation. *S. Marthe, Lib. 2. Elog.*

PHILASTRIUS, Bishop of *Brescia* in *Italy*, liv'd to the latter end of the Fourth Century, and was at the Council of *Aquileia* with *S. Ambrose*, and several other Eminent Prelates in 381; *S. Augustin* assures us, that he knew him at *Milan*. In short, he was a Person remarkable for his Learning and Piety, and wrote a Book of Heresies, extant in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and elsewhere. 'Tis observed, that he is sometimes mistaken, and makes more Heresies than there really were. *Philastrius* died in 387, and had a Speech made in Commendation of him, before *S. Ambrose*, by *Gaudentius* his Successor. *Trithemius & Belarmin de Script. Eccl. Baron. in Annal. Possessin. in Appar. Sac. &c.*

PHILEAS, Bishop of *Thmuis*, in *Egypt*, suffered Martyrdom during the Persecution of *Dioclesian* or *Maximianian*, about 302. He writ an excellent Letter, as *Eusebius* reports, wherein he gives an account of the several sorts of Torments used against Christians. The Cruelty of which must needs excite horror in those that read them. *S. Jerom* speaks of him as an Ecclesiastical Writer, who had writ a Book of the Praises of the Martyrs, and an Account of a Dispute which he had with a certain Judge who would have persuaded him to sacrifice to Idols. *Euseb. l. 8. Hist. S. Jerom de Script. Eccl. Nicophorus, l. 7. Hist. l. 9. Baronius, An. Ch. 302, &c.*

PHILEBERT I. of that Name, surnamed the Hunter, Duke of *Savoy*, succeeded at the Age of Six years, to his Father *Amadeus the Fortunate*. *Joland* of *France*, his Mother, declared her self Regent, according to the Orders of the late Duke, but the Regency was disputed with her by *Lewis XI.* her Brother, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, and several other Lords, which created much trouble in *Savoy*. The Duke having been over eager in hunting, and distempering himself thereby, dyed at *Lyons* the 22d. of April, 1482. aged seventeen, leaving no Issue of *Blanche-Maria Sforza*, Daughter to the Duke of *Milan*. He was succeeded by his Brother *Charles*. *Guichenon. Hist. de Savoy.*

PHILEBERT II. surnamed the Handsome, born April 10. 1480. was Son to *Philip*, Count of *Bresse*, afterwards Duke of *Savoy*, whom he succeeded in 1497, aged seventeen. *Philebert* accompanied the Count his Father in the Expedition of King *Charles VIIIth.* into *Italy*, for the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples*. After he himself became Duke, he treated with *Lewis XIIth.* about the March of his Troops through his Country, to conquer the Dutchy of *Milan*, and accompanied that Prince in his Undertaking. In the mean time, by his prudent Management he maintained his own Dominions in Peace, during the greatest Troubles of *Italy*. And *Historians* praise him as well for his Conduct, Liberality and Complaisance, as for his Vertue. This Prince, going to *Pont d'Ains*, for the Convenience of Hunting, fell sick by drinking too much Iced Wine, and died in the same room wherein he was born, Sept. 10. in 1504. aged 24. leaving no Children. *Guichenon, Hist. de Savoy.*

PHILELPHUS (*Francis*) a Native of *Tolentin*, or according to others of *Ancona*, was a Philosopher, Poet and Orator, and lived in the Fifteenth Age. He studied at *Venice*, and afterwards his Love to the Greek Tongue made him go to *Constantinople*, where he married *Theodora Chrysolora*, the Daughter of the Learned *Emanuel Chrysolorus*. The Emperor *John Paleologus* sent him to Pope *Eugenius IV.* to implore his Assistance against the *Turks*. He died at *Bolonia*, about 1471. The Works which we have of this great Man are, *Euthyphron de Pietate, de Morali Disciplina, l. 8. Vita Nicolai Papae Quinti. l. 2. de Diversitate Legum. Sphoriciadarum versu heroico, l. 9. Satyrarum Li. 10. De Joci & Seriis Lib. 6. Lyricorum Lib. 6. Orationes LX. Epistolarum Latinarum, Lib. XVI. Epistolarum Græcarum Lib. XXXIX. De Exilio Lib. III. Convivorum Lib. II. &c.* and several others, besides divers Translations. He was very rigid as to the Laws of

Grammat.

Grammar, of which he made a great Account. One Day, disputing with a Grecian called *Timothy*, they differed about one *Syllable*, and agreed, that he who had the better, should have power to dispose of the others Beard, which *Philelphus* won, and *Timothy* offered him a Summ of Money to redeem his Beard, which *Philelphus*, though poor, would not take, but cut off his Beard. *Trithemius de Script. Eccl. Paulus Jovius.*

PHILEMON, a Person of Note, of the City of *Colosse*, converted to the Faith by *S. Paul*, who wrote a Canonical Epistle to him, to reconcile him to *Onesimus*, who was his Servant, and had run away from him.

PHILEMON, a Comick Greek Poet, the Son of *Damon*, lived in the 480 of *Rome*; he was contemporary with *Alexander*, whom he often overcame. There was another *Philemon*, or *Philomedes*, who is said to have laugh'd himself to Death at seeing an Ape eat Figs. We have pretty large Fragments of *Philemon's*, among the Tragick and Comick Poets, Translated into Latin by *Grotius*.

PHILENI, two Brothers, Citizens of *Carthage* in *Africa*, sacrificed their Lives for the good of their Country. A great Contest happening to arise between the *Carthaginians*, and the Inhabitants of *Cyrene*, about the Limits of their Country, they agreed to make Choice of two Men for each of the two Cities, who should depart at the same time, in order to a meeting on the Road, and that the Place where they met should be made the Bounds of the two Countries. It happened that the *Phileni* had advanced very far into the Territories of the *Cyreneans*, before they were met; whereupon the others, who were the stronger, became so enraged, that they resolved to bury the two Brothers alive in the same Place, if they retreated not back. The *Phileni*, unable to resist the Violence of the *Cyrenians*, chose rather to suffer that cruel Death, than betray the interest of their Country; and the *Carthaginians*, that they might immortalize the Glory of these two Brothers, caused two Altars to be raised over their Graves, with an Inscription thereupon, setting forth their Praise. *Sallust. Bell. Jug. Strabo.*

PHILETERUS, an Eunuch, Treasurer to *Lyfimachus*, was so discontented at this Prince's putting his Son *Agathocles* to Death, that he retir'd to the Town of *Pergamus*, where he set up a little Principality, and held it about three and twenty Years. He died in the 129th. *Olympiad*, the 490th. of *Rome*, and was succeeded by his Brother *Eumenes*. *Strabo Lib. 13. Justin. Lib. 17. &c.*

PHILETUS, a Magician, whom 'tis said *S. James* the Greater converted to the Faith; but he afterwards fell off; denying the Resurrection of the Dead at the last Day; saying it was already come, and perverted many Persons by his false Doctrine.

PHILETUS, a Heretick and Magician, converted, as 'tis said, by *S. James the Great*; afterwards he fell off from his *Orthodoxy*; and held the Resurrection was past, as we may learn from the second Epistle to *Timothy* cap. 2d.

PHILICUS, a Tragick Greek Poet, reckoned among the *Pleiades*, that is to say, those seven Tragick Poets who appeared greater than others in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. It's said he gave name to the *Phaleucick Verses*; either because invented by him, or that he writ a Poem consisting of such. *Possius de Poet. Græc. Suidas* speaks of some others of his Name.

PHILINUS, of *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*, writ the History of the Roman War against the *Carthaginians*, but is accused of having been too partial in favour of the *Carthaginians*. *Polybius, l. 1. Diodorus Siculus, &c.*

PHILIP, Physician to *Alexander the Great*, was a Native of *Acarnania*, a Province of *Greece*. *Quintus Curtius* faith, That *Alexander* falling sick of a dangerous Distemper, wherein he was given over by all the Physicians, excepting *Philip*, who did all he could to cure him, received in the mean time Letters importing that that Physician had formed a Design to poison him by a Potion. That Prince was in a great strait what to do in so critical a Conjuncture. However, suspecting those Letters might have been a Trick of his Enemies, and relying besides on the Fidelity of *Philip*, he resolved to give him the Letters to read, whilst he pretended to take the Potion, that he might know if there appeared any Change in the Physician's Countenance. But the Composedness of mind which *Philip* manifested at the reading of the Letters, satisfied him as to the innocence of his Physician. So that he made no Scruple to take that Physick which cured him. *Quintus Curtius l. 3. Diodorus l. 17.*

PHILIP, the Apostle, was a Native of *Bethsaida*, and called by Christ after *S. Peter*, who was of the same City. *Clem. Alex. m.* thinks that it was he to whom Christ said, *Leave the dead to bury their dead*. After our Saviour's Ascension he converted some Provinces of *Scythia*, and afterwards having gloriously laboured in the *Higher Asia*, was crucified and stoned in *Hierapolis*, aged 87, as some say; and about the tenth Year of the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*

The Roman Martyrology says, it was on May 1. and the Greek Menology, Novemb. 14. *S. John, ch. 1. Clemens Alexandrinus l. 3. Strom. Eusebius, S. Jerom, &c. cited by Baronius.*

PHILIP, one of the seven Deacons chosen by the Apostles. He preached the Gospel in *Samarina* with so much Zeal and Success, that *Simon* the Magician not being able to contradict him, came and was baptized by him, as was also the Eunuch of Queen *Candace* afterward. The Greek Menology mentions one of his four Daughters called *Hernione*, who died for the Faith in the Reign of *Trajanus*, Acts of the Apostles, c. 8. & 21. *S. Jerom, l. 1. cons. Jovin. Euseb. l. 3. Hist. Eccl. Baron. An. Chr. 58.*

Emperors of this Name.

PHILIP (*Marcus Julius*) surnamed the *Arabian*, born at *Bostra* in *Arabia*, advanced himself in the Army and became Captain of the Guards to the Emperor *Gordian III.* whom he assassinated in his Horse-litter, as he returned from his Expedition against the *Persians*. After this Parricide he was proclaimed Emperor *An. 244.* In the mean time he endeavoured to efface this Ignominy by many good Laws, and of a Peace which he concluded with *Sapor King of Persia*, and then returning to *Rome*, he celebrated the Secular Games in 248, with great Magnificence, which was one thousand Years from the building of *Rome*, *Eusebius* Relates that it was Reported, this Emperor was a Christian, but this Story, was, in all probability, a mistake *Euseb lib. 6. Eccl. Hist.* But *Decius*, who was potent, and had Pretensions to the Empire did assassinate him in 249, at *Virona*, and one of his Sons called by his own Name, whom he had proclaimed *Cesar* was killed also in the Arms of his Mother *Otavia Severa*. *Jul. Cass. in the Life of the Gordians. Aurelius Victor.*

PHILIP Duke of *Swabia*, Emperor, was the Son of *Frederick Barbarossa*, and Brother to *Henry Vith.* whom he succeeded, but at the same time some of the Electors gave their Votes for *Otho*, Duke of *Saxony*, in 1198, which caused much Trouble in the Empire. *Philip* was excommunicated by the Pope, but was reconciled to him again, and also to *Otho*, to whom he gave his Daughter in Marriage. He laboured to live in repose; but one day being at *Bamberg*, and having let blood in both Arms, *Otho de Wittelsbach* observing that they let but a few Persons into his Chamber, slipped in, and killed him, June 23. 1201. *Philip* was a Valiant, Wise, Pious and Liberal Prince, and reigned nine years; three months, and fifteen days.

PHILIP of *Courtenay*, titular Emperor of *Constantinople*, and King of *Thessalonica*, was Son to the Emperor *Baldwin II.* whom the Greeks expelled from his Throne. He married in 1273 *Beatrice* of *Sicily*, the Daughter of *Charles I.* King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and Count of *Provence*. This *Philip* of *Courtenay*, treated with *Charles I.* King of *Naples* and the *Venitians*, to make War upon *Michael Paleologus*; but died before the Treaty was perfected, in 1285; leaving *Catharine* of *Courtenay*, married in 1299 to *Charles* of *France*, Count of *Valois*, youngest Son to *Philip the Hardy*.

Kings of France of this Name.

PHILIP I. King of *France*, born in 1053, was the Son of *Henry I.* who caused him to be crowned at *Rheims*, by the Archbishop *Gervais de Bellesme*, May 23. 1059. *Henry* died in 1060, and left *Philip* under the Regency and Guardianship of *Baldwin the Vth.* surnamed *de l'Isle*, Count of *Flanders*, who had married his Sister *Adela* or *Alix*, the Daughter of *King Robert*, and Widow of *Richard II.* Duke of *Normandy*. *Baldwin* governed the Kingdom wisely during his Regency, which was for six years, and took great Care of the Education of the young Prince, who first took Arms against the *Gascons*, whom he subdued in 1062; but was not so successfull in his Wars against *Robert of Friesland*, Count of *Flanders*; for he was defeated near *S. Omer*, in February, 1070, or 71. His Jealousie against *William the Conqueror*, who made himself Master of *England*, created him also some Inconveniences, and laid the Foundations of the Wars between *England* and *France*. This King parted with his Queen, and Entertain'd *Bertrade de Montfort*, Wife to the Earl of *Anjou*, in her Place: This Criminal Engagement created a Misunderstanding between the King, the Prelates, and other Great Men of the Realm; and *Philip* was Excommunicated by Pope *Urban II.* at the Council of *Clermont* in 1095; but afterwards, recollecting himself, and being contented to quit *Bertrade*, he was Absolv'd at *Paris* in 1102. He died at *Milan*, July 29. 1108. having reigned forty nine Years, two Months, and six Days.

PHILIP II. surnamed the Conqueror, *Augustus*, and the Gift of God, was born Aug. 22. 1165. He began in 1180 to reign, under the Protectorship of *Philip of Alsatia*, Count of *Flanders*. He made War upon the Lords of *Beaujeu*, and *Charenton*, and upon the Earl of *Châlons*, who increas-

shed

ched upon the Estates of the Church, and broke a Powerful Association, which the Great Men of the Kingdom had enter'd into against him. He banished the Jews out of his Country, and confiscated their Estates. He afterwards had a great Quarrel with the Count of Flanders; but it was happily accommodated in 1184. He made War upon the English; but some time after coming to know of the Loss of Jerusalem, he undertook the Crusade in 1190. and begun his Journey after Midsummer. He took Acre, defeated seventeen thousand Saracens, and returned about Christmas, 1191. The year following he oblig'd Baldwin VIIIth. Count of Flanders, to give up to him the Earldoms of Artois, with the Homages of the Earldoms of Bologne, Guenne, and S. Paul. He afterwards made War against Richard, King of England, and in 1192 took Vexin and Evreux; but in 1193 besieged Roan, in vain. This War proved very disadvantageous to him. In 1199 he lost Aire, and S. Omer, and made a Peace with John, King of England in 1200; but in 1204 he fell into Normandy, and possess'd himself of Anjou, Main, Tourrain, Berry, and Poictou. But before this he had divorced Ingerburga of Denmark, to marry Agnes de Merante, and thereby drew the Censures of the Church upon him; which oblig'd him to take her again. In 1207 he made a Truce with the same John. He dispossest'd of their Countries, Guy the IIId. Count of Auvergne, in 1210. and Renard de Damartin, Count of Bologne in 1212. and next year carried his Arms into Flanders; taking Ypres, Tournay, Cassel, Douway, and Lille. But his most glorious Action was his Journey to Bovines. The Emperor Otto IVth. the Count of Flanders, and several Confederate Princes raised an Army of an hundred and fifty thousand Men against him. The King gave them Battle and won it in 1214. Ferrande, Count of Flanders, Renaud, Count of Bologne, and three Counts more were made Prisoners there, besides two and twenty Lords carrying Banners. Louis his Son fought the same day a Battle against the English at Anjou, and had the better. The King fought very valiantly at that of Bovines, had his Horse killed under him, and in Memory of the Action founded the Abbey of Notre-dame de la Victoire, near Senlis. He afterwards sent his Son Lewis into England to be King, at the desire of some of the Nobles; and in the time of Peace made it his Business to adorn his Capital City, and died at Monte upon the Seine, July 14th. 1223. having reigned forty two years, nine months, and twenty nine days. *Rigord on his Life, &c.*

PHILIP III. surnamed the Hardy, was the Son of S. Louis, whom he followed in his Expedition beyond sea, and after his Death was saluted King in Africa, in 1270. After which having beat the Saracens, he returned into France, where he was crowned, and at the same time became the Successor of his Uncle Alphonso, Count of Poitiers and Toulouse, and reduced Roger Bernard IIIId. Count of Foix, maintained the Rights of Joan, the Heiress of Navarre, whom his Son married, and endeavoured to do the same in Castile by Alphonso de la Cerda, Son to his Sister Blanche; but that Enterprize succeeded not. He married Isabel of Arragon, by whom he had Lewis, who was poisoned, Philip the Fair, his Successor, Charles, Count of Valois, and Robert that died in his Infancy. His Queen died in 1271. And in 1274. the King married Mary, the Daughter of the Duke of Brabant, whose Merit charmed him; but an Insolent Favourite, risen out of the Dust, called la Brosse, endeavoured a Rupture, by charging her with an horrid Crime, which he himself had committed, viz. as having poisoned Lewis, the eldest Son of Philip, but being convicted of it himself, he was condignly punished. The Cruelty of King Peter of Arragon, wrought in the mean time a strange effect in Sicily, for he so incensed the Inhabitants of that Island against the French, that they massacred them all on Easter day 1282, at the time of the Vespers, whence arose the Proverb of the Sicilian Vespers. Philip went in Person against the Arragones, and took Girone, and in his Return died of a malignant Fever at Perpignan in the 16th. year of his Reign, aged forty one. *Mezeray Hist. de Franc.*

PHILIP IV. surnamed the Fair, as also le Grand, born at Fontain-bleau in 1268, succeeded his Father Philip III. in 1285, being King of Navarre before by his Marriage of Jane, the Daughter and Heiress of Henry I. In the mean time he was anointed at Rheims, by Peter Barbet, Archbishop of that City, January 6th. The year following, and afterwards, he applied himself to administer Justice to his Subjects, having for that purpose ordered that the Parliament should be fixt at Paris, unto which Edward I. King of England, was cited, but upon his Refusal, Guienne, for which he was to do homage, was seized in 1293. The English in Revenge leagued themselves with the Emperor, Duke of Bar, and Count of Flanders; but it proved very much to the Disadvantage of the Flemmings; for besides the Loss of several Towns, Guy II. Earl of Flanders, who together with his Wife had been Prisoner at Paris before, was taken a second time, in 1299. But in the mean time, the ill Conduct of James of Castillon, Earl of S. Paul, caused a Sedition at Bruges, which rais'd all the Country upon

him. The King sent an Army to suppress this Insurrection, under the Command of Robert, Earl of Artois, and the Constable; but the Jealousie of the Generals lost that Army at the Battle of Courtray, in 1302; the greatest Nobles in the Kingdom being slain there. But Philip recovered himself in some measure again, especially on the 18th. of August, 1304. in that memorable Battle at Mons in Puelle, where above five and twenty thousand Flemmings were slain upon the Place. At last a Peace was made at Artheis, in 1305, and in 1310 he entered into a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor Henry VIIth. and having made his Will at Maubuisson the 19th of May, 1311. died at last at Fontain-bleau, November 29th. 1314. after having reigned twenty nine years, one month, and twenty three days. He was a Lover of Learning and Learned Men, and engaged several to write. *Paul Emilius, Robert Gaguens, Mezeray, &c.*

PHILIP V. surnamed the Long, was youngest Son to Philip the Fair, and was but Earl of Poictou till the death of his Brother Lewis Hutin, at which time he was declared Regent of France and Navarre, during Queen Clemence, his Sister-in-laws's being with Child; but her Son, named John, which she brought forth, having lived only eight days, Philip succeeded to the Crown by virtue of the Salick Law, although Charles of Valois and Endus IVth. Duke of Burgundy, used all their endeavours to deprive him of it, and bestowed it on Jane, Daughter to Lewis Hutin; but she contented her self with the Kingdom of Navarre which descended to the Female. Robert de Courtenay, Archbishop of Rheims, anointed him King, January 6th. 1317. He begun the Wars with the Flemmings three times, and renewed his Alliance with the Scots, in 1318, expelled the Jews out of his Dominions, and was like to be a fortunate Prince, but was seiz'd by Death at Long-Champ, having been sick five months before of a Quartan-Ague; aged 28 years, whereof he had reigned five, one month, and fourteen days. *S. Martha Hist. Geneal. &c. Mezeray Hist. de France, &c.*

PHILIP VI. surnamed de Valois, the Fortunate, and the Catholick, was Son to Charles of France, Count of Valois, Alençon, &c. and of Margaret of Sicily, his first Wife, Grandson to Philip the Hardy, Nephew to Philip the Fair, and Cousin germain to the three Brothers, Lewis Hutin, Philip the Long, and Charles the Fair; and succeeded this last, after having been Regent of the Kingdom, during Queen Jane's being with Child of a Daughter, who was born after the King's death. Edward the IIIId. King of England, disputed the Title with him, as being Son of Isabel, the Daughter of Philip the Fair; but the Estates of the Kingdom excluded the English King by virtue of the Salick Law, and maintained the Rights of Philip, who was crowned May 27th. 1328. He undertook at his first coming to the Crown, the Protection of Lewis, Earl of Flanders, against his Rebellious Subjects, whom he defeated at the famous Battle of Montcassel, where he run a great Risque, in his own Person. In the year after, viz. 1329, he maintain'd the Privileges of the Gallican Church, against the Encroachments of the Court of Rome. Edward, King of England, was required to do him Homage for the Lands he held in France, which nettled the English mightily; insomuch that at last it produced a terrible War; so that Philip, who had undertaken a Voyage beyond-Sea, was constrained to return from Marseille, where he was to embarque. The Storm began in 1338. Next year Cambray was besieged by the English. He had some Advantage over them in a Sea-fight, on the 23d. of June, 1340. Things continued quiet till about 1346. The King had taken the part of Charles de Blois, his Nephew, and had received Homage from Britany, which John de Montfort pretended to; but this same Person had recourse to King Edward, who made a Descent into Normandy, took Caen, and won that never-to-be forgotten Victory at Cressy, where Philip was beaten in a set Battle, and in which the Kings of Bohemia and Majorca, Charles Duke of Alençon, Brother to the King of France, the Duke of Lorraine, Lewis Earl of Flanders, and in all eleven Princes, eighty Barons, a thousand two hundred Knights, and thirty thousand common Soldiers were slain. The English, flushed with this Victory, took Calis, which continued in their hands 210 years, till 1558. He endeavoured to repair these Losses by the taking of Roussillon and Montpelier from James, King of Majorca, and uniting the Earldoms of Champagne and Brie to the Crown; having also Dauphiné bestowed upon him by Humbert, the last Dauphin of Viennois, upon Condition that the King's Eldest Sons should be called Dauphins, and to wear the Arms of France quartered with those of Dauphiné. This King died at Nogent le Roy, August 22d. 1350, aged 57. the 23d. of his Reign. He had great Courage and Resolution; but was blamed for introducing the Imposition upon Salt. The English called him King of the Salick Law.

Kings of Spain and Navarre.

PHILIP I. surnamed the Fair, Archduke of Austria, Duke

Duke of Brabant and Lothier, was Son to the Emperor Maximilian I. and Mary of Burgundy, born at Bruges, June 22d. 1478. and married October 21st. 1495. Jane, Queen of Spain, Second Daughter and Heiress to Ferdinand Vth. King of Arragon, and of Isabel, Queen of Castile. He was a sweet-natured and peaceable Prince, died at the Age of 27, at Burgos, September the 25th. 1506. It's said he fell sick upon drinking some cold Water when he was playing at Tennis. He was Father to Charles Vth. Ferdinand the Emperor, and four Daughters: Mariana.

PHILIP II. born in 1527. was Son to the Emperor Charles V. and Isabel of Portugal. While he was Prince of Spain, he married Mary, the Daughter of John III. King of Portugal, and had Don Carlos by her. This Princess dying in 1545, he married Mary, the Daughter of Henry VIIIth. Queen of England some time after. The Emperor Charles Vth. did voluntarily resign his Hereditary Dominions to him at Brussels, in 1555; and after having created him great Master of the Order of the Golden-Fleece, put the Crown upon his Head. There was then a Truce made for five years with Henry II. of France, but Philip broke it, being angry with Henry II. because he took part with Pope Paul IVth. against him. This was the true Cause, or at least the Pretence, of the War. Philip made a League with the English, and sent forty thousand Men into Picardy, who coming to fight with eighteen thousand French, beat them at S. Quintin, in 1557. This Misfortune was repaired by the taking of Calis, Thionville, and Dunkirk; and was afterwards followed by a Peace made at Chateau Cambresis, in 1559. Isabel of France, Daughter to Henry II. having been promised in Marriage to Don Carlos, Philip who had lost his Wife, desired to marry that young and beautiful Princess himself. His Son testified his Resentment for this foul Dealing, and the Love he always had for that fair Queen, contributed very much to his death; for Philip having caused him to be seized, put him to death in Prison; and it's added, that some time after he got the Queen to be poisoned, who had made him Father to the Archduchess Elizabeth Clara Eugenia, Princess of the Low-Countries, and Wife to Archduke Albert, and to Catharine, married, in 1585, to Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy. This King was obliged to maintain a potent Army in the Low-Countries against the United-Provinces, who formed themselves into a Republick. Philip made himself Master, in 1580, of the Kingdom of Portugal; and his Troops contributed very much to the Defeat of the Turks at the Battle of Lepanto. The Moors who revolted against him in 1561, were also reduced. He subdued Pigioni of Peumon de Velez in Africa, and the Isles which from him are called, the Philippine Islands. After which Philip set out a Fleet of above fourscore Ships, which was called, *The Invincible Armado*, against Queen Elizabeth of England. They sailed from Lisbon, May 29th. 1588. and were destroyed partly by Storms, and partly by the Conduct and Valour of the English. This Loss is variously related by Historians, amounting to no less than ten thousand Men, and sixty Ships; but Philip is said to have entertained the News of it without the least Discomposure. He was a writing some Letters when the Courier entered his Chamber, to acquaint him with this sorrowful News. He answered calmly that, *He thanked God, that he was able to rig out such another.* And taking his Pen in his Hand, wrote on with the same Composedness as before. Philip was very busy, and forward to favour the Party of the League in France. When King Henry IVth. came to the Crown he declared War against him in 1595, which ended in 1598, by the Peace of Verdun. And Philip died at the Escorial, Sept. 13th. that same year, aged 71 and 4 months. After the Death of Elizabeth of France, he married a fourth time, Anne the Daughter of Maximilian II. and had by her Philip III. who succeeded him, Ferdinand, Charles, Laurence, Diego, and Mary who died young. D. Thou. & d'Avila. Hist. Gabrera, Mariana, Turquet Hist. d'Esp. Strada de Bello Belg. &c.

PHILIP III. born at Madrid, April 14th. 1578. succeeded his Father Philip II. He had been promised to Margaret of Austria; Daughter of Charles, Archduke of Grats, and of Mary of Bavaria; and this Marriage was accomplished in 1599, Pope Clement VIIIth. performing the Ceremonies thereof himself at Ferrara, through which that Princess passed in her Journey into Spain. Philip made himself Master of some Places in Africa, as Larach, &c. reformed the Courts of Judicature, expelled the Moors out of Spain, and made a Peace in the Low-Countries; which his Sister Elizabeth Clara Eugenia had for her Dowry. After which he lived in Repose. He had four Sons, and four Daughters by Queen Margaret; and died on the 31st. of March, 1621. in the 43d. year of his Age, and 23d. of his Reign.

PHILIP IV. born in 1605, was King after his Father. His Aunt Elizabeth Clara Eugenia dying without Issue, in 1633 he re-entred upon the Possession of the Netherlands; the Truce with the United-Provinces still lasting. But it was broken by Acts of Hostility; and in 1634 the Hol-

landers, who had sent two Armies into the Indies, got two very considerable Advantages; for the one defeated the Spanish Fleet near Lima, and the other took the City of S. Salvador in Peru. Don Frederick de Toledo did afterwards expel the Hollanders; in the mean time, altho' Philip had confirmed a Peace with France by a double Alliance with Lewis XIIIth. he failed not however to supply the Duke of Rohan with Money, whereupon the good Understanding between the two Crowns began to abate; the Affairs of Italy contributed to it, and that soon after was followed by an entire Rupture in 1635. The Elector of Trier, whom the Spaniards treated ill, because he had put himself under the Protection of France, was the Cause thereof; the Battle of Aveins in the Duchy of Luxemburg, where the Marshalls de Chatillon and de Breze defeated Prince Thomas, General of the Spanish Army, who left six thousand slain upon the Place, began that tedious War so fatal afterwards to the Repose of Christendom. Philip, otherwise esteemed for his Wisdom and Prudence, was not always successful in his Projects. In 1640 the People of Catalonia killed their Governour at Barcelona, and after the death of the Duke of Cardona, shook off the Spanish Yoke, and gave themselves up to the French. In the very same Year all the Cities of Portugal expelled the Spaniards in one day; and the People being zealous for the Progeny of their Kings, put John IVth. Duke of Braganza, upon the Throne. The City of Naples revolted some time after, and the King of Spain found it very difficult to quiet all these Disorders, and maintain the War in so many different Places; but this Prince had the good Fortune to put an end to it. He died September 17th. 1665.

PHILIP, surnamed the Good and the Wise, King of Navarre, was Son to Lewis of France, Count of Evreux, &c. and of Margaret of Artois, and Grandson to Philip the Hardy. He was first Count of Evreux, Angoulême, and Longueville, and afterwards King of Navarre by his marrying of Jane of France, the only Daughter of Lewis X. and Heiress to the Kingdom of Navarre. He was crowned, together with his Wife, at Fampelona, in 1329. He was at the Battel of Mont-Cassel in 1328, and gave many Proofs of his Bravery and Generosity. Alphonso de la Cerdia having no Children, and not loving the King of Castile, bestowed some Provinces upon Philip, who yet advanced his Estate more by the Alliances of his Neighbours than by all these Advantages; uniting himself with them, and giving them some times Succours against the Moors. He was in Person at the Siege of Algezira in Granada, where having received several Wounds, he died at Heres, September 16th. 1343, aged 42. Farin. Hist. de Nav.

Kings of Macedonia and Syria.

PHILIP I. of the Name, and sixth King of Macedonia, was Son of Argeus, whom he succeeded An. Mund. 3421, and reigned about thirty five Years. Jansson. Atlas Maj. p. 93. Eicm. in Chron.

PHILIP II. was the fourth Son of Amyntas, and succeeded his Brother Perdiccas III. in the 105th. Olympiad, about the 394th. year of Rome. He had been a long time an Hostage among the Illyrians and Thebans, which contributed very much to the cultivating of his Youth, especially having been brought up in the House of Epaminondas. Perdiccas his Brother had left a Son, who was to succeed him in course, under the Regency of Philip; but as the State stood in need of a Man who could manage it prudently, the People obliged him to take the Title of King upon him; he put the Kingdom presently in order, and afterwards made War upon the Athenians, whom he overcame near Methona, An. Rom. 394; But as he had formed other Designs he made a peace with them, and turning his Arms elsewhere, subdued the Pæonians and Illyrians, from whom he took the City of Larissa. His desire to make himself Master of the Thessalian Horse, obliged him to War against that People, whom he subdued, and at the Siege of Methona lost an Eye by an Arrow shot from the Ramparts. In the mean time he married Olympias the Daughter of Neoptolamus King of the Molossians, and had by her Alexander the Great, whom he very carefully educated. He laid Siege to Byzantium in 413, but was constrained to withdraw in order to go against the Scythians, whom he subdued by a Stratagem, and carried off a great Booty. In his return, as he passed by the Triballians, they revolted against him; some Greek Soldiers mutiny'd also at the same time, and that was the Reason of the Engagement, which was very bloody; Philip had his Horse killed under him, and was himself wounded in the Thigh, and must have died there had not his Son Alexander, who already bore Arms, covered him with his Buckler, and killed or put to flight those who came to attack him. This King pretended to the Empire of all Greece, having almost subdued it totally, either in Person or by his Generals. The Power of the Athenians did only obstruct his Undertakings. He was at peace with them, but he managed his Affairs so well,

well, that having prevailed to be made General of the Greeks by a Decree in the Assembly of their States, to suppress the Insolence of the Locrians, he declared War against them; afterwards passing over the Streights of the Thermopile, he surprized two of their Cities, and advancing with his Troops he defeated them and the Thebans their Allies, near the City of Cheronia in Boeotia in 416; and after that granted a Peace to the Athenians, but yet shew'd himself more severe against the rest, that he might punish them for having so often broken his Measures by their revolting. Some time after he was divorced from Olympias his Wife, which made a Difference between him and his Son Alexander, who withdrew from the Court, being incensed at the ill Treatment of his Mother: In the mean time, Philip not being satisfied with his Conquests in Europe, was declared General of all Greece against the Persians. He made great Preparations for this Expedition, when he was kill'd by Pausanias, one of his Guards, in the City of Aegae in Macedonia, in the 111th. Olympiad, 418th. year of Rome, 24th. of his Reign, and 47th. of his Age, Diodorus Siculus, l. 16 and 17. Hist. Bibl. Justin. l. 7, 8, 9. Plutarch, &c.

PHILIP III. called Arideus. Vid. ARIDEUS.

PHILIP IV. was the Son of Cassander, whom he succeeded in 456. of Rome, but he reigned but one year.

PHILIP V. was so young when his Father Demetrius III. died, that he was left under the Protectorship of his Cousin Antigonus II. surnamed Sotus: He took the Title of King upon him for the space of twelve years, and Philip, aged fifteen, succeeded him in the 139th. Olympiad. He presently entred into a League with the Achaeans, against the Aetolians, and that War was called Bellum sociale. Afterwards, in 439, he confederated with Hannibal against the Romans, but they having discovered his Practices, by surprizing his Ambassadors, were aware of him, and began to oppose his Designs. In the mean time, Philip conquer'd the Isle of Crete, and was successful in all his Undertakings, so far as he followed the Counsels of Aratus; but having debauched the Daughter-in-Law of that great General, and caused him and his Son to be poisoned, the evil Advices of Heraclides of Tarentum, and his vain Flatterers, caused all the good Hopes conceived of this Prince to vanish, who seem'd to have the best Inclinations in the World; and in short, the Aetolians being strengthened by the Alliance of the Aelians and Romans, beat him, and conquer'd Zacynthus and Naupactus: In the mean time he continued the War against Attalus, King of Pergamus, and caused Athens to be besieged. He fell himself so violently upon Abydos on the Hellespont, that the Inhabitants, who refused Conditions, after having put to death their Wives and Children, threw themselves desperately into the Enemies Camp, there to die with their Swords in their Hands. The Romans, in order to relieve their Allies, declared War against Philip, and T. Quintus Flaminus beat him at Oetophus, near the River Aous in Epirus, in the 145th. Olympiad, and 556th. year of Rome. Next year the same Proconsul defeated him again in Thessaly in a place called Cynocephalos, and was brought to sue for a Peace through the general Consternation that all his Subjects and Soldiers were put to. The Romans left him Macedonia, but he was obliged to give up all the Cities he held in Greece, and to send his second Son Demetrius to Rome for Hostage. He was afterwards sorry for the Loss of this same Son, having none but Perseus left, whom he designed, because of his ill Deportment, to disinherit. Philip died in the 150th. Olympiad, after he had reigned 42 years: Titus Livius lib. 31. 40. & seq. Polyb. Justin, &c.

PHILIP, the Son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra. After the Death of his Father he came to Rome, where he had been brought up, and obtained of Augustus, Bathanea, Trachonitis, Auritana, with part of that which belong'd to Zenodorus, the Revenue whereof amounted to a hundred Talents. He was a wise and moderate Prince, and died without Children, An. Chr. 34. after he had reigned thirty three years, and Tiberius united his Dominions to Syria. Josephus, &c.

Dukes of Burgundy, Earls of Artois and Flanders, and Earls of Savoy and Nemours.

PHILIP of Burgundy Earl of Artois and Bullen, &c. of the first Branch of the Dukes of Burgundy, descended from Robert of France, Son of King Robert, the Son of Eudes IV. and Jane the Daughter of King Philip, surnamed the Long, was Earl of Artois in right of his Mother. This Prince died before his Father, in 1346, of a Wound he receiv'd by a fall from his Horse at the Siege of Aiguillon in Guicenne.

PHILIP I. surnamed de Rouvre, Duke of Burgundy Earl of Artois, Bologne, Auvergne, &c. succeeded his Uncle in 1249, and died very young, November 22d. 1361, having no Children by Margaret Countess of Flanders, his Wife, the only Daughter of Lewis III. Earl of Flanders: But some others say, Their Marriage was not consummated.

Burgundy was hereby reunited to the Crown, not by the Proximity of the Line, as the Lawyers say, but by the right of Reversion.

PHILIP of France, second of the Name, Duke of Burgundy, and Peer of France, Earl of Flanders, Artois, &c. Governour of Normandy and Picardy, was the fourth Son of King John and Bonna of Luxemburg, and born at Pontoise in 1341. He acquired the Name of Bold at the Battle of Poitiers, where, being but sixteen years old, he did great things, and never abandoned his Father in his Disgrace; infomuch, that the King bestowed upon him the Duchy of Burgundy; and he was the first of the Name of the last Branch of those Dukes. He married Margaret the only Daughter of Lewis III. Earl of Flanders, Widow of Philip de Rouvre. He assisted at the Coronation of King Charles V. surnamed the Wise, who left him to be one of the Guardians of Charles VI. his Son, and he made use of the Forces of the Kingdom to uphold Lewis his Father-in-law, against those of Ghent, who, under the Conduct of Philip d'Artauville, attempted to make War upon him: The Revolters were beaten at the Battle of Rosebec, in 1382, two years after the Earl died, and Philip his Heir appeased the Tumult in the Country, and settled Peace there. Coming afterwards to be Regent of the Kingdom in the Absence of the Duke of Anjou his Brother; and during the King's Sickness, that Employ, and his Union with Queen Isabel of Bavaria, gave great Jealousies to Lewis Duke of Orleans, his Nephew, and Brother to Charles VI. Hence sprung the Hatred between the Houses of Burgundy and Orleans, so fatal to the Kingdom. Margaret of Flanders contributed much thereto by the influence she had over her Husband: But in the mean time he died at Hall in Hainault April 27th. 1404, and the 63d. year of his Age. Froissard. Monstrelet, &c.

PHILIP of France, Duke of Orleans, Chartres, Valois, &c. Peer of France, Son of Lewis XIIIth. and Anne of Austria, and only Brother of Lewis XIVth. was born at the Old Castle at S. Germain en Laye, September 21st. 1640. He was first, Duke of Anjou, till 1661, when he was created Duke of Orleans: This Prince was always present at the most considerable Actions of the Kings Life, as, at his Entry into Paris, at his Conquest of Flanders in 1667; at his Descent upon Holland, and his Victories there in 1672: He besieged S. Omer, in 1677, when the King, who had just made himself Master of Valenciennes, was set down before Cambray. The Prince of Orange, who commanded the Spanish and Dutch Forces, march'd against the Duke with a Body of good Troops, with an Intention, to raise the Siege; upon which the Duke of Orleans drew out of his Lines, and gave the Enemy Battle, in which the Spaniards and Dutch had the Disadvantage: This Battle was fought upon the 11th. of April at Montcassel, where King Philip d'Valois had formerly defeated the Flemings, in 1328. After the Fight was over, the Duke of Orleans return'd to the Siege of S. Omar, and carried the Place in a few days. This Prince was first married, in 1661, to Henrietta-Anne, Daughter of Charles I. King of Great Britain, and Henrietta-Maria of France, who died in June 1670: The Duke, in December 1671, married again with Charlotte-Elizabeth of Bavaria, Daughter of Charles-Lewis, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Elector of the Empire: By the first Marriage, he had Mary-Lewis, born in 1662, and married at Fontainebleau, August 1679, to Charles II. King of Spain, where she died in 1687: By this Princess likewise, the Duke had Anne of Valois, born at S. Cloud, August 1669, and married to the Duke of Savoy. The Issue which the Monsieur had by the second Venter, are Philip, Duke de Chartres, born in 1675, and Elizabeth-Charlotte, born in 1676.

PHILIP III. surnamed the Good, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, Lothier, Luxemburg, and Limburg, Earl of Flanders, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, and Charolois, Palatine of Burgundy, Marquess of the H. Empire; Lord of Friesland, Salins, and Malines, was Son to John surnamed Sans-Peur, or, the Fearless, who was kill'd at the Battle of Montereau-faut-yonne 1419, and of Margaret of Bavaria, born at Dijon the 29th. or 30th. of June 1396. He afterwards, to revenge the death of his Father, took part with the English, who carried Desolation every where about the end of the Reign of Charles VI. and the beginning of that of Charles the VIIth. He beat the Dauphine in a Battle fought at Mons in Vimieu, in 1421. He made War also upon Jaqueline of Bavaria, Countess of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand, in 1425, and obliged her by a Treaty in 1428 to declare him her Heir. In 1435 he entred into a Treaty at Arras with the King, forlook the part of the English, and was reconciled with Charles Duke of Orleans, Lewis's Son; however, he had always a secret Antipathy against King Charles VII. which he manifested by giving Reception to the Dauphin in his Dominions, who was afterwards Lewis XI. It was he that instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece, Jan. 19th. 1431, who reunited almost the seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands. He died at Bruges, July 15th. 1468, aged 72, 11 months, and 16 days. Paradin. Ann. de Bourg. And. du Chesne Hist. de Bourg. &c.

PHILIP

PHILIP of Artois, Count of Eu, Constable of France, was Son to John of Artois and Isabel de Melun: He signalized himself in 1383, at the taking of Bourbourg, and afterwards accompanied Lewis II. of that Name, Duke of Bourbon, into Africa, where he assisted at the Siege of Tunis in 1392. After this he followed the Count of Nevers into Hungary to fight against the Turks; and in 1396 was at the Siege of Nicopolis; his Imprudence and Presumption proved fatal to the Christians, by the loss of the Battle wherein the Constable himself was made Prisoner by the Infidels. He died at Macalizo in Natolia, just as he was to be set at liberty, June 25th. 1397.

PHILIP, Earl of Flanders, was the Son of Thierry of Alsatia, the Son of Thierry, Duke of Lorrain. He succeeded his Father in 1166, had a contest with Philip Augustus, but afterwards allied with him, and followed him in his Expedition to the Holy-Land, where he was kill'd at the Siege of Acre in 1191, leaving no Children, so that his Sister Margaret succeeded him, and was Wife to Baldwin VIII. March. in Com. Flan.

PHILIP I. Earl of Savoy, was Son to Thomas I. who designed him for the Church; and indeed having had several Benefices, he was made Bishop of Valence, after Boniface his Brother, who was advanced to the Archbishoprick of Canterbury: Philip accompanied Pope Innocent IV. to Lyons, where was celebrated a general Council; as he had a particular Affection for all his Family, he made him Archbishop of that City in 1245. but Amadeus IV. Boniface, surnamed Rouland, and Peter, surnamed the Little Charlemain, being dead, he was declared Earl of Savoy, in prejudice of his Nephews, the Sons of Thomas. He quitted the Ecclesiastical Habit, and married Alix the Daughter of Otto II. Count of Burgundy. He died of the Dropsie, and without Children, November 17. in 1283, or 84. *Matthew Paris Hist. Aug. Paradis. &c.*

PHILIP, Duke of Savoy, was the fifth Son of Lewis I. whose seeing him belov'd by all his Court, by reason of his excellent Qualities, and fearing least that should cause him to despise his elder Brothers, he sent him into France to King Charles VII. During his Youth, he was called nothing else but Philip Monsieur, and that also introduced his being called Philip sans Terre, because he had then no Inheritance; but the Duke, his Father, being at Quicrs, gave him, by Patents, bearing date February 26. 1460, the Signories of Beaugé, &c. by the Title of an Earldom, and thereupon he took the Title of Count of Bresse: he afterwards stood in opposition to the Favourites advanced by his Mother Anne of Cyprus, and was put into Prison at Loches, by order of King Lewis XI. who after this, bestowed upon him the Government of Guienne, and made him Knight of the Order of S. Michael. Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who used his Interest for the enlargement of the Count; gave him also the Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and the Government of the two Burgundies. He accompanied Charles V. III. to the Conquest of the Kingdom of Naples, and after his return was made Governour of Dauphiny, where coming to hear of the Death of Charles-John-Amadeus his Nephew, Duke of Savoy, he took possession of that Dukedom in 1496, aged 58. He pardoned those who had offended; made his Court one of the finest in that time, took particular care of his people, and died in 1497. *Guichenon Hist. de Savoy.*

PHILIP of Savoy, Duke of Nemours, Marquis of S. Sorlin, Earl of Genevois, and Baron of Faucigny, was Son to Philip Duke of Savoy and Claudina de Brisse of Bretany, born in 1490. He was, when young, design'd for the Church, and made Bishop of Geneva; but his Inclination being for Arms, he accompanied King Lewis XII. into Italy; and in 1509 was at the Battle of Agnadell. The Emperor Charles V. drew him to his Court at Spire; but Francis I. his Nephew, willing to disengage him from that Party, made him come into France, bestowed upon him the Duchy of Nemours, and married him September 17. 1528, with Charlotta of Orleans, Daughter to Lewis I. of that name of Orleans, Duke of Longueville. Philip died at Mufjilles, November 25. 1633.

Other great Men of this Name:

PHILIP, Antipope, was intruded into the Pontifical See after the death of Paul I. in 767, and at the same time Constantine, a Layman, Brother to Toton Duke of Nepi, caused himself also to be consecrated; but they were expell'd in 768, and Stephen III. or IV. was elected. *Anastasi. in Vit. Pontif.*

PHILIP DE DREUX, Bishop and Earl of Beauvais, Peer of France in the Twelfth Age, was Son to Robert of France, Earl of Dreux, and of Agnes de Baudemont his third Wife. He accompanied Philip the August to the Holy Land, and was at the Siege of Acre in 1192. He was too much inclin'd to War. He assisted King Philip against the English, and was taken by Marquadus an English Captain,

when he was about to surprize a certain place; and King Richard detain'd him in Prison till 1202. Pope Innocent III. writ in favour of him to Richard, and call'd him his Son; but that King letting him know upon what occasion he was taken, sent him also his Coat of Armour all bloody; and he that presented it to the Pope, said, See, Holy Father, if this be your Son's Coat? Whereupon the Pope reply'd, He was justly treated; for quitting his profession. He was again at the famous Battle of Bovines where he knock'd down the Earl of Salisbury, and fought against the Albigenes in Languedoc. He died at Beauvais, November 2. 1217. *Du Chesne Hist. de Dreux, &c.*

PHILIP Emanuel de Lorrain, Duke of Mercœur, Peer of France, Governour of Bretany, &c. was Son to Nicholas of Lorrain, and born September 9. 1558. He entred into the fatigues of War when very young, and signaliz'd himself on several important occasions. This Prince married at Paris July 12. 1579, Mary of Luxemburg, Dutchess of Estampes, and Ponthievre, Viscountess of Martignes, the Daughter of Sebastian of Luxemburg, Duke of Ponthievre, &c. called the Fearless Knight. He had the Government of Bretany conferr'd upon him, and after the death of the Duke of Guise, King Henry III. gave orders to the Estates of Blois in 1588, to seize him; but Queen Lovisa of Lorrain, his Sister, gave him notice of the design, and so prevented it. After this the King flattered him with the Title of Duke of Burgundy, the hope of which hinder'd him for some time from declaring openly for the League, but at last he avowedly own'd that Party, strengthened himself in his Government, and receiv'd the Spaniards into it, to whom he gave le Port de Blaver in 1591, and became very formidable. He was brought in 1596 to a truce till March next year; but there being reason to fear that he would afterwards use his utmost endeavours to subdue the remaining part of Bretany, Henry the IVth's Agents influenc'd him so far, as to prolong the truce till the Month of July, upon which his Friends reproached him with what he had several times upbraided the Duke of Mayenne, viz. That opportunities had not been wanting to him, but that he had often been wanting to opportunities; and in the mean time all the other Chiefs of the League having made their peace with the King he was obliged to bethink himself of it also, notwithstanding all the aversion he had thereto; but the King's Progress into Bretany in the beginning of 1598 did absolutely determine him. He had by his Wife one Son named Philip, and a Daughter called Frances; but the Son dying young, the Daughter, a rich Heiress, was the price of the Reconciliation; for she was betrothed to Caesar the King's natural Son, afterwards Duke of Vendôme. Madam Gabrielle, a little after Dutchess of Beaufort, Mother to that young Prince, undertook that Accommodation, which was as honourable for the Duke as he could have wished; and he made great advantages thereof, for the King gave him two hundred and thirty six thousand Crowns to reimburse him, seventeen thousand Crowns Pension, with the Government of the Castles of Guingam, Montemort and Lambale; after which the Duke came to salute the King at Angers, and there was the marriage of the Duke de Vendôme with the Princess de Mercœur solemnized with extraordinary magnificence. In the mean time this Duke's Merit came to be known throughout Europe. In 1601 the Emperor Rodolphus II. offered him the command of his Army in Hungary against the Turks; he conceiv'd great hopes from his Conduct and Valor, and flattered himself also, that he might bring a great many French Lords along with him, as being weary to find themselves without business; which was accepted by him, with the King's leave; and so he was attended by Henry of Lorrain, his Brother, Count of Chaligny, and some Companies of Soldiers. All the Historians of that time delighted much to describe the Exploits of this Prince; they relate the great Efforts which he made with fifteen hundred Men to raise the Siege of Canisa invested by Ibrahim Bascha with sixty thousand Men; and to oblige him to give Battle: Afterwards wanting Provisions he made an excellent Retreat. He took also Alba Regalis; and defeated the Turks that came to the relief of it. His name became terrible to the Infidels, after so many brave actions; but as he returned into France about some private concerns, he was taken with a Fever in the City of Nuremberg, where he died February 19. 1602.

PHILIP surnamed Sidetes because he was Native of Sida, a City in Pamphylia; lived under the Reign of Theodosius, and had a great share in the friendship of S. Chrysostom. He writ a Book by the name of the Christian History, digested into twenty four Books. *Socrates lib. 7. Hist. c. 17.*

PHILIPPACatenoisa, or of Catena, was a Laundress, who became Nurse to one of the Children of Robert the Wise, King of Naples, and was raised afterwards to be Governess to the Princesses. Jane I. Grand-daughter to Robert, coming to the Crown, was wholly governed by the advices of this Catenoisa, who always heightened the aversion which the Queen had for King Andrew of Hungary her Husband; and at last this wicked Woman, with her Accomplices, strang-

led him in the City of *Aversa* in 1345, in the strangest and basest manner in the World, and hung him out at a Window; but she suffered very soon after, the punishment due to her for so horrid a fact, by extraordinary torments and a very cruel death. *Hornius Orb. Polit.*

PHILIPPEVILLE, a City of the Low-Countries in *Hainault*. Queen *Mary* of Hungary built it in 1555, and called it by the Name of *King Philip*: Besides its situation that is naturally strong, it was excellently well fortified to oppose the French, who are Masters of it now, according to the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1660. It stands 11 miles W. of *Charlemont*, 13 S. of *Charleroy*, 20 S.W. of *Namur*, and 24 S.E. of *Mons*.

PHILIPPI, a City of *Macedonia* built or enlarged by *Philip*, who called it by his own name. *S. Paul* converted the Inhabitants of this City, who adhered very firmly to him; and when he was at *Thessalonica*, and afterwards at *Rome*, sent considerable supplies for his subsistence by *Epaphroditus*, and the Apostle wrote to them from Prison, that Epistle directed to the *Philippians*. It was also near unto this City, that *Pompey* was defeated by *Caesar* in the 706th of *Rome*, and that *Brutus* and *Cassius* were overcome by *Augustus*, and *Marcus Antonius* in 712.

PHILIPPI or **PHILIPPOLI**, a City of *Thracia*; the *Arians* met there in 347. While the Orthodox were sitting at *Sardica*, the Hereticks publish'd a new Confession of Faith, wherein they appeared *Semiarists*, for notwithstanding they own'd the Word to be the Son of God, yet they Deny'd his Consubstantiality with the Father, and to make that Confession pass for Catholick, they gave the name of the Council of *Sardica* to their Conventicle, by which many of the Orthodox were deceiv'd. *Hilar. in Fragm. Socrat. Lib. 2. c. 3.*

PHILIPPI, or *Ciudad del Re PHELIPPE*, a City which the Spaniards built in 1585 in South America, to hinder the English and Dutch from entering the Straights of *Magellan*; but this City being ruined by the Barbarians, hath since been called *Porto Famine*, or the Port of Famine.

PHILIPPI, a Town of *Phenicia*, where there was a Statue of our Saviour, at the Feet of which the Woman was represented, who was cured by touching our Saviour's Cloaths. *Eusebius* and *Sozomen* relate, That there grew a Plant close by it which was unknown to Physicians, but cur'd all Sorts of Diseases. In the year 361, *Julian* the Apostate Order'd this Statue to be thrown down, and his own plac'd upon the Pedestal; which was no sooner done, but it was Struck down with Lightning. *Eusebius Hist. Eccl. Sozomen, Lib. 5. Baron. A. C. 362. &c.*

PHILIPPI (*Henry*) a Jesuit, was of *S. Hubert* in *Ardenne*s; he Taught Philosophy and Divinity at *Gratz* in *Stiria*, at *Vienna*, *Prague*, and elsewhere, and was Preceptor and Confessor to *Ferdinand III.* King of Hungary. He died November 30. 1636. Several Pieces of his composing we have, as, *Introductio ad Chronologica, seu de Computo Ecclesiastico ad Chronologiam accommodato*; *Generalis Synopsis sacrorum canonum*; *Questiones Chronologicae de annis domini Juliani, Nabonassari & Era Juliana componendis*; *De annis nati & passu saluatoris, &c.* *Alegamb. Bibl. Sacr. &c.*

PHILIPPICUS *Bardanes*, Emperor of the East in the Eighth Age, was descended of an Illustrious Family, but very inconsiderable in himself. *Tiberius Absimerus* caused him to be banished, because he was told that he must be his Successor, and that he was a seditious fellow; but finding a way to get himself recall'd by *Justinian* surnamed the Young, that Prince gave him the command of an Army against the City of *Chersonese*: Some time after *Bardanes* did barbarously make away with the same *Justinian* and his Son *Tiberius*, and caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor in 711. Authors confess, there was never a Prince of greater Impiety nor less Wit than this; at last some of the Nobles disdaining his proceedings, put out his Eyes, and banished him June 13. 713. *Zonaras* and *Theophanes* in *Annal. Paul. Diaconus l. 6. c. 34.*

PHILIPPIDAS, one of those who intrud'd themselves into the Government of the Republick of *Athens* in the time of *Hyperides*, who had made an harangue against him. He was so lean, that *Alexis* the Comick Poet made it a Proverb to say, *He is become like Phillipidas*, instead of, *He is become lean*.

PHILIPPIDES, a famous *Athenian* Courier, who in a Day and a Night's time run a thousand five hundred Furlongs on foot, that is above fourscore and ten miles to give the *Lacedaemonians* notice of the arrival of *Perseus*. *Suidas.*

PHILIPPIDES of *Athens*, a famous Comick Poet, who lived in the time of *Alexander the Great*, in the 111 Olympiad. He was the Son of *Philocles*, Brother to *Morsimus*, a Poet also; and *Suidas* makes mention of 45 of his Pieces, some whereof are cited by *Athenaeus* and *Julius Pollux*. He had a great share in the esteem of *Lyssmachus*, who having asked him what he would have of him, answered, *What you please, provided it be not your Secret*. He

died for Joy of having won the Crown of Poetry, when he expected it not. *Aulus Gellius lib. 3. c. 15. Athenaeus l. 15.*

PHILIPPINE Islands, are certain Isles in Asia, in the Indian Sea, between China, and the Molucca's; they were so called, because they were first inhabited by the Spaniards in the Reign of Philip II. but the Portuguese name them *Manbilles*, which is the name of the chief of them, and the Indians call them *Luzones*. Authors affirm, there are above 1200 of these Islands. They were discovered in 1520, by *Ferdinand Magellan*, a Portuguese, who was kill'd there in the Isle of *Cebu*; but they were not inhabited by the Spaniards till 1564: The principal of them is *Manhilla* or *Lucon*, with a City of the same name; the others are *Mindanao*, *Paragoia* or *Calamianes*, *Mindora*, *Tandaia*, or *Philippine*, *Cebu*, or *los Pintados*, *Paraia*, *Masbat*, *Sabunta*, *Mantan*, *Luban*, *Capul*, *Abuyo*, *Banton*, *Rohol*, *Verde*, *des Negroas*, *San Juan*, &c. the rest are less considerable. Some Authors are of Opinion, that these Islands are the *Barussæ* of *Ptolemy*. The principal Cities are *Mindanao* or *Tabouc*, *Caures de Camarinha*, *Nueva Segovia*, or *Cagaion*, *Villa Jesu*, *Cebu*, &c. The Spaniards were Masters of all these Islands, but for some time past *Mindanao*, *Paragoia*, and some others have been taken from them. They are fruitful, and besides Corn and Wine, they have Pepper, Cinnamon, Sugar, Honey, and Miries, &c. There is found in the Sea encompassing these Islands, a sort of Fish, resembling *Sirens*, which those of the Isle of *Lucon* call the *Women Fish*, because their Head, Face, Neck and Breasts are somewhat like those of a Woman, and they couple also with the Male; it's about as big as a Calf, and its Flesh tastes like Beef; they fish for them with Nets made of Cords, as thick as one's Finger, and when they are taken they kill them with Darts. Their Bones and Teeth have a special Virtue for the curing of the *Dysentery* or *Bloody-Flux*. The Air of these Islands is very hot, and but a very little difference of Seasons to be perceiv'd: Rains begin to fall there in the end of May, and last without Intermission for three or four Months; but it scarcely Rains at any other time. The Country is very subject to Hurricanes, which blow down the greatest Trees; here are also Springs of hot Water, and a great many Snakes, whereof some are two Fathoms, others above thirty Foot long. The Inhabitants are well shap'd, having handsome Faces, and very white: Some wear a dress that comes as low as the Ankle; others have a little White, Yellow, or Red Coat, that hangs down as far as the Knee, which they tie with a Girdle. The Women, as well as the Men, are continually in the Water, wherein they swim like Fish: They bath themselves all Hours of the Day, as well for their Pleasure as Cleanliness: When they are sick they use no bleeding, nor any other Remedies but some Herbs, of which they make a kind of Pufan. They use Rice instead of Bread, and make Drink of the same, as intoxicating as the Wine of Europe. In these Islands there is neither Corn nor Wine, nor Oil of Olives, nor any Fruits which grow in Europe, except Oranges. There are no Mines of Silver, and but little of this Metal to be seen there; what there is being brought from Mexico. There are some Gold Mines found in the Isle of *Manhilla*, and in the River of *Butuan*, in the Isle of *Mindanao*. In the Mountains are found a great deal of Wax and Honey, and many Palm-trees, which are the greatest Riches of the Country. Since the Spaniards came to inhabit there, they have built several Sugar-Mills, which hath render'd that Commodity so very cheap, that one may have five and twenty Pounds, sixteen ounces each, for twenty pence. Their Arms are a Lance, Arrows, the *Campilan* or great Cutlas, the *Cris* or Poiniard, the *Zompietes* or Shooting-Trunks, out of which they blow little poisoned Arrows. The Spaniards have taught them the use of Fire-Arms, which they handle very well, especially such of them as are listed in the Spanish Troops; but these Islanders are naturally Cowards, and fitter to lie in Ambuscade than to fight an Enemy in the Field. The Spaniards who dwell in these Islands, have an Archbishop, who resides at *Manhilla*, and has three thousand Ducats Revenue. These Islands depend upon the Crown of *Castile*; the Governour resides at *Manhilla*; he is also President, and as Captain General disposes of all places both Military and Civil. Several of these Islanders have embraced the Christian Religion, the rest are still Idolaters. The Dutch *E. India Company* have much ruin'd the Trade of the Spaniards, in these parts, and occasion'd the defection of a great many of these Islands from 'em. *M. Thevenot's Relation de Phil.*

PHILIP'S NORTON, a Market Town of *Wellow* Hundred in the N. E. of *Somersetshire*, 84 miles from London.

PHILIPSTADT, Lat. *Philippopolis*, a new City in *Swedeland*, in the Province of *Vermeland*, standing among ponds of Water.

PHILIPSBURG, an Important Fortrefs in Germany upon the Rhine called formerly *Udenheim*; it took its modern

derm name from *Philip Christopher de Saterin*, Bishop of *Spire* and Archbishop of *Trier*. This Prelate caused it to be built and fortified with seven Bastions, where the Bishop's Castle, and the Village of *Udenheim*, stood, almost upon the brink of the *Rhine*, in a Plain surrounded with Marshy Ground. *Philipsburg* in 1633 fell into the hands of the Imperialists through the Cowardliness of the Governor. The Swedes drove them thence January 15. 1634, and gave it to *Lewis XIIIth*. but as the Fortifications of it could not be finished, because of the rigor of the Winter, the Imperialists surpriz'd it by Night January 23. 1635. Afterwards the Duke of *Anguien*, having defeated the *Bavarians* at *Friburg*, retook *Spire* and *Philipsburg*, September 1644. The French King caused it to be regularly fortified, and made it a very important place. The Germans and their Allies, who had blocked it up for a long time besieged it May 16. 1676, and it was surrender'd to them upon Articles, September the 17th following; but it was retaken by *Lewis de Bourbon*, the Dauphin of France in 1688. It stands three German miles from *Heydelburg* to the S. three from *Durlach* to the N. and about two S. from *Spire*. It was consign'd to the Bishop of *Spire*. But under the perpetual Protection of the Emperor, the Bishop has ever had his Residence in the Castle, which is a noble Pile. This place lies a quarter of a mile from the *Rhine* in a Morass, and is but imall; the Bastions are little, and there is a Ravelline before almost all the Cortines, but the Morass is its best defence. The French had begun a Crown-Work on the side towards the *Rhine*, and it's thought they design'd to carry that Crown-Work quite round the Town, and to make a second Wall and Ditch all round it, which would have endangered the *Palatinate* by enlarging it; which made that Elector engage the Emperor to retake it, and he also supplied the Duke of *Lorraine's* Camp so well, during the Siege, that it wanted nothing. In 1688 it was again besieged by the French, who thus described its Situation and Fortifications. It is situate (say they) near the *Rhine*, on the German side, and is almost surrounded with a Morass, and is besides regularly fortified with seven Bastions and half Moons in the places by which it is accessible: The Ground between the place and the *Rhine* is covered with a Crown-work and a Horn-work, which stands about twenty yards from the *Rhine*. All these Fortifications are Fac'd with Stone, as likewise the covered way, and the other Works that inviron it. It was invested by the French the 27th of September 1688. The sixth of October the Dauphin of France came thither, who here made his first Campaign: The first of November it was surrender'd when it might have holden out much longer. By the Peace of *Reswick* it was restored to the Emperor, with the Fortifications adjoining thereto on the right Hand of the *Rhine*, but the Fort that was built on the left Side of the *Rhine*, and the Bridge made there after the taking of it, by the French King's Order were utterly demolish'd.

PHILISTINES, a people of *Palestine* towards the Borders of *Egypt*, along the Sea-coasts. They were Enemies to the *Israelites*, whom they brought afterwards into servitude, defeated them, and took away their Ark; but the *Israelites* reveng'd themselves frequently afterwards.

PHILISTION of *Magnesia*, a Comick Poet, who lived at *Rome* a little after *Horace*. *Cassiodorus* makes him to be the Inventor of Farce. He died with too much Laughing, as Acting the Buffoon upon the Stage.

PHILISTION of *Sardes*, or *Nice*, another Comick Poet, who liv'd in the time of *Socrates*. *Nicholas Rigaltius* publish'd a Collection of Verses from a Manuscript of the *Louvre*, intitl'd, *A Comparison between Menander and Philistion*. These Verses were writ upon the same Subject, and are suppos'd to be a Tryal of Skill between these two Poets, but *Janus Rutgersius*, who has publish'd 'em since more correctly, and with Additions, is of Opinion, That *Philemon*, not *Philistion*, is the true Reading; because *Stobaeus* cites some of these Verses, under the Name of *Philemon*; between whom and *Menander* there was a Contest for Fame and Preference. See **PHILEMON**. *Suidas*.

PHILISTUS of *Syracuse*, had a great share in the favour of *Dionysius* the Tyrant, who afterwards banish'd him, because he had married his Niece without his knowledge. During his Exile *Philistus* writ several Historical Treatises, which the Ancients quote often with commendation. He was recalled after this by *Dionysius* the Young, and fitted out a Fleet to defend himself against those who had expell'd him from *Syracuse*; but *Philistus* having lost the Battle in the 398th of *Rome*, he kill'd himself: Others say, That falling into his Enemies hands they put him to death. *Diodorus* l. 16.

PHILO, a famous Architect, lived about 300 years before Christ; he wrought at several Temples, and at the Arsenal of the Haven of *Piraeus*, while *Demetrius* of *Phaleris* governed *Athens*. He writ a description of all those different Works, and deserves a considerable place

among those Greek Authors who have writ of Arts, but his Writings are lost. Some pretend that he is the same with *Philo* of *Byzantium*, who writ a Treatise of Warlike Engines that was printed in 1687 at the *Louvre* from a Manuscript taken out of the King's Library. *Viruvius* lib. 3. c. 7. *Felib. vies des Architectes*.

PHILO, a famous Grammarian surnamed *Byblius* or *Bybliensis*, was much esteem'd in the First and Second Ages; hath writ several Treatises, mentioned by *Suidas*, *Sextus Senensis*, *Vossius*, *le Mire*, &c. It was he who translated the *Phœnician* History of *Sanchoniathon*: But others believe, That either *Philo* feign'd this History, or that *Porphyrius* attributes it to *Philo*, although the Version was counterfeit as well as the Original. See *H. Dodwell* upon his *Sanchoniathon*, or an Abstract of it in the first Volume of the Works of the Learned.

PHILO of *Alexandria*, called *Philo the Jew*, whose Writings are so much esteemed, liv'd in the First Age; he was a *Platonick* Philosopher. The Jews of *Alexandria* sent him about the Year 40 to the Emperor *Caligula* at *Rome*, who treated him very ill: He hath himself written an account of this Embassy, under the Title of a Discourse against *Flaccus*. He took another Voyage to *Rome* in the Reign of *Claudius*. We have several Editions of his Works the last is that of *Paris* in 1640, with *Sigismond Galenus's* Translation, and some others. It's divided into three parts; the first contains *Cosmopoetica*, the second *Historica*, and the third *Juridica seu Legalia*. *Joseph* l. 18. *Ant.* c. 16. *Clem. Alexan.* l. 1. *Strom.* &c.

PHILOCTETES, the Son of *Peam*, was *Hercules's* faithful Companion, who at his death oblig'd him to swear that he would never discover the place he was buried in, and presented him with his Arms dipp'd in *Hydra's* Blood. When the Greeks were about to besiege *Troy*, they were told by the Oracle, That they should never take that City without those fatal Arrows; whereupon they sought out for *Hercules*; and *Philoctetes*, that he might not be guilty of Perjury, discover'd his Tomb by stamping upon it only with his feet: but as a punishment for the violation of his Oath, he receiv'd a Wound in the Foot by the fall of one of the Arrows upon it, which *Machaon* cured. *Ovid Metam.* *Virg. Aeneid.* *Natalis Comes*, &c.

PHILOGONUS, Bishop of *Antioch*, was bred a Lawyer, and prefer'd to the Office of a Judge; but afterwards, going into Holy Orders, succeeded *Vitalis* in the Year 318. *S. Chrysostome* has given him a great Character. He employ'd his Interest to extinguish the Remainders of the *Dioclesian* Persecution, and to bear up against that of *Licinius*, in which latter he had the Honour to be a Confessor. He had the Dissatisfaction to see the *Arian* Heresie spring up in his time; to which notwithstanding he gave some Check: *Philogonus* died in 324, and was succeeded by *Eustathius Theodor.* *Lib.* 1. cap. 2. & *G. Baronius* in *Annal.*

PHILOLAUS of *Crotona*, a *Pythagorean* Philosopher, lived in the 360th year of *Rome*. He believ'd that all things were made by Harmony and Necessity, and that the Earth had a circular motion. *Demetrius* saith he was the first of the *Pythagoreans* who wrote *Physicks*. It's affirm'd, That *Philolaus*, desirous to get a Scholar of his out of Prison, presented one of his Books to *Dionysius* the Tyrant of *Syracuse*, who gave it to *Plato*; and he kept it for his *Timæus*: Others add, That *Plato* bought it from the Relations of *Philolaus*, who died of grief because he was accus'd of designing to usurp the Sovereignty, and tyrannize over his Country. He must not be confounded with *Philolaus*, who prescribed Laws to the *Thebans*. *Arist.* l. 2. *Polit.* c. ult. *Diogenes Laertius*.

PHILOMELA, Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*. *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, who had married her Sister *Progne*, abus'd her, and afterwards cut out her Tongue, and put her in Prison; but *Philomela* gave her Sister notice of it, who rescu'd her at the Solemnity of *Bacchus*. After which *Philomel* was turn'd into a Nightingale. *Ovid. Metam.* *Lib.* 6.

PHILOMELUS, chief of those Sacrilegious Persons of *Phocis*, who robb'd the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*; and afterwards seeing his Companions vanquish'd by the *Locrians* and *Thebans* he threw himself down headlong from a Rock in despair, where he died. *Diodorus* l. 16.

PHILONIDES, a Messenger of *Alexander the Great*, who went from *Sicyon* to *Elis* in nine hours, though an hundred and fifty miles distant; but at his return he was a running of it fifteen hours, tho' he had more down-hill; because in running from *Sicyon* to *Elis* he had the Sun on his Back, but in his return he had it on his Face. *Pliny*, &c.

PHILOPOEMEN of *Megalopolis*; Pretor of the *Achaëans*, was a Brave and Learned Man; his Masters were *Ecdemus* and *Demophanes* the Philosopher. The first proof which he g.ve of his Courage was when his Country was surpriz'd by *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta*: he afterwards follow'd *Antigonius*, who took the part of the *Achaëans*; but having the conduct of some Troops, his Courage appear'd yet more in the Battle which is Men won from the *Aetolians*,

ians, near *Messena* in *Peloponnesus*, in the 546th year of *Rome*. In 548 he kill'd *Mechanidas* the Tyrant of *Lacedæmon* in Battle, near the City of *Mantineia* in *Arcadia*: *Nabis* who succeeded him defeated *Philopæmen* by Sea, but he reveng'd himself upon him by Land; for having beaten him in the Field, he afterwards took *Sparta*, rased its Walls to the ground, abrogated *Lycurgus's* Laws, and made the *Lacedæmonians* subject to the *Achaans* in the 148th Olympiad, and 556 of *Rome*. *Democrates*, Tyrant of *Messena*, made War upon the *Achaans*, wherein *Philopæmen* was taken and put to death, being then 70 years old; but this was sufficiently reveng'd by *Licortas*, Pretor of the *Achaans*. *Plutarch* in his Life. *Liv. Polybius*.

PHILOPONUS (*John*) was a Learned Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who lived at *Constantinople* about 535 and wrote against *Severus* and *Proclus*, who had opposed the truth of Christianity. He composed also a Treatise, wherein he pretends to prove, That the same Bodies shall not arise at the last day. *Photius Cod.* 21, 42, 55, 75, 215. *Suidas*.

PHILOSOPHER'S-STONE, is a Powder so called, because they say there are none but true Philosophers that have it: By virtue of this Stone imperfect Metals are changed by Projection (that is by casting this powder upon them) into Gold or Silver. Imperfect Metals they call all those that are not Gold or Silver; as Lead, called by them *Saturn*; Tin, *Jupiter*; Iron, *Mars*; Copper, *Venus*; Quicksilver, *Mercury*. Gold they call the *Sun*; and Silver, the *Moon*. This Powder is also called by these Philosophers or Wisemen, *An Universal Medicine*; because, as they pretend, it acts upon all the Empire of Nature, which they divide into three parts, to wit, the *Animal*, the *Vegetative*, and *Mineral* Reign; hereby they pretend, that they can preserve the health of Animals, keep it from alteration, and restore it when it is altered; which they can also do upon all Plants, and (that I may use their own terms) take away the Leprosie from Metals, and ennoble them, by advancing them to the highest degree of perfection that Nature is capable of bringing them to in the entrails of the Earth. This Powder is called also a *Stone*, because, after it is wrought, the Philosopher vitrifies it; for being at first made up of several small parts, he forms it into a Mass by a gentle Liquefaction; and because of its great purity it becomes glittering, and resembles a lump of that which is called *Enamell* in *Glass-Houses*; and when he has a mind to make use of it; he scrapes this Mass with a Knife, and easily reduces it into Powder. This Powder, besides the abundant Tincture it carries, must contain in it two qualities, which are not to be found together in any Bodies that Nature presents us with; for it must needs be meltable like Wax, and fix'd and Proof against Fire to the hardness of Gold; the first quality being necessary for penetrating to the Center of the imperfect Metal upon which it is cast when melted; and the second, to communicate the fixedness requisite for Gold or Silver. The way of succeeding in the operation of this Stone is very hard to discover. Above four or five thousand Authors have writ of it at divers times, and in different parts of the World; but never one hath writ on any other account than that it might be talked of, but not in order to inform how it ought to be made; or if they had this intention, they have spoken so enigmatically, that they themselves advertise the Reader, That they have writ for none but their Brethren, and that if God discovered not those Mysteries by Revelation, or that they happened to be unfolded by some Person who hath the Stone, and the Art of making it, it is impossible to understand them; but yet it must not be believed, that all those that have written obscurely upon this Subject were Possessors. There are but very few (as they call them) that were *Authores bonæ notæ*; those who are approved and reputed the true *Adepti* (for this is also one of the terms whereby they express true Philosophers who have acquir'd that which others search for) are *Hermes* their venerable Father, *Calid*, *Artephius*, who boasted that he had lived above a thousand Years, *Morienus Romanus*, the *Cosmopolite*, the Count *Trevisan*, *Zachary*, *Philalethus*, and several others, both ancient and modern. That this so difficult and conceal'd a Work may be accomplished, these wise Men tell us, There are two ways, whereof the one is called *The Universal*, and the other the *Particular-way*; the Universal consists in the Preparation of a certain matter, which is to be found every where throughout the World, and in all Places, which costs nothing, and is common to poor and rich, which we have all before our Eyes, and which very few know how to choose. This matter, by due Preparation, without the Addition of any other thing, produceth an *Universal Medicine* which is agreeable, as has been already said, to the three Reigns of Nature, insomuch, that the Philosopher determines it by Art to what kind he pleases, and after this Determination this Medicine becomes peculiar either to Animals, Plants, or Metals. The other way is called *Particular*, when the Philosopher begins his Work by the *Metallick* kind, and,

that by Art he finds out the means to corrupt the perfect Metal by radically introducing thereinto one of the Three Substances that compose it, to wit, either Salt, Sulphur, or Mercury, which are the Principles of all Substances, and these Principles are the Productions of the four Elements, which are the Principles of all things we see in the Universe. This particular way is also subdivided into two ways, called the *dry* and *moist*; the first is when they go upon the Corruption of a perfect Metal, by the Radical Introduction of *Metallick Sulphur*, the second is (which the Philosophers call also *The way of Reincrudation*) when they proceed to it by the Introduction of *Mercury*; and this way they call *The Reincrudation of Metals*, and the *Humid way*; for that *Mercury* being of a watery Substance, it is also the most crude Part, and 'tis in this *Mercury* (which yet is not the common *Mercury*) that they pretend to put some Gold or Silver, and to make it putrefie within, in such a manner, that after having past through the Putrefaction by artificial Ways, it thereby becomes a substance called *Philosophick Mercury*, which is neither Gold nor Silver, but a *Metallick Composition*, of a soft Consistence, which hath a penetrating and fermentative Virtue, by Means of which, they can multiply it *ad infinitum*, by putting common *Mercury* thereto, which is of all Metals the most fit for Penetration and receiving of a metallick Form. *Vid. ALCHIMY*.

PHILOSTORGIUS of *Cappadocia*, the Son of *Carterius* and *Eulampia*, was born about 367. in the Reign of *Valentinian* and *Valens*. He writ an Ecclesiastical History, which he published in the time of *Theodosius the Younger*. This Work was divided into twelve Books, which began with the Letters of his name in the form of an *Acrostick*. He was an *Arian*, of the party of the *Actians* and *Eunomians*; so that he highly extolls those Hereticks, runs down the Orthodox, and especially *Athanasius*. He otherwise testified much zeal for the Christian Religion, and many useful things may be learnt by his Ecclesiastical Antiquities. *Photius*, accuseth him, that besides his Impiety and Infidelity, he used an affected Style, more becoming a Poet than an Historian. *Nicephorus Callistus* has taken out of *Philostorgius*, whom he calls, *Deo Invidus*, several things, which he inserts in his History without citing him.

PHILOSTRATUS of *Lemnos*, or, according to others, of *Tyre* or *Athens*, a Sophist, who lived at *Rome* in the time of the Emperor *Severus*, and at the desire of the Empress *Julia* writ the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus* in eight Books: He hath also wrote, *De Vitis Heroum*, &c. This Author was the Son, or according to others, the Grandson of *Philostratus*, a Sophist, who lived in the time of *Vespasian* and *Titus*, and writ Orations, Tragedies, &c. They must not be mistaken for two other Authors of the same Name, the first whereof lived in the time of *Macrinus*, and *Heliogabulus*, and was Grandson, or rather Nephew to him that writ the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus*, and married his Daughter. *Suidas* attributes several Works to him, but others are not of the same Opinion. The other *Philostratus* was an Egyptian, a Philosopher and Sophist. *Suidas*. *Photius* l. 44. 150, & 241. *Vossius de Hist. Græc.* &c.

PHILOXENUS of *Cythera*, a Greek Poet, lived in the 388th year of *Rome*, at the Court of *Dionysius the Younger*, Tyrant of *Syracuse*, and could never be brought to give any approbation to the Verses made by that same *Dionysius*; which contempt angered *Dionysius* so much, that he put *Philoxenus* into the Prison which the *Sicilians* called the *Quarries*. Some time after the Tyrant set him at liberty, and believing he should gain his Approbation easier than formerly, he read to him one of his Poems; *Philoxenus* gave ear from one end to the other to the Piece he recited, and then starting up, briskly said, He must be carried to the *Quarries* again. Some time after he writ a Poem of the Amours of *Polyphemus* and *Galathea*, wherein he jeers *Dionysius's* Mistress, who was so called; which obstinacy incensed the Tyrant so extremely, that he put him to death. *Athenæus* l. 1, 4, & 14 *Ælian* l. 12. *Var. Hist.* l. 47. *Causabon*. *Animad. in Ath.* l. 4. c. 11.

PHILOXENUS, a Macedonian Captain that took *Harpalus* Steward in *Candia*, who was Treasurer to *Alexander the Great*, and had imbezell'd the Treasure of that Prince during his absence. He discovered all those to whom *Harpalus* had entrusted that Treasure in *Athens*, and sent a list of them to the Magistrates, that they might seize the Money and get them punished; but he would not put *Demosthenes*, among the number, tho he had had some difference with that famous Orator, preferring upon that occasion, the esteem he had for his Eloquence, before his own resentment. *Pauf.*

PHINEHAS the Son of *Eleazer*, perceiving *Zimri* of a principal Family of the Tribe of *Simeon*, was resolv'd to keep *Cozbi*, the Daughter of *Midian* a Prince, contrary to the Law of *Moses*, enter'd *Cozbi's* Tent and kill'd 'em both; this Severity being exercis'd out of a Zeal to punish the Violation of the Divine Law, was so acceptable to God Almighty, that he promis'd to continue the Honour of the

the Priesthood in Eleazer's Family. This Phinehas was afterwards High Priest; Numb. 25. &c.

PHINEUS, the Son of Agenor, reigned in Paphlagonia, and married Cleopatra, the Daughter of Boreas, by whom he had two Sons, Parthenius and Cranbis; but having divorced this first Wife he married a Daughter of the King of Scythia, called Idea. Some time after, these two Princes were accused of having committed Incest with their Mother-in-law, and condemned by their own Father to lose their Lives; but Boreas reveng'd the Innocence of his Grand-children, for having given Battle to Phineus he took him Prisoner, and gave him his choice, Whether to be put to death, or have his Eyes put out: Phineus chose the last, and 'tis said, That then the Gods inspir'd him with the Art of foretelling things to come; but Neptune growing Jealous hereat, sent Harpyes that should foul his Victuals when he was at Table, and so he was tormented with these Monsters until that Zethes and Calais, the Sons of Boreas, drove them into the Islands of Strophades. Apollodorus. Vid. HARPYES.

PHINEUS, the Brother of Cephus, King of Æthiopia, was Uncle to Andromeda, who was promised him in Marriage; but he durst not deliver that Princess from the Sea-monster to which she was expos'd (according to the Poets:) Phineus, nevertheless, would take away Andromeda on the Wedding-day from Perseus, her Deliverer, under pretence of the King's Promise, but Perseus changed him into a Stone by Medusa's Head which he had fastened to his Buckler. Ovid.

PHLEGON Trallian, the Emperor Adrian's Freeman, had a great Share in that Prince's Favour, who published an History of his Life under his own Name. 'Tis he who relates in his Fourteenth-Book, That the fourth year of the 202d. Olympiad, which was the year of our Saviour's Passion, was very remarkable for the greatest Eclipse of the Sun that ever was seen, the Face of the Heavens being covered with dark and obscure Night for six Hours; that is to say, untill Noon, so as the Stars appear'd. Dionysius the Areopagite in his 7th. Epistle to S. Polycarp, says, That being at Heliopolis in Egypt with Apollo, he observ'd, that the Moon, by an extraordinary Motion, work'd up to a Conjunction with the Sun, and continued so till the Ninth Hour, after which she returned towards the East, and settl'd in her former Opposition, which discovers, that the said Eclipse of the Sun was not natural, seeing it did not follow upon the New Moon, which is the time that she might have interposed betwixt the Sun and the Earth, but at full Moon, at which time the Jews did celebrate the Passover. Over and above this Miracle there was another, viz. That the Eclipse lasted three hours, because the Moon, according to her proper Motion, moves with more Swiftness than the Sun, and being less than the Sun and the Earth, could not entirely darken him, but for a very small time. This Eclipse occasioned Dionysius to say, *Aut Deus Naturæ patitur, aut Mundi machina dissolvitur*; or according to Synellus and Suidas, *Deus Ignotus in Carne patitur, ideoque Universum hisce tenebris obscuratur*: But most Learned Men are satisfy'd that this Dionysius is a Counterfeit, and tho' the matter of Fact is true, yet the Authority of this Relation is questionable. P. Fagi on the 32d. year of Christ, in his Criticks on Baronius.

PHLEGYAS, the Son of Mars, was King of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and Father of Ixion and the Nymph Coronis, whom Apollo ravished: Phlegyas coming to know of it, was transported with anger, and in order to be revenged upon that God, went and set Fire to his Temple at Delphos; but Apollo, saith the Fable, that he might punish Phlegyas for this Sacrilege, shot him to death with Arrows, and hurled him headlong into Hell, where he was condemned to remain for ever under a great Rock, which seeming ready to fall, kept him in continual fear.

PHLUGIUS (Julius) Bishop of Naumburg, a Town of Misnia, in Upper Saxony, was very much esteem'd for his Learned Writings, and particularly for his Book, *De Institutione Hominis Christiani*, which he wrote against Luther: He was one of the three Learned Divines which the Emperor Charles V. pitch'd upon to draw up the Interim in 1548. Maimbourg Hist. du Lutheran.

PHOBUS, the Son of Erix, last Archon or Decennial Prince of Athens, complied with the Decree of the Senate for choosing of Annual Magistrates; and having raised some Troops amongst the Phocians and other Greeks, put to Sea in order to go for Asia Minor, where being arrived, he was received by Mardon King of Bæbrycia, who made him his Associate in the Government of his Country; and the Phocians dwelt with the Bæbrycians in the City of Pythia; but in process of time they entertain'd a Jealousie of the Greeks, and laid a Design to murder them all in one Day; but Lampisaca, the Daughter of Mardon, gave Phobus Information of it, who, to prevent his Enemies, made a Pretence of solemnizing a Feast, wherunto he invited the Pythæans, and cut to pieces all that came thither; so that King Mardon found himself to be at the Mercy of Phobus, who preserv'd his Life and Crown, and married the Prin-

cess Lampisaca; after which the City of Pythia was called Lampisacum. Plutarch de virt. Mulierum.

PHOCÆA, a City of Ionia in Asia Minor. It was a Colony of the Athenians, whose Inhabitants built it after Marseilles; where there is still a Town, and an Haven to it, called Fochia Vecchia, near unto another less considerable, called Fochia Nova. Strabo, lib. 4. Ammian. Marcellinus, lib. 14. Justin, lib. 43. &c.

PHOCAS, Emperor or rather Tyrant of the East in the Seventh Age. He advanced himself in the War from a meer Captain, and was declared Augustus by the Army in 602. He was crowned November 23d. by the Patriarch Cyriacus, in the Church of S. John, near unto Constantinople; after which he made his Entry into the City, and put to death the Emperor Maurice, whom he had dethroned, together with his Sons. The Empress and her Daughters were saved by the People; but afterwards Phocas put them to death with divers Persons of Quality, upon a Report, that Maurice had left a Son named Theodosius, who would very speedily appear in a Condition to expel the Tyrant; this happened in 607. Phocas carried it very fairly in the beginning of his Reign, writ very respectfully to Pope Gregory the Great, propos'd an Orthodox Confession of Faith, was liberal towards the Churches, favoured Learned Men, and shewed himself to be very good natured. This is the Character which Nicephorus gives of him. But that of Cedrenus is much blacker; he represents him as an Heretick who had nothing of Humanity; but was Cruel, Bloody; and his fiery Looks possess'd Men with Fear and Terror. And, in short, some time after his Coronation, he abandoned himself to all sorts of Abominations and Debaucheries, taking away Mens Wives at his pleasure, and putting their Husbands to death who durst disapprove of his Violences. After this, in 603, Chosroes, King of Persia, willing to revenge the Death of Maurice, who was his Friend, enter'd into the Territories of the Empire in 608, took Syria, Palestine, Phenicia, Armenia, Cappadocia; and his Troops made Inroads as far as Chalcidonia. At the same time the Avars, Sclavonians, and several other Nations ravaged the Empire, insomuch that all was in Desolation. And Phocas, to increase it, suffering himself to be acted by his bloody Inclination, exercised unheard of Cruelties, and seemed to take singular pleasure to cut off the Heads of the most illustrious Persons in the Empire. He banished several who joined themselves with Heraclius, who defeated his Troops. In this Juncture one Photinus, whose Wife he had taken away, surprized him in his Palace, and having taken off his Imperial Robe, put on a filthy one, and sent him to Heraclius, who having reproached him with his Crimes, cut off his Feet, Hands, and Privy-parts, and at last caus'd his Head to be struck off, on Monday, October 5th. 610. after he had reigned 7 years, 10 months, and 18 days. Nicephorus, lib. 18. cap. 38. & seq. Cedrenus in Anal. &c.

PHOCION, General of the Athenian Army, was a great Orator, valiant General, and a wise Citizen. Demosthenes was afraid of his Eloquence; and when he saw him stand up at the Bar to answer him, was wont to say, *Here is the Axe or Sword that cuts me to pieces*, that is, Here is the only Person capable to unrivet my Discourses, to answer their Difficulties, and to weaken my Reasons. In short, the great Moderation of Phocion carried him far above the Vehemency of Demosthenes. One day this last suffered himself in the presence of the People, to utter very opprobrious things against Alexander. Phocion stopped him, by informing of him, he ought not to provoke a fierce Enemy; and exhorted the People rather to stand upon their Guard, and defend themselves well when there should be occasion. Philip of Macedon had so great an Esteem of his Courage and Military Conduct, that he dreaded him. At the Death of that King, the Athenians desirous to make publick Rejoicings, Phocion prevented them, by putting them in mind that they had lost but one Man against Philip in the Battle of Cheronea. It was he also who by his prudent and moderate Counsels, diverted Alexander from the War he would have undertaken, not only against the Athenians, but all Greece, by representing to him, That it was his own Country, and that if it was Dishonourable to him to languish in Repose, it would be much more Glorious for him to go and subdue the Barbarians, who acknowledged not his Empire, than to disturb the Peace of his Country. Alexander finding this Counsel very reasonable, by the great Successes that attended his Enterprizes in Asia, sent him a Present of an hundred Talents, after the last Victory which he won from Darius, and the entire Conquest of Persia. Phocion asked those that brought him the Present, what reason Alexander had to distinguish him in that manner, by so great a Liberality? It was answered, That he was the only Person in Athens whom Alexander acknowledged to be an honest Man. If he had acknowledged me to be such, saith Phocion, in my mean Condition, He should have left me in the same Circumstances. And while he was a-speaking thus, he drew Water out of the Well himself, and his Wife

was making of Bread. Those who talked to him, being surpris'd at the Poverty of his Family, and charmed with his Vertues, press'd him very much to accept of their Master's Present, but they could not prevail with him, he putting it off with this wise Answer. *If I should receive the Wealth you offer me, and not make use of it, it would do me no good, and if I should make use of it, I should give my Citizens occasion to speak with Indignation against Alexander, and with Envy against me.* Alexander seeing him send back his Present, was not content with this Refusal, and writ to him, *That those who would take nothing of him, were none of his Friends.* Whereupon Phocion petitioned him very earnestly to set at liberty some Rhodians kept in Prison at Sardis, which Alexander immediately granted; and believing he should find him easier to receive of him, after having once oblig'd him to ask something, he sent Craterus to him, with the Prisoners he had enlarg'd, to press him a-new to accept the hundred Talents from him; but Phocion continued still to refuse them. And Alexander soon after died. Antipater, one of Alexander's Successors, offer'd also great Sums of Money to Phocion by Menyllus; but he would never take any. And on Menyllus his representing to him, That if he would take none for himself, he ought at least-wile to accept of it for his Children; he plainly answer'd, *That if his Children did imitate him, they should have enough as well as he; and if they must be debauch'd, he would leave them nothing wherewith to entertain their Debaucheries.* He was Scholar to Plato and Xenocrates, and afterwards retir'd to a small Inheritance where he had liv'd contentedly without concerning himself with the Affairs of the Publick. It's observ'd, that he was never seen to laugh or cry. His Innocence and Vertue rendred his Poverty honourable. He was oblig'd to take up Arms for the Defence of his Country; and his Conduct was successful against Philip of Macedon, and upon several other Occasions. The Haven of Piræum having been surpris'd by the Enemy about the 436 of Rome, Phocion, being then Archon and Governour of Athens, was accus'd of having conniv'd at them, and at last condemn'd to Death being about eighty years of Age. The Athenians became sensible of their Error quickly after his death; whereupon they erect'd him a Statue, and cut off his Accuser. And at the Instance of Phocus, his Son, treated Epicurus and Demophilus in like manner. Cornelius Nepos, Plutarch, &c.

PHOCIS, a Province of Greece between Boetia and Attolia, having Anticyra, Cirrha, Delphos, and the Hill Par-nassus, with Helicon at the end of it. Its Inhabitants, at the Persuasion of Philomelus, robb'd the Temple of Apollo at Delphos, and defeated the Locrians in the 106th. Olympiad, and 399th. of Rome. The Greeks, to revenge this Sacrilege, began that which they call'd the Holy-War. The Phocians made an Alliance with the Athenians and those of Lacedæmon; but that prevent'd not their being vanquish'd by those of Thebes and Locris. And Philomelus threw himself headlong over a Rock. Onomarcus, who after him took upon him the Command of the Army, courageously withstood the Thebans. But at last, his Soldiers growing weary of him, threw him into the Sea, where he died one of those sorts of Death appointed for those that committed Sacrilege. Phalacus his Son defeated the Enemy afterwards. But coming to be killed, and the Holy-War terminated in the 108th. Olympiad, and 408th. of Rome, the Cities of Phocis were razed to the Ground, and the People condemn'd to live in the Villages. The Phocenses had to the West the Locri, to the South the Western Bay of Corinth, now call'd Lepanto, to the East Boetia, and to the N. E. the Doreans. The Tribunal of the Amphictiones, whose Jurisdiction extended over all Greece, and the Oracle of Delphos, do both shew the Antiquity and Greatness of those People, because they were long before the Trojan War. There was another Branch of the Greeks of the same Name, call'd so from Phoea, a City of Ionia in the Lesser Asia, who built Marseilles in France. Phocis was fruitful as to Corn and Cattle, and the People were a crafty, valiant Race of Men, and for a long time exercis'd Piracy. They were enrich'd also by the Delphick Oracle, which was much frequented by distant Nations. Strabo, lib. 5. Pliny.

PHOCUS, an Athenian, the Son of Phocion, was a very debauch'd young man, especially given much to Wine; but otherwise generous and respectful towards his Father. Phocion, willing to draw him off from his Extravagancies, sent him to Sparta, that he might learn to imitate the great Frugality of the Lacedæmonians; saying, *It was lawfull, and also commendable, to profit by the Vertues of ones Enemies.* Upon his Return from his Travels, he found his Father unjustly condemn'd as a Betrayer of his Country. And although that great Man was ask'd before he died, if he had any thing to leave in Command to his Son, he made answer, *That he had nothing to recommend to him, but to forget the injuries of the Athenians.* Yet Phocus fail'd not to shew his Resentments against his Enemies and those who had accus'd his Father. Plutarch in Apophthegm.

PHOCYLIDES, of Miletum, a City of Ionia, a Greek Poet, flourish'd in the 60th. Olympiad, and 216th. of Rome. His Style was pure, and his way of Writing moral and inoffensive, so that by reading of his Works, People might learn both to speak and to live well. We have still a Poet call'd Phocylides; but he is supposed to be spurious. Some believe he was a Christian who liv'd in the first Ages of the Church, of which there is some likelihood, if you reflect upon what is found in that Book of *The Truth of the Resurrection of the Dead*, which was never known by the ancient Heathens. Suidas in Lex. Vossius de Poet. Græc. &c.

PHOENICIA, a Province of Syria, which was formerly divided into two parts. Phœnicia properly so call'd took in Berytus, Tyre, Sidon, &c. That call'd Phœnicia of Damascus or of Sabanus, had in it the Cities of Heliopolis, Damascus, &c. they call'd also by this Name all that Tract of Land which runs along the Mediterranean-sea from the River Eleutherus as far as Pelusium in Egypt, but these bounds have since been rétranch'd. The Phœnicians were very apt for all sorts of Exercises, and Men of Resolution. It's added, they were the first that invent'd the Art of Navigation, taught the way of Sea-fights, us'd the right of Royalty, and subdu'd their Neighbours, &c. Strabo, lib. 6. Pliny, l. 5. c. 12.

PHOENIX, the Son of Agenor, second King of Sidon, from whom that Country was call'd Phœnicia. He invent'd, as it's said, Letters, or Writing Characters, and found a way to make use of a little Worm for to dye things of Purple-colour. Bochartus, in his *Canaan*, lib. 1. cap. 1. conjectures, and that very likely, that the Phœnicians have been so named from Bene-Anak, Sons of Anak.

PHOENIX, the Son of Amyntor, King of the Dolopes, a People of Epirus, was falsely accus'd by Clytia his Father's Concubine, that he would have forc'd her, and though he was innocent, Amyntor caus'd his Eyes to be put out. But it's said Chiron, the Centaur, and a Learned Physician, cur'd him of his Blindness; and gave him the Government of young Achilles, whom he carried to the Siege of Troy. After the taking of that City, Peleus, the Father of Achilles, re-establish'd Phœnix upon the Throne, and caus'd him to be proclaim'd King of the Dolopes. Apollodorus, Hygin. &c.

PHOENIX, an Arabian Bird which lives solitary. It is about the bigness of an Eagle, the Feathers about its Neck shining like Gold, the Body of a Purple Colour, and its Tail Blue, with Feathers resembling Roses. It's said by some to live 340 years, by others 600, and by a third fort, 1460. But the most common Opinion is, that it lives but 500 years. When its Death approaches, it builds its self a Nest, in which having spent its Strength, a young one arises; which as soon as grown up, takes care to bury the old one in a certain Place call'd *The Altar of the Sun*, making an Experiment of its Strength before by trying whether it can carry a bundle of Myrrhe of equal Weight with the old one. The Ancients write wonderful things of this Bird. And Tertullian and others of the primitive Fathers draw Arguments thence to prove the Resurrection. However, the History of the Phœnix is very much question'd by some People. Solinus, Marcellus, Donatus.

PHORBAS, the Sixth King of Argos, succeeded Crisus, Anno Mundi, 2466, and reigned 35 years. He deliver'd the Island of Rhodes from a great multitude of Serpents. Eusebius in Chron.

PHORCYS, King of Sardinia, was beaten in a Sea-fight by Atlas, and being cast away, his Corpse could not be found; from whence the Poets took occasion to Romance, that he was prefer'd to the Condition of a Sea-God, and was afterwards Father of the Gorgons. Ovid. Varro, &c.

PHORMION, an Athenian General, succeeding in that Command to Calias, in the LXXXVIIth. Olympiad, and the 322d. of Rome. He distinguish'd himself handsomely upon several Occasions in the Peloponnesian War, and particularly in the Victory which he gain'd over the Lacedæmonian Fleet, in the 325th. Year of Rome. Diodor. Sic. lib. 12. Thucid. lib. 2.

PHORMIS, or Phormus, of Syracuse, a Greek Poet, was Director of the Studies of Gelo, Tyrant of Sicily. He compos'd several Comedies, and introduc'd a new Dress upon the Theatre. Phormis liv'd in the 72d. Olympiad, and 264th. of Rome. Arist. de Arte Poet. Lilio Giraldi & Vossius de Poet.

PHORONEUS, Second King of Argos, succeeded his Father Inachus about the year of the World 2247, and reigned Sixty years, until 2307, when Apis succeeded him. Spartus, the Son of Phoroneus, built the City of Sparta. Euseb. in Chron. Salian. in Ann.

PHOSPHORUS, a Mineral, or other artificial Matter which casts an extraordinary Light in the Night, or in any dark place, coming from *vis*, *Light*, and *vis*, to carry. There are some which shine of themselves, and others that being expos'd to the Sun or Fire imbibe and attract the Light to them, which they throw out in the Night. The Inventor of the most admirable Phosphorus, was Fernellius, Physician

Physician to K. Henry II. of France. He shewed to his Majesty and all the Court, then at *Boulogne*, an artificial Stone that cast a great Light in the dark. He pretended it came from the *Indies*, that it might be the more esteemed; because, as he said himself, *Rarity makes things more valuable*. *Fernel* died in his Journey from *Calis*, and had not time to make publick the Composition of that Stone. But Artists found out some years after several sorts of *Phosphorus*'s, the principal whereof are these; The *Phosphorus* made of Nitrous Plaister at *Bolonia* in *Italy*, was invented by *Poterius*, an excellent Chymist; the *Smaragdine Phosphorus* is made of a Mineral, of the Colour of an Emerald; this Mineral being reduced into powder, and steeped in common Water, becomes very luminous. And if one dip in a Pencil, and make Characters upon a Copper-plate, and set it upon a Chafing-dish full of Fire, in a dark room, the Characters will glitter like Stars. The *Hermetick Phosphorus* of *Baldwin*, which some call, *The Loadstone of the Light*, being put up in a Bottle of Water, and exposed to the Sun or Fire, or at least to very clear Air, attracts the Light, which it sends forth in the dark afterwards. The *Phosphorus* of *Benjamin Mooler*, of *Hamburg*, is a porous Body, made of the Chalk of *Briancon*, and watered with the Spirit of Nitre; it drinks in the Light, of the Sun, and sends it forth afterwards in dark places; but this *Phosphorus* lasts not above three weeks. The shining *Phosphorus* of *Daniel Kraff* is extracted from Urine; this able Chymist, having observ'd, that in the dark some Persons made luminous, or shining Water, extracted matter from it whereof he made his *Phosphorus*; they put it in a Glass-bottle filled with ordinary Water, and well corked; where this dry *Phosphorus* casts its Light presently upon the shaking of the Vial; if it be not full of Water, in jogging of it, the *Phosphorus* which sticks to the bottom, appears all shining and transparent in that Vacuum. Being taken out of the Vial, it is seen to smoke; and if you write Letters upon Paper or your Hand therewith, they will shine very bright. The Writing is not to be seen in the day-time; but glitters extremely in the dark. But if this *Phosphorus* be handled roughly, or rubbed upon any Stuff, it spends it self in Flame, and flies in Pieces, being a Fire as subtil and piercing as that of Thunder. If it be put in a Vial full of corrosive Waters, and shaken in the Sun, it shines like Lightning. And not long since, a famous Apothecary, and a great Mathematician, was hurt therewith. There are also liquid *Phosphorus*'s, as that of *Brandius* of *Hamburg*, which is made of black Salt, appearing in the day-time like a whitish Cloud, and in the night and dark very shining. When the Vial is opened it evaporates, and throws out Flame with a little Smoak. If this liquor be rubbed on the Face, Hands or Cloaths, they will appear all of a Fire, and yet receive no hurt. *Reyhier* affirms, That keeping some drops of it in his Hand close shut for the space of half an hour, and then opening it, it appeared all on Fire. Chymists say, That Gold dissolved according to Art, loses nothing of its Colour and becomes so admirable a *Phosphorus*, that one may easily read and write in the night-time by the Light of it. *Fernel. de Abditis rerum causis, Schroderi Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica, Reyhier Mathesis Moscaica. Comiers Traité des Phosphorus.*

PHOTINUS, a Grand Heretick, chief of the *Photinians*, or *Scotinians*, was Bishop of *Sirmich*; he had both Wit, Learning and Eloquence; writ well, spoke with Force and a good Grace; and acquired the esteem of Men of Worth; so that he was Preferred to the See of *Sirmich* with extraordinary Applause. The first years of his Administration were very regular; but all on a sudden he changed; and after having taught his People to know the true God, saith *Vincentius Lirinensis*, he proposed to them strange Gods, that is, attempted to corrupt them by his detestable Doctrine. For not contenting himself to renew the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Paulus Samosatenus*, *Cerintus*, and *Ebion*, he added to their Impieties, That Jesus Christ was not only mere Man, but begun to be the Christ when the Holy Ghost descended upon him in *Jordan*. These Erroneous Doctrines were condemned in several Assemblies. And the *Arians* themselves, in a Synod held at *Sirmich* in 357, condemned them a-new. *Photinus*, who was summoned thither, offer'd to defend them in opposition to *Basil* of *Ancyra*. This Obstinacy was the occasion of his being put out of his See. *St. Jerom* saith, he had writ a Book against the *Gentiles*, and several other Treatises. *St. Jerom de Script. Eccl. Epiph. Har. 73. Theodoret, &c.*

PHOTIUS, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, was Nobly Descended, rich, a good Statesman, and so able and knowing, that he pass'd for one of the finest genius's of his time. His Merit had raised him to the Dignity of Principal Secretary of State, but his Ambition carried him yet higher; and as he was Sisters-son to *Tarasius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, he believed himself not unworthy of that Dignity. And, in short, *Bardas* having driven *Ignatius* from the See of the Imperial City, *Photius* was made and consecrated by *Gregory Asbestus*, Bishop of *Syracuse* Decemb. 25. 858. or, according to others, at the beginning of 859. And that he might maintain himself in this Dignity, in 861 he caused

Ignatius to be Condemned in an Assembly of three hundred and Twenty Bishops; where were *Zachary* and *Rodoaldus*, Legates to Pope *Nicholas I.* This Pope excommunicated *Photius* and his Adherents, not sparing his own Legates, being mightily irritated at their proceedings, wherewith the Patriarch was so nettled that in a second Council he Anathematized that Pope. But *Basilus* of *Macedon* coming to the Empire upon the Death of *Michael* the Third, expelled *Photius*, and re-established *Ignatius*. A Council celebrated in 869 deposed him again, and thundred an Anathema against him. *Ignatius* afterwards dying in 878, *Photius* acted his part so well that he re-established himself in the favour of *Basilus*, and in the See of *Constantinople*. *Nicetas* saith, he bethought of a Stratagem which had the Success he desired. He composed a false Genealogy of that Prince, deriving him from *Tiridates*, King of *Armenia*, and brought it down from that King to *Basilus* whom he described, much as he was, giving him the Name of *Beclas*, composed of the first Letter of his own Name, of that of *Eudoxia*, and his four Sons, *Constantine*, *Leo*, *Alexander*, and *Stephen*. He writ that Genealogy in *Alexandrian Characters*, upon old Paper, and got it placed among the choicest Books by the means of *Theophanes*, who was Library-keeper and his Friend, and who shewed it to *Basilus*, as the rarest thing in his Library; telling him withal, That *Photius* was the onely Person that could explain it. Whereupon he sent for him, and he pleased the Emperor so well with that Genealogy, that he found no great difficulty to be restored to the Patriarchal Chair of *Constantinople*. He assembled a Synod, where all that was done against him was revoked. But *Leo* the Philosopher, Son and Successor to the same *Basilus*, expelled him in 886. It's not known what year he died in. *Photius* contributed much to the Advancement of Learning. We have his *Bibliotheca*, which *F. Andrew Schottus*, hath rendered into very ill Latin. This Work contains an *Examen* of two hundred and eighty Authors, whereof he relates the most considerable parts. He undertook it at the desire of his Brother *Tarasius*, during a Journey he made for the Emperor into *Assyria*, where he was constrained to stay for some time. We have also 248 Epistles of his, the *Nomo-canon*, under Fourteen Titles. An Abridgment of the Acts of several General Councils, &c. The Life of *Photius* is differently represented by good Authors, of which the Reader may take this following Account. He was, as 'tis said already, of Noble Extraction, and General Accomplishments, and put in the highest Posts of Government, as soon as his Age was capable of 'em, being Captain of the Emperor's Guards, first Secretary of State, and *Princeps Senatus*, or first Senator, being likewise the Emperor's Ambassador in *Assyria*. In the Year 858, *Ignatius* having, either out of Choice or Fear, Abdicated his See, by a Formal Instrument of Resignation, *Photius*, upon the score of his Merit, was, by the Approbation both of the Court and Clergy, prefer'd to that Patriarchate, though much against his own Inclination, as appears, not only from his Epistles, but likewise from the Account of *Michael* the Monk, who was otherwise no Friend to this Patriarch. Notwithstanding, after his Promotion, the Bishops of *Ignatius*'s Party, meeting in a Body in the Church of *S. Irene*, condemn'd *Photius* and his Adherents, who soon after return'd the Censure upon them; and in the Year 861, *Ignatius* was solemnly depos'd by a Council of 318 Bishops, held at *Constantinople*, which Deposition was sign'd by the Pope's Two Legates, though the Pope afterwards, refus'd to ratifie the Sentence, and gave *Photius* a hard Character. 'Tis thought that *Nicholas*, who then held the Chair at *Rome*, fell into a Misunderstanding with *Photius*, upon the Account of the *Bulgarians*, who upon their Conversion, having submitted themselves to the See of *Constantinople*, disgusted the Pope, who endeavour'd to draw that Nation under the Roman Patriarchate. In the Year 867, *Basilus Macedo* was made Emperor, who being much dissatisfy'd with *Photius*, because that Patriarch had both Reprov'd and Excommunicated him for the Murther of *Michael* the late Emperor. These Censures sticking in the New Emperor's Stomach, push'd him to a Revenge, which he executed, in dispossessing *Photius*; and in the Year 869, *Photius* was Censur'd and Depos'd, by a Synod of one hundred and two Bishops, which goes in the Church of *Rome* for the Eighth General Council; and to make the Sentence more remarkable and solemn, they mix'd the consecrated Wine of the Eucharist with the Ink with which they sign'd the Deposition; upon this *Photius* was immediately Banish'd, and had neither Friends nor Fortune, nor so much as his Library left him to entertain and support him: At last, the Emperor *Basilus*, remembering the Friendship which had been formerly between 'em, began to be reconcil'd; and the Death of *Ignatius* happening soon after, Restor'd him to his See in the Year 878; and moreover made up the Difference between Pope *John VIII.* and *Photius*, insomuch that the Pope communicated with *Photius*, and revers'd all the Decrees publish'd against him and his Party; and to perfect the

the Correspondence, he dispatched two Legates to Constantinople, who in the Year 879, assisted in a Council there, of 373 Bishops. In this Synod, every thing pass'd in favour of Photius. Here he was Universally acknowledg'd Lawful Patriarch; all Canons and Censures to the contrary being declar'd void; a Canon being also made, that all Persons Censur'd by Pope John, should lie under the same Disadvantage with Photius, and that those whom Photius had excluded from Church Communion, should be reciprocally Excommunicated by the Pope. This Synod only is, by the Greek Church, own'd for the eighth General Council. Afterwards, in the Year 886, Photius being wrongfully accus'd of a Conspiracy against the Person of Leo, Son to the Emperor Basilus, was Banish'd to the Monastery of the Harmoniani, where he died soon after. As to his Character, he was a Person of prodigious Reading, and the greatest Scholar, not only of his own, but almost of any other Age; and whoever looks into his *Bibliotheca*, will soon perceive, that he understood History, Philology, and Critical Learning in Perfection. It appears likewise from his other Writings, that he was an Able Lawyer, and a profound Statesman, and from his Epistles (to speak somewhat particularly) we may learn, that he had made himself a Master of Philosophy, Physick, Mathematicks, and Divinity. Phot. Epist. 6. pag. 69. Leo Grammat. in Chronograph. Europal. in Compend. Zonar. Annal. Tom. 3. Carve Hist. Liter. pars prima. Nicetas in Vit. Ign. Anastasius in Vit. Pont. Zonaras, T. 113. Annal.

PHRAATES, King of Parthia. Francis Sanson following Trogus Pompeius and Justin, will have four of this Name. And Jerom Bardius, of Florence, remarks but two; the last, being the Son of Orodes, was killed by his Son Phraatacus, whom he had by his Concubine. It's he that detained Demetrius II. called Nicanor, King of Syria, in Custody; and made him marry his Daughter Rhodoguna. He also restored to the Romans the Slaves and Ensigns taken from Crassus. Joseph. l. 8. Antig. l. 3. Justin. l. 42. Sanson l. 2. Chron. &c.

PHRANZA (George) a Greek Historian, was Master of the Wardrobe to the Emperors of Constantinople, and lived in the time that the Turks took that City, in 1453. At the desire of some Persons of Corfu he composed a Chronicle of all that pass'd most remarkable in his time; so that he relates almost nothing but what he himself could testify. This Piece ended in 1461, as he observes in the latter Part thereof. Vossius de Hist. Græc. l. 2. c. 30. Leo Allatius, &c.

PHRAORTES, King of the Medes, succeeded to Dejoces, call'd Arsaces, he Reign'd 22 Years, and was kill'd in the 119th. Year of Rome, at the Siege of Nineve, leaving the Crown to his Son Cyaxares. Herodot. Lib. 1. Diod. Sic.

PHRITIGERNUS, King of the Western Goths, in the fourth Age. He made War with the Eastern Goths, who had Athalaricus's Son for their King; and not being able to resist them, had recourse to the Protection of Valens, by the means of Ulphilus, Bishop of that Nation, who was an Arian, but a Man of Understanding, having invented their Characters, and translated the Bible into their Language. Phritigernus, that he might the more easily obtain what he desired, embraced Arianism, wherein he was followed by the greatest part of his Subjects Ammian. Marcellinus lib. 18. S. Jerom in Chron.

PHRYGIA, a Province of Asia Minor, divided into the Greater and Lesser. The Greater call'd at this day German, and heretofore Pacatiana, lies between Bithynia, Galatia, Pamphylia, Lydia and Mysia. Its Cities were Synnada, Laodicea and Hierapolis. Little Phrygia, now called Sarcum, and formerly Troas, hath the Rivers Scamander, Xanthus and Simois, and the City of Troy, famous in the Writings of the Ancients. Others separate Troas from Little Phrygia, and call it Hellespontica, because it lay towards the Hellespont, and the Aegean-sea. Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy, &c.

PHRYGION (Paul Constantine) a Protestant Minister, was Native of Schlestat, and Minister at Bale, and afterwards at Tubinga, where he died Aug. 1. in the Year 1543. He writ a Chronology, and Commented upon Exodus, Leviticus, and Micah, Pantaleon l. 3. Prosopogr. Sleidan in Comment. Gesner, &c.

PHRYNE, a Courtesan, who offered at her own Charges to rebuild the Walls of Thebes, provided this Inscription were put on them, Alexander diruit, sed Amica Phryne refecit. There was another of this Name surnamed the Sifter, because she robbed her Lovers. Quintilian speaks of another of Athens, who was accus'd of Impiety; but her Advocate got her cleared by making her shew her Face to the Judges. Athenæus l. 13.

PHRYNICUS, an Arabian, was an Orator, lived in the Reign of the Emperors Antoninus and Commodus, and writ Apparatus Oratoris, in 36 Books, according to Photius Bib. Cod. 158, in 47, according to the opinion of Suidas in Lex. and in 74, as others would have it.

PHRYXUS, Son of Athamas, and Nephele, went from Greece to Colchos by Sea, upon a Sheep which had a Golden-Fleece, the which he left at Colchos, and the Argonauts afterward conquered it. This is what the Poets say.

But the truth is, Phryxus, not being able to agree with his Mother-in-law Ino, took his Father's Treasure, and put himself a board a Vessel call'd The Sheep, and being arrived at Colchos, he left his Wealth there. The Mythology to dilate upon it, stands thus; Phryxus, Son to Athamas, King of Thebes, above-mention'd, liv'd some time at Cretheus, his Uncle's Court, who was King of Iolchos in Thessaly, where Demodice, Cretheus's Queen, solicited him to commit Incest with her, and upon his Refusal, accus'd him of an Attempt upon her Honour. Cretheus, giving Credit to this Slander, resolv'd to put his Nephew to Death, but before the Execution, the Oracle was consulted about an Expedient to remove a Famine with which the Realm of Iolchos was much distress'd. The Answer of the Oracle was, That there was no way of Pacifying the Gods, but by the Death of two Princes. Now there being none of this Quality at Court but Phryxus and his Sister Helle, they were both immediately mark'd out for Sacrifice, and being just ready to have their Throats cut, 'tis said, a Cloud rise up in the middle of the Temple, from which there started out a Ram, who took 'em both up into the Air, and carry'd 'em by Sea to Colchos; but the Princess, being frighted with the Noise of the Waves, slip't her hold, and tumbld into the Sea, call'd from her Name, the Hellespont; but Phryxus arriv'd safe at Colchos, where he sacrificed this Ram to Jupiter, and hung up his Golden Fleece, in a Grove consecrated to Mars. Ovid. l. 7. Metam. Apollodorus, Hygin. &c.

PHUL, King of Nineveh, or, according to others, Governour of Assyria, began to reign in the Year of the World 3238. Mahanem, King of Israel, made a League with him, and purchased his Friendship by many considerable Presents. He died in 3285, and was succeeded by Tiglath-Pileser. Genebrard. in Chron. Torniel. in Annal.

PHUT, one of the Sons of Cham, peopled Libya, and call'd those People Phutians. Josephus saith, there was in his time a River in Mauritania of this Name, being that which the Moderns call Tensift, Gen. 10. Joseph. l. 1. c. 6.

PHYLACTERIES, is a Greek word, and signifies, that which preserves or keeps. In the Gospel of S. Matthew, the Phylacteries, according to the Exposition of S. Chrysostom, Jerom, and several other Interpreters, were taken for Pieces of Parchment, whereon were written the Commandments of the Law, and that the Scribes and Pharisees carried them about their Heads and Arms, to the end they might have the Law of God before their Eyes and in continual remembrance. But by Phylacteries is more commonly meant Preservatives, or superstitious Remedies, fastned to the Neck, Arms, Hands, or some other part of the Body, for the driving away of certain Diseases, or diverting certain Accidents. Among this number may be plac'd the Talismans, Characters, enchanted Rings, and several other sorts of Amulets. Those that would be thoroughly informed of these superstitious Practices, may read the Learned Treatise of Superstition written by M. Theirs Dr. of the Sorbonne. Some Ecclesiastical Authors give the Name of Phylacteries to those Shrines in which the Reliques of Saints were preserved. A certain Chaldean Philosopher named Julian, one of the most famous Magicians of his time, wrote four Books concerning Demons, wherein he speaks of Phylacteries. The Emperor Caracalla, according to Spartian, ordered, that all those should be punished who made use of such Remedies. And the Councils and Fathers of the Church have condemn'd those things under the Names of Phylacteries and Ligatures, because they were tied to the Neck, Arm, or some other part of the Body. Amongst Phylacteries are reckon'd Talismans, Characters, and Enchanted Rings, and many other Superstitious Practices. The Talismans are spoke of under their proper Head, Characters are certain Letters Engraven or Written in Hebrew, Samaritan, Arabian, Greek or Latin Characters, or some other unknown Figures, whereof the Superstitious make use, for dispatching great Journeys in a little time, to charm and prevent the effects of Fire-Arms. There are Rings to which they ascribe a Power to preserve from Sickness and Dangers, to give Success in Affairs, procure Love, and discover Secrets. Of this sort was Gyges's Ring, which rendred him invisible; those given by the Kings of England descended of the House of Anjou, against the Falling-sickness; those used by Eleazer the Jew, to chase away the Devil; that made use of by the Magician Thebith; that made of the first Piece of Gold offered on Holy-Friday at Adoration of the Sacrament, to cure Trembling and the Dead-pallie, &c. according to Cardinal Cajetan. Tatian, Disciple of St. Justin Martyr, speaks of Bones, Herbs and Roots, sowed up in Leather, for Preservatives; but declares that their operation was by the Power of the Devil. The Medal of Alexander the Great was highly esteemed for this reason by the Family of the Macriani, who usurped the Empire in the time of Valerian and Galienus, as also by the People of Antioch, the Women being accus'd to wear them in their Head-dresses, for which they are reproved by S. Chrysostom. There are also little Briefs, Pieces of Paper, &c. containing certain Words, much used by those of Japan, and sold to People at the point

Point of Death, to prevent their being tormented by Evil Spirits; of this nature are Charms in Prose or Verse to produce wonderful or supernatural Effects, curing Distempers, &c. But all these things are condemned by Councils and Fathers of the Church; as Inventions of the Devil, to obtain a sort of Worship from Men, either by an express or tacit Compact. *Thiers Traite des Superstitions.*

PHYLLIS, Daughter to *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace* in *Greece*, who having entertained *Demophon*, the Son of *Theſeus*, in his return from the *Trojan* War, granted him the most intimate Favours, upon condition he would return to marry her as soon as he should set some Affairs in order he had to do in his own Country; but seeing that her Lover returned not to her at the time agreed upon, instead of attributing his Delay to Affairs that might come unexpectedly upon him, she believed it was an Effect of his Slighting of her. And that she might put an end to the Troubles her Love caused her, she went to Hang her self in Despair. The Fable says, That the Gods having Compassion upon this Princess, changed her into an Almond-tree that had no Leaves upon it; but that *Demophon* having returned, and coming to understand what was befallen to his Mistress, could not forbear going to embrace the Tree into which she had been metamorphosed; which this Lover being sensible of, put forth Leaves, which the *Greeks* have since called *φύλλα*, according to her Name, instead of *πέταλα*, the Name whereby they were formerly called. *Ovid. Epist. 2.*

PHYNTAS, King of *Messene*, was assassinated by *Aristomenes*, the *Lacedemonian*, upon account of an Enmity that arose between the *Messenians* and the *Lacedemonians*; these latter, desirous to make themselves Masters of the fertile Country of the *Messenians*, resolved to send a great Number of young Men, clad in Womens Cloaths, with Poniards hid under their Garments, to kill the most considerable of that People in their Temple. The *Messenians* being informed of this evil Design, prevented their secret Enemies; and being one day assembled together with them in the Temple of *Diana*, there to offer sacrifice, they fell upon them, and made great slaughter of them, killing also the King of *Sparta* himself, called *Telephus*; and ravished all the *Lacedemonian* Maids; for which the *Lacedemonians* were afterwards revenged, by causing their King *Phyntas* to be assassinated. *Paus. in Messene.*

PIALI *Basha*, had a very extraordinary Fortune. *Solyman II.* returning gloriously from the Siege of *Belgrade* in 1521, found him in swaddling Cloths exposed upon a Plough-share, where his Mother, frightened with the March of the Army, had left him. That Prince, who in his way diverted himself with hunting, caused this Infant to be taken up, as ready to be devoured by his Dogs, and ordered he should be carried to *Constantinople*, where he was bred up carefully in the *Seraglio*. His good Qualities put him so much in the Grand Signior's Favour, that he gave him the Daughter of his Son *Selim* to Wife. And *Piali*, after having commanded *Solyman's* Armies by Land, was made *Basha* of the Seas, and commanded the Ottoman Fleet. He sailed before *Famagusta*, after the taking of *Nicosia* in the Isle of *Cyprus*, believing he might halt the Surrender of the City, as being terrified to see it self attacked both by Sea and Land. But Information was given while he sailed, That the Christians came with full Sails to relieve *Famagusta*. This surprizing News obliged him to put his Slaves and Booty with all hast ashore; and that debarking put all his Soldiers into a disorder; but as soon as they were settled again, he prepared for a Battle, while *Mustapha* on his part kept all the Land-Forces in a readiness to engage, in case the Fleets fell to it. But in a little time after he came to understand, that the Christians were withdrawn into *Candia*; whereupon *Piali* preparing to pursue the Christian Army with an hundred choice Gallies, was stopped by contrary Winds, which drove him back to the Port. He afterwards sailed for *Constantinople*, where the Grand Signior highly blamed his Conduct, as if he had failed through his Negligence to defeat all the Christians, and substituted the *Basha Pertu* in his Place. *Gratiani Hist. de Cypr.*

PIC, an Island in the *Atlanick-sea*, being one of the *Terceres*, near unto that of *S. George*, belonging to the *Portuguese*, and which they call *Ilha de Pico*. There are but a few Villages in it, and a Mountain of the same Name, and another in the Island of *Teneriffe*, one of the *Canaries*.

PIC, or *Picus*, first King of the *Aborigines* of *Italy*, succeeded his Father *Saturn*, about *Ann. Mun. 2757*. They allow him to have reigned thirty six years, and he had *Faunus* for his Successor. Others speak of another *Picus*, King of the *Latins*, long before this same. And 'tis pretended it was he that married, according to *Ovid*, *Canens*, the Daughter of *Janus* and *Venilia*, and that he reigned fifty seven Years. *Dion Halicarnassus, lib. 1. Hist. Rom. Aurelius Victor de Orig. Gent. Rom.*

PICARDS, the Name of a Sect, who improv'd the Mistakes of the *Adamites* to the Extravagance of going Naked. This Sect sprung up in the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, and took its Name from one *Picard*, who set it a foot. This Man travel'd from *Flanders* into *Germa-*

ny, where 'tis said, he deceiv'd a great many People by his Impostures. He ordered all his Profelites to go Naked, which was pushing the Frenzy farther than was Practis'd by the *Adamites* mention'd by *Epiphanius*, who only laid aside the use of their Cloaths in their Meetings. *Picard* call'd himself the Son of God, and pretended; He was sent into the World, as a new *Adam*, by his Father, to refresh the Nation, and restore the Practice of the Law of Nature, which he said consisted principally in two things; viz. The Community of Women, and going stark Naked. He quartered in an Island on the River *Lusnick*, seven Leagues from *Thabor*, where the famous *Zisca* was posted, and forty of *Picard's* Followers, having outrag'd the Neighbourhood, drew the Forces of this General upon them; for, as I said before, forty of these *Adamites* going out in a Party, Plunder'd several Houses in the Country, and kill'd about Two hundred Persons; whereupon *Zisca* attack'd their Island, and having made himself Master of it, cut all the *Picards* to Pieces; excepting two Persons, whom he spar'd on purpose to be fully inform'd in their Religion. One of their principal Tenents was, That their Party were the only Free People in Nature, all other Men being Slaves, and especially those who wore any Cloaths upon the score of Modesty. 'Tis said, That some of the *Anabaptists* were trying to revive the *Picards* Extravagance of going Naked. *Bayle Diction. Histor. &c.*

PICARDY, a Province of *France*, part of the ancient *Belgium*. It's certain its Name is New, and yet we have no true knowledge of its Original. This Province is now one of the twelve Governments of the Kingdom, having *Champaign* to the East of it, the *Isle of France* to the South, that part of the Ocean which is called the *Manch* or the *Channel* and *Normandy* to the West; and to the North *Flanders*, *Hainault* and *Cambresis*. All *Picardy* may be divided into the higher, middle, and lower. The higher lies upon the *Oyse*, the middle upon the *Somme*, and the lower all along the Sea side. But now it's divided into seven parts, as the *Boulonois*, *Ponthieu*, *Santerre*, *Vermandois*, *Tierache*, *Amienois*, and the conquered Countries. To it also belonged *Beauvoisis*, *Noyonois*, *Laonois*, and *Valois*, which now appertain to the Government of the *Isle of France*. *Amiens* is its Capital City; the others are *Abbeville*, *Ardres*, *Bullen*, *Calais*, *La Cadelles*, *Le Catelet*, *Corbie*, *Dourlens*, *St. Quintin*, *La Fere*, *Guise*, *Hain*, *Montreville*, *Peroine*, *Roye*, *Mondidier*, *Rue*, &c. *Picardy* is very fertile in Corn and Fruits, but has no Wine. It's watered with several Rivers, the chief of which are the *Somme*, the *Oyse*, the *Authie*, the *Canche*, &c. In it live a great many ancient Noble Families; good Soldiers, and several Learned Men. Its Courts of Justice are in the nature of *Bailiwicks* and *Presidentships* which are in the Jurisdiction of the *Parliament of Paris*. Its Cities are governed by *Mayors* and *Aldermen*. The *Bishopricks* have the *Arch-bishop of Rheims* for their Metropolitan. And as for the *Finances*, there are the Generalities of *Amiens* and *Soissons*. Besides the general Government of the Province, there are reckoned in it eighteen particular Governments. *Picardy* has never been alienated from the Crown; but *Bullen* and *Ponthieu* have had their particular Counts. *Giles de Brie Hist. des Comt. du Perche & de Ponthieu.*

PICCOLOMINI, a Family originally of *Rome*, settled in the Thirteenth Age at *Sienna*, where it had a share in the Government of the Republick. *Sylvio Piccolomini* left a Posthumous Son of his own name, who married *Victoria Fortiguerra*, by whom he had eighteen Children, whereof there survived but one Son and two Daughters; the Son called *Aeneas Sylvio Bartholomew Piccolomini*, was Pope under the name of *Pius II.* *Laodamia Piccolomini*, one of the Daughters, married *Nannes Podeschini*, and was Mother to *Francis*, a Cardinal, *Archbishop of Sienna*, and afterwards Pope by the Name of *Pius III.* From this Family came other great Men, as *Antony Piccolomini* first *Archbishop of Sienna* that died about the year 1459 or 60. *Alexander Piccolomini*, a Philosopher, Mathematician, Orator and Poet, who lived in the Sixteenth Century. He writ several things, as *Moral Philosophy*; *la Teorica de Pianetti*. *L'Institutione dell Uomo*, &c.

PICENI, an ancient People of *Italy*, where is now the Marquisate of *Ancona*, with the Cities of *Ascoli*, *Ancona*, *Osimo*, &c. but the *Piceni* near the *Lucanians* were in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Ancient Authors speak very often both of the one and the other: These last comprehended part of the *Hither Principality*, now so called; the Cities are *Amalfi*, *Capri*, *Massa di Sorrento*, *Salerno*, *Nocera de Pagani*, *Sano*, *Sorrento Minori*, *Ravello*, &c. All these People were subdued by the *Romans* about the 480th year after the building of their City.

PICHARDO, surnamed *Vinuesa* (*Antony*) a Native of *Segovia* and Judge in *Spain*, died in 1631, ag d 63. He had Read at *Salamanca* and elsewhere, and writ divers things, as *Commen. 4^o*, *Institutionum Justiniani, Lib. Praef. Institutiones*; *De Mora Commissione & Emendatione*; *De Stipulationibus Judicialibus*; *De Nobilitatis inter virum & uxorem communicatione*, &c. *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hisp.*

PICIGHITOMA, *Piceleo*, a City of *Italy* in the *Milanese* upon the River *Adda*. It is a very strong place between

tween Cremona and Lodi; the Cittadel was built by Philip-Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan. It was in this place that Francis I, King of France, was detained Prisoner, after having been taken at the Battle of Pavia by the Army of the Emperor Charles V. *Fel. Osius Hist. rer. Laudens.*

PICKERING, a Market-Town of *Pickering Wapentake* in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, situate upon a small River falling into the *Derwent*, not far from the Sea: 170 miles from London.

PICKFORD, a place in Shropshire, noted for a Well in a Private Man's Yard, upon which floats a thick scum of liquid Bitumen, which being taken off one day, the like will come again upon it the next day.

PICPUSSA, a little Village near unto Paris, joined now to the Suburbs of S. Antony. The reformed Monks of the third Order of S. Francis sett'd there in 1600, and that Convent is the first of that Institution, wherefore they are called *Picpussians* throughout all France, tho' their name is that of the Fathers or Brethren of Penitence of the third Order of S. Francis. *Le Maire Paris ancien & Nouveau.*

PICTOR (George) a German Physician, liv'd in the XVth. Century, to the Year 1569. He was much in Vogue for his Learning, and wrote, *De Herbarum Naturis. De variis Morborum Remediis. De Thermarum virtutibus. De Rebus non Naturalibus, &c. Vander Linden de Script. med. Melchior Adam, &c.*

PICTS, a Scythian or German Colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots begun to seize upon the *Abuda* or Western Isles for want of room in Ireland. Upon their arrival, they sent Embassadors to the Scots, desiring some Land to inhabit; alledging, that they were originally the same people, as might appear both by their Language and Customs; the Scots, answered, That they had no room to spare, but they would assist them to possess themselves of *Albion*, the neighbouring Island, which was large and thinly inhabited by people at variance among themselves, and having performed it accordingly, they desired Wives from the Scots, because they had no Women with them, which was also granted, and so they became one people. The Scots, in the mean time, got footing with them, and the Picts being afraid that they would overtop them, begun to oppose their coming in any greater numbers into Britain, so that it broke out into a War, which the Britains fomented, but the Scottish Women, married to the Picts, got the matter taken up, so that they thenceforth liv'd as two distinct Nations; the Scots, in the Highlands and the Isles, and the Picts in that now called the *Lowlands*: The latter were so intent upon having the Scots expell'd, that they united with the Britains and Romans against them, and drove them from Britain; so that the Irish Scots having also submitted to the Romans, the *Albion Scots* were confin'd to the Isles, and most of the remaining Nobility went to seek their Fortune in *Scandinavia*, now Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The Picts at length smarting under the Roman Yoke, and being depriv'd of the Assistance of the Scots, bethought themselves of intreating them to return that they might strengthen them against the common Enemy: Whereupon the Scots Islanders; and the choice of their Nobility, under the Conduct of *Fergus II.* from *Scandinavia*, set foot again upon the Island, and recovered their ancient Possessions by degrees, which occasions a mistake amongst some Historians, especially the English, as if this were the first time that the Scots came into Britain about the 404 year of Christ, whereas this *Fergus* was their 40th King. After this the Picts and they liv'd in Amity for some time, but falling to War again, after many Battles with various success, by which the Scots had well nigh been expell'd *Albion* a second time, the Picts were at last totally broke, and their Kingdom seiz'd by the Scots in *Kenneth II's*. Reign, about 854, who extended his limits as far as *Newcastle upon Tyne*; and thus the Picts were exterminated by a War which had its rise from some of their Nobilities having stolen a Dog which belong'd to the King of Scots. There are yet divers places in Scotland which preserve the Memory of the Picts, as *Pictland-hills*, and *Pictland-firth* commonly called *Pentland-hills* and *Pentland-firth*, but the reason of their being called Picts is generally thought to have been their painting themselves to appear terrible in Battle. *Buchan.*

PICTS WALL, *Lat. Vallum Hadriani, Murus Picticus*, a famous Wall in Northumberland, which reach'd from *Newcastle upon Tyne* to *Carlisle* in Cumberland, the space of 80 miles, so that it extended almost from Sea to Sea, that is, from the German Sea on the East to the Irish Sea on the West. It was eight Foot thick and twelve high, ascending and descending over several craggy Hills, with Battlements all along, and Towers at a convenient distance from each other, in which Soldiers were kept for its defence. This Wall was built by the Romans, when possessed of this part of Britain, to defend it from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, from whom it took the denomination of *Picts Wall*; some Tracts whereof, with Roman

Inscriptions are to be seen to this day in several places; and there is a Town on the very Ruines of it, called *Wall-Town*, towards Cumberland, particularly memorable, for that *Segbert*, King of the East Saxons was there baptized into the Christian Faith by the hands of *Paulinus*. This Wall was first made only of Turf, supported by Stakes, and strengthened by *Palisado's*. *Severus* the Emperor repair'd it, and made it much stronger in 207. It was again repaired by *Carausius* under *Dioclesian* the Emperor about 286, having been ruin'd by the Picts in several places about 388; the Britains ras'd it after their Victory over the Picts, by the assistance of the Romans about 404, but it was beaten down again in 406; *Aetius* a Roman General rebuilt it the last time of Brick about 439, so left the Britains to defend it. The Scots ruin'd it again the next year, after which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations by consent.

PICUS. The House of the Picts, Dukes of *Mirandola*, and Counts of *Concordia*, Princes of the Empire, is ancient. So that without granting it the fabulous beginning which is attributed to it, as coming from *Constantius*, the Son of *Constantine the Great*, it's affirmed that the Picts were the first in the City of *Modena*, who since 1110 made themselves considerable amongst their Citizens for a great many illustrious Actions. About 200 Years after *Francis Pic* was honoured with the Title of Vicar of the Empire, by *Lewis IV.* Emperor; but afterwards *Passarino Bonacorsi*, who had obtained the Freedom of a Citizen in *Modena*, killed him and two of his Sons, *Prendipartus* and *Thomasino*, and caused *Mirandola* to be razed to the Ground in 1331. But this *Bonacorsi*, having been reduced to Ob-dience by the *Gonzagui*, Lords of *Mantua*, the rest of the Family of the Picts re-established themselves, and built *Mirandola* again *Thuan. Leand. Alb.*

PICUS (John) Prince of *Mirandola*, and *Concordia*, the Son of *John Francis*, was born in 1463. He attained to a vast knowledge in the sublimest Sciences, and was called by *Scaliger*, *Moustrum sine visio*. At the Age of 24 he maintained some Theses at *Rome* which consisted of 900 Propositions in Logick, Theology, the Mathematicks, Magick, Cabbalistick Learning and Physicks; all of them not onely taken from Greek and Latin Authors, but also founded upon the Sentiments of the Hebrews and Chaldeans. This Design he executed with much Applause; however he did not please all; for several meanly Learned Persons, envying the Glory of this young Prince, or edged on with an indiscreet Zeal, censured these Theses, and made a great Noise about them. To appease which Pope *Innocent* caused the Propositions of *John Picus* to be examined, and found thirteen of them untenible; but *Picus* defended them in an Apology which is in the beginning of his Works, with a Brief of *Alexander VI.* But I must not forget one very remarkable thing mentioned in this Apology, and which testifies how Ignorance often times causes Oversights and Mistakes in the Examination of Books. It was thus, A Divine who busied himself to censure the Theses, and being asked what was the meaning of the Word *Cabbale*; answered, it was a wicked Man and an Heretick, who had writ against *Jesus Christ*, and whose Followers from him took the Name of *Cabbalists* upon them. Those who where no more clear sighted than this Divine, accused *John Picus* of being a Magician, for otherwise they could not imagine how a young Man of those Years could be so Learned. It's said *Lucius Bellantius* of *Sienna* told him he shou'd not survive 33 years of Age, which came to pass, for he died at *Florence*, November 17. 1494. being the same day that King *Charles VIIIth.* entred into that City. *John Francis Picus*, his Nephew, writ his Life, which we have in the beginning of his Works printed at *Bale* in 1573 & 1601. They consist of an *Heptaplas*, that is, A Treatise in seven Books, upon the first Chapter of *Genesis*. *Conclusiones nongentae. Apologia de Ente & Uno, de Hominis dignitate. Regula 12. Comment. in Psal. 15. De Christi Regno, & Vanitate Mundi. Expositio in Orat. Domin. Epistolarum Lib. 1. In Platonis Convivium lib. 3. &c. Trithemius & Bellar. de Script. Eccl. Spond. &c.*

PICUS (John Francis) Prince also of *Mirandola*, was the Son of *Galeas* or *Galeot*, Brother to *John Picus* of whom before. He applied himself to Study; but his Latin was not very pure. He and his Son *Albert* were assassinated in the Night by *Galeoti*, his Brother *Lewis's* Son, in Oct. 1533. He writ *De studio divina & humana Philosophia, Lib. 2. De morte Christi & propria cogitanda, Lib. 3. Defensio de Uno & Ente, &c. Paulus Jovius in Elog. doct. l. 17. Bellarm. &c.*

PIEDMONT, a Principality of Italy belonging to the Duke of Savoy, called, by the Natives *Piemonte*, in Latin *Pedemontium*. It was comprehended in *Gallia Subalpina*, and afterwards in *Lombardy*. Under the name of *Piedmont* is understood that Principality in particular, the Duchy of *Aost*, the Marquisates of *Ivrea*, *Susa*, *Seva*, *Saluzzo*, the Earldom of *Asti*, and the Seigniorie of *Verceil*, whereunto is added *Canavesa*, and that part of *Piedmont* which now belongs to France, wherein are *Pignerol*, *Perusa*, *Lucerne*, and *Brigueras*. All this Country, considerable for its fertility, good Air, and the Wealth of its Inhabitants,

lies between the *Milanese* and *Montferrat* to the East, the Republick of *Genoa* and the County of *Nice* to the South, *Savoy* and *Dauphiny* to the West, and *Velais* to the North. The Principality of *Piedmont* in particular, has *Turin* for its Capital City, and comprehends *Mondovis*, *Fossan*, *Chivas*, *Rivoli*, *Jarven*, *Carignan*, *Poncalier*, *Vigon*, *Carvora*, *Villa franca*, *Racenis*, *Savillan*, *Coni*, *Penda*, *Seve*, *Cortemilla*, *Bene*, *Queras*, *Quiers*, *Moncalier*, *Cocoras*; and the Principality of *Mafferan* which holds of the Church. The *Taurins*, *Salassians*, *Segusians*, *Libicians*, and several other People did formerly inhabit this Country, which now belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*; but yet it's not well agreed upon how he came to the possession of them. The Duke's eldest Sons bear the Title of Princes of *Piedmont*. *Ranchini Des. Mund. du Val. & Sanfon Geogr. &c.*

PIENZA, a City of *Tuscany* near unto *Siena*, which from a Borough-Town, came to be an Episcopal City, by the favour of Pope *Pius II.* who was born there, and gave it the name of *Pienza*. It is little, but well peopled; 6 miles from *Monte Pulicano* to the W. 10 from the Pope's Dominions, and 25 from *Siena* to the N. E. under the Duke of *Florence*.

PIERIA, was a part of *Syria* near unto *Cilicia*. There was also in *Cassiotidis* a Mountain named *Pieria*; This name likewise was given to a Province in *Macedonia*, towards the Gulf of *Therma*; and the Frontiers of *Thessaly*, bore the same name, the Inhabitants thereof being called *Pieri*. *Pierius* was a Mountain in *Thessaly*, for its pleasantness consecrated to the Muses: It was also the name of a River in *Achaia* in *Peloponnesus*, and of a Fountain of *Elis*. *Bou-draud.*

PIERIDES, the Daughters of *Pierus*, a *Macedonian* Prince, who are said to be so hardy as to challenge the Muses, upon the Subject of Poetry; but the Muses getting the better of 'em in this Dispute corrected their Confidence by turning them into Magpies. The name of *Pierides* has been also given to the Mules, because of Mount *Pierus* in *Thessaly* that was consecrated to them. *Serv. the Gram. Ovid in Met.*

PIERIUS, a Priest of *Alexandria*, was in esteem in the Reign of *Dioclesian*, in the time that *Theonas* govern'd the Church of that City. Authors speak of him as having been a very Eloquent Man, very good at Disputes, and a great Preacher, insomuch that he was called *The little Origen*. He composed a Volume in twelve Books, wherein he relates several ancient Customs of the Church. But *Photius* accuses him of speaking too meanly of the Holy Ghost, as making him inferior to the Father and the Son. He commented also upon *Hosea*, &c. He managed the School of *Alexandria*, and was Master to the Martyr *Pamphilus*. *Eus. l. 7. Hist. S. Jerom in lat. de Script. Eccl. l. 76. Photius Bibl. Cod. 119.*

PIERIUS, *Valerianus Belzani*, of *Bellano* in the State of *Venice*, lived in the Sixteenth Century, and was reckoned one of the learnedst Men of his time. His *Hieroglyphicks* and *Comments* upon *Virgil* are more especially in esteem. He writ also some Poems, and a Treatise *De Infelicitate Litteratorum*, &c. He died at *Padua*, aged 82 years, in 1550. *Gesner in Bibl. Sponde A. C. 1550. N. 12. Imperialis in Mus. Hist. &c.*

PIERPONT. The Ancestor of this Ancient and Eminent Family *Robert de Pierpont*, came into *England* at the time of the *Norman Conquest*; and tho' none of his descendants did arrive to the dignity of *Peerage* till of late years, yet were they persons of great note for their Valour and Loyalty throughout all succeeding times. *Henry Pierpont*, Esquire, in recompence of his frequent and faithful Services to King *Edward the IVth.* against the *Lancastrians*, obtain'd a grant of the third part of the Mannor of *Starvely*. *George*, his Grandson, purchased many Mannors upon the dissolution of Monasteries in 32 H. VIII. and was Knighted 1 Ed. VI. whose Grandson *Robert*, in his Youth, a Gentleman-Commoner in *Oriel College Oxon.* and a person of excellent Parts, and great Fortune, was by Letters Patent bearing date 29 Junii 3 Car. I. advanced to the dignity of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Pierpont* of *Holme Pierpont* in *Com. Not.* and Viscount *Newark*; and upon the 25th of July the next year was created Earl of *Kingsion* upon *Hull*. In the beginning of the Civil Wars he had a Commission to raise a Regiment of 1200 Foot for the Kings service, and was constituted Lieutenant General of all his Forces within the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Rutland*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*; but upon the assault of *Ganesborough*, in *Com. Linc.* by the Parliament Forces happened to be taken Prisoner, and the King's Party then near at hand, endeavouring to rescue him, he was kill'd by a shot made against those that were carrying him by Water towards *Hull*. By *Gertrude* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir to *Henry Talbot*, third son to *George Earl of Shrewsbury*, he left five sons. *Henry* the eldest attending King *Charles I.* in his Garrison at *Oxford*, was, in respect of that and his other Services, by Letters Patent bearing date 25 Martii in the 12th year of his Reign, rais'd to an higher Degree of

Honour, by the Title of Marquess of *Dorchester* in *Com. Dorset*. He first married *Cecilie*, Daughter to *Paul Viscount Banning*, and by her had Issue, two Daughters, the Lady *Anne* and Lady *Grace*; and afterwards the Lady *Katharine*, Daughter to *James Earl of Derby*. *Dudg. Baronage.*

PIETY, a Goddess of the Pagans, who was adored, and presided over the worship that was paid other God-heads: She presided also over the respectful cares and tenderness Children owed to their Parents, and over that affection Parents ought reciprocally to have for their Children. In short, the word *Pietas* signified at the same time the duties both towards the Gods and Men, for thus *Cicero* speaks of it in his Treatise *De Natura Deorum*; *Pietas Justitia adversus deos est, & cultus erga majores & sanguine conjunctos*. *Pietas* had a Temple at *Rome* in *Foro Olitorio*, according to *Cicero*. *M. Attilius Glabrio*, *Duumvir*, consecrated this Temple under the Consulship of *Quintus* and *Attilius*; and therein set up the Picture of that Woman so famous for her Piety; who seeing her Mother, condemn'd to die by Famine in her old age, demanded very earnestly leave of the Jaylor to see her daily in the Prison till she died; which the Jaylor out of pity granted her, taking always particular care to prevent her carrying in any thing wherewith to relieve her; in the mean time, as this lasted more days than a person could naturally pass without eating, the Jaylor watch'd what this Daughter was a-doing with her Mother, and saw, with astonishment, that poor Woman sucking of her Daughter, who being then a Nurse suckled her as an Infant to hinder her dying of hunger. This Action being related to the Judges, they gave the Mother her liberty, and allowed both her and her Daughter a Pension; and the place where the Prison was they consecrated for a Temple to the Goddess *Pietas*. *Festus* saith, It was the Father of this Woman that was condemned to die, but all other Authors, as *Cicero*, *Livy*, *Valerius Maximus* and *Pliny* speak of the Mother. *Rosin Antig. Rom. l. 2. c. 18.*

PIGHIUS (*Albert*) a famous Antagonist of *Luther*. In the year 1520 he compos'd a Treatise of the way of reforming the Ecclesiastical Calendar, and of the Celebration of the Feast of *Easter*, which he dedicated to Pope *Leo X.* He published also an Apology for Astrology, and another Apology against *Mark de Benevento Calesin*, who had corrupted the Sentiments of King *Alphonso*, and the Astrologers of his time touching the situation of the eighth Circle. He compos'd also a Treatise of the Invention of the *Solstices* and *Equinoxes*. He was born at *Campen* in the Province of *Over-ysse*, and died at *Utrecht* in 1543. Besides the Works I have mentioned, we have also of his, *De Missæ officio*; *De libero hominis arbitrio & divina gratia*; *Diatriba de actis 6 & 7 Synodi*; *Explicatio Controversiarum*; *Affertio Hierarchie Ecclesiastica*; *Apologia Concilii Tridentini*, &c. It must not be forgot that this Doctor has some Sentiments concerning Original Sin, Free-Will, and Grace, that even some Romish Divines have disapproved of, as being contrary to those of *St. Augustin*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. le Mire in Elog. Belg. & de script. Sec. 16. &c.*

PIGHIUS (*Stephen*) a Learned Antiquary, born at *Campen*, a Town of *Over-ysse*, in the *Low-Countries*. He liv'd eight Years at *Rome*, where he made a nice Enquiry into the Antiquities of that City. Upon his return into *Germany*, he was made Secretary and Library-Keeper to Cardinal *Granville*, and afterwards Preceptor to *Charles Prince of Juliers*. He died in 1604, and was much esteem'd for his *Annals of Rome*; which he wrote in Three Tomes. *Martini. Hank. De Rerum Rom. Script.*

PIGNA (*John Baptista*) born at *Ferrara*, and living to 1570, was much esteem'd for his Learning. He wrote *The History of the House of Este*. *Quæstionum Poeticarum Lib. 12.* *De Consolatione Lib. 3.* *De Otio. Carminum Lib. 5.* *Glitteroici. Il Principe, &c. Riccioli; Ghilini, &c.*

PIGNEROL, Lat *Pinarolo*, *Pinarolium*, a City of *Italy* in *Piedmont*; with a strong Cittadel; it belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, and serv'd as an Appennage to the youngest Sons of that House; but the *French* have been Masters of it since the year 1631, by a Secret treaty held at *Querasca*, which was concluded on the 31st of March. Duke *Victor Amadeus* put it into the French King and his Successors hands, with all its Appurtenances and Sovereignty, being the Town and Castle of *Pignerol*, *Riva*, *Baudenasco*, *Bunasco*, the *Higher*, &c. and the King, besides *Alba* and the *Albesan* which he gave up to him, paid also a Sum of Money in pursuance to the Treaty. The City of *Pignerol* is situated between the Mountains upon the River of *Cluson* or *Chison*, there are in it several Churches and Religious Houses. The Cittadel is fortified both by Nature and Art, being built upon a Rock. The other Works also are admirable. It's 12 miles from *Turin* to the N. W. 19 from *Susa* to the S. and 10 from *Saluzzes*. This Town was Restor'd in 1696, to the Duke of *Savoy*, but first Dis-mantl'd.

PIGNORIUS (*Lawrence*) Prebend of *Trevigi* or *Tre-vise*, was of *Padua*, where he was born in 1571. He collected a curious Library, with a Cabinet of Medals and

other Curiosities. All the great Men of his time were his Friends, as Cardinal *Baronius*, the President *de Thou*, *Vossius*, *Heinsius*, and many others. *Dominico Molino* Procurator of *S. Mark*, had also a particular respect for *Pignorius*, for whom he erected a Tomb with an Epitaph upon it in *S. Lawrence Church*. We have several Works of his, as, *De servis & eorum apud veteres ministeriis*; *Mense Isaca seu vetustissime Tabula aeneae sacris Aegyptiorum simulacris calata explicatio*, cum auctario de variis veterum haereticorum avuletis, ex antiquis gemmis & sigillis; *Magna deum Matris & Attidis initia*, ex vetustis monumentis *Tornaci eruta & explicata*. *Symbolarum Epistolicarum liber*. *Miscella Elogiorum, Acclamationum, Allocutionum, Epitaphiorum & Inscriptionum*. *Le Origine di Padova*. *L'Antenore*. *Commentaria in Alciatum*, &c. *Thomasini in Vit. Pignor.* &c.

P II the Name of the Knights instituted by Pope *Pius IV.* in 1560: he made a matter of five hundred and thirty five of them while he held the See, and would have them both at *Rome* and elsewhere, take place of the Knights of the Empire and *Malta*. Their business was to carry the Pope when he went abroad, they were called as well as all others, *The gilded Knights*; for that they wore gilded Swords and Spurs. The Pope conferr'd this Honour indifferently on Soldiers and Gownmen. They had the Title of *Count Palatines* with a Pension from the Pope, and the privilege to make Doctors in all Faculties, Publick Notaries, and to Legitimate Bastards. *Andrew Favin Theatre of Honour and Chivalry*.

P I L A T E (*Pontius*) Governour or President of *Judea*, under the Emperor *Tiberius*, was he that condemned *Christ*. He afterwards exercised very great Severities upon the *Samaritans*, putting most of them to the Sword; but those that survived made their Complaints to *Vitellius* Governour of *Syria*, who accused *Pilate* before *Tiberius*. He arrived in the Year 37 at *Rome*, in the beginning of the Reign of *Caligula*, who sent him into Banishment. It's believed he killed himself near *Vienne* in *Dauphiny*, two Years after, out of despair. *Eus. in Chron.* *Cassiodorus in Chron.* *Nicephorus lib. 2.* *Baronius in Annal.* &c.

P I L A W, Lat. *Pilawa*, a strong Fort in the Ducal *Prussia* at the Mouth of the Bay of *Koninsberg*, three German miles from that City to the W. taken by the Swedes in 1626, but now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It has a very good Harbour belonging to it, and is 24 miles W. of *Koningsberg*.

P I L S E N, Lat. *Pilsenum*, a City of Germany, in *Bohemia*, is situate upon the River *Mies*, eight or nine Leagues from *Prague*, and a little more from the Frontiers of the Upper *Palatinate*. It's a strong Place, was besieged by the *Hussites* in vain, but Count *Mansfelt* took it in 1118. It has a great Square, at which meet four or five fair Streets, and is Ornamented besides with two fine Churches. The *Mies* receives into it there below *Pilsen*, another small River, which makes the City seem to be in a kind of *Peninsula*. This Town was the last that yielded to the Imperialists in the *Palatinate War*, and was then betray'd for Money too by some of the Soldiers belonging to Count *Mansfelt*. *Pilsen* is 42 miles W. of *Prague*, and 48 E. of *Egra*.

P I L S N O, a City of the Higher Poland, in the *Palatinate* of *Sandomiria*. It's the Capital of a small Country, and stands near unto the River *Vistula*. There is in it a fair Church, which has a set of Organs, famous throughout all Poland.

P I M B L E M E R E, in the N. E. Parts of *Merionethshire*, is a great Pool of Water, that covers, at least, eight-score Acres of Ground; and such is the nature of it by common Fame, That no Land Flood can make it swell, but a high Wind raises its Water mightily. 'Tis observ'd also, That the River *Dee*, which enters it on the South side, and comes out again on the North, does not mix its Waters with it; for Proof whereof its alledged, That the Pool has no Salmons, which are very frequent in the River *Dee*; and that the Fish, call'd *Guniad*, bred in the Pool, is never seen in the River.

P I N (*Joseph le*) a famous Painter, Native of *Arpino*; his Father put him to those that Pope *Gregory XIII.* employed to paint the Appartments of the *Vatican*. His Business was only to make clean their Pallers, and to mix their Colours. In the mean time, he had a great Desire to paint; but as he was fearful, being but 13 Years of Age, he durst not attempt it; however, one Day, taking Opportunity when he was alone, he painted some little Satyrs and other Figures upon a square Pillar; which, although they were but trials of Skill, they were found so well done, and with so much Spirit, that of all those that painted in the *Vatican* then, there were but few that could do better. Hereupon the Painters hid themselves one Day, to see who was the Author of these Pieces, and found it was *Joseph le Pin*, whereat they were much surpriz'd. The Pope coming to know him, granted to him and his Family, that which at *Rome* is called *The Part*, with a Pension of ten Crowns per Month, and ordered, That as long as he wrought in the *Vatican*, he should be paid a Crown in

Gold every Day besides. He finished a great many Pictures, among which, the Battle fought between the *Romans* and the *Sabines*, is one of the finest pieces extant, because of the great many Figures a-foot and on Horseback, which are placed in different Postures, and in a manner that discovers a great deal of Genius and Exactness. When the Cardinal *Allobrandin* was sent Legate to France in 1600. *Joseph Pin*, who was one of his Retinue, presented the King with two Pictures. He drew several excellent Pieces for Pope *Paul V.* and *Urban VIII.* and died at *Rome*, July 3. in 1640. King *Lewis XIII.* honoured him with the Order of *S. Michael*.

P I N D A R, a Greek Poet, who was called the Prince of Lyricks, was native of *Thebes*, and lived in the 76 Olympiad in the 280th year of *Rome* 3580 of the World, and about 474 before the Christian Era. He had learnt the art of Poetry of *Lafus Hermiones*, and of a Greek Lady called *Myrtis*, who was well skill'd therein, and was the Mistress of *Chorinda*. *Pindar* writ a great many Books, but we have none but the Odes he made for those that in his time won the Prize at the four Solemn Games of the Greeks, which were the *Olympick*, the *Isthmick*, the *Pythian*, and the *Nemean Games*. Authors do not agree as to the time of his death. Greece had so great a respect for this Poet, that those of his Family were always considered for his sake. This appear'd at the taking of *Thebes*, when *Alexander the Great*, who liv'd above 100 years after the death of this Poet, razing this City spared the House wherein he had formerly lived. *Euseb. in Chron.* *Thomas Magister in vit. Pin.* *Suidas.* *Pliny.* &c.

P I N D U S, a Mountain of *Epirus* or *Thessaly*. It stretcheth from E. to W. from the *Acroceraunian Hills*, now called *Capo della Chimera*, in *Albania* to the *Thermopylae*, now *Bocca di Lupo*. In the midst of this course it brancheth out to the South, the *Parnassus* and *Helicon*; and for this reason it is, that the three Names are so often confounded by the Poets, who speak of that Mountain consecrated to the Muses, and of a River of that name.

P I N E D A (*John*) a Jesuit, born of a Noble Family at *Seville* in Spain; He was a good Linguist, and made the Explaining of the Scriptures his chief Study; hath composed some Comments upon *Job* in two Volumes, upon *Ecclesiastes* also in two Volumes; *De Rebus Salomonis lib. 8.* *Praelectio sacra in Cantica Cantorum*; *Index expurgatorius Librorum*, &c. He died January 27 in the year 1637, aged 80. *Alegamb. Bibl. sacr. soc. Jes.*

P I N G I A M, a City of China in the Province of *Xansi*; it's rich and large, and affirm'd to be the Capital of thirty others that are in the same Province.

P I N G L O, a great Town in the Province of *Quangsi*, upon the River *Li*, in the Kingdom of China, 'tis the Capital of several other Towns. *Martin Martini*.

P I N G O N (*Philibert*) Baron of *Cusi*, *Sieur de Primselle* Historiographer and Grand Referendary of *Savoy*, and Master of Requests under *Emanuel Philibert* and *Carlo Emanuel Dukes of Savoy*, lived in the Sixteenth Age. He had a great deal of Learning, which he made use of in writing the History of *Savoy*. *Charles Emanuel* gave him the use of his Records and Library, and made him acquainted with the Titles of the Principal Monasteries in his Country. By order of this Duke he took a Journey into *Saxony* to find out the original of the House of *Savoy*. After his return he published his *Genealogical Tree*, entitled, *Arbor gentilitia Saxoniae, Sabaudicae Principum*, with short Elogies upon each Prince, wherein 'tis pretended he is much mistaken. His History of *Turin* by the Title of *Augusta Taurinorum*, contains several extraordinary things; and that which is the more considerable, is, That they are well attested and related with Circumstance and Particularity. He has also writ other things, and attempted to write in Latin the Antiquities of the *Allobroges* or the General History of *Savoy*, divided into 30 Books; and it is in Manuscript among the Archives of *Turin*. He died in that City, April 18, in the Year 1482, aged 57 Years, and 4 Months. *Guichenon, la Croix du Maine*, &c.

P I N Y T U S, Bishop of *Gnossus*, a City of *Creet*, was in esteem in the Second Age, about the Year 175. He writ to *S. Denys of Corinth*, a Treatise, which *S. Jerom* mentions.

P I O, the House of *Pio*, Princes of *Carpi*, has been illustrious in Italy, descending from the two *Manfredes Pii*, in the time of the Countess *Mathilda*. They were great Captains, and signaliz'd themselves notably upon several Occasions, having at first served the Emperor *Frederick I.* and afterwards put themselves into the Service of the Church. Their Descendants were Princes of *Carpi* till *Albert Pio*, who was in esteem in the last Age; although he had been Ambassador for *Maximilian I.* and *Charles V.* yet this last disposess'd him of all his Estate, and bestow'd it upon the *Colonna*. *Lionel Pio*, Brother to *Albert*, making use afterwards of a favourable Conjunction, recover'd part of it. This *Lionel* was Father to *Rodolphus*, whom Pope *paul III.* made a Cardinal in 1536; in the mean time, *Albert*, laden with grief that he had lost all his Estate, with his Son, led a languishing Life at *Paris*, where he died of

the Plague in 1536. He has left divers Works behind him; among the rest, one against *Luther*, and another against *Erasmus*; this last divided into twenty three Books, was printed at *Venice*, and at *Paris*, in the Year 1531. *John Ge-nis Sepulveda* writ an *Apology* for him against the same *Erasmus*, by the Title of *Autopologia pro Alberto Pio Comite Car-pensi in Erasmus*. *Guichardin Hist. Le Mire in Auct. de Script. Ec-cl. Leander Alberti Descr. Ital. &c.*

PIOMBINO, Lat. *Plumbinum*, a City and Princi-pality of *Italy*, upon the Coast of *Tuscany*, between *Orbi-tella* and *Leghorn*. It's built upon the Ruins of the ancient *Populonia*, which is three miles from it, and hath its own Prince, who is of the House of *Ludovisi*. It stands forty four miles S. E. of *Leghorn*, and seventy two S. of *Florence*.

PIRCKIMER, (*Bilibaud*) born at *Newenburgh* in 1470. He studied the Law in the Universities of *Padua* and *Pavia*, and upon his Return into *Germany*, run thro' the most considerable Offices in the City of *Nuremberg*: He was afterwards Counsellor and Embassador to the Em-peror *Maximilian Ist* and was much esteem'd, and em-ploy'd by *Charles Vth.* his Successor; notwithstanding these State Avocations, his Inclination lay for Learning and Study. His Works are publish'd by *Melchior Goldastus*, in Folio, at *Frankford*, in 1610. rang'd under the three Heads of, *Politica, Historica & Poetica*. He died in 1530. *Erasmus in Epist. Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. Ritterbusius in vit. Pirckim. &c.*

The **PIRENEAN** Mountains are those which di-vide *France* from *Spain*, and which reach for a matter of 85 Leagues from *Port Vendres* in *Languedoc* as far as *S. Seba-stian*. They have several Names, according to the Places they are adjacent to; as thus, They are called *Col de Per-tuis* between *Catalonia* and the County of *Roussillon*; in the same Quarter are also *Mont Lanigo, Col de la Prexa, Col de l' Argentiere & Port de Viella*. Those that are to be seen be-tween *Gascony* and *Arragon* are *Montes Jacca & de Sainte Chri-stine*: In *Navarre*, *Mons d' Aldula* between *Pampelona* and *S. John Pied de Porc*. Some Authors have thought these Mountains extended as far as the Western Ocean. *Strabo, lib. 3. Dion. lib. 53. Ortelius, Briet, Merula, Sanson, Du Val, &c.*

PIREUS or **PIRÆUS**, a Port of *Athens* called now *Port de Setine* or *Porto Leone*, because of a Marble Lion that stands upon the Sea-Shoar. Ancient Authors often mention this famous Port, which *Themistocles* caused to be joined to the City by great Walls built by him in the 276 year of *Rome*, and which was afterwards ruin'd in 350, upon the taking of *Athens*.

PIRITHOUS, whom they make to be Son of *Ixion*, King of *Lapethæ*, having heard of the Valour of *Theseus*, was desirous to know it by his own Experience; and to that purpose robbed him of some Oxen, that he might thereby oblige him to come after him; *Theseus* followed; but they conceiv'd so great an Esteem the one for the other, that they remained very good Friends. *Pirithous* assisted *Theseus* when he took away *Helena*, and *Theseus* served him in taking away the Daughter of *Aidoncus*, King of the *Molossians*; but he could not compass his Ends, for that the King made him be torn by his Dog called *Cerberus*. *Plu-tarch in Theseo, Ovid. &c.*

PIRN, a little a City of *Misnia*, in higher *Saxony* in *Germany*, situated upon the *Elbe* near *Dresden*, and within three Leagues of the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, famous for the Treaty of Peace concluded there in the year 1635, be-tween the Emperor *Ferdinand IId.* and the Elector of *Saxo-ny*, to whom it belonged. It was there also that this last gave Refuge to the Protestants that were chased from *Bohe-mia* and *Austria* in 1628. This City was taken in 1640, by the Swedish Army. *Apol. Fratr. contra Samuel Martin.*

PIROT, a Town in *Servia* taken by General *Piccolomini*, in 1689, after the two Battles of *Nissa*, in which the Turks were beaten. It stands two days march from *Sophia* to the North. And was then fortified and garrison'd by the Germans.

PISA, a City of *Tuscany*, in *Italy*, being an Archbi-shop's-See, and having an University, is very ancient, and a considerable Place. Authors do not agree in respect of those that built this City; but it's probable it might be some Colony come from *Pisa* in *Greece*, upon the River *Alpheus*. But however it be, this City is situated in a large Plain, fruitful in Corn, and in excellent Wines, where it is divided by the River *Arno*, which is pass'd there by three Bridges, with a very commodious Haven. *Pisa* has been subject to several Masters. It was once a powerful Republick that made head against the Infidels, subdued the Islands of *Corfica* and *Sardinia*, together with *Carthage*; and made it self terrible over all the Mediterranean; but afterwards it came to lose its Liberty. King *Charles VIIIth.* restored the same to it in the Expedition he made into *Italy* in 1594. But it was lost again in 1609. The Grand Dukes of *Tuscany* are become Masters of it; and 'tis the Place where reside the Knights of the Order of *S. Stephen* founded by *Cosmo de Medici* in 1561. They meet in the Church dedicated to the same Saint, which hath in

it a great number of Spoils taken from the Enemies of the Christian Faith. To say nothing of its Stair-case, Co-lumns, and Statues, that are all of Marble, the Metropo-litan Church, called the *Dome*, has seventy six Marble Pil-lars, its Gates of Cast-metal, are reckoned to have been used in the Temple of *Solomon*. Its Steeple has seven Sto-ries which look as if they would fall. Its Font and the Church-yard, called *Campo Santo*, are things worthy to be seen as well as the Palace, City-Hall, University, and Physick-Garden. This University was founded by *Law-rence de Medici* in 1472. yet notwithstanding these Advan-tages, it's but thinly peopled. The Territories of this City, called the *Pisan* or *Pisantine*, comprehends *Pisa, Leg-horn, and Volterra*. Pope *Innocent IId.* assembled in 1134 the Prelates of *France, Germany, and Italy*, at *Pisa*, where the Anti-pope *Anacletus* was excommunicated. The second Council held at *Pisa* was of greater Importance; so that some Authors place it among the number of the General ones. The Church of *Rome* was rent by a very long and dange-rous Schism. The Cares of Princes and Prelates had been ineffectual to terminate it; so that they resolved to make use of the more efficacious means, to the end they might unite them. An Assembly therefore was appointed to meet at *Savonna*, where *Gregory XIIth.* who held his See at *Rome*, and *Bennet XIIIth.* who resided at *Avignon*, were to present themselves; this last came there indeed, but as nei-ther the one nor the other had good Designs, all their In-tentions had no better Success than the rest; some Cardi-nals who obeyed both, and who met at *Leghorn* in 1408, proposed several Expedients for the terminating of the Schism, and believed a General Council was the surest and most reasonable. They got leave of the *Florentines* to meet at *Pisa*; and the Council was summoned to meet there March 25th. 1409. In the mean time, the Princes and Parties concern'd were advertised thereof, and the Council began the day appointed; where appeared twenty two Cardinals, and four Patriarchs, to wit, those of *Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Grade*, in the States of *Venice*, twelve Archbishops, fourteen by Proxy, fourscore Bishops, and the Representatives of an hundred and two more, four-score and seven Abbots; among whom were those of *Ci-teaux, Clairvaux, Grammond, Camaldoli, Volombrosa*, the Pro-curers of two hundred and two other Abbots, forty and one Priors, the Generals of the *Jacobins, Franciscans, Car-melites, and Augustines*; that of the *Carthusian* Order went to *Bennet XIIIth.* to bring him to an Accommodation; the Grand Master of *Rhodes* assisted there also, with the Gene-ral Prior of the Knights of the *Holy Sepulchre*, and the Repre-sentative of the Grand Master of the *Teutonic* Order. Here came besides the Deputies of the most famous Universities, those of the Chapters of above an hundred Cathedral Churches and Metropolitans, above three hundred Doct'ors in Divinity and of the Civil-law; and lastly, Embassadors from the Kings of *France, England, Portugal, Bohemia, Sicily, Poland, and Cyprus*; from the Dukes of *Burgundy, Brabant, Lorrain, Bavaria, Pomerania*; from the Marquis of *Branden-burg, Landgrave of Thuringia*, and almost all the Princes of *Germany*. The Kings of *Hungary, Swedeland, Denmark, and Norway*, were for *Gregory XIIth.* but they soon after for-fook him, and adhered to this Council. The day of Meet-ing came, and after Discussions made in thirteen Sessions, the Council gave their definitive Judgment, in the four-teenth held June 5th. declaring *Peter le Lune (Bennet XIIIth.)* and *Ange Coratio (Gregory XIIth.)* to be Schismatics and Hereticks, and convicted of foul Play, for keeping up the Schism, and as such, deprived them of their Pontificate, forbidding all Christians to acknowledge them. On the 15th. of the same Month the Cardinals entered into the Conclave, which had been prepared in the Archbishop's Palace, and the keeping whereof was committed to *Philib-ert de Naillac*, Grand Master of *Rhodes*. There were then at *Pisa* four and twenty Cardinals; for that Cardinal *Frias*, a Spaniard, and Cardinal *Challant*, a Savoyard, having forsaken *Peter le Lune*, were a little before come to join the rest. They chose on the 29th. *Peter Philargi* of *Candia*, Cardinal of *Milan*, who took the Name of *Alexander V.* upon him; and presided at the Council the following Session held July 11th. 1409. While these things were done, the King of *Sicily, Lewis of Anjou*, arriving at the Council, was there receiv'd in the Session held July 27th. where the Pope confirmed the Right that Prince had to the King-dom of *Sicily*, and created him grand Standard-bearer of the Church, against *Ladislaus*, King of *Naples*. Some Car-dinals dissatisfied with Pope *Julius IId.* and favouring King *Lewis XIIth.* and the Emperor *Maximilian I.* assembled also a Council here in 1511. and transferred it to *Milan*, and afterwards to *Lyons*; but this Assembly came to nothing. The Emperor caused them to separate, and the King dis-approved also of them, making known by his Embassadors sent to *Rome*, that he had not taken the part of those that were at *Pisa*, otherwise than to act against the Person of *Julius IId.* And that presently after the Election of *Leo Xth.* he had adhered to the *Lateran* Council. *Pisa* stands upon

upon the River *Arno*, 4 miles from the Sea, 14 N. of *Leghorn*, 80 S. W. of *Lucca*, 53 W. of *Florence*, and 170 N. W. of *Rome*. It will not be improper to give an Account here of the Treaty concluded at *Pisa*, in 1664, between Pope *Alexander VIIth.* and *Lewis XIVth.* King of *France*, by the Ministry of *Monfieur Rasponi*, the Pope's Plenipotentiary, and *Monfieur Bourlemont*, Plenipotentiary for the French King. This Treaty is couch'd in fifteen Articles, by the Ist. of which, the Difference betwixt the Pope and Duke of *Parma*, concerning the Territories of *Castro* and *Rouffiglione*, is adjusted. The IId. relates to the Exceptions which the Duke of *Modena*, and the House of *Este*, had against the Practice of the *Apostolique Chamber*. By the IIIId. it was agreed, That Cardinal *Chigi* should be sent Legate into *France*, to make an Acknowledgment to the King in the Words following. *Sir, His Holiness has been very much troubled at the Unfortunate Accidents which happen'd, and the Grounds of Discontent which have thence arisen to your Majesty, have given him the most sensible Dissatisfaction he could possibly receive; assuring you, at the same time, that it was never his Holiness's Intention to disoblige either your Majesty, or your Ambassador the Duke de Crequi; it being his Holiness's desire, that, for the future, there may be a mutual, friendly, and good Correspondence between the Courts of Rome and France, &c.* This Article, and the most part of those that follow, were drawn to make Satisfaction for an Affront put upon the Duke de *Crequi*, at *Rome*, in *August* 1662, by the *Corfican's* of the Pope's Guard, when that Duke was Ambassador Extraordinary for the French King. By the IVth. Article, The Imperial Cardinal was oblig'd, in Person, to lay his Justification before the King, in a very humble manner. The Vth. imports, That Cardinal *Maldachini*, who had quitted *Rome* at the King's Instance, should be recal'd by the Pope. The VIth. Article, oblig'd *Signior Dom Mario* to declare in Writing upon the Honour of a Gentleman, that he was not concern'd in that which happen'd at *Rome* on the 20th. of *August*, 1662. By the VIIth. and VIIIth. it was agreed, That when the French Ambassador and Embassadors should return to *Rome*, the Pope should dispatch some Person to meet their Excellencies, and inform 'em, How sorry his Holiness was, for that which happen'd *August* 20th. By the IXth. The Pope was to give particular and effectual Instructions to his Ministers to regulate their Behaviour, in conversing with the French Ambassador, and to give him the Respect due to the Representative of so great a Prince, and the Eldest Son of the Church. The Xth. oblig'd his Holiness to make void and annul all Procces which had been made against the Duke de *Cesarini*, and to make him Reparation for the Damages he had sustain'd. By the XIth. All the Orders and Sentences issued out, and given upon the Occasion of the Accident abovemention'd, against any Barons of *Rome*, should be revers'd and declar'd void. The XIIth. was, That the whole Nation of the *Corficans*, should be ever incapable of serving as Soldiers, not only at *Rome*, but also in any part of the Ecclesiastical State. By the XIIIth. A Pyramid was to be erected at *Rome* over against the Old *Corfican Corps de Gard*, with an Inscription, containing the Substance of the Decree, made against the Nation of the *Corficans*. The XIVth. was, That the King of *France* should put the Pope and Apostolick See in Possession of *Avignon*, and the County of *Venaissin*, and that his Holiness should, on his part, issue out all necessary Orders and Declarations to secure and indemnifie the Inhabitants of *Avignon*, and all the County from receiving any Trouble or Molestation upon the Score of the Accident which happen'd in *August*, 1662. By the XVth. it was concluded, That the Ist. and XIVth. Articles should be executed immediately after the Pope's Legate had had his Audience at the French Court. This Treaty was Sign'd upon *February* 12th. at *Pisa*, by the Plenipotentiaries above-mention'd, in 1664. *Memoirs Historiques.*

PISASIRUS, the 26th. Caliph or Successor, of *Mahomet*, got upon the Throne after the Death of his Father *Cosdar*, who died in 958. *Mahomet* reigned then in *Persia*, *Daber*, in *Egypt*, and *Abdalla* at *Carvan* in *Barbary*, and several other Caliphs elsewhere. The Empire of the *Arabs* declining because of its Divisions. It was in this time that the *Turks* came out of *Scythia*, or *Sarmatia*, towards Mount *Caucasus*, and settled a new Empire, which extended it self into *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*, by the Ruin of the Empire of the *Arabs* and that of *Constantinople*; they entred presently into *Persia*, whither *Mahomet* had invited them to his Relief against *Pisafirus*, whom they vanquished under the Command of the brave *Tangrolipix*, their General. After this Victory, *Mahomet* endeavoured to detain them in his Service, and seized upon the Pass of *Araxes*, for to hinder them to return into their own Country, insomuch that being not strong enough to resist him; they were constrained to retire into a Desert, thence to make Inroads upon the *Arabs* to have wherewith to subsist. *Mahomet*, desirous to reduce them, sent an Army of thirty thousand Men against them; but rashly engaging of them they were in one night defeated by the *Turks*, who were not above three thousand.

Tangrolipix having hereby got a great Booty of Horses and Arms, lead the *Turks* into the open Country, and compleated an Army of forty thousand Men of all sorts, that joined with him, to live by Plunder and Rapine. Finding himself thus strong, he marched against *Mahomet*, who came to meet him near unto *Albacan* with an Army of above fifty thousand Men, and an hundred Elephants with Towers upon their Backs. The Battle was bloody; but at last *Mahomet* falling from his Horse as he rode up and down to animate his Men, and being killed with the Fall, his Army surrendred themselves to *Tangrolipix*, who took Possession of that Empire. In the mean time, *Pisafirus*, Caliph of *Syria* endeavoured in vain to surprize the Town of *Edeffa*. He pretended to send Presents to the Emperor of *Constantinople*, and under that Pretence stuff'd a thousand Men in Panniers, carried by five hundred Camels, who went directly to that City. But the Governour understood the Stratagem, and so cut all their Throats. *Tangrolipix* having made himself entirely Master of *Persia*, turned his Arms against the Caliph of *Syria*; and having vanquished him in several Battles, killed him at last, and conquered also that Empire. 'Tis true, there were other Caliphs of *Babylon*, but their Authority reach'd only Matters of Religion. The *Turks*, who usurped the Sovereign Power, embraced the Religion of *Mahomet*, and granted to the Caliphs the Quality of High-Priests of the Law. When the Caliph died, a *Cherif* succeeded him, that is, one of those of the Race of *Mahomet*. *Pisafirus* left a Son named *Elwir*, who fled into *Egypt*, where he reigned for some time. *Marmol. de l' Africa liv. 2.*

PISCATOR (*John*) a Protestant German Divine. He commented upon the *New Testament*, and died at *Strasburg* in 1546. Another of this Name was Professor in Divinity, writ much upon the Bible, and died at *Herborn*, in the Earldom of *Nassau*, in 1625.

PISISTRATUS, an *Athenian*, made himself Tyrant of his Country. He had been very serviceable in the taking of the Island of *Salamis*, which good Fortune raised his Courage so much, that he resolved to mount higher, although he was of no Illustrious Extract. This Design took effect. He pretended he had been abused, and required a Guard of the *Athenians*, which was granted him. With this Succour he made himself Master of the Citadel of *Athens* in the 194th. year of *Rome*. Some time after he was driven out; but he found a way to possess himself of it again in 197, by the Assiduities of a Woman named *Phya*, whom he had dressed like *Minerva*. But he was expelled a second time, and continued in Banishment for eleven years. But having been re-instated the third time, he maintained himself in the Sovereign Power for eighteen years, and died in the 63d. Olympiad, about the 228th. year of *Rome*, leaving two Sons behind him, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, who succeeded him. *Aulus Gellius* informs us, that *Pisistratus* had erected a Publick Library, which *Xerxes* afterwards carried into *Persia*. *Aulus Gellius, lib. 6. & 17. Plutarch in Salone. Herodotus, &c.*

PISO (*L. Calpurnius*) surnamed *Trugi*, Tribune of the People, a Roman Consul, and afterwards Cenfor, was in esteem from about the 600 year of *Rome* until 640. during the time he was Tribune of the People under the Consulship of *Censorinus* and *Manlius*. In the 605th. year of *Rome* he published a Law against Extortion, entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de pecuniis repetundis*. He was Consul with *Posthumius Albinus* in 606, during the second *Penick War*; in 615 with *Popilius Lenas*; in 619 with *Fulvius Flaccus*; and in 621 with *Minutius Scævola*. He was afterwards Cenfor with *Metellus Balearicus*. His Merits raised him to these Employments. He was a Lawyer, Orator, and Historian. *Cicero in Bruto, lib. 2. de Offic. &c.*

PISO (*C. Calpurnius*) a Roman, was Consul with *M. Atilius Glabrio*, in the 687 of *Rome*. He was the Author of that Law entitled, *Lex Calpurnia de ambitu*. Another *L. Calpurnius Piso* was Consul with *Cornelius Lentulus* in 753 of *Rome*, which was that of our Saviour's Nativity.

PISO (*Caius*) Author of the Conspiracy against *Nero*, was of the Family of the *Calpurnians* so famous at *Rome*, who furnished the Republick with great Men. Having gained the Favour of the People by his Eloquence and Bounty, he attempted to put the Emperor *Nero* to Death, and to usurp the Throne; but the number of the Conspirators, among whom there were Senators, Knights, Soldiers, and Women also, ruined his Designs, for *Milicus*, the Freeman of *Scævina*, that was one of the Conspiracy, discovered it to the Emperor, who made a strange butchery of all those convicted of it. *Piso* waited for Death in his own House, when there came in a Company of young Soldiers, some of which opened the Veins in his Arms. At his Death he evidenced the Love he had for his Wife in a Discourse full of Flattery which he sent to *Nero*. *Tacitus Annal. 15.*

PISTOIA, upon the little River *Stella*, a City of *Italy*, in *Tuscany*, a Bishop's See, Suffragan of *Florence*. It belongs to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*; and is famous for the Defeat of *Catiline*; for the Factions of the Blacks and Whites,

Whites, of the *Chancellors* and *Panzadices*, and for the Birth of Pope Clement IXth. Its Cathedral-Church being that of *S. James*, where the Altar is overlaid with Plates of Silver and with twenty Lamps of the same; that of *Humility*, wherein may be seen the Statues of *Leo Xth.* and *Clement VIIIth.* that of *Cosmo* and *Alexander*; the Palace and other Buildings are very fine and uniform; insomuch, that the *Italians* call it *Pistoia la bona strutta*. *Leander Alberti in Descrip. Ital.*

PISTRES, or **PISTES**, the Place where King *Charles the Bald*, held a Council in 863 or 864, called *Concilium ad Pistas*. We have four Chapters of it in the last Edition of the Councils. Some take *Pistes* for a Place upon the *Seine*; and others would have it to be *Pistes* upon the *Andela*, near *Pont de l'Arche* in *Normandy*, in the Diocess of *Rhoan*. See the *Geographical Table*, in the Edition of Councils.

PITANE, a Town of *Mysia*, in *Asia Minor*, towards the *Aegean Sea*. There was another of the same Name in *Troas*. And a third in *Laconia*, with a River of the same Name. *Pliny, Strabo, &c.*

PITHEAS, a Geographer of *Marseilles*, lived in the time of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, in 44^o or 45^o of *Rome*. He writ a Treatise *De Ambitu terre*, quoted very often by the Ancients, and especially by *Strabo*, who hath discovered many Mistakes in him, as in that of saying, That beyond *Thule* there was neither Sea nor Land to be found, but a Body composed of those two Elements. *Strabo, lib. 2, 3, 4, &c. 7. Pliny, lib. 37. c. 2. Vossius, &c.*

PITHO, *Suada*, was among the ancient *Greeks* the Goddess of Eloquence and Persuasion, because that she persuaded the Minds of her Auditors: Wherefore the Ancients joined to the Image of *Venus* that of *Mercury*, the *Graces* and of the Goddess *Pitho*; for to intimate that the Felicity of Marriage, depended in a great measure, upon the Agreeableness and Obligation of Language. *Plutarch, &c.*

PITHOU or **PITHEUS** (*Peter*) Lord of *Savoy-edic*, was Native of *Troyes* in *Champagne*, and very famous for his Learning and considerable Employments. *Turnebus* and *Cujacius* were his Masters whom he quickly equalled. He was at last made Council to the Parliament of *Paris*, and King *Henry III.* made him his Attorney-General in the Chamber of Justice which he erected in *Guienne* in 1582. He afterwards laboured with much Zeal for the surrendring of *Paris* to King *Henry IVth.* He left it during the great Pestilence there, and died at *Nogent* upon the *Seine*, *Novemb. 1. 1596.* on the same day he was born. We have a great many of his Works published, and which have justly procured him the Name of the *French Varro*, which some Writers have given him. *Josias Mercerus* has writ his Life, which we have in the beginning of the Book concerning the Customs of *Troyes*, which is a Piece of *Pithou's* composing. He had a Brother called *Francis Pithou*, that was Councillor in the Parliament of *Paris* also, and one of the Learnedest Men of his time. It was he who found the Manuscript of the *Fables* of *Phadrus* which he sent to his Brother, and who first published them. He died about 1621.

PITISCUS (*Bartholomew*) a Protestant Minister, born in *Silesia*, *August 24th. 1561.* He was well skilled in the Sciences; and especially the *Mathematicks*. His Treatise of *Triangles* was much esteemed by *Tycho Brahe*. He writ several other Things; and died *July 2d. 1613.* aged 52.

PITSEUS or **PITTS**, an *Englishman*, born at *Southampton*, Son of *Henry Pitts*, and *Elizabeth Sanders*, Sister to *Dr. Sanders*, who wrote so many Tracts. *Pitts* studied a great while in *England*, and afterwards travel'd into *France*, where, after a years stay at *Rheims*, he renounc'd the Church of *England*; upon which he went to *Rome*, and studied Philosophy there seven years; where he likewise was made Priest: Upon his Return into *France* he was made Prebendary, and afterwards Dean of *Verdun*; and Confessor to *Antonietta*, Daughter of *Charles III.* Duke of *Lorraine*. He died in 1616; and wrote *De Illustribus Angliae Scriptioribus. De Beatitudine. De Legibus. De Peregrinatione, &c.*

PITTACUS, one of the seven Wise Men of *Greece*, was Native of *Mitylene*, a City in the Isle of *Lesbos*. On several Occasions he gave Proofs of his Wisdom and Knowledge. When the Inhabitants of *Mitylene* had War with the *Athenians*, *Pittacus* had the Command of the Army, who, that he might not hazard the Blood of his Fellow-Citizens, offered to fight singly with *Phrynon*, who was the General of his Enemies, and who had often won the Victory at the *Olympick Games*. The Challenge was accepted, and *Pittacus* caught him in a Net which he had hid under his Shield, and so overcame him. Afterwards the *Mitylenians* who had a great deal of Respect for *Pittacus* gave him the Sovereignty of their City; which he accepted for some time, but at last resigned it. He composed six hundred Verses containing the Laws which he left, and died ag. d 70, in the 52d. *Olympiad*, and 184 of *Rome*. *Diogenes Laertius in his Life. Strabo, lib. 14. Eusebius in Chron. &c.*

PIVRI, or **PLEVRA**, a City of the *Grisons*, which was destroy'd in the beginning of 1618, by the Fall of a

Mountain. There were in it eight Religious Houses for Men and Women. It's said there was but one Man that escaped this Misfortune. He was very far from the City, and yet he had his Legs bruised by the Violence of an impetuous Wind which dashed him against the Rocks. It's observed also that this Mountain bellowed like a Bull the day before it fell; the Wind or some subterraneous Fires causing that extraordinary Noise. Now it's become a little Lake, which the Waters of the River of *Atera* form in the Rubbish of that fallen Mountain. In this City they made some Earthen Kettles or Pots which were much valued in *Italy*, because they threw out any Poison which was put into them. *Dan. Hemerit. Helv. Descript.*

PIUS I. of that Name, born at *Aquileia*, succeeded Pope *Hyginus*, on the 15th. of *January* in 156. Ancient Authors do not agree as to this immediate Succession, because *S. Augustin* and *Optatus* say, That *Anicetus* was chosen after *Hyginus*; and that *Pius* succeeded the former. But *Irenaeus*, who lived in that time, *Tertullian*, *Eusebius*, *Epiphanius*, and all the *Greeks* of the succeeding Ages, put *Pius* before *Anicetus*. However it be, he ordered the Celebration of *Easter*, the Sunday after the 14th. day of *March*, according to the *Lunar Month*. This Pope had the Honour to die a Martyr for *Christ*, *July 11th. 165.* after he had governed the Church nine years, five months, and twenty six days. *Platina* adds, That he ordained, that every Convert from the *Cerinthian* Heresie should, at his Reception into the Church, be baptiz'd, and appointed a Punishment upon those who were negligent in handling the Body and Blood of *Christ*. If thro' the Priests Carelessness any of the Cup had fallen upon the Ground, he was to undergo a Penance of forty days; if upon the Altar, three; if on the Altar-cloth, of four days; and so proportionably. He wrote against the *Montanists*, who with their two fanatical Prophetesses, *Priscilla* and *Maximilla*, pretended that the Holy Ghost inspir'd them with a Supplemental Revelation of which the Apostles knew nothing. *Genebrard lib. 3. Chron. Baronius in Annal. Ciaconius, &c.*

PIUS II. called before *Aeneas Sylvius Bartholomew Piccolomini*, was born at *Corsignano*, a Town in the Territories of *Sienna*, on the 18th. Day of *October*, 1405. and that he might render the Place illustrious, he afterwards erected it into an Episcopal City, calling it *Pienza*, according to the Name of *Pius*. *Victoria de Fortiguera*, his Mother, being big of him, dreamed she should be brought to Bed of a Mitred Child; as it was then the Custom to degrade the Clerks by placing a Mitre of Paper upon their Heads; she believed *Aeneas* would be the Shame and Dishonour of his Family; but the Consequence manifested the contrary; he was at the Age of six and twenty at the Council of *Bale*, Secretary to *Dominico Capranico*, called the Cardinal of *Fermo*, because he was Administrator of that Church, and afterwards served some other Prelates in like manner, and also the Cardinal *Albergati*, who sent him into *Scotland*. After his Return the Council of *Bale* honoured him with the Charges of Referendary, Abbreviator, Chancellor, General Agent, and sent him several times to *Strasburg*, *Frankfort*, *Constance*, *Savoy*, among the *Grisons*, and conferred upon him the Provostship of the Collegiate Church of *S. Laurence* in *Milan*. In the mean time he published some Work or other; and 'twas then that he composed those Pieces which, being too favourable to the Council of *Bale*, and very Disadvantageous to *Eugenius IVth.* were retracted by himself. Afterwards by a Bull, which is in the beginning of the Collection of his Works, he became after this Secretary to the Antipope *Felix Vth.* and then to the Emperor *Frederick III.* who honoured him with the Poetical Crown, and employed him in divers Embassies to *Rome*, *Milan*, *Naples*, *Bohemia*, and elsewhere. Pope *Eugenius IVth.* whom he had treated ill in his Writings, took Notice of his Parts, and had an Esteem for him. And *Nicholas Vth.* conferred upon him the Bishoprick of *Triesta*, which he quitted some time after for that of *Sienna*. The same Pope made use of him in the Quality of his Nuncio in *Austria*, *Hungary*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, and *Silesia*. He had good Success in these various Implants, especially in the Diet which he caused to be called for the forming of a League against the *Turks* at *Ratisbonne* and *Frankfort*, where he delivered himself with wonderful Eloquence. It's true, That Project had not Effect; but it was not through the Fault of the Nuncio. The Death of *Nicholas Vth.* broke all the Measures that might have been taken in these Diets and that of *Neustadt*. *Calixtus III.* who was chosen after *Nicholas*, stopped the Bishop of *Sienna* at *Rome*, who was desirous to return again to the Empire, and made him Cardinal in 1456. That Pope dying the 6th. of *August* 1458. the Cardinal of *Sienna* was thirteen days after advanced to his Place, and took upon him the Name of *Pius II.* Presently after his Election, which he made known to King *Charles VIIth.* and the University of *Paris*, he applied himself to unite the Christian Princes against the *Turks*. He summoned for that purpose an Assembly to meet at *Manzua*, which began June the

the Ist. 1459. He had some Troops in his State, which he would have led himself; but he died at *Ancona*, whether he was come in order to embark, *August 14th. 1464.* aged 58 years, after he had reigned five years, eleven months, and twenty seven days. We have the Works of this Pope in one Volume, printed at *Bale*, in 1571. and his Life in the beginning of it. *Platina* adds, That he was a Personage of true Courage, singular Prudence, able to manage the most important Affairs; that he bore in his aspect, Severity tempered with Good nature. In a word, he was one of the best; as well as the learnedst Popes that wore the *Tiara* for many Ages before him. He left many Works and witty Sayings behind him. Here follow some of the latter, *viz.* That there were three Persons in the Godhead, not proved to be so by Reason, but by considering who said so. That to find out the Motion of the Stars, had more Pleasure than Profit in it. That God's Friends enjoyed both this Life and that to come. That without Vertue, there was no true Joy. That as a covetous Man is never satisfied with Money, so a learned Man should not be with Knowledge. That common Men should esteem Learning as Silver, Noblemen as Gold, and Princes as Jewels. That good Physicians did not seek the Money, but the Health of the Party diseased. That those Laws are Sacred which restrain Licentiousness. That the Laws had power over the Commonalty, but were feeble to the Greater Ones. That great Controversies are decided by the Sword, not by Laws. A Citizen should look upon his Family as subject to the City, the City to his Country, his Country to the World, and the World to God. That the chief place with Kings was slippery. That as all Rivers run into the Sea, so do all Vices into the Court. That the Tongue of a Sycophant was a King's greatest Plague. That a Prince who would trust no body was good for nothing; and he that believed every body was no better. That it's necessary that he who governs many, should himself be rul'd by many. He said those that went to Law were the Birds, the Court the Field, the Judge the Net, and the Lawyers the Fowlers. That Men ought to be presented to Dignities, not Dignities to Men. That ill Physicians kill'd the Body, and ignorant Priests the Soul. That a wandering Monk was the Devil's Bond-slave. That there was great reason for prohibiting Priests to marry, but greater for allowing it again. That no Treasure was preferable to a faithful Friend. That he cherishes an Enemy who pardons his Son too often. That a covetous Man never pleases any body, but by his Death. That Mens faults are concealed by Liberality, and discovered by Avarice. That it was a slavish Vice to tell Lyes. That a Man ought to take as much Wine as would raise, and not overwhelm his Soul. That Lust did fully and stain every Age of Man, but quite extinguish Old Age. That a Noble Death was to be preferred to a dishonourable Life in the Opinion of all Philosophers. *John Anthony Campenus, John Arctin, Tritheimius, Bellarmin, Genebrard, &c.*

PIUS III. called before *Francis Todeschini*, was Sister's-Son to *Pius II.* who permitted him to take upon him the Name of *Piccolomini*. He made him Archbishop of *Siena* and a Cardinal. He had several Employs till the Death of *Alexander VIth.* when he was chosen Pope on the 22d. of *September*; in 1503. But he enjoyed not long the Papal Chair, dying of a Wound he had in his Leg, and with suspicion of being poisoned, the 18th. of *October*, in the same Year, 26 Days after his Election, and ten after his being Crowned. It being generally imagin'd, that by Suggestion and Contrivance of *Pandolfo Petrucci*, the Tyrant of *Siena*, some Poison was injected into the Wound. *Ciaconius Vitoriel & Du Chesne in his Life.*

PIUS IV. a *Milanese*, called before *John Angelo Medicis*, or *Mediquin*, was born on *Easter-day*, 1499. It's not doubted but the Preferment of the *Marquis de Marignan*, his Brother, contributed much to his, but it was not done suddenly. He had the Place of Prothonotary in the time of *Clement VIIth.* and at the same time he insinuated himself into the favour of the Cardinal *Farnese*, who having been raised to the Popedom by the Name of *Paul III.* made use of him in divers Embassies, conferred upon him several Benefices, and created him at last Cardinal on the 8th. of *April*, 1549. *Julius III.* named him Legate of the Army against the Duke of *Parma*. *Paul IV.* did not treat him to kindly; but that hindered him not to be called *The Father of the Poor*, and *Protector of the Muses*. So that at last his Merit raised him to the Papal Chair after the same *Paul IV.* It was observed that a Pigeon that came into the Hall of the Conclave, alighted upon the Chamber of the Cardinal *de Medicis*, which was looked upon as a Presage of his future Promotion, and he was chosen the Night after *Christmas-day*, 1559. It was noted by some as observable, that being born on *Easter-day*, he should be chosen on *Christmas-day*, and crowned on the Feast of *Epiphany*, which are the greatest Feasts in the Year. He pardoned the *Romans* who had committed many Disorders in prejudice to the Memory of his Predecessor, and against the Inquisition. But he was

not so kind and obliging to the Nephews of Pope *Paul IV.* for he caused the Cardinal *Caraffa* to be strangled in the Castle of *S. Angelo*, by the hands of the common Executioner, and cut off the Head of the Prince *de Palliano*, his Brother, in the Prison of the New Tower. He afterwards continued the Council of *Trent*, which was concluded in 1563. by the means of *Charles*, Nephew to that Pope. He died *December 9. 1565.* in the 67th. of his Age, having reigned as Pope five Years, eleven Months, and fifteen Days. It's affirmed, That the Fear which he had of losing *Malta*, then besieged by the *Turks*, contributed to his Death. The Continuator of *Platina* adds, That this Pope's Thoughts were not so much taken up with the Council, but being transported with a Spirit of Munificence, and Building, he could attend to raise and continue his Name by sumptuous Structures, figuring to himself a Model of the ancient *Rome*, as if he intended to have it restor'd to its former Glory, he commanded the ancient Monuments to be conserved, the Streets restored, and at his great Expence, the Aqueducts, which brought the Waters from far distant Places to the City, to be again repaired. It was he rebuilt the Baths of *Dioclesian*, upon Mount *Quirin*, converting them into a Church and Monastery which he personally consecrated, and called them *Sancta Maria Angelorum*. He fortified the Castle of *S. Angelo*, and repaired the Ruins of the Castle of *Civita Vecchia*, and made many other Structures for Convenience and Ornament of the City. Whilst he was intent upon these Affairs, a certain Number of Villains designed to have murdered him, and for that purpose delivered him a Writing, the Contents whereof was a Persuasion to resign up his Papal Authority into the Hands of such a Person whom they should describe to him, for they pretended to have received a Revelation, and seen a Vision, that the Successor to the Pope should be of an Angelical Spirit, elected by the common Consent of all Christendom, that he should become the Universal Monarch, reform the Manners of Mankind, teach them to live up to the Perfection of human Life, and in short, convert all Nations to the Christian Faith. *Acolti*, one of the Gang, having delivered him this Paper, and being about to strike the fatal Blow, his Heart failed him, upon which one of the Assassins discovering the Conspiracy, they were all seized and executed. *Onuphrius, Ciaconius, Du Chesne in his Life, Sponde in Annal. Eccl. de Thou, &c.*

PIUS V. whose Name before was *Michael Chisleri*, succeeded *Pius IV.* and was chosen on the 7th. of *January*, 1566. He was born at *Boschi*, or *Bosqua*, a little Town in the Diocess of *Tortone*, and in the Duchy of *Milan*, two or three Leagues from *Alexandria de la Paille*, on the 17th. of *January*, 1504. He was Professor, Preacher, and Superior of the *Jacobin Monks*, afterwards Bishop of *Sutri*, under *Paul IV.* who created him Cardinal, *March 15. 1557.* and Inquisitor General of the Faith. He took upon him the Title of Cardinal *Alexandrino*, because he was born in the Territories of *Alexandria*. Pope *Pius IV.* gave him the Bishoprick of *Mondovi*, and was at last succeeded by him. Presently after his Election to the Papacy, he applied himself to regulate his House, to adorn the City of *Rome*, to expel lewd Livers out of it, to reform the Clergy, and make the Council of *Trent* to be observed. He did all he could against the Protestants, and the *Turks*. He sent his Nuncio's, and acted by them against the first, and made use of his Arms against the latter; so that having joined them with those of the King of *Spain* and the *Venetians*, they won the famous Battle of *Lepanto*, *October 7. 1571.* the Year before he had created *Cosmo de Medicis* Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, resettled the *Caraffa's* in their Estates, and abolished the Order of the *Humiliati*. He died *May 1. 1572.* having been Pope 6 Years, 3 Months, and 24 Days. The Continuator of *Platina* adds, That he design'd to banish all the Courtizans from *Rome*, but being perfwaded by some Cardinals to License some to remain, he assign'd 'em a corner of the City, forbidding them to pass through the great Streets, or to frequent any of the Churches except two or three appointed them. Out of his great Zeal against Protestants, he assisted *Charles IX.* of *France* with an Army of 4400 Foot, and 900 Horse, and licensed him to sell and alienate to the value of 150000 Crowns of yearly Revenue of the Church-Lands of his Kingdom, to carry on the War against his Protestant Subjects. He conferr'd on *Cosmo de Medicis*, Duke of *Florence*, the Title of Great Duke of *Tuscany*, assisted the Emperor with Money, and the *Venetians* with his Gallies against the *Turks*. He Excommunicated Queen *Elizabeth*, absolving her Subjects from their Allegiance, forbidding them all to obey her or own her as their Sovereign, under the Penalty of the same Censure. *Cambden* observes, that the greatest part of the moderate sort of Roman Catholics disliked this Bull, both because it had omitted the usual Forms of Law, in not being preceded by any Admonition; and likewise, because they dreaded the Consequences of it, as to their own Ease and Liberty, being perfectly undisturb'd before; some of them enjoying the private Exercise of their Religion within their own Houses, and others Communicating with

with the Church of England without any Scruple of Conscience: And many of these Roman Catholicks continu'd firm in their Obedience to the Queen, after the Publication of the Bull, having the Practice of Neighbouring Princes of their own Communion, (who took no Notice of the Censure, but kept on their usual Correspondence with the Queen) for their Example. Sir Paul Ricaut observes, That when this Pope Excommunicated Queen Elizabeth, he gave away her Crown to Mary Queen of Scots; and persuaded Philip King of Spain to seize on the Effects of the English Merchants at Antwerp, and other Parts of the Low-Countries, and to assist the Roman Catholicks of England in any Attempts they should be concern'd in against the Queen. Thus we see, says the Author above-mention'd, how far a mistaken Zeal may Transport good Men, which, tho' at the last Great Day it may plead for a Mitigation of the Crime, yet it can never come up to a full Justification. *Cambd. Eliz. Sir Paul Ricaut's continuat. of Platin. Du Chesne Papirius Masson, Thomas Morrit, &c.*

PIZARRO (Francis) a Spaniard; who discovered and conquer'd Peru. Its affirm'd, that he was a Bastard-child, left by his Mother at a Church-door, and, that afterwards having been acknowledged by Captain Gonzalo Pizarro for his Son, he kept his Swine in the Village of Truxilla; but happening to lose one, and not daring to return to his Father, he fled to Seville, and from thence into the Indies; Diego Almagro, who join'd with him, bore the name of the Village he was born in, and was of so mean an Extract, that it could never be known who was his Father. Sandoval says pleasantly, That he was own'd for a Priest, tho' he could neither write nor read; however it was, they entred into Peru in 1525, and having exercised upon the King Atabalipa and his Subjects, those Cruelties that became Barbarians more than Christians, they could not agree about the sharing of the Booty. Ferdinand, Pizarro's Brother, killed Almagro, and a Son of Almagro's killed Francis Pizarro. Gonzalo, who was third Brother to this fame, reveng'd his death, and became very insolent in the Country, whither the Emperor Charles V. sent the Lawyer Peter Gasca about 1546. Mariana l. 26. Thuanus l. 1. Sandoval, the Life of Charles V. &c.

PLACENTIA, Piacenza, a City of Lombardy in Italy belonging to the Duke of Parma, with the Title of a Dutchy and Bishoprick under Bologna. It's situated in a fruitful Plain within an hundred paces of the Po, and the Beauty of its Squares, Streets, Fountains, Edifices, Sacred and Secular, have perhaps caused it to merit the name it bears. This City is near five miles in circumference, and has above twenty thousand Inhabitants. It's very Ancient, and was formerly a Roman Colony. Amilcar took it and burnt it; Celsus afterwards, who maintain'd there the Siege against Cinna and Marius, not being able to prevent its being taken, and unwilling to fall into his Enemies hands, desired Petronius, his Friend, to thrust him through with his sword, which he did, and executed afterwards the same thing upon him himself. The Princes of Parma of the House of Farnese are Masters of it now, and have made it one of the strongest places in Italy. It hath given Birth to some great Men, and was the Country of Pope Gregory X. Its Territories called *Ill. ducato de Piacenza*, or *il Piacentino*, is considerable for its Towns, Pits of Salt-Water, and for some Copper and Iron Mines. Ptolemy, Pliny, Livy, &c. cited by Leander Alberti in desc. Ital. Pope Urban II. assembled in 1094 or 95 a Council at Plaisance on the 4th of March, which happen'd to be the Sunday after Mid-lent. Praxedus, whom the Emperor Henry III. had rejected, made his complaints there; where was also debated the matter between Philip I. King of France, and Bertrade; methods to be taken to lend Succors to Alexis Comnenus Emperor of Constantinople, distress'd by the Saracens, and things relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline. Bertol speaks also of several Canons made there. Innocent, at his return into France, celebrated a Council there in 1132, wherein the Antipope Anacletus was excommunicated.

PLACENTIA, a City of Spain in old Castile, a Bishop's See under Toledo. It's situated among the Mountains on a rising Ground with a strong Castle.

PLACENTIA, Plaisance, a City of France in Armagnac; there is another of the same name in Rouergue; as also a Fortrefs in New France in North America.

PLACENTIA, a City of Portugal, in Estrema-Dura, built upon the Ruins of the ancient *Deobriga*, in a very fruitful Plain.

PLACENTIUS (Johannes Leo) a Dominican Monk born at S. Trudon, liv'd in the Sixteenth Age in 1536. He compos'd an History of the Bishops of Tongres, Maestricht and Liege, taken out of fabulous Memoirs, and several Poems; among the rest, one called *De Porcorum pugna*, all the words whereof begin with the Letter P, the first Verse thus;

Plaudite porcelli porcorum pigra propago.

He imitated herein one called *Hucbaldus* a Benedictine Monk, who lived in the time of Charles the Bald, and who presented that Prince with a Poem beginning every word with the Letter C. *Jerom Willaens* printed these two Poems at Louvain.

PLACIADES (Fulgentius) liv'd in the Sixth Century. 'Tis said, He was Bishop of Carthage. He wrote Three Books of Mythology, Dedicated to a Priest, call'd *Catus*. They were Printed by Cornelin, in 1599, together with Hyginus, Julius Firmicus, Maternus, and Albericus Philosophus, and other Mythologists. They were likewise Printed at Augsburg, with Locherius's Notes.

PLACIDIA, was Daughter to the Emperor Valentinian III. and Eudoxia, who, that she might be reveng'd on Maximus, invited Genseric King of the Vandals to Rome, and that barbarous Prince carried her away in the year 455, together with the young Eudoxia, whom he married to his Son Hunerick, but Placidia was sent back to Constantinople, and married there to the Senator Anicius Olibrius.

PLACIDIA (Galla) Daughter to Theodosius the Great and Sister to Arcadius and Honorius. She lived with the latter, Emperor of the West, and when Rome was taken by Alaricus in 409, she became that Prince's Captive according to Orosius: Others affirm that she was taken by Athaulfus his Successor, who married her soon after. She knew so well, by the sweetness of her Temper, how to manage her Husband's Mind, that she diverted him from his purpose to destroy Rome; and, in short, Athaulfus quitted Italy, and having been kill'd in 415, Placidia was sent back to Honorius, who remarried her to Constantius, a Consul and Patriarch in 417. She quickly lost this second Husband whom her Brother had made his Associate in the Empire in 421. She afterwards concern'd her self for nothing more than to Educate her Son Valentinian III. She was a Princess of great Wit and Piety whose life was spent in various Misfortunes, and especially during the minority of her Son. She died about 449, and was buried at Ravenna. A Medal of hers which remains, represents her bearing the name of Jesus Christ upon her right Arm, with a Crown which is reached to him from Heaven. Orosius. Isidorus in Chron. Olympiodorus apud Phot.

PLANCUS (Lucius Munatius) of a very Ancient Family in Rome. It's believ'd that he built, or at least repair'd the City of Lyons, being Proconsul in Gaul in the 711 of Rome. He was the year following Consul with M. Aemilius Lepidus. Plutarch in vita Annib. &c.

PLANETS, are wandering Stars which have their proper motion from West to East, and do not keep the same distance between one another as the fixed Stars do in the Firmament. These Planets have each of them their Orb, that is, a Circle wherein they make their revolution. They are seven in number, to wit, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon. Later Astronomers have discovered nine other small Celestial Bodies, which they reckon among the number of Planets, and call their Guards, because they resemble Officers that accompany and follow them. There are five of them that move about Saturn and four about Jupiter. Jupiter's nearest Satellites is of great use in the fixing of Longitudes, by observing when 'tis Eclips'd by the Shadow of Jupiter. It is likewise observ'd that Saturn has a large Ring about it, which does not touch the Star, but surrounds it in a manner, like the Horizon of a Globe. Of the seven Planets there is none but the Sun that is light of it self, the other six borrow their light from it. The Sun is also the only one of the Planets that glitters like the fixed Stars; its colour appears yellow; Saturn is pale, and of a leaden colour; Jupiter inclining to azure; Mars, red; Venus, shining; Mercury sparkling; and the Moon, white. The Sun, according to the Calculation of Astronomers is an hundred sixty six times as big as the Earth; Saturn fourscore and eleven times; Jupiter fourscore and fifteen; Mars a little less, or, according to others, a little bigger than the Earth: Venus is about the bigness of the thirty eighth part of the Earth; Mercury is about two thousand times less than the Earth; and the Moon forty times. Some of our Moderns relying upon Observations made with Telescopes, have represented the Sun as having a great many Mountains which seem'd to vomit out Fire; but these Appearances are the effect of the Refractions which make it appear to us so, when 'tis near the Horizon; for when 'tis higher and free from Vapours it appears round, having almost no inequality. Jupiter is accompanied with four Guards or little Stars, whereof the greatest makes its circuit in about seventeen days. The curious have also observed in Jupiter three Bands or Girdles, and two Spots or Blemishes. Mars appears sometimes Crescent-wise, as if it imitated the different Phases of the Moon, according to the various situation of it in respect of the Sun and our Eye-sight, wherein are also observed two Spots. Venus has the same appearance as Mars, according to its various situation. Mercury is hard to be observ'd, for that it is much less than the Earth, and is not far distant from the Sun: In the mean time it is observ'd by Telescopes, That it appears oftentimes in the form of a Crescent.

a Crescent. The Moon seems to have an Humane Face, but this form does not hold when it is observ'd with the Telescope, which represents its Body only with two inequalities, and the appearances of Mountains and Vallies, and also a great many fantastical and irregular Figures. Late observers discovered in it some perpendicular Convexity in the form of Pits. The Moon has no light of its own, but that is communicated to it by the Sun, which enlightens always one half of it, except when 'tis eclipsed and darkened by the shadow of the Earth, that interposes between it and the Sun. Several Astronomers say, That the Sun is distant from the Earth eleven hundred thousand Leagues; Mercury an hundred and sixty seven thousand; the Moon thirty five thousand Leagues; Venus sixty four thousand; Mars twelve hundred thousand; Jupiter eight Millions of Leagues; Saturn fourteen millions. Others make another Calculation, and say, That from the Center of the Earth to the Orb of the Moon is forty seven thousand two hundred and four Leagues; from the Earth to the Sun, one million six hundred and four thousand seven hundred and eleven Leagues. As to their Courses, the Sun finishes his in one year, or 365 days and 6 hours; the Moon in a Month, consisting of 29 or 30 days; Mercury in six Months, or thereabouts; Venus in a year and an half; Mars in two years; Jupiter in twelve years; and Saturn in thirty. *Bou langer of the Sphere. Bernier, Gasendus &c.*

PLANTAGENET, a Surname of the Royal Family of England, beginning with Jeffery Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, Father of Henry II. and Extinct (in the Male Branch) in Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, who was beheaded by King Henry VII. upon Pretence of being in a Conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck. *Speed. Hist. Great Brit.*

PLANTAVIT DE LA PAUSE (John) Bishop of Lodève, and Abbot of S. Martin de Rupecourt, in the Diocese of Beauvais. He was of a Noble Family, and Educated a Calvinist, but afterwards turn'd Roman Catholic. He had made a considerable Progress in Philosophy, and the Belles Lettres, and afterwards applied himself to Divinity, and kept an intimate Correspondence with Monsieur de Marca. He died in 1651, and wrote the History of the Bishops of Lodève. *Planta vitis, seu Thesaurus Synonymicus, Hebraico-Chaldaico-Rabbinicus. Florilegium Rabbinicum & Biblicum, &c.*

PLANTIN (Christopher) a famous Printer, was a Native of Tours, a Scholar and a Linguist, and made good use of his Acquirements, in several Prefaces which he himself compos'd for those excellent Works he printed. He retir'd to Antwerp, and was the first that brought Printing into it's true Lustre. He had an excellent Library, which he left to his Nephew Balthazar Moret, and died in 1589. Several Authors speak well of him.

PLANUDÉS (Maximus) a Monk of Constantinople, liv'd to the Year 1370. He made a Collection of Epigrams, in Seven Books, publish'd Æsop's Fables, and turn'd Ovid's Metamorphosis into Greek. He seem'd very inclinable to submit to the Authority of the Latin Church; at which, the Emperor being displeas'd, put him into Prison, to oblige him, by Durels, to write against the Western Communion. Planudes undertook the Argument, but reason'd so faintly upon't, that Cardinal Bessarion was surpriz'd at the slender Performance, which made him believe, that Planudes's Heart and his Hand did not go together. *Raphael. Volaterran. Lib. 17. Anthropol. Genebrard in Chron. Possevin in Appar. Sac. Vossius de Hist. & Poetis Græcis. Joseph. Scaliger, &c.*

PLAON, or **PLAOUT** (Peter de) a Doctor of Paris, was in much esteem in the Fifteenth Age. In 1409 he assisted on behalf of that University, at the Council of Pisa; and in the Thirteenth Session he proved, by very solid Reasons, that the Church was above the Pope, and that Peter de la Luna, the Antipope, by the Name of Benet XIII. ought to be deprived of his Popedom; adding, That it was the Sentiments of the Universities of Paris, Tholouse, Angers, and Orleans. Peter de Plaon was employ'd in other important Affairs in the time of the Schism. *Spond. A. C. 1049. N. 11. du Puy, Hist. du Schisme.*

LA PLATA, a City and Province of South America, lies in 19 of S. Lat. 180 Leagues from Cusco, or as others say, 175, 150. The Country about it yields Wheat, Barly, Grapes, and Fruits in plenty. The Air is temperate, but inclining to cold. Potosi lies in the same Latitude 18 Leagues from it to the W. and is yet much colder and barren also. It is very populous, and has besides the Cathedral, several Monasteries. The Bishop's Revenue is 80000 Ducats. The old Kings of Peru employ'd many People in this Diocese in digging and refining Silver in a Mountain called Parco or Porco, from which was fetched that vast Treasure the Spaniards found in Peru when they conquer'd it: And Pizaro began to work these Mines again, but the discovery of the richer Veins of Potosi put a stop to these. The Spaniards are estimated at 800, the Indians at 60000; but this is to be understood of the Diocese, and not of the City. *Laet. p. 461.*

LA PLATA Fluvius, it was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, sent for that end by Ferdinand King of Arragon; and

he it was that gave it the name of Rio de la Plata, in which he sailed more than six score Leagues. *Hackl. T. 3. p. 9. c. 7.* This River gives name to a vast Government or Province bounded to the E. by the Atlantick Ocean, to the S. by Magellanica, to the W. by Tucumana and Peru, and to the N. by Brasilia, 24 Degrees beyond the Line; Cape Blank, the most Southern Boundary lies in 32. This includes many great and fruitful Provinces, abounding with Corn, Wine, Sugar-Canes. Cattle encreased by its Fertility to a wonder, thirty Mares and seven Stone-Horses having multiplied in forty Years to that degree, that many of them had no Owners. The Governour of this Province is subject to the Vice-Roy of Peru. They have in it but one Bishop settled at Buenos Ayres. The River was first discovered in the Year 1515. The Finder of it perishing by the Treachery of the Inhabitants in 1526. John Cabot entred it next. In 1527 Didacus Garcias, a Portugese, arriv'd in this River, and found Cabot there, for he had settled some Colonies. In 1535 Petro Mendoza was sent to make a further Discovery of this vast River, and with him 800 Men, in eleven Ships he built at Buenos Ayres, and lost at first many of his Men by Famine. After this there was not much done, till the Year 1540, when Alvarez Nunez fully discovered the River, and settled many Spanish Colonies here. Garcias and Cabot brought from hence the first Silver that came from America to Spain, and for that reason it was called La Plata. The Mouth is 32 Leagues over, and full of Islands. It is supposed to run 300 Leagues, and receives many Rivers from the Andes, and out of Peru.

PLATÆÆ, a City of Boetia, famous for the Temple of Jupiter liberator. 'Twas near unto this City that Pausanias and Aristides, Generals of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, defeated Mardonius General of the Persians in the 75th. Olympiad, and 275 Years after the building of Rome. The Thebans in the beginning of the War in the Morea, in the 323d. Year of Rome, surpriz'd Platae, which was their Ally, and had their Throats cut by the Inhabitants; but they reveng'd themselves afterwards, and ruin'd it in 381, three Years before the Battle of Leuctra, as Pausanias says in his Boeticks. It had formerly suffered the same Misfortune, having been taken by the Lacedæmonians. *Thucydides l. 2. Diodorus l. 2. Pausanias in Boet. &c.*

PLATER (Felix) a Physician, born at Basil in 1536. He was in repute in the University of Balë, where he taught a long time, and died there in 1614, aged 78 Years. He left several Works behind him; as, *De corporis humani fabrica & usu; Observationum lib. 3. de Febribus; de Alimentis; de Medicamentorum Compositione, &c.* Melchior Adam in vit. Med. Germ.

LA PLATIERE, Marechal of France. Vid. BOURDILLON.

PLATINA, of Cremona, an Historian, was born of mean Parents, and came to be rais'd by his merit. He came to Rome in the time of the Popedom of Calixtus II. and was in request there. The Cardinal Bessarion bestowed some Benefices upon him; but Pope Paul II. was not kind to him; for giving too easie a credit to the Accusations made against Platina, he kept him four Months in Prison; and that was the reason he did not love this Pope. Sixtus IV. shew'd him favour, and entrusted him also with the care of the Library in the Vatican. He writ the lives of the Popes till Paul II. and dedicated the Book to Sixtus his Benefactor. He died of the Plague at Rome, in 1481, aged 60 Years. Trithemius, in his History of Ecclesiastical Writers, gives him this Character. He was (says he) a Man Learned in all Sciences, an excellent Philosopher, a celebrated Orator, and very remarkable for his Resolution and Constancy to his Principles. *James de Bergamo in Suppl. Chron. Volaterran Antr. l. 21. Paul. Jovius in Elog. l. 19. &c.*

PLATO, a Philosopher, chief of the Academics, was Native of Athens, the Son of Aristo, born about the 325 year of Rome in the 87th. Olympiad. It's said, That he applied himself at first to Painting, and afterwards became a Poet; but he was transported with the love of Philosophy, and apply'd himself entirely to it. He was at first the Disciple of Cratylus and Hermogenes, Cratylus follow'd the Opinion of Hiraclitus, and Hermogenes that of Parmenides: Afterwards he apply'd himself to Socrates; and as he desired to profit by all the Learned Men of his time, he went to be Instructed by Euclides at Megara, by Theodorus the Mathematician at Cyrene, and lastly, by Philolaus and Euritus both Pythagoreans in Magna Græcia or Campannia. The same desire of being instructed in all good Literature made him take a Voyage to Egypt, there to confer with the Egyptian Priests, and design'd to pass as far as the Indies to see the Gymnosophists, if the Wars in Asia had not broke his measures. It's plain, that in Egypt he came to attain to the knowledge of the Jewish Religion; so that Clemens Alexandrinus in his first Book of Stromata, approves of the words of Numenius the Pythagorean, who call'd Plato, the Athenian Moses; and several of the Fathers have upon this occasion admir'd the conformity there was in many things between the Doctrine of Plato and the Old Testament. *After*

After his return to *Athens*, he taught there in the place called the *Academy* or *Academus*, from which his Disciples were called *Academicks*, and his Doctrine *Academick Learning*. His System was compos'd of what was best and finest out of three most excellent Wits of *Greece*; for as for Natural Philosophy and things that fell under the Senses he was for following *Heraclitus*. He had respect in his Logick, and all that depends upon pure reasoning, to *Pythagoras*; and for Moral Philosophy he confin'd himself to his Master *Socrates*. All his Philosophy was compris'd in ten Dialogues which he compos'd, where he express'd his own Sentiments in the person of *Socrates* and *Timæus*; and those of others in that of *Gorgias* and *Protagoras*. He believed there was but one God, Sovereign Creator of all things; but he allowed of other Deities, as Demons and Heroes. The first Fathers of the Church were almost all *Platonicks*, and made greater account of the Doctrine of the *Academy*, than of that of all other Philosophers. *Francis Patricius*, a famous Professor at *Rome* presented to Pope Gregory XIV. a Book of Universal Philosophy, whose Preface consisted of the praises of the Books of *Plato*, and the Characters given him by the first Fathers of the Church; as, *S. Justin*, *Clem-Alexandrinus*, *Origen*, *Cyril*, *Basil*, *Eusebius*, *Theodoret*, *Arnobius*, *Lactantius*, *S. Augustin*, *S. Ambrose*, and many others. This learned Professor proceeded further upon this Subject in his *Peripatetick Discussions*, and in a Book intitled, *Aristotles Exotericus*, wherein he makes a comparison between the Opinions of *Plato* and those of *Aristotle*; the Parallel whereof shews clearly, That *Plato* had Sentiments more conform to Christianity, and that *Aristotle* had such Errors as might favour Hereticks. The Parallel he made was thus.

1. *Plato* affirms in several places, That there was but one God; *Aristotle* acknowledges a First Mover, but joined to him 56 other Gods, which gave motion to Celestial Bodies; so that he made a kind of an Anarchy or Polyarchy, that is, a World without Sovereigns, or governed by many Sovereigns.

2. *Plato* says, That God is a most simple Being; *Aristotle* gave him the name of *Animal Cœv*.

3. *Plato* calls God the Sovereign Wisdom, who knows all things; *Aristotle* saith, He is ignorant of particular things.

4. According to *Plato*, God created the World, but according to *Aristotle*, the World is Eternal, and out of nothing nothing can be made.

5. According to *Plato*, God is above all Being, and all Essence; according to *Aristotle*, God is a Substance.

6. *Plato* saith, That God is above all that is Corporeal; *Aristotle* would have him confined to the *Primum Mobile*.

7. *Plato* affirms, That God governs the World and all its parts; but *Aristotle* maintains, That the World is govern'd by Nature and Chance.

8. *Plato* believed, there were Demons or pure Spirits; *Aristotle* says nothing of it.

9. According to the Opinion of *Plato*, God created the Soul of Man; according to *Aristotle*, The Soul is an Act of the Body; that is to say, drawn from Matter.

10. *Plato* saith, The Soul is immortal; *Aristotle* makes it die with the Body.

11. According to *Plato* Men rise again after their Death; according to *Aristotle*, it's impossible. *A privatione ad habitum non fit regressus*. You may see the rest in the Works of *Francis Patricius*, quoted before. *S. Augustin* in the Seventh Book of his *Confessions* protesteth the Books of the Philosophers were usefull to him, for to facilitate the understanding of some Orthodox Truths; and that he had found in some of them almost all the beginning of the Gospel of *S. John*. *Justin Martyr*, *Clem-Alexandrinus*, *Eusebius*, and many others, have also confess'd, That *Plato* had penetrated into the Mysteries of the Trinity. This great Philosopher died on the 7th day of the Month called by the Greeks, *Thargelion*, which answers to our *November*, aged 81 years compleat, being the day whereon he was born, in the 108th Olympiad, 406 of *Rome*, and about 347 or 48 years before the birth of *Jesus Christ*. *Diogenes Laertius* in his Life, l. 3. *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Plutarch*, *Justin*, *Euseb*, *Aug*, &c. *Zonaras* says, That in 796 in the Reign of *Constantine VI*, and his Mother *Irene* an Ancient Sepulchre being opened, a Corps was found supposed to be *Plato's*, having a Golden Plate at its Neck, importing, That *Christ* should be born of a Virgin, and that he believed in him; and foretelling the discovery of the Corps at that time, which afforded matter of Reflection to *S. Thomas 2. qu. art. 2. Paul. Diacon.* &c.

PLAUTIAN, Governour of *Rome*, of a mean Extract, rais'd himself to a great Fortune under the Reign of the Emperor *Severus*, so that he married his Daughter to *Antoninus* the Emperor's Son. *Herodian* saith, He was a Man that was cruel and proud, and that 'twas a crime to look him in the face. He persecuted the Christians with great fury about the year 203, and in 204. *Severus* caused him

to be killed in his Palace; whether it was that *Plautian* had conspired against the Princes, or to be rid of a proud and insolent Man; he took the pretence of that evil design for it. He banished his Son and Daughter into the Isle of *Lipara*, where, after having endured a great deal of misery, they were put to death by the order of *Caracalla* their Brother-in-law. *Dion*, *Herodian*, *Spartian* in *Sever*.

PLAUTUS (*Marcus Accius*) an excellent Comick Latin Poet, was of *Sarsina* a City of *Umbria*; he was in great esteem at *Rome*, where he compos'd the greatest part of his Plays. It's said of him, That he fell to the way of Merchandizing, and having thereby lost all he had, he was oblig'd, in order to get a livelihood, to serve a Baker and grind in his Mill: but while he was imploy'd in this laborious work, he endeavour'd to spare some hours wherein he apply'd himself to the writing of his Comedies, whereof we have but twenty left, though several others are attributed to him, which are lost. *S. Jerom* saith, he died in the 146th Olympiad, but it's more likely it might be in the 149 and the 570 of *Rome*, under the Consulship of *Publius Claudius Pulcher* and *Lucius Portius Licinius*, as we are inform'd by *Cicero*, in *Bruto lib*.

PLAWE, a Town in *Germany*, in the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, and *Dutchy* of *Magdeburg*, subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It stands by a Lake of the same Name, 28 m. S. of *Gustrow*.

PLAWEN, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Upper-Saxony*, situate on the River *Eisler*, 3 m. N. of *Egra*, 54 S. E. of *Erfurt*, and 68 S. W. of *Dresden*.

PLAYS, Dedicated to *Apollo*, or *Ludi Apollinares*, of the Rise of which, *Livy* gives the following Account. There was found among the Writings of a certain Southsayer, call'd *Marcus*, Advice given to the Romans, to institute Solemn Plays, in Honour of *Apollo*, and upon their doing so, they were likely to have always the better of their Enemies. This Admonition made an Impression upon the Senate, who order'd the *Decem viri* to inspect the *Sibyls* Books, and upon their Report, order'd the Plays in Honour of *Apollo* should be managed according to the *Sibyls* Directions. At this Solemnity, there was an Ox and two Goats sacrific'd, the latter of which had their Horns gilt, and the People appear'd at the Ceremony with a Crown upon their Heads. *Macrobius* relates, that the first time these Plays were Celebrated, the Romans receiv'd Advice that the Enemy was marching against them, upon which they immediately quitted the Theatre, drew up to the Enemy, and routed them by the Assistance of *Apollo*, who shot from the Sky a Cloud of Arrows upon the Aggressors; and this Victory was so quickly gain'd, that the Romans had time to return to *Rome* the same Day, and finish the Remainder of the Solemnity. This happen'd in the 542d. Year of *Rome*. At first there was no stated time appointed for these Plays, but afterwards 'twas fix'd upon the 6th of July. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 5. Cap. 715*. As to the manner of Celebrating these Roman Plays in General. The Ceremony began, by a Pompous Procession of the Images of the Gods, and the Statues of Eminent and Illustrious Persons. The Roman Ladies making the Tour of the *Circus* in their Coaches, which were sometimes drawn by Elephants. These Plays or Shews were many of them first instituted by the Kings of *Rome*, which the Consuls afterwards continu'd for the Diversion of the People, and to keep up a warlike Temper in 'em. At first, it was the Business of the *Ædiles* to furnish out and govern these Solemnities; but afterwards the Emperors took care of 'em, and defray'd the Charge. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 5. Cap. 5*.

PLAYS Scenick, or Stage Plays represented upon the Theatre, whose forepart they call'd *Scene*. There were four sorts of them, *Tragedy*, *Comedy*, *Satyr* and *Farce*. These Sports were seen first at *Rome* An. 389, after its building, where appear'd certain Morice-Dancers or Buffoons, who mounted the Stage to divert the people. In course of time Poets made it their study to render their Plays more taking with Men of Sense. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.*

PLAYS Secular, celebrated at *Rome* at the end of every Century of years, or threeabouts. *Valerius Publicola*, Consul, instituted them at first in the year of *Rome* 245; the second were Acted An. 305, the 3d 505, the 4th An. 608, and the 5th 737, in the time of the Emperor *Augustus*; the 6th An. 800, under the Consulship of *Claudius* the Emperor; the 7th An. 841, under *Domitian*; the 8th An. 957, under the Emperor *Septimius Severus* and *Antoninus Caracalla*, which was An. 204 of the Christian account. We may observe, That the Emperor *Claudius* caused these Sports to be celebrated An. Rom. 800, without any regard to the number of years spent since the Sports celebrat'd by *Augustus*: But only with respect to the year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was the last of the Eighth Century of this City. So *Philip* the Emperor caused magnificent sports to be made An. 1000 of this Foundation, which was the 247th year of *Jesus Christ*. They celebrated these

Plays in Summer, in Harvest time, and in the same Month almost that the *Greeks* celebrated their great *Olympick Games*. The Christian Emperors hinder'd their continuation. *Zosimus* l. 2. *M. Raissant* describ'd them in *French* which description, he took from *Meddailles* and from *Zosimus*, printed at *Paris* in 1684.

PLAYS *Trojan*, Horse-Racings and Exercises which the Youth of *Rome* used in the *Cirque*, under the conduct of a Captain whom they called the *Prince of young Men*. *Ascanius* the Son of *Aeneas* instituted these Games in *Italy*. Some believed that it was a kind of Tilting and that they fought in Chariots: But the greatest part of our Authors assure us, That this was only an Exercise of young Gentlemen, who discover'd their Activity in the turnings and Counter marches of the Play. *Virgil Aeneid*. 5. *Lazius de Rep. Rom.* l. 10.

PLAYS of the *Capitol*, or *Ludi Capitolini*, instituted in honour of *Jupiter*, because he saved the *Capitol* when besieged by the *Galli Senones* *An.* 364, after the foundation of *Rome*, *Camillus* having given the *Gauls* Battle, and defeated them, told the Senate how necessary a thing it was to offer some Thanksgiving to *Jupiter*, and for that end that it was fit to institute some Sports, and to call them *Capitoline Sports*. The senate consented, and Published an Order for the Celebration of these Sports, establishing a College of Men, that should regulate all the Ceremonies belonging to it. *Titus Livius* l. 5. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* l. 5. c. 18.

PLAYS, or *Capitoline Combats*, another sort of Solemn Sports of Horse-Racing, Wrestling, and such like Exercises, instituted by *Domitian* the Emperor in the Year after *Rome's* Foundation 839, and of *Jesus Christ's* Birth 86; in the honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*. Here were Consorts of Musick manag'd by excellent Masters, Rehearsals of Poems, and other Tryals of Wit, by the best Poets and Orators of the times, who vied with each other, and strove for the Preference. Those that were at the head of the Victory, had Branches of Palm, and Crowns dress'd up with Ribbons; but such as came off only tolerably well, had nothing but Crowns and Palm branches, without any other Ornaments. *Tho. Godwin Antiq. Rom.* l. 2.

PLAYS of *Ceres*: Sports used by the *Romans*, in Honour to this Deity, the 12th. of *April*, within the *Circus Maximus*, after having celebrated the *Circensian Sports*. They held eight Days, during which time, the *Roman Ladies* clad in white, represented *Ceres*, in search of her Daughter *Proserpina* with a Torch. The *Romans* were also clad in their white Robes, and attended these Ceremonies. There was also Horse-Fighting, in lieu whereof the *Ediles* afterwards ordered Fencing. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* l. 5. c. 14.

PLAYS of the *Cirque*, or *Ludi Circenses*, so called, as being Exercises and Combats performed within the *Cirque*, or great Ring at *Rome*. They were formerly called *Roman Sports*, because instituted by *Romulus*, first King of *Rome*. They were also called, *The Grand Sports*, because celebrated at vast Charges and with magnificent Pomp. The first Exercise was by Boxing, or with *Cestis*, which were Gantlets Plated with Iron, or with Swords, Clubs, Launces, or Javelins. To which were added, Fencing, and fighting with wild Beasts; but none but Slaves used the two last Sports. Wrestling likewise was part of this first Exercise. The second was Racing, which was perform'd in the Race-Ground, call'd *Stadium*, in Chariots. The third was Leaping, either upon level Ground, or from an Ascent to a Descent, or the contrary. The fourth was playing with Quoits, Bows and Javelins, and all other sorts of fighting at a distance. The fifth, Horse-Racing. The sixth Chariot-Fighting (See **FACTIONS**.) The seventh was Sea-Fighting, wherein was represented a Sea-fight upon a great Pool, or River.

PLAYS of *Flora*, instituted by the *Romans* in favour of the Goddess *Flora* in the 80th year after *Rome* was built. They were celebrated first of all on the 28th of *April*; but afterwards the first of *May* was made choice of for this Feast. Debauched Women appeared here by day stark naked upon the Theatre, and ran at night round about all the City with Links, dancing to the Trumpet, and Acting lascivious Gestures, accompanied by immodest Songs. *Cato* being one day at the Celebration of these Sports, the people durst not ask, that the Women should appear naked, which *Cato* perceiving, quitted the Theatre, to leave the people to the liberty of seeing them dance according to Custom, and to prevent his seeing so infamous a spectacle; which touched the people so much, that after great applauses to testify their esteem of this action of *Cato's*, they desired that nothing should be Acted for the future upon the Stage, but what was honest and decent. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* l. 5. c. 15.

PLAYS or *Funeral Sports* observed by the *Romans* in honour of the Dead, and to satisfy their Ghosts. These were Prizes fought by several Fencers who fought at the Funeral-Piles during the Funerals; and were introduced in lieu of Sacrifices, which were formerly made of the

Slaves offered to the Ghosts. It being thought fitter to condemn them to these Combats, the one against the other, than to murder them; mollifying the cruelty of this Shew, by the liberty thereby given of defence, and the hope of life given to the Vanquishers. It was *Junius Brutus*, first Consul of *Rome*, who first invented these sorts of Sports, to honour his Father's Funeral. They used Comedies too, with such excessive Expences, that *Tiberius* did forbid private persons to undertake these Sports, or any who had not to the value of four hundred thousand Sesterces. The Emperor *Claudius* order'd, that these Funeral Sports should be celebrated yearly, within the *Circus*, and committed to the care of the *Ediles*; but afterwards abhor'd the Inhumanity of the thing: But private persons held the Custom down to the time of *Theodoric* King of the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, who totally abolished it about the year of Christ 500. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* l. 5. c. 24.

PLAYS of *Mars*, Sports which the *Romans* celebrated within the *Cirque* in honour of *Mars*, the 13th of *May*. They were also celebrated on the first of *August*, because that was the day on which they dedicated the Temple of *Mars*. In these Solemnities they used Horse-Racing, fighting with Beasts, &c. The Historians observe, That *Germanicus* had kill'd 200 Lions in these Sports in the time of *Tiberius* the Emperor. *Rosin. l.* 5. c. 16.

PLAYS *Megalesian*, Sports represented upon the Theatre at *Rome* in honour of *Cybele*, Mother to the Gods. The *Roman Ladies* danced before the Altar of this Goddess, and there they feasted too, but frugally, and with modesty. The Magistrates celebrated this Feast clad in their Robes of Purple, and the Slaves were not suffered to appear during these Ceremonies. The *Galli* being *Phrygian* Priests, went about the City leaping and dancing, and carried the Image of this Goddess. They call'd these Plays *Megalesian*, from the Greek word *μεγας*, which signifies Great, because they made them in honour of *Cybele* whom the Pagans called *The great Mother of the Gods*, or only *the great Mother*. *Rosin. l.* 2. c. 13.

PLAYS *Neronian*, Common Combats and Solemn Plays which *Nero* the Emperor instituted *An.* 813, after *Rome* was built, which was *An. Christ.* 60, to be celebrated every five years; but this Emperor not being able to wait the expiration of five years, renewed these Sports in 816 of *Rome*, and the 63d of Christ. *Tacit. l.* 14 & 17.

PLAYS *Plebeian*, celebrated by the *Romans* in memory of the Peace which they made with the Senators, after having re-enter'd the City upon their return from the *Mountain Aventin*, whither they retir'd thence. Others say, That this was upon the first Reconciliation after their return from the holy Mount *An.* 261, after the Foundation of *Rome*. Others would have it, That these Sports were instituted in testimony of Publick Rejoycings, That the Kings were driven out of *Rome* *An.* 245, and that the people from thence dated their liberty; They made 'em within the *Cirque* three days together, and began the sixteenth of *October*. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* l. 5. c. 20.

PLAYS *Pyrrique*, Military Exercises, invented by *Pyrrhus*, Son of *Achilles*, or by one *Pyrricus*, of the City of *Cydon*, within the Isle of *Creet*. The young Soldiers armed with nothing but Swords and Bucklers made of Box-tree, took several Turns in dancing, and made divers Motions, which represented the different Charges of Battalions. They likewise shewed by their Gestures all the full Duties of Soldiers in War, how an Enemy ought to be attack'd, a Sword managed in Combat, a Dart thrown, and an Arrow shot. In the mean while, the Musick animated the Soldiers, and cheer'd the Spectators by their Flutes. He, who presided at these Sports, was a Person of Authority, who had power to chastise those who failed in their Duty. Sometimes the *Pyrriques* were in two Parties, the one of Men, and the other of Women, as is to be seen by this ancient Epigram;

In spatio Veneris simulantur praelia Martis,
Cum sese adversum sexus uterque venit.
Famineam manibus nam confert Pyrrhica Classem,
Et velut in morem Militis arma movet:
Quæ tamen haud ullo Chalybis sunt tecta rigore,
Sed solum reddunt buxæ tela sonum.

The young Lords and Children of Noblemen also did often divert themselves at these Sports, which were called *Castrenses*, because often celebrated in the Camp or Fields, for the Exercise and Divertisement of Soldiers. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* l. 5. c. 25. *Dempster in Chron. Salmasius.*

PLAYS *Pythian*, Publick Sports, instituted in Honour of *Apollo*, surnamed *Pythius*, because he killed the Serpent *Python*. The Exercises were Running and Flinging the Quoit, Boxing and fighting at Sharps. Such as won the Prize, were crowned with Lawrels, and had some Fruit given them, which had been sacrific'd before in the Temple to *Apollo*. *Ovid* says, That Oaken Branches were the first Crowns presented to the Vanquishers; and *Pindar* tells us,

us, That after Lawrel Crowns, they came to give those of Gold. These Sports were celebrated in several Places; but those of Delphos were the most solemn. It is said, That Apollo himself instituted these Games seven Days after he killed the Serpent Python. *Peter Faber in Agonistic.*

PLAYS Roman, Ancient Sports celebrated by the Romans in honour of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. They also called them the Great Sports, by reason of the great Pomp wherewith they were celebrated; or else because they were in honour of the greatest Gods. They were first celebrated in the Cirque, and afterwards on the Theatre, and therefore called *Ludi Circenses*, and sometimes *Scenick Plays*. They held three Days, and sometimes longer. Vid. **CIRCE N-SES**. *Rösin. Antiq. Rom. l. 5. c. 19.*

PLECTRU DA, the Wife of Pepin, surnamed the Fat, or Herissel, Mayor of the Palace: She was a Woman of great Wit and Courage; after the death of her Husband, which happened in 714, she govern'd the Kingdom in the Name of Thibaut her Grandson; and fearing the Valour and Resolution of Charles Martel, whom Pepin had by another Wife named Alpaide, she caused him to be seized at Cologne; but the French, being uneasy under the Government of a Woman, opposed her Party, chose Ragenfroy Mayor of the Palace, and enter'd into an Alliance with Radbod Duke of Friesland. In the mean time, Charles Martel happily escaped out of Prison, which nettled Plectruda most of any thing. It's not known in what Year she died in, but she was buried in the Church of Notre dame, at Cologne. Some Authors will have her to be the Daughter of Grimauld, Duke of Bavaria. *Gregory de Tours in app. c. 104 & 105. Adovien. in Chron. Haymo du Tillet, &c.*

PLEIADES, a name which the Poets have given to seven Stars upon the Breast of the Sign Taurus, whom they have feigned to be the Daughters of Atlas and Pleione. They say that Jupiter placed them in the Heavens; their Names were Alcyone, Celeno, Electra, Maia, Asterope, Merope, and Taygeta. The Name of Pleiades was also given to seven Illustrious Greek Poets in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, who were Theocritus, Callimachus, Lycophron, Nicander, Apollonius of Rhodes or Rhodius, Aratus and Homer the Younger. Others put in this number Acontides and Philicus in the place of Nicander and Callimachus; but some have made the Pleiades to consist of these following, to wit, Homer the Younger, Sositheus, Lycophron, Alexander, Philiscus, Dionysius, and Acontides; there are those also that put Sossiphanes instead of Dionysius. As there is among the Stars of the Celestial Pleiades, one that is more obscure than the rest, Lycophron, according to the Opinion of some Criticks was of that rank amongst the Poetick Pleiades. There were moreover a famous Pleiades of French Poets named by Ronsard, in the Reign of Henry II. and Charles IXth. Kings of France, in imitation of the Greek Pleiades; those that composed it were Joachim du Bellay, Jodelle, Belleau, Ronsard, Dorat, Baif, and Pontus de Thiard: They made afterwards a Pleiades of Latin Poets also, who render'd themselves famous, especially at Paris, in the XVIIth. Century; of this number were F. Rapin, F. Commire, and F. de la Rue, Jesuits; M. de Santeville, Prebend of S. Victor, M. Menage an Abbot, M. du Perier, a Gentleman, and M. Petit a Doctor of Physick. Besides these in France, there appear'd at Rome, under the Papacy of Urban VIIIth. and Alexander VIIth. in this same Age, a Pleiades of seven Latin Poets, whose Names are these, Augustin Favoriti, Apollonius Florens, Natale Rondinini, Virginio Casarini, Italians; Ferdinand de Furstenburg, Bishop of Munster; John Rotger Torck, Germans; Stephen Gradi, a Ragusan; their Works were printed all together at Rome and Antwerp by order of Pope Alexander VIIth. and the care of M. Furstenberg. This Pleiades has been called the Roman or Alexandrian Pleiades, because of this Pope; not that they all lived in his Reign, for they did not all appear at the same time. Those who would have it compos'd of Illustrious Poets, that were Contemporaries, take Casarini and Apollonius out of this Pleiades, and put in their room Sidronius Hoffschijs and James Vallius, both Jesuits. *Borrichius dissertat. ad Poet. &c.*

PLESKOW, a Province in Muscovy, giving Title to a Duke, towards Swedeland and Poland. It had formerly its particular Sovereigns till the year 1509, when John Basilovitz, great Czar of Muscovy, united it to his Dominions. Its Capital City is Pleskow, but called by the Russians Pleskova, and stands upon the River Voliski. It's divided into four quarters, all surrounded with Walls. Stephen King of Polana besieged it in 1581. Guagninus saith, That in 1500, Walterus a Plessenburg, the great Master of Livonia invaded Russia with an Army of 12000 Men, and near this City fought the Russe, who had about 130000 Men in his Army, and beat him, about 100000 falling in the Battle and flight, the rest enter'd Pleskow for their Safety. The Russe had only Bows and Arrows, and the great Master had Fire-Arms, and to this the great slaughter is to be chiefly attributed. In 1569, John Basilovitz, the most perfidious Tyrant that ever reign'd, designed the intire ruin of this City, but was in part prevented by the Submission of the

Citizens and a vast Sum of Money. In 1664 the Town was not of any great Circumference, but very convenient and pleasant as being seated upon a fair River which rises from a Lake about half a League from Pleskow. The Russe had here then a Governour, who commanded the Province, and shewed great Civility to the English Ambassador. *Carlisle Amb. p. 331.*

PLESSIS MORNAY. Vid. **MORNAY**.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU, a House that has deduced its Name and Original from the Land of Plessis in Poitou.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU (Armand John du) Cardinal of Richelieu and Fronsac, Bishop of Lucon, &c. was third Son to Francis du Plessis, and born at Paris, September 5th. 1585. being of excellent Parts; he made such progress in the Univerlity, that he acquired much Reputation. In his very Youth his Inclination carried him to great Things. At the Age of 22 he had the Address to obtain a Dispensation to enjoy the Bishoprick of Lucon: Pope Paul V. bestowed it upon him, and he was consecrated at Rome by the Cardinal de Givri, April 17th. 1607; returning afterwards into France he got Preferment at Court through the Favour of the Marchioness de Guercheville, first Lady of Honour to Queen Mary de Medicis, then Regent of the Kingdom; for he was made Grand Almoner to this Queen, and in a little time after had the charge of Secretary of State, with a Patent from the King which granted him the Precedency before the other Secretaries of State. In the mean time the death of Mareschal d'Ancre having wrought a Change at Court, Armand John du Plessis retired to Avignon in 1618, and employed his time there in composing the Books of Controverlie we have of his, but the King recalled him to Court, and sent him to Angoulême, whither the Duke of Espenon had brought the Queen, whom he inclined to an Accommodation, which was concluded in 1620. These Services rendered him very acceptable to the King, so that he got for him a Cardinal's Cap of Pope Gregory XV. in 1622. He afterwards, in 1624 declared him chief Minister of State, and President of his Councils, and confirmed him Grand-Master, Chief and Superintendent of the Navigation and Commerce of France. The Office of Admiral being suppress'd October 1626, the Isle of Rhé was preserved by his care, and Rochel also taken in 1628, stopping up the Haven by that famous Dike he ordered to be made there, which, as it were, bridled the Ocean in the very midst of its Empire; after which, the King marching in Person to the Relief of the Duke of Mantua his Ally, the Cardinal accompanied him in the Expedition, and contributed not a little to the raising of the Siege of Casal in 1629. The King's Return was of bad Consequence to the Hugonots, for the Cardinal brought things to that pass, that he obliged them to accept of the Treaty of Peace that had been concluded at Alets, June 27th. which contributed to the Ruin of that Party. Six months after, the Cardinal being constituted General of the Army in Pienont, took Pignerol, and succoured a second time the City of Casal, beleagued by Spinola. The Court was then at Lyons, and the King sick, to whom the Queen Mother, and other great Personages continually blamed the Cardinal's Conduct; so that they obliged him to promise that he would discard him. And, in short, it was believed the thing was done when the Court returned to Paris; for the Cardinal was to go to Pontoise, and thence to Havre-de-Grace, which he made choice of for his Retreat. He was already looked upon as undone, and his Palace become forsaken and empty. And the King was to depart for Versailles. But the Cardinal was not at all disturbed in so nice a Conjunction; but instead of going to the Place appointed for his Retirement, went directly to Versailles. And being the best of any in the World acquainted with all the Windings of the King's Mind; he overthrew by his charming Expressions and powerful Reasonings, what was thought to have been determined against him by the most effectual means imaginable. And this Journey called, *Le Journee des Dupes*, produced fatal Effects. The Cardinal mediated a Truce between the Poles and Swedes, in January, 1631. The King made him a Duke and Peer of France in August following, and conferred upon him the Government of Bretany. He contributed much to the reducing of several Places, as Nancy, Arras, Perpignan, Sedan; check'd the Progress of the House of Austria, and made the Duke of Lorraine repent his Breaking with France. He stirred up the Catalonians and Portuguese to shake off the Spanish Yoke; and fomented the Civil-war in England. But falling at last sick, he died in his Palace at Paris, Tuesday, 4th. of December, 1642. He was undoubtedly a Man of very great Abilities, but as some think, took too much Liberty in his Expedients. He built the College of the Sorbonne as it is at this day; and his Body was buried in the Church of the same. *Sponde. Duplex.*

PLIMOUTH, Lat. *Plimutium*, one of the best Ports in England. It lies in the most Western parts of Devonshire, upon the Borders of Cornwall, betwixt the Tamar and the

the *Plime*, the first of which severs the two Counties. But the last, as inconsiderable as it is, gives its Name to *Plimouth*, as being seated on the Mouth thereof. This Town, which was formerly inhabited by none but Fishermen, is now improved to that degree, that it's become equal to some of the best Cities in *England*, for which it's indebted to the Conveniency and Goodness of its Haven, which is now strongly fortified Seaward by a Fort built on *S. Nicholas Isle*, Landward by two Forts on the Haven, a Castle upon a Hill, and a Citadel lately built on another Hill, by King *Charles II.* Besides all which, it has a Chain, for the Security of the Harbour in time of War. In short, It is one of the most principal Magazines in the Kingdom, and a Place of great Importance, not only for the Crown; but also for Merchants Ships, outward or homeward bound, to anchor in upon any Casualty. A Dock has been lately made here by his Majesty's Order, for the Building of Ships. And as for Honorary Titles, the first bestowed from this Place was that of an Earldom in King *Charles II.* his Reign, who created *Charles Fitz Charles*, commonly called *Don Carlos*, one of his Natural Sons, Baron of *Dartmouth*, Viscount *Totness*, and Earl of *Plimouth*, in the Year 1675, who dying soon after at *Tangier*, the Title was by the said King conferred on *Thomas*, Lord *Wind-sor*, Grandfather of the Present Earl of *Plimouth*. Lastly, 'Twas from *Plimouth* that the famous Sir *Francis Drake* set sail, Anno 1577, for that Voyage in which he sailed round the World, in a Ship called *The Pelican*, in three years wanting three days. Out of this Port also *Charles Lord Howard*, Admiral of *England*, went to fight the Spanish Armado. It's 250 miles from *London*.

NEW-PLIMOUTH, a Town of *New-England*, in *America*, was the first Colony that settled in that Plantation in the year 1620, to the West of *Cape Cod*. It consisted at first but of nineteen Families, and was made up only of *Puritans*, who went thither for Liberty of Conscience.

PLIMTON, a Market and Borough Town of *Plimton Hundred*, in the South-west parts of *Devonshire*. It lies about four miles from *Plimouth* N. Eastward, one hundred and eighty from *London*.

PLINILLION, a vast high Hill, bordering upon *Cardigan* and *Montgomeryshires*, in *Wales*, out of which the *Serern*, *Wye* and *Rydal*, have their Rise.

PLINY (*C. Secundus*) surnamed the Elder, born at *Verona*, lived in the first Age, in the time of *Vespasian* and *Titus*; his Merit gained him the Favour of those Princes, who employed him on several Occasions; but he found time to compose his *Natural History* which we have in thirty seven Books. They contain many false things, affirmed for Truth upon the Relations of others. He writ besides, *The History of Nero*, *The Life of Pomponius Secundus*, *The Wars of Germany*, and other things which are lost. But the Irruption of Mount *Vesuvius* was fatal to him; for its affirmed, that the Fire was so great in the year 79, that after having ruined several Cities, and a vast Tract of Land, the Cinders thereof flew as far as *Africa*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*, and that *Pliny* approaching too near to observe it was suffocated with the Smoke and Flames. The best Edition of *Pliny* was publish'd by *F. Hardouin*, at *Paris*, in five Volumes in Quarto, 1685. *Pliny the Younger*, lib. 6. ep. 16. *Tacitus in Annal.* *S. Jerom in Chron.* *Onuphrius Com. in Fast. &c.*

PLINY (*C. Cecilius Secundus*) surnamed *The Younger*, was of *Como*, a Nephew to *Pliny of Verona*, and adopted by him for his Son, as himself witnesseth. He lived in the time of *Trajan*, in 106, and was Disciple to *Quintilian*. The Emperor had an Esteem for him, and raised him to the highest Charges, and indeed he justly merited it, as being one of the finest Wits of his Time. It was while he was Consul he pronounced in the Senate the *Panegyrick of Trajan*, which we look upon as his Master-piece. His *Epistles* also are full of Wit and Politeness, contained in ten Books; in one whereof we may see, that being Governor of *Bithynia*, he was ashamed to put the Christians to Death; and writ to *Trajan*, that after an exact Inquiry, he had found that those that bore that Name, were in their Sentiments more Religious than others, in their Words more Modest, and more Vertuous in their Lives; that they made profession of great Charity; that they abhorred Theft and Cheating; and that their Crime was but a strange Opinionativeness in their Superstition. *The Lives of Illustrious Men* is moreover attributed to *Pliny*; but it's affirmed, they are of *Aurelius Victor's* composing. *Eusebius in Chron.*

PLISTANES, a Greek Philosopher, born at *Elis*, succeeded in the School of *Phedo*, and left the Care of it to *Menedemus*. *Diogenes Laertius in Phed. lib. 2.*

PLOCZKO or **PLOSCO**, Lat. *Plaucum*, a Palatinate of *Poland*, that takes its Name from that of a considerable City situated upon the *Vistula*, with a Citadel, and is a Bishop's-See under *Gnesna*.

PLOTINA, Wife to the Emperor *Trajanus*, illustrious for her Modesty and Goodness, understanding that the Provinces were overcharged with Imposts and Taxes, acquainted *Trajan*, that it would be disadvantageous to the

glory of his Empire. She also contributed much to *Adrian's* Adoption, and he was not wanting in his Acknowledgment of it; having learnt at *Nismes*, in the year 122, in a time that he visited the Empire, that *Plotina* was dead, he erected a Temple, Palace, and Amphitheatre in honour of her, some Remains whereof may still be seen in that City. *Dion & Spartian in Adrian.* *Angelois Hist. Aug.*

PLOTINUS, a *Platonick* Philosopher, was born at *Lycopolis*, a City of *Egypt*, and lived in the third Age. He studied for twelve years under *Ammonius* a Christian Philosopher, and afterwards came to *Rome*, in the time of the Emperor *Philip*, in 245, where he taught, and his Scholars consisted of Christians as well as Heathens. He was of a fantastical Humour, would have built a City and call'd it *Plato's Town*, where he design'd to oblige the Inhabitants to live up to the Rules of *Plato's* Commonwealth, which the Emperor *Galiemus* intended to encourage; but was dissuaded from it by his Council, as a thing ridiculous and impossible. *Plotinus* composed a Work in 54 Books, divided in *Enneads*. *Porphyrius* adds also, that he writ against the *Gnosticks*. He died in 270, aged 66 years. *Porphyrius in his Life.* *Julius Firmicus lib. 1.* *Astron. lib. 3. q. 8.*

PLURS, an *Italian* Prefecture belonging to the *Grisons*, by the Gift of *Maximilian Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, in 1513. It takes its Name from the chief Town, once seated at the foot of the *Alps*, near *Chiavenne*, upon the River *Maira*, the chief of several Villages that lay in the same bottom, now nothing but a deep and bottomless Gulf, for on April 26th. 1617. a huge Rock falling from the Top of the Mountains overwhelmed it, and destroyed 1500 People, left no sign or ruin of a Town, but in place of it a great Lake, of about two miles in length. *Dr. Burnet* saith it had 2200 Inhabitants, and was nobly built by the rich Factors of *Milan*, who came hither to enjoy the Air and Freedom of the Place. He saith also, that they had Warning of the Earthquake before it happened by one who saw the Mountain cleaving, but they laughed at him, and would not believe him, so that he only escaped, his Daughter perishing with the rest.

PLUTARCH, of *Cheronea* a City of *Boetia*, was a Philosopher, Historian and Orator, in great Esteem in the time of *Nerva* and *Trajan*. He studied under *Ammonius*, afterwards travelled into *Greece* and *Egypt*, there to consult with the Learned, and in those several Journeys was very careful to take Particular Memoirs of whatever he met with that was curious. Then he came to *Rome*, and was esteemed by *Trajanus*, who honoured him with the Consular Dignity, according to *Suidas*; sent him into *Illyricum*, in the Quality of Intendant of the Province, and employed him in divers Negotiations. After which he returned into his own Country, where it's like he died; but what year it was we know not. *S. Jerom* saith, He lived till the Third of *Adrian*, which was the year 119. But if what *Plutarch* himself affirms in his *Table Discourse* be true, that he had been *Prator* or *Archon* of *Cheronea*, he must have lived long after, perhaps till the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*. He writ *The Lives of the Illustrious Men of Greece and Rome*, and several other things, wherein he manifests the general Knowledge he had in all things; but 'tis observed that some of these Treatises are of the composing of another *Plutarch* called the Younger. Besides which, there has been also another that was Secretary to, and afterwards Author of the Life of the Emperor *Justinian*. *John Rualdus in vita Plutar.* *Photius Cod. 245, 259, & 269.* *Vossius lib. 2. de Hist. Grac. c. 10.*

PLUTO, the Son of *Saturn*, and Brother to *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, had Hell for his Share, as his Brothers had Heaven and the Sea. He is represented in a Chariot drawn by four Black Horses, and having a Bunch of Keys in his Hand, intimating that the Key of Death was in his Custody, and that the Horses ran through the four Ages of Men. The Poets have also feigned that he ravished *Proserpina*, the Daughter of *Ceres*. 'Tis thought that *Pluto* was the first that invented Funeral Solemnities, which gave occasion to say, he was the God of Hell. Others confound him with *Plutus*, the God of Riches. He has been otherwise called *Hades*, that is, *Death*: Vid. **AIDONEUS**. He was believed to be the God of Riches; from whence he took his Name of *Pluto*, because he had Mines in *Epirus* whereat he wrought; and hence the Poets place Hell under the Earth.

PLUTUS, The God of Riches, coming from the Greek word *Πλούτος*. The Poets say he comes towards one lame, but at his Departure has Wings; intimating thereby the difficulty that is found in gathering of Wealth, and how soon many times it's lost again. They represented him also Blind; because, say they, he confers upon the basest his Treasure, and leaves the most meritorious destitute. *Ross Mystagog. Poetic.*

PLUVINEL (*Antony*) a Gentleman of *Dauphine*. He it was who in *France* first open'd for the Nobility those Schools of Civility and Exercise called by the Name of Academies, which he fetched from *Italy*. They were founded by him in the Reign of *Henry IVth*. And he taught

taught *Lewis XIIIth* to ride. He has writ a Book of the Instructions he gave, and died *August 24th.* in the year 1620. *Charier Hist. Abbrég. di Dauphiné.*

P' O, Lat. *Padus, Eridanus*, a River in *Italy*, famous for the Fall of *Phaeton*, that runs from West to East, arising from the *Alps*, in Mount *Visa*, that lies between *Dauphiné* and the Marquisate of *Saluces*. It passeth near to the said City of *Saluces*; thence to *Carmagnole*, *Turin*; and the Territories of the Duke of *Savoy*, where it receives into it several small Rivers; from thence it runs and watereth *Montferrat*, the *Milanese*; and passing by *Casal* towards *Valence* and *Pavia*, thence goes to *Placenza*, *Cremona*, to the Countries of the Dukes of *Parma* and *Mantua*; and afterwards through the Lands of the Church, into the Dutchy of *Ferrara*; where it's divided into two Branches, which are again sub-divided into several other Branches, and discharge themselves almost all into the Gulph of *Venice*. This River receiveth into it the *Adda*, the *Tesin*, &c. and is very dangerous in respect of its Inundations, notwithstanding the Dikes made to keep it in. It receives about thirty other Rivers from the *Alps* and *Appennine*, and being much the greatest River in *Italy*, and highly magnified by the Latin Poets, who compare it with the *Nile* and *Danube*, call it the King of Rivers, and the greatest in the World. It is indeed a very noble River, and the Constellation *Eridanus* takes it's Name from it; but there are a great many greater Streams in *Europe*. Its principal Branches are, *Il Po grande*, *Il Po di Ariano*, *Il Po di Valana*, & *Il Po d' Argenta*. *Strabo, lib. 5. Pliny, lib. 3. c. 16. Solin. Polyb. &c.* quoted by *Leander Alberti Desc. Ital.*

POCKLINGTON, a Market Town of *Hartbill* Wapentake, in the East-riding of *Yorkshire*.

POCUTIA, a little Province in *Poland*, in *Black-Russia*, towards *Moldavia*, and *Transilvania*, having no Towns of Consequence in it.

PODIEBRACK or **POGGEBRACH** (*George*) was Governour of *Bohemia*, for young King *Uladiſlaus*, Posthumous Son to *Albert* of *Austria*, and made himself to be declared King in 1458. He won a Battle from the *Moravians*, and got himself to be crowned in 1461. But his Inclination to the *Hussites* lost him the Kingdom. The Popes were his Enemies, and his Subjects took Arms against him, and invited *Matthias Corvinus* to take Possession of the Crown, whom he was too weak to resist. He died afterwards of a Dropsie, the 22d. of *March*, in the Year 1461. *Cochleus Hist. de Hussit. lib. 12. Michovius lib. 4. Dabrav. lib. 30, 31. Hist. Bohem. &c.*

PODLASSIA, a Province of *Poland*, called by them *Podlaske*, is bounded on the East by *Volhinia*, on the North by *Lithuania*, on the West by *Maffovia*, and on the South by *Russia Nigra*. It was united to the Kingdom of *Poland* in 1569. It belonged formerly to *Lithuania*, and was dismembered from it. The principal Place in it is *Bielsko*. It is called *Podelassia*. Next *Bielks* are *Tycokzyn* and *Augustow*, two strong Places. The other Towns are *Bransko*, *Suras*, *Knysyn*, *Narew*, *Wasilkow* and *Augustow*.

PODOLIA, a great Province of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, between *Moldavia*, *Black-Russia*, and *Volhinia*. It's usually divided into the *Higher-Podolia*, that lies to the West, wherein are the Cities of *Bar* and *Kaminieck*; and into the *Lower*, which lies to the East; and has in it the City of *Bracklaw*. This Province is very fertile, hath been often wasted by the Inroads of the *Tartars* and *Cossacks*, and was lately the Theatre of the War between the *Poles* and the *Turks*, who made themselves Masters of *Caminieck*. By the Peace of *Carlowitz* it was entirely restored to the *Poles* by the *Turks*.

POECILE, a Gallery in *Athens*, enriched with curious Paintings, where *Zeno* read his Philosophick Lectures, and where his Followers disputed, for which Reason they were called *Stoicks*; from the Greek word *Στά* which signifies a Gallery. The word *Pœcile* comes from *ποιικλος*, diversified, because of the variety of Pictures there.

POGGE or *Poggius*, *Braciolin* or *Brandolin*, or *Florentin*, lived in the XVth. Age, and was Secretary to the Popes *Eugenius IVth.* and *Nicholas Vth.* and to six more, as himself witnesseth. He continued at *Rome* till he was seventy two years old, when he was recalled to *Florence*, to be Secretary to the Republick. He was a Man of Learning, but Satyrical, as appears by his Invectives against *Laurentius Valla*. He writ several things as, *De varietate fortunæ*, two Books of *Epistles*, one of *Stories*, in which he fails both in Point of Modesty and Religion; and an History of *Florence* looked upon not to be very candid and exact. He was at *Constance* in the time the Council was celebrated there, where he found the Works of *Quintilian* and *Asconius*, and in his Travels in *Germany* he transcrib'd the Books of *Tully de Finibus*, & *de Legibus*, which before that time had not been seen in *Italy*. He died in 1459. aged eighty years. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. lib. 10. Raphael de Volterra lib. 21. &c.*

POICTIERS, upon the *Clain*, called anciently *Augustoritum*, *Pictavium*, *Limonium*, *Pictava*, *Pictavorum Urbs*. A City of *France*, which has an University, and is a Bi-

shop's-See. It's one of the greatest and ancientest in the Kingdom, situate upon a Platform raised between the River of *Clain* and another small one, which there form a great Pond or Lake. These Rivers meet at one end of the City near unto a Gate called *S. Lazarus*, where is an old Castle, believed to be built by the *Romans*, who continued there a great while, and built an Amphitheatre, and several other Edifices, whereof there are yet some curious Remains. In this City they have a Presidial and Seneschalship that appeal to the Parliament of *Paris*, with a Generality, Exchequer-Office and Mint, which marks with the Letter G. The Parliament of *Paris* sat here for some years, while the *English* were Masters of the Capital of the Kingdom in the Reign of *Charles VIIth.* who erected an University here in 1431. *Poictiers* is governed by a Mayor, twelve Alderman, and twelve sworn Councillors. Its Church is very famous. It has five Abbies, twenty four Parishes, and several Monasteries. The Diocess in general contains 722 Parishes, under 24 Arch-priests, with 30 Abbies, 25 Chapters, and a great many Priors. Within half a League of *Poictiers* may be seen a famous Stone upon the Way that leads to *Bourgos*. It's great and square, five and twenty foot long, and about seventeen broad, supported by four other Stones, concerning which the People have many fabulous Stories, and whereon is engraven this Dystich.

*Hic Lapis ingentem superat gravitate Colossum,
Ponderis & grandi sydera mole petit.*

There have been several Councils held in this City, as one in 589. whereunto were summoned the Monks of that Place, to appear for some Disorder they had committed, but refused, whereupon ensued much Trouble: And another in 1002, or 1010. &c. *Strabo, lib. 3. Ptolemy Geog. Casar Comment. Ammian. Marcellinus, lib. 16. Peter Roger. Pict. Desc. &c.*

POICTIERS (*Diana*) Dutcheſs of *Valentinois*, famous in the Reign of *Henry II.* was the Daughter of *Lewis de Poictiers*, Count of *S. Valier*, and married to *Lewis de Breze*, Count of *Malevrier*, &c. Governour of *Normandy*, by whom she had two Daughters, *Frances*, Wife to the Duke of *Bouillon*, and *Lovisa*, married to the Duke of *Aumaul*, *Diana's* Father was accused of favouring the Designs of *Charles*, Constable of *Bourbon*, and so siezed at *Lyons*, where *Francis I.* was, and condemned to die; the Fear whereof changed his Hair in one Night to perfect Gray; so that the Gaoler, when he saw him in the Morning, could hardly be persuaded that he was his Prisoner; the Fear did also put him into a violent Fever, which gave occasion to the Proverb, *The Fever of St. Valier*. For his Daughter, notwithstanding she had got his Pardon, could not with all her Endeavours recover his Health. After this *Henry II.* fell passionately in Love with her. For though she was 47 years of Age, she was still very beautiful. She degraded whom she pleased, and advanced her own Creatures. But after King *Henry's* Death, Queen *Catharine de Medicis* contented herself, for some particular Reasons, to banish this Rivaleſs the Court only, and to take from her the richest Jewels she had in her Possession that belonged to the King. She died *April 26th.* in the year 1566. *De Thou Hist. lib. 2. & 23. Charier Hist. de Dauph. Mezeray, &c.*

POICTOU, a Province of *France*, formerly part of *Aquitain*, being about sixty Leagues from East to West, having *Berry*, *Limosin*, and *Tourain* to the East, *Angoumois* and *Santonge* to the South, *Anjou* and *Britany* to the North, and to the West, the *British* Sea. It's divided usually into the higher and lower *Poictou*. The higher, which is to the East, is much greater than the other, whose capital City is *Poictiers*, the other are *Maillezais*, formerly a Bishop's-See; but transferred since to *Rocheſ*, *Fontenay le Comte*, the Capital of the *Lower-Poictou*, *Chatelleraud*, *Richelieu*, *Thouars*, *S. Maixant*, *Loudun*, *Partenay*, *la Ganache*, *Monmorillon*, *Mirebeau*, &c. The Country is watered with Rivers, fruitful and abounding with Corn, Wine, Cattle, &c. its Inhabitants Courageous, and Lovers of Learning. The *Romans* were Masters of this Province, by the Name of *Aquitain*. The *Vandals*, *Huns*, or *Germans*, under the Conduct of their King *Crocus*, ruined it in the fifth Age, and plundered *Poictiers*. The *Romans* quitted it in the Reign of *Honorius* to the *Wisigoths*, who were driven thence by *Clowis the Great*, about the year 510, after the Battle of *Civeaux*. *Poictou* was under Sovereign Counts of its own from *Charlemaign's* times till 1271, when upon the failure of the Line it was united to the Crown of *France*. It was much harassed during the Civil-Wars, about Religion, in the XVth. Age. The Protestants possess'd themselves of *Poictiers*, but the *Mareschal de St. Andrew* took and plundered it in 1562. The Battle of *Poictiers* was very fatal to *France*, in 1356. King *John* being made a Prisoner there by the *English*. *Peter Roger. Pictou. Descrip.*

POISSI, Lat. *Pisciacum*, a little Town of *France* upon the *Seine* in the Isle of *France*. It's famous for the Birth of *S. Louis*;

S. Louis, stands within six Leagues of Paris, wherein are several Religious Houses and a fine Monastery of *Dominicans* founded by Philip the Fair. Here was that famous Conference held between four Cardinals, almost forty Bishops, and the ablest Divines of France of the Roman Catholic Persuasion, and twelve or thirteen Protestant Ministers, in 1561. But the Pope, fearing they might come to discuss Matters closely, dissolved the Assembly, of which Morery, as partial as he is, speaks thus: In the mean time, the Cardinal of Ferrara, Legate of the Holy See, arrived at Poissy accompanied with F. James Laynes, a Spaniard, General of the Jesuits, who refused to confer with the Ministers whom he called Wolves, Apes, and Serpents, and confidently remonstrated to the Queen, that it belonged not to her to hold Assemblies in Matters of Religion, especially when the Pope had called a General Council. There were Endeavours us'd to reduce the Controversie to two Heads; the one relating to the True Church, and the other to the Eucharist. The Cardinal of Lorraine, who harangued in the Conference, declar'd in the close of his Discourse, that an Agreement with the Hugonots was Impracticable, unless they would own the Reality of our Saviour's Body in the Lord's Supper, which Opinion of the Cardinal, was approv'd by the rest of the French Bishops. In short, the Disputes continued till their over-heated Spirits were capable to do nothing but jangle, so that the Conference broke up November 25th. *Sponde An. Chr. 1561. & seq. Mezeray Hist. de Franc. Tom. 3. &c.*

POLA, Lat. *Julia Pietas*, an ancient City of *Istria*, belonging to the Venetians, situate upon the Adriatick Sea, with a good Haven, between *Parenza*, and the Gulf of *Quarnero*. It's pretended to have been a Colony of the People of *Colchos*, who pursued the *Argonauts*, which has been describ'd very wittily by the Poet *Callimachus*, but with little appearance of Truth. This City has been without doubt a Roman Colony. There are divers Instances of its Antiquity, as an Amphitheatre, called *l'Orlandino*, or *Rouland's-House*, a Triumphal-Arch, called the Gilded Gate, which serves for the Gate of the City, several Inscriptions, &c. The Venetians send a Governour to Pola, that takes the Title of Count upon him. The Place is well peopled, and has a small Citadel. In the year 1606, or thereabouts, *Jurissa*, a banished Corsaire, or Buccaneer, of *Segna*, with 150 *Uscocchi* (Pirates) entered this City by night at one of the Posterns, and plundered it of Money and Goods to a very great Value. The Inhabitants the next day took Arms, and drove out these Villains, recovering a good part of the Booty, but yet they carried off about 4000 Ducats. *Hist. de gli Uscocchi, p. 216. Pliny, Strabo, Pomponius Mela*, mention it, &c.

POLAND (*Amand*) a Protestant Divine, was of *Oppaw*, in *Silesia*, where he was born, December 16th. 1561. He studied at *Breslaw*, and elsewhere, and afterwards read Lectures in Divinity, at the University of *Bale*, where he died, July 18th. 1610. aged 49 years. He commented upon *Daniel*, writ *de quatuor Monarchiis*, *Analysis Hoseæ cum Orationibus Historicis*, *De Anno Jubelæi*, *De Morte Christi*, &c. *Mel. Adam. in Vita Theol. Germ.*

POLAND, called by the Inhabitants *Polska*, from the word *Pole* or *Pola*, which in the *Sclavonian* Tongue signifies a Plain, is an Elective Kingdom of Europe, that comprehends the ancient German *Sarmatia*, and the Eastern part of Germany, towards the *Vistula*. It's now much greater than formerly, because *Lithuania*, and several other Provinces are united to it. For before it was but barely what we call'd the Great and Little Poland. It has *Muscovy* and *Tartary* to the East, *Transilvania* and *Moldavia* to the South, Germany to the West, and to the North the *Baltick-Sea*, *Livonia*, part of *White-Russia* or *Muscovy*. This Country may be divided into *Lithuania* and the Kingdom of Poland, which again is subdivided into the Greater and Lesser Poland, in which last stands *Cracovia*, the Capital of all the Kingdom. In Great Poland are the Cities of *Poznan*, *Kalisch*, *Gnesna*, &c. Besides which it comprehends the Provinces of *Mazovia*, wherein are *Warsaw* and *Plocko*, *Cujavia* wherein is *Uladislaw*, *Royal Prussia* that takes in *Dantzick*, *Elbing*, &c. and *Russia Nigra*, with the Cities of *Leopold*, and *Prezmysl*. *Lithuania*, wherein are the Cities of *Wilna*, *Novogrodeck*, *Minks*, &c. is divided into *Volhonia*, which takes in the Cities of *Lucko*, *Kiow*, &c. *Podolia*, where is *Kaminiek*, &c. *Polesia*, in which stands *Bressici* and *Samogitia*, whose Capital is *Medniki*. This Kingdom may moreover be divided into thirty four Palatinates, each Palatinate having *Castellans* under them, that in the whole Country amount to the number of eighty seven. There are in it two Archbishopricks, which are those of *Gnesna* and *Leopold*, and fifteen Bishopricks, several Abbies and Universities as *Cracovia*, *Royaumont*, *Konigsberg*, *Zamoski*, &c. The Air of Poland is very good but piercing, the Soil very fertile but woody, especially in Great Poland. It has Silver and Iron Mines, Wine, and excellent Fruits; abounds in Honey, Wax, Venison, Fowl, Wood for Building, Bevers, Otters, Elks, Sables, and such other wild Beasts; Copper,

Lead, Iron, and especially fine Steel. The Gentry are Tall and Strong, manage their Fauchions with much Address and Dexterity, and are both Learned and Liberal; but yet Fierce, Proud, Obstinate, and Jealous of their Liberties. This Obstinacy and Jealousie of their Liberty has often given the *Tartars* and *Muscovites* an opportunity to over-run and destroy a great part of their Country, and was the Reason why the King of *Swedeland*, with an Army of forty thousand, reduced to the last Extremity, a Country whose least Armies generally exceeded 200000 Fighting Men. For their Misunderstanding is such, and the Authority of their Prince so little, that before the Dyet is assembled and the Gentry come to a Resolution, the Enemy have time to do what they please, there being no Place of Strength to put a Stop to them until they come to *Warsaw*. The *Polanders* are good Soldiers, especially the Cavalry, being armed with a Carbine, a pair of Pistols, an Hatchet at one side, and Fauchion at the other, with a Quiver full of Arrows, and a Bow behind their Backs, which they make use of after they have discharged their Fire-Arms, when the Enemy runs. They are great Travellers, faithful, obliging, and civil to Strangers, magnificent in their Cloaths and Entertainments, which are frequent among them. In their Meat, they use a great quantity of Saffron, Spice and Sugar. They pretend to a great deal of Devotion, fast *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, but will be drunk, and fight lustily on those days. The Peasants are the poorest Wretches in the World, having not the least thing which they call their own, and being Subject to Lords that treat them worse than Gally-slaves. The Gentry have Power of Life and Death over their Domesticks and Peasants, and if a Neighbour kills a Boor, it's but paying the Price he is rated at, and the Business is made up. And whereas in other Countries a Nobleman is said to be worth so much a year, here he is said to be Master of so many Slaves, who work hard, live on little, and dwell in pitiful Cabins, daubed with Mud and covered with Straw. Their Children play, eat, and sleep with the Pigs, whilst the Father makes use of the Hog-Trough and Cow-Rack for Table and Bed. 'Tis true, some times they have a little Room in their Cottages, which is their Stove, where the chief of the Family lie upon Skins. There are no Inns in the Country. The Gentlemen, when they travel, lodging with their Friends, or being treated by the Boors, who are obliged to entertain them upon such Occasions. If any of the Gentry happens to be taken Prisoner, the King is obliged to ransom him. Their Drink is Beer and Metheglin. They drink no Water because it stinks in Poland, where it is stagnant in the Plains. Their Women are of short Stature, very simple, yet are not wanting in decent Behaviour and Civility. The Men are somewhat Jealous, and entrust them only with their nearest Kindred when they are in the Wars or absent from Home. They speak there the *Sclavonian* Tongue. Besides which they all speak Latin. The first Duke of this Kingdom was *Lechus*, who began his Reign about 550. His Posterity continued in fourteen Descents, to *Micislaus*, or *Miesko*, who began to reign in 964, and who was the first Christian Duke. *Boleslaus*, the Son of *Micislaus*, received the Title of King from *Otho*, Emperor of Germany, when that Prince visited the Tomb of *S. Adelbert*, who was killed by the *Prussians*. This King left *Micislaus* II. the Father of *Casimir* I. to whom his Son *Boleslaus* II. succeeded. This last, furnished The Cruel, put to Death *Stanislaus*, Bishop of *Cracovia*, whereupon Poland was deprived of the Title of Kingdom until *Primislaus* was chosen King in 1295. *Lewis*, King of Hungary, chosen after *Casimir* the II. left two Daughters, the youngest of which, called *Hedwige*, being declared Queen, married *Jagellon*, Duke of *Lithuania*, who thereupon became Christian, and took the Name of *Ladislaus* IVth. and united his Territories to Poland in 1386. He had for Successors *Ladislaus* Vth. *Casimir*, *John*, *Albert*, *Alexander*, *Sigismund* I. and *Sigismund* II. which last dying without Issue in 1572. the *Polanders* chose *Henry* Duke of *Anjou*, Son to King *Henry* II. of France, who was crowned there in 1574. but coming to France, to succeed his Father *Charles* IXth. in 1576. some of the Electors named *Stephen Bathori* Prince of *Transilvania*, and another part *Maximilian* Archduke of *Austria*, which occasion'd a War, wherein the first got the better; but dying without Children in 1586, *Sigismund* III. Son to *John*, King of *Swedeland*, was put upon the Throne in 1587, and after his Father's death took Possession of the Crown of *Swedeland*; but the *Sweeds* revolted, and chose *Charles* Prince of *Sudermania*, *Sigismund's* Uncle, made War against Poland, and possessed themselves of *Riga* in 1625. *Sigismund* died in 1632. His Son *Ladislaus* succeeded, who dying in 1648, *John Casimir* was chosen to succeed him. He voluntarily abdicated the Crown, and was succeeded by *Michael Koribut Wiesznowski*, who died in 1672. and had for his Successor *John Sobieski*, renowned upon many Accounts, but more particularly for his Relief of *Vienna*, June 17th. 1686. and is succeeded by *Frederick Augustus*, Elector of *Saxony*, who carried the Election against all

all the Competitors, and now reigns King of *Poland*. As to Government, *Poland* is Monarchical and Aristocratical; Monarchical, because they have a King; but Aristocratical, because this Prince's Power is so limited that he cannot, without the Consent of the Senators, undertake any considerable Matters. Others add to the two former, a Democracy or Popular Government, which is that of the Gentry. The Archbishop of *Gnesia*, Primate of the Kingdom, has the Administration during the *Interregnum*. He assembles the States for the Election of a new King, appoints the time and place for it. The King being chosen by the Plurality of Voices, this Prelate calls him into the middle of the Assembly, and then leads him to the Church, where he swears he will preserve the Privileges of the Kingdom, and observe the established Laws, which oblige him to do nothing without the Approbation of the States. In Business of Importance the King sends by his Chancellor Letters, which he calls *Instructionis Literæ*, to the Palatines, to acquaint them with what he designs to propose to them, and the time that he would have them come to Court. Upon the Receipt of these Letters, each Senator examines in particular the Nature, Quality and Consequences of the Propositions, to which he has full Liberty to make what Answer he thinks suits best with the publick, and his own private Interest. The King sends his Letters also into the Palatines, to assemble the Gentry, who chuse a *Nuncio*, that is, a Man of Parts and Capacity to appear for the Province; but they must all agree unanimously in their Choice; for if but a private Gentleman refuses his Suffrage, it hinders the Election, and the Province from having either Vote or Privilege in the States. When these Provincial Assemblies are ended, the Senators and *Nuncio*'s come to Court, where the King, attended by his Chancellor, proposes the thing a-new, and hears their Advices. If they all agree, *nemine reclamante, nemine dissentiente*, as they speak, things go well. If they differ, then the Diet breaks up, and each returns to his Home. Among the Cities, none but *Cracovia*, *Dantzick*, and *Vilna* have the Privilege to send Deputies to the Diet that sit among the Nobles. Their Provincial Assemblies being open to the meanest Peasant, the Enemies of the State never fail to know what is debated in them, to the great Disappointment of their Undertakings. The King's principal Revenue consists in the Salt-pits near *Cracovia*, in the Copper, Lead, and Silver Mines, and Tribute from the Jews. Besides that, he has the Nomination to Bishopricks, and to other Places of Honour and Trust, as the Commands in the Army, the Officers of State, of the Exchequer, and the Courts of Justice. The Crown-General has great Incomes, and by virtue of his Office, is Grand-Master of the King's-Household; Grand-Master of the Ceremonies; Introducer of Embassadors, Lord High Steward, Sovereign Judge, &c. The Generals of the Kingdom and *Lithuania*, have a Sovereign and unlimited Power in the Field. Besides Palatines and Chatelains, the Towns have their Burgraves, Judges, and Magistrates. But there goes an Appeal from their Sentence to *Cracovia* for Great Poland; and to *Lublin* for Little Poland and *Prussia*. As to their Religion, they were formerly Idolaters, and adored the same Divinities that the Greeks, Romans, and Germans did. *Tertulian* affirms in his Treatise against the Jews, That the Gospel was preached in *Sarmatia*, but we know it was not received in that of *Europe*, which is *Poland*, till the tenth Age. The Reformation, about 1535, begun in these Counties, but was never generally embraced. The Greek Church has some footing here too. But the most general is the Roman Catholick. Gregory Pauli, Minister of *Cracovia*, preached *Arianism* there about the Year 1566, but *Sigismund Augustus* expelled him, together with *George Blandrata*, *Lelio Socini*, *Valentin Gentilis*, and some others. *Faustus Socinus*, who gave Name to the *Socinians*, came afterwards; and left his Disciples there; who continued till 1660, when they were banish'd by King *John Casimire*. To understand the State of the *Socinians* in *Poland*, and the manner of their Expulsion in 1660; the Reader may consult a Book, call'd *Historia Reformationis Polonica*. Munster, Mercator, Ortelius, Merula, Bertius, Cluverius, Cromer Hist. Polon. Chytræus de Russor. ac Tartar. Relig. Spondan. &c.

POLEMARKE, that is, Chief of the War, from the Greek *πόλεμος*, war, and *ἀρχή*, to command; he commanded in the Athenian Army, and assisted the Kings with his Council. In the time of Peace he administr'd Justice to the Citizens and Strangers, *Jul. Paul.* Amongst the *Ætolians*, he was called by this Name, who had the Care of the Gates of the City. *Alex. de Alex. lib. 3. ch. 16.*

POLEMIUS, a Grand Heretick, about 373. He drew his Errors from the Books of *Apollinarius*, the principal whereof was the mixture which he said there had been between the word and the flesh. His Disciples were called *Polemians*, and confounded with the *Apollinarians*. *Theodoret. lib. 4. Her. Fab. Epiphan. Her. 77. & 78.*

POLEMON, King of part of *Pontus*, in the time of the Emperor *Claudius*, and mentioned by *Josephus, lib. 19. c. 7.* His Kingdom was reduced into a Province. In the

time of *Nero* it was called *Pontus Polemoniacus*, to distinguish it from another part of *Pontus*, called *Pontus Pelagonius*. *Suet. in Nerone, c. 18.*

POLEMON, an Academick Philosopher, born at *Oete*, in the Territories of *Athens*, was very debauched in his Youth. It's said also, that being half drunk, he came into the School of *Xenocrates*, and was so charmed with a Discourse of Temperance, which that Philosopher made, that he quite reformed his Life, and became the most temperate and reserved Man in the World, and applied himself forthwith to the Study of Philosophy, wherein he made so wonderful a Progress, that he merited to succeed in the Chair of the same *Xenocrates*. He was much esteem'd by the *Athenians* for his Probity, Affableness and Constancy. He died very aged, after having composed several Works, in the 127th. Olympiad, and the 44th. year of *Rome*. *Diogenes Laertius l. 4. in Polemon, Eusebius in Chron.*

POLEMON, a Sophist and Orator, lived in the time of *Trajan*. It's said he was a very talkative Person. And that at his Death he prayed his Friends to bury him with all speed, for fear least the Sun should boast to see him have his Mouth shut. He writ some Treatises. *Philostratus in vita Soph. & Suidas.*

POLICASTRO, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principality, a Bishop's-See under *Salerno*, called in Latin *Policastrum*, or *Polæocastrum*, but not very considerable, standing upon the Gulf *Lai*, or the Gulf of *Policastrum*.

POLIGNANO, Lat. *Polinianum* and *Pulinianum*, a little Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bara*, a Bishop's-See under *Bari*.

POLITICKS. A Party which appear'd in *France*, in 1574, in the time of the *Holy League*. This Faction was made up of discontented Roman Catholics, who without concerning themselves with Religion, protested, That they took up Arms for no other Reason but the Publick Good, for the Ease of the People, and to Reform those Disorders in the Administration, occasion'd by the too great Power of those, who cover'd their own Mismanagement and private Designs, with the Pretence of the Royal Authority. These *Politicks* join'd the *Hugonots*, in Consequence of a Vote carry'd at *Montpelier* in 1574. *Henry de Montmorency*, Marshal de *Damville*, and Governour of *Languedoc*, form'd this Party of the *Politicks*, to keep himself in his Government, which he was then in danger of losing, and drew in the famous *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne* his Nephew, and Viscount d'*Turenne*, who was afterwards Marshal of *France*, Duke de *Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of *Sedan*. *Maimbourg. Hist. League.*

POLLA (*Argentaria*) the Wife of *Lucan* the Poet, was famous for her Learning, Birth and Beauty. She writ good Verse, and after her Husband's Death revised & corrected his *Pharsalia*.

POLLENTIA, the Goddess of Power worshipp'd by the Romans, as also a Town by the *Alps*, famous for white Wool.

POLŁOCZKI, Lat. *Polōcska*, and *Polōtium*, a City of *Poland*; in *Lithuania*; formerly the Capital of a Dutchy of that Name; but now is no more than a Palatinate. It's large and well fortified with two Castles upon two Rivers. It was taken in 1563 by the *Muscovites*, who used so many Machins against it, that they employed 40000 Peasants to draw them, King *Stephen* beat them out in 1579; but they retok it again in the XVIIth. Century, but could never keep it.

POLLUX (*Julius*) liv'd in the Second Century, in the time of the Emperor *Commodus*, whose *Epithalamium* he compos'd, to whom likewise he dedicated his *Onomasticon*; several other Treatises are said to be written by him, and amongst others, an Oration *De Arcadicis*.

POLTROT (*John*) *Sieur de Mercy*, was a Gentleman of *Angoumois*, who in 1563 being in the Service of *Soubize*, Chief of the Protestants, attempted to kill the Duke of *Guise*, who was then at the Siege of *Orleans*, and accomplished his Design; but having been taken and brought to *Paris*, he was drawn to Pieces by four Horses, had his Head afterwards cut off, and the rest of his Body burnt and reduced to Ashes. *John le Frere Histoire des Troubles.*

POLYÆNUS, a Macedonian, wrote a Book of Stratagems, which he dedicated to the Emperors *Antoninus* and *Commodus*; the best Edition is that of *Leyden*, in 1690.

POLYARCHUS, of *Cyrene*, in *Africa*, had so extraordinary a Love for Animals, that he caus'd the Dogs and Birds he loved to be publicly buried, and made them Funeral Solemnities; erecting also Pyramids in honour of them, with Epitaphs graven thereon. *Polyæn. lib. 8.*

POLYBIUS, a Greek Historian, born at *Megalopolis*, a City of *Arcadia*, Son to *Lycortas*, Chief of the Republick of the *Achaians*, who sent them both Embassadors to *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, about the 556th. of *Rome*. The on afterwards had the same Honour, as having been deputed to attend the Roman Consul that made War in *Thessaly*. He, after

after this, came to *Rome*, contracted a strict Friendship with *Scipio* and *Lelius*. He writ his History in that City, having before made several Voyages in order to know the Places he was to treat of. This History took in all that had pass'd considerable from the beginning of the *Punick War* till the end of the *Macedonian*, for about fifty three years, divided into forty Books, but of all of them we have but the five first left entire. *Brutus* highly esteemed the Book, read it often, and made an Abridgement thereof for his own use, when he made War against *Anthony* and *Augustus*. *Lucian* says, he died aged 82 years. *Vossius de Hist. Græc.* l. 1. c. 19. *Cassaub. in not. in Polyb.*

POLYBUS, King of *Corinth*, who preserv'd *Oedipus* when he was expos'd, Educated him at his Court, and own'd him for his Son. *Sophoc. Oedip. Tyrant.*

POLYCARP, is a Collection of Canons, Constitutions and Ordinances referring to Church-Affairs, composed by *Gregory*, a Spanish Priest, about 1120. *Doujat. Hist. du droit. Canon.*

POLYCARPUS, Bishop of *Smyrna*, Disciple of *S. John*, the Evangelist; he took a Journey to *Rome* in order to conferr with *vicetus*, about the celebration of the Feast of *Easter*, concerning which there was a difference between the Eastern and Western Churches. In this Journey he converted several Persons who had suffered themselves to be deluded with the Errors of *Valentinus* and *Marcion*, who meeting him at *Rome*, and asking if he did not know him. He answered, Yes, I know you to be the eldest Child of the Devil. At his Return into *Asia*, he suffered Martyrdom, *January* 26th. 167, or 169. *Eusebius* relates the manner of his being Martyred, as taken out of a Letter written by the Church of *Smyrna*. We have an Epistle of this holy Man which he writ to the *Philippians*. *S. Irenæus* relates that he had seen *S. Polycarp*, and that he remember'd the Features of his Face, his Gate, his way of Living, and several things which *S. Polycarp* related from those who had Convers'd with our Blessed Saviour. *Irenæus* l. 3. adv. Hæ. c. 2. *Tertullian. de Præscr.* l. 32. *Eusebius lib.* 4. *Hist. & in Chron. An. Chr.* 157, & 167, &c.

POLYCLETUS, a famous Statuary, lived in the 87th. *Olympiad*, and was Native of *Sicyon*, in *Peloponnesus*, had *Agelades* for his Master, and several famous Statuaries for his Scholars, as *Asopodorus*, *Alexis*, *Aristides*, *Myron* the *Lycian*, &c. He made several Statues of Brass, that were highly esteemed, and one representing a beautiful Youth crowned, which he sold for an hundred Talents; Which amounts to Sixty thousand Crowns of French Money. He also made another Figure, of a little Child, holding a Lance in his Hand, which was no less valued than the former; but that which gain'd him the greatest Reputation, was a Figure, in which he represented all the Proportions of a Humane Body, so exactly, that 'twas call'd the Rule, and look'd upon as a Performance of that Excellency, that Statuaries, from all Parts, came to view it, and make it their Original to Copy by. The Picture of the three naked Children playing together, which the Emperor *Titus* had in his Palace, and which pass'd for a Masterpiece of Art, was of his doing, as was also the *Hercules* of *Rome*, represented lifting *Anteus* from the Earth. *Pliny lib.* 34.

POLYCRATES, a Tyrant of *Samos* lived in the 72d. *Olympiad*. It's said he was so fortunate, that all things succeded according to his desires; and that having thrown a Ring of great Price into the Sea, he found it some time after in a Fish which his Cook dressed. But he was not so successful at last, for *Orontes*, Governour of *Sardis*, having cunningly surpriz'd him, put him to Death upon a Cross in the 74th. *Olympiad*.

POLYCRATES, Bishop of *Ephesus*, lived about the end of the second Age. He got it determined in an Assembly of *Asiatick* Bishops, that *Easter* should be kept on the fourteenth day of the Moon, wherewith he acquainted Pope *Victr* by a Letter which he writ to him. *Eusebius* l. 5. *Hist. cap.* 23.

POLYCRETA or **POLYCRITA**, a Damsel of *Naxos* taken by *Diognetus*, General of the *Erythreans*, who used her as his Wife. The *Milesians* on a time being overtaken with Sleep and Wine, she gave notice thereof to her Brethren, upon Leaden Tables sent in a Tart, who surpriz'd them, but spared *Diognetus* at her request. *Polyæn.*

POLYDAMAS, a famous Champion of *Thessaly*, who killed a Lyon upon Mount *Olympus*, lifted up a most furious Bull, and stopped a Chariot in its full career. He was crush'd to pieces under a Rock, whither he had retired to shelter himself from a Tempest, and that misfortune befell him through his own Indiscretion, flattering himself that he could sustain that Rock, which began to fall when his Companions fled and so escaped. *Pliny* l. 7. c. 49.

POLYDORE (*Virgil*) of *Urbis* in *Italy*, lived in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ages. He published in 1499 a piece *De Inventoribus Rerum*, in eight Books. Going after-

wards into *England*, in order to receive the *Peter-pence*, he acquired the Prince's favour and was made Archdeacon of *Wells*. In 1526 he printed at *London* his Treatise of *Prodigies*, and afterwards compleated the *English History* in 26 Books, which is not very exact. He died about 1555. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. cap.* 135. *Henry Savil. in Edit. Script. Aug.*

POLYDORE de *Caravaggio*, a famous Painter in the Sixteenth Age. He wrought in the *Vatican* and had the glory to have contributed much to the finishing of that Work. When *Rome*, in 1627, was besieged by the *Spaniards*, he went to *Naples* and thence to *Sicily*; and as he was well skill'd in Architecture, he was employ'd to prepare the Triumphal Arches erected against the Emperor *Charles V's*. arrival at *Messina* in his return from *Tunis*; afterwards intending to return to *Rome* he was killed by his Man and his Associates, who had an intention to rob him and his Body being carried by them and laid near unto the Door of a Woman whom he loved, in order to make Men believe that her Friends had made away with him; but the fact was discovered, and his Servant punished. *Vasari Vit. de Pit. Felicien entr. des Peint.*

POLYDORUS, Son to *Priam* and *Hecuba*; during the Siege of *Troy* he was sent for his Security, to the Court of *Polymnestor*, King of *Thrace*, who after the Town was taken, murder'd him for his Money. *Eurip. Hecub.*

POLYDORUS, a King of *Lacedæmon*, who, to put an end to the 20 years War betwixt his Countrymen, and those of *Messina* feign'd a quarrel with *Theopompus* King of the other Family, and made as if he retired from the Battle, whereupon the *Messenians* advanced, and were encompassed and defeated by the Enemies. *Hoffman.*

POLYGAMISTS, Hereticks who said that it was lawful for a Man to have as many Wives as he pleased. Their Patron was *Bernardinus Ochinus*, at first General of the *Capuchins*, and afterwards professed himself to be a Protestant, but at last fell into this and divers other Errors. He lived in the Sixteenth Century. *Hoffman.*

POLYGLOTT, the Bible in several Languages. *Francis Ximenes de Sineris* Cardinal and Archbishop of *Toledo* was the first that publish'd a Work of this nature, call'd the Bible of *Complutum*, where may be found the Hebrew Text as the Jews read it; the Greek Version of the *Septuagint*, the Latin Version of *S. Jerom*, which we call the *Vulgar*; and lastly, the *Chaldee* Paraphrase of *Onkelos* upon the Five Books of *Moses* only; to which is added, a Dictionary of the Hebrew and *Chaldee* words in the Bible. It was printed in 1515, and what is most remarkable therein, is, that the Cardinal printed the Greek Text of the *New Testament* without Accents or Aspirats; for that the most Ancient Manuscripts had none. The Jews have also *Polyglotts*; those of *Constantinople* have printed two Copies of the *Pentateuch* in the form of *Tetrapla's*, which are in four Languages; one of which contains the Hebrew Text of *Moses*; the *Chaldee* Paraphrase of *Onkelos*; the *Arabick* Translation of *R. Saadias*, and the *Persian* Version of another Jew: The other comprehends the Hebrew Text, and Paraphrase of *Onkelos*, as well as the first; and besides that, takes in the Version of the *Vulgar* Greek, and another Spanish Translation; but all of them writ in Hebrew Characters. The *Polyglott* of *England*, is the same with that of *Paris* (of which by and by) excepting some Additions thereto. The English have judiciously prefer'd the *Vatican* Edition of the *Septuagint* before others, having also put in their Work the *Vulgar*, according to the last Edition of *Rome*; besides the *Syriack* and *Arabick* upon some Books of the Bible, which were not printed in the Bible of *M. le Jay*. They take in moreover, the *Jerusalem Targum*, that of the false *Jonathan*, with a *Persian* Version of the *Pentateuch*, another *Persian* one of the *New Testament*, and added what had been before printed in the *Ethiopian* Tongues of the *Psalms*, *Canticles*, and the *New Testament*. The *Prolegomena*, and the Sixth Volume of this *Polyglott*, are a great Addition to this Work. The *Polyglott* of *Antwerp*, or the *Royal Bible* of *Philip II.* was printed at *Antwerp*, in 1572, by *Arius Montanus*, which contains, besides what is in the *Complutensian*, the *Chaldee* Paraphrase upon the other Books of the *Old Testament*, a *Syriack* Translation of the *New Testament*, with the Latin Interpretation of the *Syriack*, and the Latin Version of *Pagninus*, which he corrected in several Places, being of Opinion that the *Vulgar* Translation was not literal enough. There are several Dictionaries added to this *Polyglott*, for the better Understanding of the Languages. The *Polyglott* of *Paris*, which far exceeds that of *Complutum*, and of *Philip II.* was got printed some Years ago, at a vast Expence, by *M. le Jay*; who, not content with what had appear'd before, sent for some *Maronites* from *Rome*, for the Management of the *Syriack* and *Arabick*, which are not in the two forementioned *Polyglotts*, and printed the *Samaritan Pentateuch* besides, with a *Samaritan* Version never seen till then; but some Learned Men say, He should have taken in the *Vulgar* instead of the Greek Version of the *Septuagint*, printed in the *Complutensian Bible*.

Bible, and that of *Montanus*; for, that that Greek Edition is very imperfect; but this great Bible has no Preface nor Dictionary. *R. Simon Disquis. de Bibl. Edition.*

POLYGNOTUS, a *Thasian*, and famous Painter, was the Disciple of his Father *Aglaophon*, and particularly Eminent for representing Women, whom he painted in Lightsome and Shining Draperies, adorning their Heads with Dresses of sundry Colours, and giving a greater Freedom to his Figures, than had been us'd by any of his Predecessors. His principal Works were those which he made gratis, in the Temple at *Delpbi*, and the Grand Portico at *Athens*, call'd the *Various*, in Honour of which it was Decreed in a great Council of the *Amphyctious*, or General Diet of *Greece*, That where-ever he travel'd in *Greece*, his Charges should be born by the Publick. He died about the 90th. Olympiad, which was 418 Years before *Christ*. *Felicien Entretien sur les vies des Peintres.*

POLYHISTOR (*Alexander*) a Greek Historian and Philologist, was in esteem in *Sylla's* time, said by *Suidas* to be of *Miletum*, but by *Stephanus*, to be of *Corycum*, which we call now *Catayc*, or *Caitage*, which is the Residence of the *Beglerbeg* of *Natolia*; he was surnamed *Cornelius*, because, that having been made a Prisoner, he was sold to *Cornelius Lentulus*, who coming to know his Merit, would be his Disciple. He was by that means made free, married at *Rome*, and perished in the Fire of *Laurentium*, his Wife hanging her self in despair about the 173d. Olympiad, 86 Years before the Birth of *Christ*. He compos'd several Pieces relating to History, Grammar, and Philology, which Authors speak of with Commendation. *Josephus l. 1. Ant. Jud. c. 15. Clem. Alexand. l. Strom. Cyril. &c.*

POLYHYMNIA, one of the nine Muses. They feign'd she took care of History; others say, she presided over Rhetorick; and for that reason it is that she has been pictured with a Crown of Pearls, a white Robe, and her right Hand moving, as if she harangued, and holding in her left, a Scroll of Paper, where was written the Word *Suadere*. *Plutarch in Sympo.*

POLYNICUS. Vid. **ETEOCLES**.

POLYPHEMUS, feign'd by the Poets to be the Son of *Neptune*, was a Cyclops that devour'd four of *Ulysses's* Companions, but *Ulysses* having made him Drunk, overcame him. He was the greatest of all the Cyclops, and some say he had but one, others two, and a third sort, that he had three Eyes; the whole is fabulous; and by the one Eye, which they fancies he had near his Brain, is meant his extraordinary Prudence; but however he was outwitted by *Ulysses*, who is therefore said to have made him blind. *Hymn. Homer. Ovid, &c.*

POLYSPERCHON, a Captain to *Alexander the Great*, who gave frequent Proofs of his Conduct and Valour. After that King's death *Antipater* made him Tutor to the Princes. He made the Greek Cities free, and himself potent in *Macedonia*, whither he brought in 444 a Son of *Alexander's*, named *Hercules*, and then put him to death. He was some time after kill'd in Battle, having lost one of his Sons named *Alexander* before. *Quintus Curtius lib. 4, & 5. & seq. Diod. Siculus lib. 10 & 20, &c.*

POLYSTRATES, a Macedonian Soldier; who when *Bessus*, Governour of *Bactriana* had Assassinated *Darius*, after the Battle of *Arbela*, finding the King mortally wounded, and ready to expire, gave him a Glass of Water at his Request, upon which, *Darius* had just Strength to tell him, That he had given him the last Pleasure he was capable of receiving, and though he was in no Condition to reward his Civility, yet he did not doubt but *Alexander* would; soon after *Alexander* himself came up to the Place, and finding that great Monarch just dead, cover'd the Corps with his own Cloak, and sent it back with a Solemn and Pompous Equipage, to his Mother. *Quintus Curt. Plutarch. in vit. Alexand.*

POLYXENA, the Daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*; she was to be married to *Achilles*, whom *Paris* slew in the Temple of *Apollo*, where they were assembled to consummate that Marriage. After the taking of *Troy*, *Pyrhus* the Son of *Achilles* sacrificed *Polyxena* upon his Father's Tomb, willing thereby to appease his injured Ghost. *Ovid lib. 13. Met.*

POMERANIA, a Country in Germany, with the Title of a Dutchy, called by the Inhabitants *Pommern*. It hath on the N. the *Baltick* Sea, along which it is extended for near 80 Leagues, with several Havens belonging to it; *Prussia* to the E. the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* and *Lower Poland* to the S. and the Dutchy of *Meckleburg* to the W. It hath had formerly very potent Dukes of its own, whereof *Bogislaus* was the last. Those of that House had made an Agreement with the Princes of *Brandenburg*, that if they died without Issue, *Pomerania* should be united to that Marquisate; in the mean time, after the death of *Bogislaus*, this Dutchy became the subject of the War between the Swedes and House of *Brandenburg*, but by the Peace of *Osnabrug* and *Munster*, in 1648, it was divided between both. But in the Year 1676, 77, and 78, the Elector of *Brandenburg* at-

tack'd the Swedish Division there, but restor'd what he had taken from that Crown, at the Treaty concluded in 1679, the River *Oder* being made the Boundary. *Pomerania* is usually divided into two Parts, whereof that to the West of the *Oder* is called the *Higher*, and the other to the East, the *Lower Pomerania*. It's subdivided by others into ten Parts, to wit, the Dutchy of *Stetin*, Principality of *Rugen*, Earldom of *Gurskon*, and the Seignories of *Bard* and *Wolgast*, which belong to the Swedes; the other five belong to *Brandenburg*; to wit, the Dutchies of *Pomerania*, *Cassubia*, and *Wenden* or *Wandalia*; with the Lordships of *Batow* and *Lauenborch*, which have been granted him by the King of *Poland*. *Stetin* upon the *Oder* is the Capital City of the Country, which is fruitful and pleasant. The others are *Gartz*, *Auklam*, *Gaskoo*, *Wolgast*, *Stralsund*, *Cammin*, which is a Bishoprick, secularized by the Peace of *Munster*, *Stargard*, *Colberg*, &c. The Isles of *Rugen*, *Wolin* and *Usedom* depend also upon *Pomerania*. It's a cold Country; but the Sea and Rivers make it a place for Traffick. It was first inhabited by the Swedes, and afterwards by the *Vandals*. Some Geographers call it the *Farther Pomerania*, to distinguish it from *Prussia*, which they name the *Hither Pomerania*. The Protestant Religion prevails there since 1573. Before this Country embraced Christianity, they used the Language of the *Vandals*, but since 1120, that they were brought to embrace the Christian Religion by *Bolislavus* of *Poland*, they have used the *Saxon* Tongue. The Country is very fertile, well watered, abounding with Lakes and Havens. It is excellent for Arable Land, Pastures, Fruit, Wood, Hunting and Fishing; abounds with Cattle, Corn, Butter, Honey, Wax, and other such Commodities. It hath also great Numbers of Cities, Towns, Castles, and Villages. *Culverius. Bertijs de rebus German. Cramen, &c.*

POMERUS (*Julian*) a Native of *Mauritania* in *Africa*, lived in the Fifth Age, and passing into *France*, was there ordain'd a Priest. It's said he lived a long time at *Arles*; 'tis he whom *Gennadius* and *Isidorus* of *Sevil* acknowledge to be the Author of the *Contemplative Life*, or of *Virtues and Vices*, which was so excellent, as to be thought worthy to be attributed to *S. Prosper*. He was living still about 496, when *Gennadius* writ his Book. *Isidorus c. 12. Bellarmine, &c.* *Julian* of *Toledo* had also the Name of *Pomerus*, which gave occasion to *Trithemius* and some other Writers, to confound these two Authors, but there is this Distinction, that the first lived in the Fifth Age, and the other flourished about 200 Years after, about the end of the Seventh Age. *Gennad. de Script. Illust.*

POMONA, feign'd by the Ancients to be the Goddess of Gardens and Fruits, was beloved by *Vertumnus*, who after several sorts of Transformations, had the good Fortune to please her; for one while he turn'd himself into a Reaper, another while into a Fisherman, then into an Artificer, Soldier, and last of all to an Old Woman; under which Form he oblig'd her to love him, by what he said unto her. *Ovid* saith, *Pomona* lived in the time of *Procas* King of the *Latins*. The Mythologists pretend, that *Vertumnus* signifies the Year, and that his frequent Metamorphosis signifies the different Seasons, and the various Productions of the Earth, and that *Vertumnus's* last Disguise of an Old Woman, denotes the old Age of the Year, that is, the *Winter*; and his gaining of *Pomona* under that Appearance, is to let us understand, that during this Season, People make use of the Fruits of the Earth, which were gather'd in *Autumn*. *Ovid. Lib. 14. Metam. Natalis Comes Mythol. See VERTUMNUS.*

POMONA, the greatest of the *Orkney* Islands, commonly called the *Mainland*, being, according *Buchanan*, 30 Miles in length, contains the Town of *Kirkwall*, and many Villages and Gentlemens Houses, there being in all 12 Parish Churches in the Island, which is about 24 Miles from *Caithness*. This Island runs out into abundance of Promontories, which afford convenient Harbours for Ships. There are also Mines of as good white and black Lead here, as are to be found any where in *Britain*. This Island is more fruitful than any of the rest, and abounds with Provisions and other Necessaries. *Buchan. Gordon. Theat. Scotiæ.*

POMPEIA, the third Wife of *Julius Cæsar*, was Daughter to *Q. Pompeius*. *Cæsar* married her after *Cornelia*, but quickly divorced her, upon suspicion that she had committed Adultery with *Clodius*, the Report being that he came to meet her in Woman's Apparel, during the Ceremonies of the Feast of *Bona Dea*. They would have oblig'd *Cæsar* to come in Evidence against her, but he refused, saying, That he did not believe her faulty, but that *Cæsar's* Wife ought not only to be void of fault, but suspicion. *Suetonius & Plutarch in Julio.*

POMPEIOPOLIS, a City of *Cilicia*, called *Soli*, until it took this name from *Pompey* upon the defeat of the Pirates, and afterwards that of *Trajanopolis*, from the Emperor *Trajanus*; since which it has been a Bishoprick under *Seleucia*, but is now a miserable Town, called *Palesali*, according to some modern Authors. There was in *Ephraïm*

Gonia another City, called *Eupatoria*, to which *Pompey* gave his Name also, after he had vanquish'd *Mithridates*, which was afterwards a Metropolitan City in the Patriarchship of *Constantinople*, but is now entirely ruin'd. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Solinus*. *Pomponius Mela*, &c.

CN. POMPEIUS STRABO, Consul of *Rome* and General, was Father to *Pompey the Great*. He served the Republick very faithfully in the Social War of the *Marsians*, was Consul in 665, with *Portius Cato*; and being dissatisfied that he was not continued in the same Charge, he declar'd against *Cinna*. It's said, that he regulated all his Actions according to his Interest, and that being at the head of an Army, he did nought but seek opportunities to make himself strong; at last he fought a great and bloody Battle against *Cinna* before the Walls of *Rome*; after which the Plague infested both Armies, and *Pompey* died at the same time; others say, he was killed with a Thunderbolt in 667. The joy for his death in *Rome* seem'd, saith *Velleius Paterculus*, to have been balanced by the Loss of their Citizens by Sword and Sicknes. The *Romans* exercised upon his Body after his death, the Resentments they had against him when alive. *Plutarch in Vit. Pomp. Velleius Paterculus, lib. 2. Cicero in Pison. & Phil. 1. &c.*

Q. POMPEIUS, surnamed *the Great*, was Son to the foresaid *Pompey* and *Lucilia* descended from a Noble Family, of considerable Rank among the Senators, and born September 30th. in the 648th. of *Rome*, being the same year that *Cicero* was born. *Paterculus* saith, He was free from most sorts of Vices, were it not that in a free City, and Mistress of the Universe, where the Right of Citizens ought to be equal, he was concerned to see any in the same degree of Reputation and Power. He applied himself to the Wars when but very young, with his Father, who was a good and experienced Commander. At the Age of 23 he rais'd of his own accord, and without any publick Authority, for the defence and re-establishing the Honour of his Country, three Legions, which he carried to *Sylla*; and three years after merited the honours of Triumph, which could not be refused to his Valour, whereof he had given sufficient Proofs in retaking *Sicily* and *Africa* from those who were outlaw'd for Treason. Some time after *Sylla* dying, he drove *Lepidus* out of *Rome*, because he would abrogate all that *Sylla* had done, and in 677 overcame him in Battle, whereupon he got a Commission to carry the War against *Sertorius* into *Spain*, which he happily terminated in 681, and triumphed a second time, some days before he enter'd upon the Office of Consul, being no more than a *Roman* Gentleman, which never happened to any Person before him. During his Consulship he re-established the Power of the Tribunes of the People; and after this overcame the Pirates in a Sea-fight, and cleared the Seas; to which Advantages were added those which he obtained against *Tigranes* and *Mithridates*. He pursued his Victories into *Media*, *Albania*, and *Hibernia*, and then turned his Arms against the People that lay to the right of the *Euxine* Sea, the *Colchians*, *Achaens*, *Jews*, *Parthians*, &c. and having done all this he returned into *Italy*, being now greater than the *Romans*, or himself ever expected. He was received with great joy, because that having disbanded his Troops, he came to the City like a private Citizen. His Triumph lasted two days, and was very magnificent by the great number of vanquish'd Princes which were led in it. He brought a greater quantity of Money into the publick Treasury than any General that ever was before him. It was at this time, says *Velleius Paterculus*, That Fortune rais'd his Glory by degrees to the very height, having made him triumph over *Africa*, *Europe* and *Asia*. But in the mean time, *Cæsar's* Glory seem'd to obscure his; the one could not endure an Equal, nor the other a Superior; but *Julia*, *Cæsar's* Daughter, whom *Pompey* had married, kept up Friendship betwixt them for some time, and together with *Crassus*, they made a Triumvirate, but this Correspondence was soon broken after the death of *Julia* and *Crassus*. *Pompey* had the Government of *Spain* confer'd on him, and *Cæsar* was ordered to quit the Command of the Armies he had for ten years in *Gaul*, and come to *Rome* as a private Person, to demand the Consulship that he desired, but he refused; and so the War was declared, *Cæsar* came to *Rome* in 705, which *Pompey* with the Consuls and Senate had quitted, as they did also *Italy*, and went to *Epirus*; whither *Cæsar* went also after having defeated *Pompey's* Lieutenants in *Spain*; and in the year 706 overthrew him in the Battle of *Pharsalia*. *Pompey* fled into *Egypt*, where, by the Advice of *Theodatus* and *Achillas*, *Ptolemy* ordered *Photinus*, a Slave, to kill him the Eve of his Birth-day, after he had been three times Consul, triumphed thrice, and had subdued a great part of the World, at the Age of 58. The *Romans* had before this erected him a Statue with this Inscription, *P. urb. R. S. P. Q. R. Pompeius Magnus imp. Bello XXX Ann. confecto, fufis, fugatis, occisis, in dedicationem acceptis hominum centies vicies, semel lxxxiii M. depressis aut captis navibus, Deccxvi oppidis, Castellis M. D. xxxviii in fidem acceptis, terris à Mæoti ad Rubrum mare sub-*

actis; quum oram Maritimam prædonibus liberasset & Imperium Maris Pop. Rom. restituisset, ex Asia, Ponto, Armenia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Syria, Scythia, Judeis, Albanis, Iberis, Insula Creta, Bæsternis, & super hæc de Regibus, Mithridate & Tigraue, triumphasset. The Emperor *Adrian* when in *Egypt* Anno 132, honoured his Memory with this Line upon his Tomb.

Offa viri magni tenui quam clausa Sepulchro.

Tully gives him this Character, That he was a Person born for great things, and capable of attaining the height of Eloquence, but he chose rather to follow his Military Inclinations. He could express himself with great Variety, weighed Affairs with great Judgment, his Deportment was fine, his Voice strong and musical, and his Motions grave. He left two Sons, the eldest *Cn. Pompeius*, got a potent Army together, and became formidable, but *Cæsar* defeated him at the Battle of *Munda* in *Spain*, which was fought with great Resolution, the Victory hanging doubtful a long time; and *Pompey* being unable to make his escape, because of his Wounds, as his Brother did, he was kill'd there. The younger *Pompey* got an Army of Slaves together, and made himself Master of *Sicily*. *Paterculus* saith, He made a Peace with *Augustus* and *Antony*, and had *Sicily* and *Greece* assigned him, but he quickly renewed the War, was beaten at Sea by *Augustus*; and endeavouring to make his escape to *Antony* was killed by the way; so that it may be truly said, These two young Men were Heirs both of the Valour and Misfortune of their Father. Authors add, concerning *Cn. Pompeius*, the elder of the *Great Pompey's* Sons, That having feasted *Augustus* and *M. Anthony* aboard his Ship, he told them jestingly, That he entertain'd them in *Carinis*, which was the Name of his Father's House then possessed by *M. Anthony* at *Rome*; and being advised by one of his Friends, To cut them both off, and render himself Master of the World, now when he had them in his power, he gallantly rejected the Proposition, as being contrary to his Faith which he had given them. *Florus. Dion. Plutarch.*

POMPONATIUS (*Peter*) of *Mantua*, lived in the beginning of the XVIth. Age. He was a great follower of the Doctrine of *Aristotle*; was Professor at *Bologna* and elsewhere, and had *Paulus Jovius* for his Disciple. He was so bold as to maintain the Opinion of *Aristotle*, That the Soul died with the Body, and when he was reprov'd, said, He followed this Opinion as a Philosopher, but condemn'd it as a Christian; in the mean time he was neither the one nor the other, and his Doctrine was pernicious to many young People. He died of a stoppage of Urine in 1512, aged 63 years. *Paul. Jovius in Elog. Doct. lib. 7. Sponde, A. C. 1513. n. 20.*

POMPONIUS Lætus (*Julius*) born in the Kingdom of *Naples*, is said to have been the natural Son of a Prince of *Salerno*, and was in esteem at *Rome* in the XVth. Age, in the time of *Pius II.* with *Platina* and *Callimachus*; but was not so in the time of *Paul II.* against whom it's not doubted, but he was one of them that conspired, and perhaps to avoid Punishment, retired to *Venice*; but came afterwards to *Rome*, published an Abridgement of the Lives of the *Cæsars* from the death of *Gordian* to *Justin III.* a Book of *Mahomet*, and one concerning the *Roman* Magistrates. He died aged 70 years, in the time of *Alexander VI.* as it's said, in a very poor Condition. *Sabellicus*, who was his Disciple writ his Life. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. lib. 40. Erasmus in Cicer. Lilio Giraldi in Hist. Poet.*

POMPONIUS Mela, a Spaniard, born at *Mellaria*, a ruined City in the Kingdom of *Granada*, where *Begar de Melena* stands now, according to the Testimony of *Morals* and others of that Country. He lived in the Ist. Age, writ a piece of Geography, entitled, *De situ Orbis*, in three Books, which has the Notes of several Learned Men upon it. The best Editions are those of *Holland* with *Vossius*, and *Gronovius's* Notes. *Alphonso Garcias. Motamora de Doct. Hist. viris, &c.*

POMPONIUS Sextus, a very eminent *Roman* Lawyer, living in the IIIrd. Century. He was, together with *Ulpian* and *Julius Paulus*, one of the Disciples of *Papinian*. The Emperor *Alexander Severus* made him one of his Council, and gave him a great share of the Government under him. He wrote divers Works, which are frequently cited in the *Code & Digest*. *Lampridius in Alex. Sev.*

PONCE de Leon (*Basilus*) an *Augustinian*, born at *Granada* in *Spain*, and extracted from a Family of the first Quality. He died in 1629. His Works are, *De Sacramento Confirmationis. De Impedimentis Matrimonii. De Sacramento Matrimonii. Variæ Disputationes ex Theologia Scholastica & Positiva. Riccioli Chron. Reform. Nicholas Anton. Bibl. Script. Hist.*

PONCES de Santa Cruz (*Antony*) first Physician to *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*, who died about the year 1650, aged above 80 years. He writ several things, as, *Opuscula Medica ac Philosophica; In Avicennæ primam Fen. 1. lib. Hippocratica Philosophia de Pulsibus; De impedimentis magnorum auxiliorum*

librum in morborum Curatione, in lib. Galen. de morbo & symptomate, &c. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hist.

PONIATOVIA (*Christina*) was Daughter to *Julian Poniatovius*, a Noble *Polander*, who of a Monk turned Minister; coming to *Bohemia* when a Widower, he placed his Daughter *Christina*, at the Age of sixteen, with the Baronnels of *Engelburg* of *Zelking*, of the House of *Austria*. She fell, in *November 1627*, into several ecstasies or fits, during which, she declared wonderful things in reference to the State of the Church, and future Re-establishment, by the Destruction of her Enemies and Persecutors. She continued thus from time to time, during the years 1628 and 1629, and on *January 27th*. in the last year, appearing as if she were dead, she suddenly starts up, and afterwards had no more Revelations. She was married in 1632 to *Daniel Vetter* of *Moravia*, who had been Tutor to *Frederick Henry*, Son to *Frederick V.* King of *Bohemia*, then driven out of his Kingdom and lived with him till 1644, when she died of an *Hæctic Fever*. *Lux è tenebris*.

PONS, a City of *France*, in *Xaintonge* in the Diocese of *Xaintes*, stands upon the River *Seugne* that dischargeth it self into the *Charant* above *Xaintes*. The City is Ancient, it gives Name to the noble House of *Pons*, famous for its Antiquity, Alliances, and the great number of Illustrious Persons it has produced.

DUPONT (*Perrin*) forty fourth Grand-Master of the Order of *S. John* of *Jerusalem*, succeeded in *August 1534*, *Philip de Villiers C. Isle-Adam*; he was chosen when absent, being Bailiff of *S. Euphemia* of the *Italian Language*. *Muly Assen*, King of *Tunis*, unable to withstand the Forces of *Barbarossa*, sent an Embassador to the Grand-Master, to desire him to intercede with the Emperor *Charles V.* to take him under his Protection; which the Emperor granted, upon Condition the Knights would join their Gallies with his Fleet to go to *Barbary*. The Knights had the Honour of making themselves Masters of the Tower of *Goletta*, where they set up their Flag, and signaliz'd themselves no less at the taking of *Tunis*, which the Emperor delivered to *Muly Assen*. The Grand-Master du Pont died a little time after, in *November 1535*, having reigned but about fourteen Months, and was succeeded by *Didier de Saint Jalle*. Bosto, The Hist. of the Order of *S. John* of *Jerusalem*. *Naberrat*, &c.

PONT St. Ange, formerly call'd *Pons Adriani*, or *Adrian's Bridge*, being built by that Emperor. It stands under the Castle of *S. Angelo*, and is the finest Stone Bridge in *Rome*. Pope *Clement IXth*. Ornamented this Bridge with a great many Marble Figures. *Marlian*.

PONT de l'Arche, Lat. *Pons Arcus*, *Pons Arcuensis*, a strong place in *Normandy* upon the *Seine*, above which, this River receives into it the *Eure* and the *Andela*, and forms there an Island, to which there is a Passage by two Bridges. This Town stands three Leagues above *Rhoan* and is an important Pass, being the first place that surrendered to King *Henry IV.* upon his coming to the Crown in 1589.

PONT Andemer, Lat. *Pons Andemari*, a small City in *Normandy* upon the River *Rille*, between *Rhoan* and *Caen*.

PONT Beauvoisin, Lat. *Pons Bellovicinus*, a Town in *Dauphiny*, which divides *France* from *Savoy*, and stands upon the River *Guger*.

PONT-DE-CE, *Pons* or *Pontes Casaris*, a Town and Castle of *France* in *Anjou*, upon the *Loire*, within a League of *Angers*, and considerable for the Pass; for which reason there is a Garrison in it. Here it was that the Troops of *Lewis XIII.* defeated in 1620, under the Command of the *Mareschal de Crequi*, those of the Queen Mother, *Mary de Medicis*, who removed from the Court.

PONT l'Evêque, Lat. *Pons Episcopi*, a City of *France* in *Normandy*, upon the little River *Lefon*; three Leagues below *Lisieux*, and two from the Sea. It's a place famous for Cheese.

PONT du Gard, Lat. *Pons Vardonis* or *Gardonis*, three Bridges built one over the other over the River *Gardon*, for the continuing an Aqueduct to *Nismes*, the lowest having six Arches, the second twelve, and the highest thirty four; a thing of great Antiquity. It stands in the middle between *Avignon* to the E and *Nismes* to the W. four Leagues from the latter. The Learned Dr. *Brown*, in his Travels, gives the Figure of this wonderful Work, and assures us, That the top of it is 186 foot above the Water of the River.

PONT de Lima, or *Puenta de Lima*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province between *Douro* and *Minko*, upon the River *Lima*. It's not doubted but that it is the *Lima* or *Forum Limicorum* of *Antoninus*, tho' others take it for *S. Estevao de Geras de Lima*, within two Leagues of the same.

PONT au Moufon, upon the *Moselle*, Lat. *Mussipons*, a City of *Lorraine*, with an University. It gives Title to a Marquess, stands upon the brink of two Rivers, to which you must pass over a Bridge, from whence it has its Name in part, that of *Moufon* being the Name of a Castle standing upon a Hill there, and was formerly considerable. It's a

pretty Town, has two Abbies in it, several Churches, and curious Places, but no Walls.

PONT S. Esprit, Lat. *Pons Sti Spiritus*, a City of *France* in the *Lower Languedoc*, which has a Castle, and a curious Stone Bridge over the *Rhosne*; the Bridge is a thousand ordinary Paces long, and fifteen broad, supported by nineteen great Arches, and four lesser ones. The City is large enough, but ill built; the Streets being short and narrow, but there are some pretty Squares in it, several Churches and Monasteries, &c.

PONT S. Maixance, Lat. *Pons S. Maxentia*, a Town of *France* in *Valois*, belonging to the Government of the *Isle of France*, standing upon the River *Oise*, to which you pass over a Bridge three Leagues from *Senlis*.

PONTANUS (*James*) a Jesuit, born in *Bohemia*, a Person of Note for his Skill in the Languages, and the Polite part of Learning. He died at *Augsburg* in 1626. He wrote several Tracts both in Prose and Verse, as, *Commentaries upon Ovid*. *Attica Bellaria*, Part III. *Colloquia Sacra. Cithonacea seu Excerpta à Sacris & Prophanis Auctoribus*, lib. 10. &c. *Alegamb. De Script. Soc. Jes.*

PONTANUS (*Lewis*) an eminent Lawyer, living in the XVth. Century, born at *Spoletto* in *Italy*; he liv'd for the most part, at *Rome*, where he had the Office of Proto-Notary; *Aeneas Sylvius*, who was afterwards Pope *Pius II.* and most Authors, at that time, speak of *Pontanus* as a meer Prodigy for Learning and Memory, for he never forgot any thing which he once heard or read. He did not only Cite the beginning of a Law, like the rest of his Profession, but run through the whole Text. He wrote Remarks upon the Law, *Consilia Singularia*, *Repetitiones*. He died at *Basil* in 1439, during the Session of the Council, being but 30 years of Age, and had he liv'd longer, had undoubtedly been made a Cardinal. *Marcus Mantica de vir. Illust. Aeneas Sylvius Hist. Concil. Basil. &c.*

PONTANUS (*John Isaac*) originally of *Haerlem*, was born in *Dermark*, where his Parents then resided. He taught Physick and the Mathematicks at *Harderwick* in *Guelderland*, and died there in 1640. He was Historiographer to the King of *Denmark* and Province of *Guelderland*, and writ, *Hist. Urbis & rerum Amstelodamensium*; *Itinerarium Gallicæ Narbonensis*; *Rerum Danicarum Hist.* lib. 10; *Disceptationes Chronologicae de Rheni divitiis & accolis populis, adversus Philippum Cluverium*; *Discussionum Historicarum*, lib. 2. *Historiæ Geldricæ*, lib. 14, &c. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg. le Mire*, &c.

PONTANUS (*John Jovius* and *Jovianus*) a Philosopher, Poet, Orator, and Historian, was born at *Cerreto*, a little Town in *Umbria*, having lost his Father in a popular Sedition. He retired to *Naples*, where he was chosen to be Tutor to the young *Alphonso* King of *Naples*, and after that made his Secretary and Councillor of State. He writ the History of the Wars of *Ferdinand I.* and *John* of *Anjou*, and several other things both in Prose and Verse, which we have in three Volumes, printed at *Strasbourg* in 1515. He died in 1505, aged 78 years. He ordered this Epitaph for himself, *Sum Joannes Jovianus Pontanus, quem amaverunt bonæ Musæ, suspexerunt viri probi, honestaverunt Reges, Domini, scis jam quis sim, aut quis potius fuerim. Ego vero te, hospes, noscere in tenebris nequeo; sed, te ipsum ut noscas, rogo. Folib. Sandr. Felinus Sanderus Epit. de Pæg. Sicil. Erasmus in Cicer. Lilio Giralaldi Dial. 1. de Poet. sui temp. Vossius*, &c.

PONTE MOLE, Lat. *Pons Milvius*, is a Bridge upon the *Tiber* near *Rome*, very famous for the Victory got there by *Constantine the Great* in 312, over the Tyrant *Maxentius*, who falling over that Bridge was drowned in the *Tiber*. *Baudrand*.

PONTEFRACT, a Market and Borough Town of *Osgodcross* Wapentake, in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, seated in a dry spot of Ground, watered by a little Stream that runs into the *Aire*, and of chief Note for its strong and stately Castle, commonly called *Pomfret Castle*, ruin'd by the Civil Wars. 'Twas in this Castle that *Richard II.* was murdered after his Resignation of the Crown. This Borough has two Parliament Men. In this Neighbourhood groweth plenty of *Liquorice* and *Skirwort*.

PONTHIEU, Lat. *Ponticum* and *Pontinia*, a little Country of *France* in *Picardy*, that lies all along the River *Somme*, which makes it very Marshy. *Abbeville* is the Capital City, the others are *Crotoy*, *S. Valery* a Sea-Port, *Crecy*, *S. Riquier*, *Pont de Remi* an important Pass upon the *Somme*, near unto which may be seen some Remains of *Cæsar's* Camp; *Rue*, *Monstreuil*, &c. The Counts of *Ponthieu* are very ancient; *William* lived in the Tenth Age; he took the Town of *Guines* from *Artold the Old*, Earl of *Flanders*, which *Sifrid*, a Danish Lord, took from him afterwards. *Charles VIIth* after the Expulsion of the English from *France*, united *Ponthieu* to the Crown; yielded it afterwards by the Treaty of *Arras*, in the year 1435, to the Duke of *Burgundy*; which *Lewis XI.* also did by the Treaty of *Conflans*, in 1465. The Right which the Emperor *Charles Vth.* pretended to have to the Earldom of *Ponthieu*, as Heir to the House of *Burgundy*, was founded upon these Con-

cessions: but he renounced it by the Treaty of Madrid, in 1526; by that of Cambray, in 1529; and by that of Crespy, in 1544. *Ariusphus Chron. de S. Riquier: Olaric Vitalis, lib. 13. Hist. des Comtes Ponthieu.*

PONTIA, a Roman Lady, with whom *Orestius Sagitta*, Tribune of the People, fell desperately in Love, corrupted her with great Presents, and afterwards got her divorced from her Husband, promising to marry her himself; but however it came about, when she became free, he delayed, and put it off from one time to another; excusing himself, that his Father was unwilling; and when she had a Prospect of a greater Fortune, she in her turn absolutely refused him; whereat he was so enraged, that he assassinated her; for which he was accused before the Consuls by her Father, and condemned for an Assassin. *Tacitus, lib. 13. cap. 15.*

PONTIANUS, a Roman by Birth, was chosen Pope instead of Urban, about the end of June, in 231; but the Emperor *Alexander Severus* banished him to the Island of Sardinia; and his Successor, who had raised a Persecution against the Christians, caused him to be so severely beaten with a Stick, that the poor Man died with the Pain and Agony of it, November 19th. in the year 235. *Eusebius in Chron. & lib. 6. Hist. Anastasius in vit. Pontif. Baronius in Annal.*

PONTICUS (*Virunius*, or *Virumnius*) of Treviso, a City in the States of Venice, lived about 1490; writ *An Abridgement of the English History*, in favour of the Family of Badori of Venice, which came originally out of Great Britain, and commented upon *Statius*, *Claudian*, &c. besides several other things in Prose and Verse. *Trithemius in Catal.*

PONTIFICES Romani, Roman Pontiffs, were those who had the Care of all things, that regarded the Worship of the Gods, and the Ceremonies of Sacrifices. *Varro* saith, They were so called à *Ponte faciendo*; for that the first of them built the Wooden Bridge, called *Pons sublicius*; but it's likely this Name came from *Potis* and *facere*; so that *Pontifex* might be said for *Potifex*, and signified him that could sacrifice. *Numa* instituted four at first who were of the *Patrician* Order; but in 454 of Rome, there were eight created, four out of *Patrician*, and the rest out of *Plebeian* Families. This Number, in 673, was increased by *L. Sylla*, the Dictator, who made seven more. But the first eight retained the Name of Great Pontiffs, and the seven new ones of The Lesser; who nevertheless made but one College. After *Numa's* time this College made choice of Members to fill up the vacant Places. But about the year 654 it was ordered, That the People should chuse them in their Assemblies. When *Sylla* became Dictator, he abrogated that Law. But *Cicero*, during his Consulship, restored it. At last the Emperor *Augustus*, having for some time permitted the College of Pontiffs to admit such as they judged capable, assumed afterwards that Power to himself, as also to create Pontiffs, and all sorts of Priests. The Dignity of the Pontiffs was so great, that they were not obliged to give any manner of account of their Actions; and were Judges of all Matters, that related to the Worship of the Gods and Sacrifices; making new Laws if they saw it convenient. To them belonged the Examination of the Magistrates, who had the Care of Sacred Things, of the Priests, and all the Officers that belonged to the Sacrifices. He that presided in the College was called *Pontifex Maximus*, and was chosen by the People in the *Comitia Tributa*, being a Dignity that at first was bestowed on none but such as were *Patricians*. But in process of time, the People, being admitted to the Offices and Honours of the Republick, did often raise to this Dignity Persons that were not of a Noble Extract; till the time of *Julius Caesar*, who having been created *Pontifex Maximus*, had *Lepidus* for his Successor, and then *Augustus*; and afterwards, all the Emperors took this Title upon them. Even *Constantine*, and some of his Successors, continued it, tho' they were Christians, and hated Paganism; till *Theodosius* the Emperor entirely abolished this College. *Zosimus* observes, It was the Emperor *Gratian* that first by an Edict forbade this Title of *Pontifex Maximus* should be given him, and that *Theodosius*, his Successor, confiscated all the Revenues belonging to them and the Pagan Priests. The Name of *Pontifex* and *Pontifex Maximus* was given to Bishops afterwards; but the Popes have since usurped it. *Rosin Roman Antiquities lib. 3. cap. 22.*

PONTINUS, a Valiant Roman, and Sharer with *Cicero* in all his Fortunes, subdued the *Allobroges*.

PONTIS (*Lewis de*) a Gentleman of Provence, born about 1578, was bred up to Arms in the Reign of Henry IVth. and Lewis XIIth. who bestowed upon him a Command in his Guards, and the Charge of Commissary-General of the *Swissers*. And after he had serv'd 56 years under three Princes, and receiv'd seventeen Wounds, being convinc'd of the Vanity of the World, he retir'd to a solitary Place where he spent almost twenty years in the Exercises of Piety, and the Preparations for another Life. He

died in 1670. the ninety second of his Age. We have under his Name very curious *Memoirs*, that contain all things of moment which happened in his time, with all the remarkable Circumstances of War, Court, and the Government of the Princes under whom he served. But Monsieur *Le Clark* is of Opinion, that he is sometimes mistaken both in his Matters of Fact, and in his Chronology.

PONTOISE, Lat. *Pontifara*, *Pontesium*, *Oetia Pons*, and *Pons ad Oetiam*; a Town in the Ile of France, situated upon the *Oyse*, between *Isle-Adam* and the Confluence of that River with the *Seine*, within six Leagues of Paris, being a very important Pass upon the *Oyse*. It was taken by the English in 1417; and recovered by the French in 1442. It stands upon the side of an Hill, and reaches down to the Banks of the River; has a Castle on the top of that Hill, which commands the Town; several Churches, whereof that of *S. Melon* is the principal; and diverse Monasteries. This Town has a Bailiwick, Provostship, &c. has had formerly its own Counts; and since 1240 belonged to the French Kings; the Revenue whereof *S. Louis* bestowed upon Queen *Blanch*, his Mother. *Du Chesne, Rech. des Ant. des Villes de Franc. John Chartier.*

PONT-POOL, a Market-Town in *Monmouthshire*, betwixt the Hills, of chief Note for Iron Mills.

PONTUS, a Province in *Asia Minor*, between *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia*; thus called, because it lies all along the *Euxine* Sea, whose capital City was *Heraclea*. It must not be confounded with *Pontus* in *Scythia* in Europe, whither *Ovid* was banished. This Country had its particular King's, whose Succession has been much interrupted, and very uncertain. It's pretended that *Artabaxes* was the first, who had five Successors of the Name of *Mithridates*, and three afterwards called *Pharnaces*. After which at last is reckoned *Mithridates the Great*, who killed himself in the 69th. of Rome, after he had reigned 57 years, for grief his Son *Pharnaces* had revolted against him, and taken the Name of King upon him. *Pharnaces* had *Darius* for his Successor; and after him came two of the Name of *Polemon*, and another *Mithridates*, *Darius's* Nephew. The Romans having before this reduced *Pontus* into a Province. *Ptolemy lib. 5. Geogr. Strabo, Pliny, Appian & Riccioli Chron. Reform.*

PONTUS (*Euxinus*) called by the Italians, *Mare Maggiore*; by the Greeks, *Mauro Thalasson*; by the Turks, *Caradenisi*; and by the Russians and Muscovites, *Zornemore*; has *Colchis* to the East, *Moldavia* and *Thracia* to the West, *Asia Minor* to the South, and *Sarmatia* of Europe and *Asia* to the North. *Propontis*, or the Sea of *Marmora*, is joined to it by the *Thracian Bosphorus* on the South-part. The Sea of *Zabbachy*, or the *Palus Maotis* is also united to it by the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, on the North-side. The *Danube* dischargeth it self into the Black Sea. *Pliny, lib. 4. Strabo, lib. 12. Sanson Geogr.*

PONZA, is a very small Island on the Coast of Italy, belonging to the Duke of Parma, and taken from him by the Spaniards in the late War; but restored him again by the Peace of *Reswick*.

POOL (*Reginald*) or Cardinal Pool, was second Son unto *Richard Pool*, Knight of the Garter, a near Kinsman to King Henry VIIIth. by *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury*, Niece to King *Edward IVth.* and Daughter to *George Duke of Clarence*. This *Reginald* was bred in *Corpus Christi* College in Oxford, preferred afterward Dean of Exeter, and highly favoured by King Henry VIIIth. who sent him beyond the Seas, allowing him a large Pension to live in an Equipage suitable to his Birth. He studied at Padua; and upon the breaking of King Henry VIIIth. with the Pope, he wrote his Book, *De Unione Ecclesiastica*, in which he condemn'd the King's Proceedings, and press'd him to return to the Obedience of the See of Rome: This Book was writ with a great deal of Spirit and Elocution, but as Dr. *Burnet* observes, had some Satyrical Reflections in it, which lost him the King's Favour; whereupon his Pensions were withdrawn, which made him to apply his Studies the more privately in a Venetian Monastery, where he attained great Credit for his Eloquence, Learning, and good Life: Such Esteem foreign Grandees had of his great Judgment, that Cardinal *Sadolet*, having written a large Book in the Praise of Philosophy, submitted it wholly to his Censure. Some time after this, he was made Deacon-Cardinal by the Title of *S. Mary*, in *Cosmedin*, by Pope Paul the IIIrd. who sent him on many dangerous Embassies to the Emperor and French King, to incite them to war against King Henry the VIIIth. Afterwards he retired to *Viterbo* in Italy, where his House was observed to be the Sanctuary of Lutherans. Being appointed one of the three Presidents of the Council of Trent, he endeavoured (but in vain) to have Justification determined by Faith alone. After the Death of Paul the IIIrd. he was at midnight in the Conclave chosen to succeed him. Pool refused it, because he would not have his Choice a Work of *Darkness*, which being misinterpreted, the next Morning, he found *Julius IIIrd.* chosen in his place. But afterwards

afterwards was made Archbishop of *Canterbury* by Queen *Mary*, after whom he died in few Hours, 1558. He was a learned, modest, and good natur'd Man, and was always against rigorous Expedients in Matters of Religion: In a word, he was a Person of as great Probity and Vertue, as most of the Age in which he liv'd. Besides the Treatise above-mention'd, he wrote, *De summo Pontifice*; *De ejusdem Potestate*; *De concilio Tridentino*; *A Volume of Letters*, &c. *Fuller's Worthies*. *Burnet's Hist. Reform.* *Becatel. Du Chesne Hist. d'Angl. &c.*

P O O L, a Market and Borough Town, with a Harbour in the S. E. of *Dorsetshire*. It stands upon the Inlet of the Sea, inclosed on all sides with it, but on the North, where it admits Entrance only by one Gate. This Town, from a mean Hamlet, consisting of a few Fishermens Houses, in the Reign of King *Edward the III.* grew to be a Town of good Trade, and throve to that degree, that *Henry VIth.* granted it the Privilege of an Haven, and licensed the Mayor to wall it in. Then began the Inhabitants to abound in Wealth, and purchased the Privilege of a Country corporate. But it has lost much of its former Glory: Distant 110 miles from *London*.

P O P A Y A N, Lat. *Popaiama*, a great Province in South America, in the firm Land, towards the Mountains; is bounded on the West by the South Sea, on the South by *Pern*, on the East by *New Granada*, and on the North by *New Carthagena*. Its greatest extent is from North to South. Its capital City is *Popayan*, situate near the Rise of the River *S. Martha*, 140 miles East of the South Sea. This City and Province took its Name from a King that reigned here when the *Spaniards*, about the year 1537, conquered this Province. The City stands 2 deg. 30 min. from the Line to the North, 72. 30 from *Toledo* West, on both Sides of a fine River, which by the Accession of others, before it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, becomes one of the biggest Rivers in America. The Air is temperate and healthful; but too much subject to Rain, Thunder and Lightnings. It has plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fruits and Herbs, and a double Harvest every Year. These *Indians* are more Civil, Industrious and Ingenious than most of the other *Indians*.

P O P E, the word in *Greek* signifies *Father*. It's a Name that was given formerly to all Bishops, 'as appears by the Epistles of *S. Augustin* and *S. Jerom*, and by the Works of the ancient Ecclesiastical Writers. But about the end of the XIth. Age, *Gregory VIIth.* in a Council held at *Rome*, ordered that the Name of Pope should peculiarly belong to the Bishop of *Rome*. When one of the Cardinals is chosen Pope, the Masters of the Ceremonies come to his Cell, to acquaint him with the News of his Promotion. Whereupon he is conducted to the Chapel, and clad in the Pontifical Habit, then receives the Adoration; that is, the Respects paid by the Cardinals to the Popes. After which he is carried to *S. Peter's* Church, and placed upon the Altar of the Holy Apostles, where the Cardinals come a second time to the Adoration; from thence he is conducted to his Apartment, and some days after is performed the Ceremony of his Coronation, before the Door of *S. Peter's* Church, where is erected a Throne, upon which the New Pope ascends, has his Mitre put off, and a Crown put on his Head in presence of all the People. Afterwards is the Cavalcade, from *S. Peter's* Church to *S. John de Lateran*, whereat all the Embassadors, Princes, and Lords assist, mounted on Horseback and richly Habited. Next before the Pope goes the two Cardinal-Deans with their red Caps, and the other Cardinals come after, two and two, followed by the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and Prothonotaries. When the Pope is come to *S. John de Lateran*, the Archbishop of that Church presents him with two Keys, one of Gold, and the other of Silver; then all the Canons, paying thir Obedience, and kissing his Feet, he gives the general Benediction. *Maimburg*, in his *History of the Grand Schism of the West*, says, That for the first five Centuries the People and Clergy together, and sometimes the Clergy alone, with Consent of the People, chose the Pope by Plurality of Voices; until after the Death of Pope *Simplicius*, in 483. *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli* and *Italy*, made a Law, That none should be chosen without first acquainting the Prince whom they had a mind to chuse. This Law was abolished about twenty years after, in the IVth. Council of *Rome*, under Pope *Symmachus*, by the Consent of King *Theodorick*, in 502. But that Prince turning *Arian*, grew Tyrannical in the latter end of his Reign, and seiz'd the Privilege of making the Pope himself, and in consequence of it plac'd Pope *Felix IV.* in the Chair. The *Gothick* Princes followed his Example, only allowing the Clergy to chuse; but he was not to ascend the Chair till confirmed by them. *Justinian*, who overturned the Empire of the *Goths*, and also his Successors, retained the same Privilege, and demanded Money of the Pope elect to confirm his Election. But *Constantinus Pogonatus* freed them from this Imposition in 681. Nevertheless the Emperors did still keep a share in the Election; so that the Popes were not consecrated without thir Con-

sent. Until the French Emperor *Louis le Debonnaire* in 824, and his Successors *Lotharius I.* and *Louis II.* in 864, restored the Popes to their former Liberty. In the Xth. Age, the Marquess of *Hetruria* and Count *de Tuscanella*, with the Grandees of *Rome*, chose and deposed Popes as they pleased, as did the Emperor *Otho the Great*, and his Son and Grand-son in that same Age. *S. Henry*, Duke of *Bavaria*, their Successor, restored the Popes to their privileges again in 1014, leaving the Election to the Clergy and People of *Rome*; but his Son and Grand-son, *Henry III.* and *IVth.* reassumed the power of chusing or deposing the Popes, which occasioned Wars between them and the Emperors about the Investitures, the Emperors setting up Antipopes, which occasioned a Schism in the Church of *Rome*. But after the time of *Innocent II.* and that the Controversie between *Peter de Leon* called *Anaclete*, and *Victor IV.* was extinguished, the Cardinals and principal of the Clergy of *Rome*, chose Pope *Galestine II.* by their own Authority in 1143. and the rest of the Clergy having parted with their Pretensions, *Honorius III.* in 1216, or according to others, *Gregory Xth.* in 1274, ordered that the Election should be made in the Conclave, since which time the Cardinals have still kept possession. The manner of the Election is thus: Nine or ten days after the Funerals of the deceased Pope, the Cardinals enter the Conclave, which is generally held in the *Vatican*, in a long Gallery, where Cells of Boards are erected, covered with purple Cloth, one for each Cardinal, who is during this time allowed only two Servants except in case of Sickness. They are guarded by the *Militia* of *Rome*, who hinder all Intercourse of Letters from without, and the Dishes also are inspected by a Master of the Ceremonies, lest any Letters should be concealed in the Meat. Of late it hath obtained among them to premise certain Articles, which they think necessary for the better Government of the Church, and every one swears to observe them if he should be chosen. The Election is made by Scrutiny, Access or Adoration. The first is, when the Cardinal writes the Name of him whom he votes for in a Scroll of five pages, on the first whereof he writes, *Ego eligo in Summum Pontificem Reverendissimum Dominum meum Cardinalem*— But this is writ by one of his Servants, that the Cardinal may not be discovered by his Hand. On this fold two others are doubled down and sealed with a private Seal. On the fourth the Cardinal writes his own Name, and covers it with the fifth folding. Then sitting in order on Benches in the Chapel, with their Scrolls in their hands, they ascend to the Altar by turns; and after a short Prayer on their Knees, throw the Scroll into a Chalice upon the Table, by it the first Cardinal Bishop sitting on the right, and the first Cardinal-Deacon on the left side, and the Cardinals being returned to their places, the Cardinal Bishop turns out the Scrolls into a Plate, which he holds in his Left-hand, and gives them as they come to the Cardinal-Deacon, who reads them with an audible Voice, while the Cardinals note down how many Voices every person hath; and then the Master of the Ceremonies burns the Scrolls in a Pan of Coals, that it may not be known for whom any one gives his Voice; and if two thirds of the number present agree, the Election is good; and he on whom the two thirds falls is declared Pope. When the Choice is made by Access, the Cardinals rise from their places, and going towards him whom they would have elected, each says, *Ego accedo ad Reverendissimum Dominum*— And the Adoration is much in the same manner, only the Cardinal approaches him whom he would have chosen with a profound Reverence, but both the one and the other must be confirmed by the Scrutiny. There was another way of chusing by *Compromise*, when the Differences rose so high that they could not be adjusted in the Conclave, they referred the Choice to three or five, giving them leave to elect any, whom all, or the majority, should chuse, provided it were determined within the time that a Candle lighted by common consent should last. There is yet a fifth way of Election called, By *Inspiration*, viz. When the first Cardinal arises in the Chapel, and after an Exhortation to chuse a capable Person, names such an one, to which if two thirds agree, he is reckoned legally chosen. Which being performed by any of these Methods, he is led into the Vestry clothed in his *Pontificalibus*; then carried into the Chapel, seated on the Altar, and the Cardinals performing the Ceremony of Adoration kiss his Feet, Hands, and Mouth; after which all the Doors and Gates of the Conclave are opened, and the Pope, shewing himself to the People, blesses them; the first Cardinal Deacon proclaiming with a loud Voice to them in these words, *Annuncio vobis Gaudium magnum, Papam habemus. Reverendissimus Dominus Cardinalis—electus est in Summum Pontificem, & elegit sibi Nomen*— This being done, he descends into *S. Peter's* Church, the Cardinals with a Cross going before him: and then coming to the high Altar, takes off his Mitre, kneels and prays a while, and returns thanks to God and the blessed Apostles, &c. Sir *Paul Rycaut's Introduction to Platina*. Here it is fit to be noted, That the Ancient Church

Church did not allow any such distinguishing Primacy in the Pope, as is now challeng'd, as appears plainly by several of *S. Cyprian's Epistles*, in which, That Father calls the Pope Brother, treats him upon a Level, and declares himself, by virtue of his Episcopal Authority, accountable to none but God, for the Government of his Diocess. *Firmilian* likewise, Bishop of *Cappadocia*, writing to Pope *Stephen*, uses him with great freedom, and reproves him sharply, without giving him the least Mark of any Superiority. The Council of *Carthage* likewise, held under *S. Cyprian*, about the Case of Rebaptization, condemns the Stile of *Episcopus Episcoporum*, as an Incroachment upon the rest of Church; to this we may add the third Canon of the second General Council, at *Constantinople*, by which the See of *Constantinople* had a Grant of Privilege and Precedency next to the See of *Rome*: The Reason assign'd by the Council for this Privilege, is taken from the Grandeur of the City, *eo quod sit Nova Roma*, because it was the Seat of the Empire, and a sort of *New Rome*; from whence we may infer, That in the Opinion of the Council, the Pope's Prerogative was founded more upon *Rome's* being the Capital of the Empire, than upon any Claim deriv'd from *S. Peter*. To proceed; The Fourth General Council of *Chalcedon*, held in the Fifth Century, assign'd the Bishop or Patriarch of *Constantinople*, the Limits of his Jurisdiction, Decreeing withal, in the Twenty eighth Canon, That he should have *τὸ ἴσιν πρεσβείον*, Equal Privileges with the Bishop of *Rome*: Their Reason being the same with that of the Council of *Constantinople*, (*viz.*) Because *Constantinople* was a kind of *New Rome*, Dignify'd with a Senate, and the Residence of the Emperor. 'Tis true, the Pope's Legates complain'd against this Canon, and refus'd to be present at the passing of it, but notwithstanding their Opposition, 'twas read a second time in the last Session of the Council, and unanimously carry'd by the Fathers, and afterwards confirm'd by the Emperor: Some time before this, in the Year 402, there was a Provincial Council held at *Milevis* in *Numidia* in *Africa*, in which, the Case of one *Apiarius*, a Priest, was examin'd: This *Apiarius*, being censur'd by his own Bishop, Appeal'd from his Sentence to the Pope. now the Council, after a full hearing of the Matter, condemn'd the Proceedings of *Apiarius*, and made a Canon against *Ultra-Marine*, and Foreign Appeals. The Reader that has a mind to see more of this Argument, may Consult *Mr. Dodwell's Dissertationes Cyprianicae*, upon *S. Cyprian. De Unitate Ecclesiae*. *Dr. Cave Hist. Liter. p. 1. p. 32, 33. 50. 63. 79. 103. 106. 110. 130. 135. 146. 154. 191.* not to mention many other Authors. The Pope's Jurisdiction extends to all the Provinces called the Ecclesiastical Estate, which takes in *Campagna di Roma*, the Patrimony of *S. Peter*, *Terra Sabina*, *Umbria*, or Dutchy of *Spoletto*, the Marquisate of *Ancona*, the Dutchy of *Urbino*, *Romagna*, *Boulonois*, the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, the Territory of *Perusa*, *le Contado de Citta Castello*. In the Patrimony of *S. Peter* are, the Dutchy of *Castro*, the Cities of *Caprarola*, *Ronciglione*, &c. which belong to the Duke of *Parma*, and the Dutchy of *Bracciano*, which has its particular Duke. Between *Romagna* and the Dutchy of *Urbino*, is the little Republick of *S. Marin*. But to return to the Dominion of the Pope, *la Campagna di Roma* hath for principal Cities, *Rome*, *Ostia*, *Pa-lestrina*, *Frescati*, *Albano*, *Tivoli*, *Terracina*, &c. The Patrimony of *S. Peter*, the Cities of *Porto*, *Civita-vecchia*, *Viterbo*, &c. The principal Cities of *Terra Sabina* are, *Magliano*, *Vescovio*, &c. *Umbria*, in the Dutchy of *Spoletto*, has *Spoletto*, *Apisa*, *Todi*, &c. The Marquisate of *Ancona* contains the Cities of *Ancona*, *Fermo*, our Lady of *Loretto*, *Afcoli*, *Jesi*, &c. The Dutchy of *Urbino* hath four considerable Cities, *Urbino*, *Senigaglia*, *S. Leo*, &c. *La Romagna* hath *Ravenna*, *Cervia*, *Faenza*, &c. The principal City of the *Boulonois* is *Bologna la Grasse*. The Dutchy of *Ferrara* comprehends *Ferrara*, *Comachio*, &c. The Territory of *Orvietta* hath *Aquapendente*, *Orvietta*, &c. and that of *Perugia* takes in *Perugia*, *Citta de Pieve*, &c. and in *Contado* stands *Citta di Castello*. The Pope has a Vicar who is always a Cardinal. He that manageth that Charge has Jurisdiction over the Priests and Regulars, over the Lay-Communities, Hospitals, Places of Piety and Jews. His Place may be worth to him one hundred Ducats per Month. He has two lieutenants, one for civil, and the other for criminal Affairs, and a Vice-gerent, who is a Bishop, for the exercise of Episcopal Functions. The Penitentiary has Jurisdiction in Cases reserved to the Pope; and gives to approved Confessors Power to absolve. At solemn Feasts he goes into one of the Churches of *Rome*, where sitting in an high Chair, he has a Switch in his hand, and hears the Confessions of particular Cases. This place is worth eight thousand Crowns a Year. The Chancellor was properly Secretary to the Pope *ab intims*. This Charge is bestowed now upon none but a Cardinal; and it may be worth to him fifteen or sixteen thousand Crowns a Year. His Business is, to dispatch the Apostolick Letters, whose Petitions are sign'd by the Pope, except those which are dispatched by a Brief *sub annulo*

piscatoris. He has under him a Regent, and twelve Abbreviators *di Parco maggiore*, which are all Prelates. The Regent has Power to commit all Causes of Appeal to the *Rota* and Referendaries. The Abbreviators *di Parco maggiore* draw the Minutes of the Bulls, and send them when they are written. Besides which, there are Abbreviators *di Parco minore*, which are Scriveners, and other Officers of the Chancery, appointed to receive and sign Bulls. The Vice-Chancellor keeps a Register of the Collation of Titles given to Cardinals, and of Promotion to Bishopricks and Consistorial Abbies. The Chamberlain is always a Cardinal, and hath for Substitutes the Clerks of the Apostolick Chamber, a Treasurer, and a President. This Office is worth to him fourteen thousand Crowns a Year. He takes Cognizance of all Causes within the verge of the Apostolick Chamber; and besides, judgeth of Appeals from the Masters of the Streets, Bridges, and Edifices. When the See is vacant, the Chamberlain remains in the Palace, in the Pope's Apartment, goes through the Streets with the *Swiss* Guards attending him, coins Money with his own Arms thereon, and holds a Consistory. He has one of the three Keys of the Treasure of the Castle of *S. Angelo*, whereof the Dean is another, and the Pope the third. The Prefect of the Signature of Justice is also one of the Cardinals, and has two hundred Ducats in Gold per Month. His Business is to make Rescripts of all the Petitions and the Commissions of Causes which are delegated by the Court. Every Thursday the Signature of Justice is held in the Palace of the Cardinal Prefect, where assist twelve Prelates Referendaries, that have Vote, and all the other Referendaries, with Power to propose each two Causes; as also an Auditor of the *Rota*, and the civil Auditor of the Cardinal Vicar, having no Vote, but only to maintain their Jurisdiction in what relates to them. The Prefect of the Signature of Grace signs all the Petitions and Grants which the Pope bestows in the Congregations held in his own Presence once a Week. The Prefect of the Briefs is always a Cardinal; he reviseth and signs the Copies of the Briefs. The General of the Holy Church is created by a Brief or Patent of the Pope, who gives him the Staff himself in his Chamber, and takes his Oath. In time of Peace he has allowed him a thousand Crowns per Month; and three thousand in time of War. He commands all the Troops and all the Governours in the Places and Fortresses of the Ecclesiastical Estate. His Lieutenant has three thousand Crowns a Year, and is made also by a Brief from the Pope; as is the General of the Artillery, who has twelve hundred Crowns per Annum. The General of the Gallies has three hundred Crowns a Month. The Governour of the Castle of *S. Angelo* has six thousand Crowns per Annum, an hundred Soldiers for the Guard of it, with their Captain, Lieutenant, and other Officers. The Chamberlain of the Sacred College is changed every Year; which College consists of the Pope and Cardinals, who hold a Consistory upon important Affairs. The Pope has four Masters of Ceremonies, who are always clad in Purple, and have great Authority in publick Affairs. Besides which there are other Masters of the Ceremonies, which are in the Congregations of Privileges, whereof one discharges the Office of Secretary, and the other dispatches Orders. The Master of the Sacred Palace is always a *Dominican*. He reviews and approves all the Books that are printed, being assisted by two Priests of the same Order. The Palace, besides a Table, allows him a Coach. The Vestry-keeper is an *Augustin* Monk, who hath the same allowance as the Master of the Palace. He takes care of all the Riches in the Pope's Vestry. He goes like a Prelate. And if he be a Titular Bishop, takes place among the assistant Bishops. The Pope's Secretary is always a Cardinal, and very often his Nephew. This Place is united to that of Super-intendant of the Ecclesiastical Estate. He writes and subscribes all the Letters sent to the Princes and Nuncios. All Embassadors and all Ministers at *Rome*, after having negotiated with the Pope, are obliged to give him an Account of their Negotiations. The Secretaries of State are subject to the Secretary Super-intendant, or Cardinal-Patron, whose Orders they receive, and to whom they send their Letters to be subscribed. They live in the Palace, and are Prelates clad in Purple. There are twenty four Secretaries of Briefs; the chief whereof lives in the Palace. Their Business is to subscribe and dispatch all the Briefs that are received by the Cardinal-Prefect of the Briefs. The Secretary of the secret Briefs takes care to prepare them when the Cardinal-Patron, or some one of the Secretaries of State commands him. These Briefs are shewed to no Body, nor signed by the Prefect of the Briefs, and after they are sealed *sub annulo Piscatoris*, and accompanied, they are sent away with a Letter from the Cardinal-Patron. The Copies of these Briefs are carefully kept; and when the Pope is dead they are carried to the Castle of *S. Angelo*. The Major-domo, or steward of the Household to the Pope, is always a Prelate. The Chamberlains of Honour are Persons of Quality, who come

not to the Palace but when they please. The Master of the Stables is a Gentleman, who has the Office of Master of the Horse, without the Title of it, for the Pope bestows no such upon any Person. He is Sword-bearer, and sometimes one of the greatest Lords in Rome, as was *Pompey Frangipani* under *Leo XI.* The General of the Pope's Guards has under him two Troops of Horse, and a Company of three hundred *Swissers*, with their Officers. As to the Officers of the Datary, Prothonotaries, Participants, and Auditors of the *Rota*, vide **DATARY, PROTHONOTARY, ROTA.** The Pope has established an Apostolical Chamber, which consists of the Cardinal-Chamberlain, the Governours of Rome, as Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer-General, the Auditor and President of the Chamber, the Attorney General of Rome, and several other Officers, for to judge of Matters that concern the Revenues of the Provinces of the Ecclesiastical Estate; the Moneys, Impositions, Gabels, &c. The Governour of Rome takes cognizance in a special manner of civil and criminal Matters, and hath power to stop the Proceedings of other Courts of the City in case of default. The Treasurer-General looks over the Accounts of the Revenues of the Chamber. This place is worth seventy thousand Crowns, and brings in yearly twelve thousand. The Auditor of the Chamber has as great a Revenue. He is the ordinary Judge of the Court of Rome, of the Courtiers, Barons, Princes, Bishops, and other Prelates, and of all the Appeals in the Ecclesiastical Estate. He has two Lieutenants, one for civil, and one for criminal Matters. The President of the Chamber inspects the Accounts of the Moneys of the Chamber and Apostolick See. The Attorney-General takes care of the Rights and Revenues of the Exchequer in all Courts of Judicature, and the Solicitor-General maintains 'em by Argument in Writing. The Mareschal of Rome has under him two civil Judges, one whereof is called the first collateral Judge, and the other the second collateral, with a Judge for criminal Causes. He, together with these Judges, takes cognizance of Matters between the Citizens and Inhabitants of Rome. He is always a Foreigner, and lives in the Capitol; while at the discharge of his Office, he appears clad like an old Senator, having a Robe of Cloth of Gold that hangs down to the Ground, with large Sleeves to it, lined with Crimson Taffety. He has a Seat in the Pope's Chapel, near unto the Emperor's Embassador. As to the Government of the Pope's Dominion. He governs the Province of Rome himself; but all the other Provinces are governed by Legates or Vice-Legates. Besides which every Province has a General, which commands the Forces; and each City a Governour, chosen by the Pope. But the *Podesta's* and other Officers are chosen by the Inhabitants; except the Forts, Castles, and Ports, whose Officers as well as Governours depend upon the Pope's Choice. *Onuphr. Panvin.*

POPIEL, King of Poland, was Son to *Leschus IV.* and succeeded him about 816. He died five Years after, and left a Son of the same Name with himself. Authors say, he and his Family were devoured by Rats. *Piaſt* was put upon the Throne after him, about 242. *Chron. Hist. Polon.*

POPILIUS, called *Lænas*, Consul of Rome, was chosen from among the People; exercised that Charge four times, and in 404 routed the Gauls several times. This was an illustrious Family in Rome, whereof there were several great Men, and among the rest, that *Popilius* who was sent to *Antiochus*, King of Syria, to hinder him from attacking *Ptolemy*, King of Egypt, the Romans Ally. *Antiochus* would have evaded his Proposals, but *Popilius* understanding his Intentions, made a Circle round about the King, and prayed him not to go out of it till he gave positive Answer of Peace or War. I know not whether that *Popilius Lænas* that killed *Cicero*, was of this Family. If he was, he dishonoured it by his Wickedness and Ingratitude, in depriving that Man of his Life, who had preserved his by his Eloquence. *Livy, Valerius Maximus, Velleius Paterculus, &c.*

POP MEN, or *A Popma*, (*Aufonius de*) a Native of *Hst*, a little Town in *Friezland*, lived about 1610. was famous for his Learning, and had three Brothers, who were all Writers. He himself was a Learned Grammarian, and a Famous Lawyer; and writ several Things, published Notes upon *Varro*, *Paterculus*, &c. *De differentia verborum*, *De ordine & more Judiciorum*, &c. *Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg. Suffridus Petri de Script. Fris.*

POPPEA *Sabina*, Nero's second Wife, was the Daughter of *Titus Ollius*, but she took the Name of her Uncle by the Mother's side, *Poppeus Sabinus*, as being more renowned, because a Consul; and honoured with a Triumph. She had been married to a Roman Knight, named *Rufus Crispinus*, and had a Son by him, when *Otho*, who was afterwards Emperor, debauched her; but he afterwards married her; and whether it were through excess of Love, or to preserve thereby his Credit, never ceased praising her to

Nero, who, when he saw her, was immediately smitten with her Beauty; and she, by her cunning Management wrought so, that he divorced *Ostavia*, who was barren, and afterwards made her away, removed *Otho* far from Rome, under the specious Pretence of giving him the Government of Portugal, and married her. Some time after she bore him a Daughter, whereat *Nero* was so transported with Joy, that he gave her the name of *Augusta*, as well as the Mother. Authors speak much of the Beauty and Magnificence of *Poppea*, who to preserve her Beauty, washed her self every Day in Asses Milk. She died of a kick *Nero* gave her in his Passion, when she was big with Child. This happened *A.C. 65. Tacitus lib. 13, 14, 15 & 16 Annal. Suetonius in Nerone & Othone. Dion & Xiphilin in Nerone. Pliny l. 28. c. 12.*

POPULONIA, a Goddess worshipped by the ancient Romans, who implored her help to secure their Country from Plunder, Inundations, Uail, Insects, &c. *S. Aug. de Civit Dei.*

PORC ESPIC, Porcupine, an Order of the Knights of Orleans, instituted by *Lewis*, second Son to *Charles V.* Duke of Orleans, as 'tis said, upon the birth of his Son *Charles* in 1394. It consisted of twenty five Knights, whereof the Duke was chief: They were to be of Noble Extraction, and to wear a Mantle of Ermine, over which was a Gold Chain, at the end whereof hung upon the Breast a Golden Porcupine, with this Devise, *Cominus & Eminus*, which King *Lewis XI.* took afterwards for himself. It appears also, that this Order has been called by the name of *The Order of the Agate*, because the Duke of Orleans gave, together with the Collars, a Gold Ring, adorned with an Agate, whereon was engraven a Porcupine; but King *Lewis XII.* abolished this Order upon his coming to the Crown. *S. Martha, l. 15. de Hist. Geneal. Farvin. Theat. d'Hon. & de Cheval.*

PORCHETUS (*Salvaticus*) of Genoa, lived about 1315. He was a Carthusian, and led a solitary Life: He composed a Piece against the Jews, wherein he proves, both by Scripture, and Talmud, and Cabbalist Writers, the truth of the Christian Religion, which was printed at Paris in 1520, by the title of *Victoria Porcheti adversus impios Judeos. Bartholomew Pascheti nelle bell. de Genoa. Gesner in Bibl. Posservin in app.*

PORCIA, Daughter of *Cato Uticensis*, and Wife to *Brutus*, attained to a great knowledge of Philosophy, was a lover of Learning, and her Wit as well as Courage made her appear to be above her Sex. When *Brutus* was about to execute the Conspiracy against *Cæsar*, she gave her self a very large Wound, and seeing her Husband concern'd at it; *I have wounded my self*, said she, *to give you a proof of my love, and to let you know, with what Constancy I could die, if the Business you undertake coming to miscarry, should cause your ruine.* Coming afterwards to understand the defeat and death of *Brutus*, which happened in 712 of Rome; she resolved to die: Her Friends opposed that fatal Design, and deprived her of all the Weapons she could use for her Destruction; but she had the Courage to swallow red hot Coals. *Plutarch in Bruto. Valerius Maximus, lib. 3. c. 2. ex 16. & lib. 4. c. 6. ex 6. Bocace de clar. Mulier. l. 8.*

M. PORCIUS LATRO, a famous Orator, was a great Friend of *Seneca*, and said to be originally of *Cordova* in Spain, who having been for a long time troubled with a Quartan Ague, kill'd himself to be out of that Misery in the 750th. Year of Rome. There is a Declamation that goes under his Name against *Cataline*, but 'tis thought below the Pen of so great a Man. *Seneca in Præf. Contr. l. 1. Vossius de Rhet. Nat. N. 15. &c.*

PORCIUS LICINIUS, a Latin Poet, lived in the beginning of the second Punick War, in the time that Poetry was not come to any considerable Perfection, being the 536 Year of Rome. The Family of the *Porcii*, *Gens Porcia*, was illustrious at Rome among the Plebeians, whereof there was *Porcius Cato*, whose Sons were *Cato the Censor*, and *Porcius Licinius*, Consul in 570. The first of these two Brothers had two Sons also, to wit; *M. Porcius*, and *Porcius Cato Salonianus*, who died when Pretor. Some Authors speak of him as Father to *M. Porcius*, who was Consul in 640, and banished from Rome for his Misgovernment in Macedonia, and retired to Tarragon in Spain. He had a Son of the same Name, who was Father to *Cato of Utica*; and this same was the Father of *Porcius Cato*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Philippi*, in 712. *Porcius Cato*, the Censor's eldest Son, died before his Father. He had married *Fertia*, Daughter to *Paulus Æmilius*, and left some excellent Books concerning Law, according to *Pomponius*. This famous Lawyer had a Son that died in Africa, the Father of *L. Porcius Cato*. *Titus Livius lib. 33, 34 & 39. Velleius Paterculus lib. 2. Pomponius lib. 2. de Orig. Jur. Cicero. Dion. &c.*

PORLOCK, a Market and Sea Town of *Carhampton*, Hundred in the West of *Somersetshire*. It has a good Harbour on the Western Point of the Country, 136 Miles from London.

PORPHYRIUS, Bishop of *Antioch*, was notorious for his Vices. He succeeded *Flavian* in 404, but was put upon the See irregularly, by the order of *Severian* and *Antiochus*, the Church Doors being shut, and the People not called together. He corrupted the Soldiers, and used all sorts of Violences to constrain the People to communicate with him. He died in 408, and was succeeded by *Alexander*. *Theodoret lib. 5. Baronius in Annal.*

PORPHYRIUS, a *Platonick* Philosopher, lived about the end of the Third Age, in the Reign of *Dioclesian*. *S. Jerom* makes him to be a Jew, but *Eunapius* affirms he was of *Tyre*, that his first Name was *Malchus*, which in the *Syrian* Tongue signifies a King, and that the Sophist *Longinus*, his Rhetorick Master, called him *Porphyrius*, in Allusion to the Purple which Kings wear. His Masters in Philosophy were *Plotinus* and *Amelius*. He writ a piece of the Lives of Philosophers, of Abstinence from Flesh; an Explication of the Categories of *Aristotle*, &c. He died, it's likely, towards the end of *Dioclesian's* Reign. He writ also a piece in fifteen Books, against the Christian Religion, which he once professed, according to *S. Augustin*, *Secrates*, and some others, and was answered by *Methodius* Bishop of *Tyre*, and *Eusebius* afterwards, and had his Books burnt in 388. *S. Jerom in Pref. Catal. Script. Eccl. S. Aug. de Civitat. Dei. Cyril. l. 1. Cont. Julian. Eunapius in Vit. Phil.*

PORPHYROGENETI, or **PORPHYROGENITES**, a Name given to the Emperors of *Constantinople's* Children, because that the Empresses were wont to lie-inn in an Apartment, called the *Porphyrie*, or *Purple Room*, that stood at the entry into the Palace towards the *Propontis*, which place was built by *Constantine the Great*, and design'd for the Birth and Education of the Princes descended from him; but *Nicetas* says, This Place was so called from the Princes, who were named *Porphyrogenites*, because they were received into the World in a purple Cloth, whereof he gives a particular Instance in the Birth of *Emanuel Comnenus*. *Nicetas l. 5. Luitprand l. 2. &c.*

PORRETA (*Margaret*) a certain Woman of *Hainault*, that lived in the Thirtieth Age, and writ a very erroneous Book at *Paris*, whither she went, saying, That a Man wholly devoted to the love of his Creator, can freely satisfy all the Desires of Nature, without fear of offending God; which Doctrine she maintained. She was burnt for this false Doctrine in 1210. *Guiard de Cressonnesart* published his Errors at the same time, calling himself *The Angel of Philadelphia*; but he recanted, and came off with a perpetual Imprisonment. *Spond. A. C. 1210. v. 6.*

PORSENNA, a King of *Hetruria*, whose Capital was *Clusium*, now *Chiusi* in *Tuscany*. He besieged *Rome* in 247, in order to restore *Tarquinius Superbus* to the Throne, which Siege lasted a long while, and reduced the Romans to great Extremity; but the Courage of *Clelia*, *Horatius Cocles*, and *Mutius Scaevola* chiefly contributed to the saving of the City, so that *Porsenna* was forc'd to raise his Siege, and depart Home. *Livy l. 2. Dionys. Halicar. l. 5. Florus l. 1. c. 10.*

PORT, or **PORTO**, Lat. *Portus Augusti* and *Portus Romanus*, a City in *Italy*, at the Mouth of the *Tyber*, in the Ecclesiastical State, a Bishop's See, whose Haven was built by *Claudius*, repaid by *Trajan*, and was very considerable, but now there are scarce any remains of it. The Town is also ruinat'd and thin of People, because of the badness of the Air, but it gives Title to one of the six ancient Cardinals.

PORT ALEGRE, Lat. *Portus Alacris*, formerly *Anima*, a City of *Portugal*, a Bishop's See under *Bragua*, is in the Province of *Alentejo*, towards the Frontiers of *Estremadura*, and stands upon a River, being very well fortified. It's an Earldom belonging to the House of *Silva*.

PORTAUPRINCE, a City in the Southern part of the Island of *Cuba*, one of the *Antilles* in *America*, whose Haven is called *Port S. Mary*. This City stands in a great Plain, where the *Spaniards* have many Hato's or Parks for the breeding of Cattle to get Tallow and Leather. Thence comes that Leather called *Havana Leather*, so much esteem'd throughout *Europe*. They carry it from this City to that of *Havana*, which is the Capital of the Isle, in order to imbark it for *Spain*, whence 'tis transmitted to all the other Kingdoms of *Europe*. *Oexmelin Hist. of the West Ind.*

PORT AUX PRUNES, a Country in the Northern part of the Island of *Madagascar*, extends it self from the Port of *Tametarvi* to the Bay of *Antongil*, and is bounded on the West with the Mountains of *Vohits-Anghombes*, and *Anlianach*. It's a good Country, abounding in Rice and excellent Forage, and its Inhabitants are laborious, who will rather die of Hunger than eat of any Beast that has been killed by a Christian. They pretend they are descended from *Abraham*, know nothing of *Mahomet*, and call those of that Sect *Cafres*. They honour the Patriarchs, *Noah*, *Abraham*, *Isaac*, *Jacob*, *Joseph*, *Moses* and *David*, but know nothing of the other Prophets, nor of Christ. They Circumcise, and do not work upon the Sabbath no more than

the Jews. They neither fast nor pray publicly, but only sacrifice Bulls, Cows, Kids and Cocks, &c. In every Village they have a *Philoubei*, who administers Justice; all which *Philoubei's* obey an Elder, who is Judge of all Controversies. Their Women plant the Rice, making a hole in the Earth with a sharp pointed Staff, and throw in two Grains of Rice, which they cover with their Feet, dancing and singing over it; which is performed in one Day by all the Women and Maids of each Village, who meet together for that purpose. The River of *Managouron*, which dischargeth it self into the Sea about the Isle of *S. Mary*, is very large, but so rapid, that it's scarcely Navigable. There are to be seen, all along this River, Chrystal Stones, some whereof are four foot thick. It's said, also, that there are found in the Isle of *Amboulnofs*, which is in this River, many precious Stones. *Flacourt Hist. de Madagascar.*

PORT CONQUET, a Town in the Point of *Bretagne* in *France*, five French Leagues from *Brest* to the West. It was taken and burnt by the English in 1558, in revenge for the taking *Calais*, but the Country coming down upon them, they were driven to their Ships with the loss of 600 Men.

PORT DESIRE, a Port in *South America*, upon the East of *Mare Magellanicum*, called formerly *Baya de los Trabajos*, the Mouth whereof is about half a League broad, with two little Islands, and two Rocks adjoining, that cannot be seen when the Tide is in. The neighbouring Country is covered with white Sand, and has no Trees yet there is sweet Water, which the Ships that come towards the Streight usually take in.

PORT HERCOLE, Lat. *Portus Herculis*, a City and Sea-port of *Italy* in *Tuscany*, belonging to the *Spaniards*, lying to the East of *Orbitello*, towards the Mountain *Argentara*.

PORT LEWIS, a new built Town in the Lower *Languedoc* on the *Mediterranean* Sea near Mount *de Sese*. This Haven and Port was made by a vast Artificial Mount, rais'd out of the Sea with mighty expence. It stands two Leagues from *Frontignan* to the South, and s. E. from *Agde*.

PORT LOVIS, or *Blavet*, a strong Town of *Bretagne* in *France*, at the Mouth of the River *Blane*, which has a large Haven. It stands twelve Leagues W. of *Vannes*, and fifteen E. from *Quimper*.

PORT ROYAL, a famous Nunnery near unto *Chevreuse*, within six Leagues of *Paris*. Note, that some have erroneously confounded this place with the Abby of *Gif*, whence the famous *Jansenists* have taken their name. *Le Maire, &c.*

PORT ROYAL, a Town and Sea-port in *North America* in *Acadia*, a Province of *New France*, being one of the safest and most considerable in the Country. It was taken by the English and restored to the French by the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667. The PORT in the Turkish Language signifies the Court of the Grand Signior.

PORT ROYAL, a Port on the South of *Jamaica* in the hands of the English, by whom the Town was built, which, before the late dreadful Earthquake in 1692 ruin'd the greatest part of it, had above 1500 Houses, and extended twelve miles in length, extremely populous, as being the scale of Trade in that Island. It is seated at the end of a long point of Land, which makes the Harbour on the N. The Harbour is about three Leagues broad, and in most places so deep, that a Ship of 1000 Tuns may lay her sides to the Shoar of the Point, load and unload at pleasure; and it affords good Anchorage all over. For its security there is a very strong Castle, always well garrison'd, and having sixty pieces of Canon well mounted. The Town stands upon a loose Sand, which affords neither Grass, Stone, Fresh-water, Trees, nor any thing else that could encourage the building of a Town besides the goodness and conveniency of the Harbour.

PORT (*Baptista de la*) known by the name of *Giovan Battista de la Port* of *Naples*, lived about the end of the sixteenth Age and the beginning of the Seventeenth. He understood Philosophy, Physick, Mathematicks, Judicial Astrology, and Natural Magick, upon which he writ much. He had a great hand in establishing the Academy of *Gli Oziosi*, and had another in his House called *di Secreti* whereunto none was admitted but such as had made some new discovery in Nature. He died in 1615. We have of his composing, *Magia Naturalis*, *Elementa Curvilinea*, *de Distillatione*, *de Ziferis*, *de Occultis literarum notis*, *de refractione Optices*, *de Aeris transmutationibus*, *de Munitione*, *Della Fisnomia*, some Plays, &c. *Imperialis in Musaeo Hist. Lorenzo Crasso Elog. d' Huom. Letter. Ghilini. Theat. d' Huom. Letter.*

PORT (*Simon*) a Neapolitan who had been the Scholar of *Pomponatius* of *Mantua*, and suspected to be of his Opinion; who held, That the Soul died with the Body. He taught Philosophy along time at *Pisa*, and afterwards began to writ the History of fishes, when upon sight of *William Rondelet's* Book he gav it over. He died at *Naples* in 1553 aged

aged 57 years. He writ several things, as, *De Mente humana* *Diffionarium Latinum Græco-barbarum & literale*; *De dolore liber*; *De coloribus oculorum*; *De Rerum Naturalium principiis*; *De fato*, &c. *Thuan. Hist. Gesner in Bibl.*

PORTLAND Castle, stands on the North-side of the Isle of *Portland* belonging to *Dorsetshire*,

PORTLAND, Lat. *Vindelis*, a noted Island, or rather, a Peninsula belonging to *Dorsetshire*. It lies three miles from *Weymouth* South Eastward, and is about seven Miles in compass, all surrounded with Rocks, except at *Portland* Castle, which is the only Landing-place. Here the Soil is very good for Corn, and indifferent for Pasture, but so destitute of Wood and other Fuel, that the Inhabitants are fain to dry their Cow-dung and burn it. For Building we have no Stone like that of this Island, which has great Quarries of it. By *Portland* Race, is meant the meeting of the two Tides there. This Peninsula has been dignified with the Title of an Earldom; first in the Person of *Richard Wesson*, created Earl of *Portland* by King *Charles I.* An. 1632, in whose Family the Title being extinct at the Death of his Son *Thomas*, it was revived again since the late Revolution, upon the Right Honourable *Myn Heer Bentink*, the present Earl of *Portland*, and Groom of the Stole to King *William*. This Island belongs to the Church of *Winchester*, by the Gift of *Edward the Confessor*, and hath one Church on the South-side, near the Sea; to preserve it from the fury of the Waves, they have walled the Church-Yard Banks to an incredible height.

PORTO, Lat. *Portus Calensis*, or *Ciudad de Puerto*, a great City, and considerable Martin the Kingdom of *Portugal*, at the Mouth of the *Douro*, a Bishop's See, under *Braga*, and gave Name to the Kingdom of *Portugal*. Those of the Low-Countries call it *Port-a-Port*. It stands within a League of the Ocean, and is one of the chief and most frequented Ports in that Kingdom. *Rosindus in Antiq. Lusitania.*

PORTO BELO, a new City in South America, on the North side of the *Isthmus* of *Panama*, within eighteen Leagues of the City of *Panama*, situate upon a Bay, at the Mouth of which are two very strong Castles, called *S. James* and *S. Philip*, besides a Fort upon a rising Ground that commands the Town. The Galleons of the King of *Spain* come thither every Year to take in the Gold and Silver brought from *Peru* to *Panama*, which are carried by Land upon two thousand Mules from *Panama* to *Porto Belo*, in order to imbarck it for *Spain*. All the Merchandizes that come from *Peru*, are also unladen at *Porto Belo*, and carried in the same manner on Mules to *Panama*, to be put on board the Galleons in the *South-Sea*. *Porto Belo* is an unhealthy Place, because of the Mountains round it that exclude the Sun, and hinder it to purifie the Air, so that 'tis thinly peopled, having no more than about four hundred Men able to bear Arms in it, besides the Garrison, which consists of as many Soldiers. There is a Governour of the City, and two Castellans, that is, Governours of Castles. This City was taken and plundered by the *Buccaniers* in 1668. *Oexmelin Hist. des Ind. Occid.*

PORTO FINO, Lat. *Portus Delphini*, a City in Italy, to the East of *Genoa*, with a small Haven belonging to it, about twenty Miles from *Genoa*, towards the Gulf of *Ripallo*.

PORTO LONGONE, Lat. *Portus Longus*, a Fortrefs and Sea-Port in the Island of *Elca*, in the *Tuscan* Sea, with a Spanish Garrison in it. The French took it in 1646, under the command of the Marshal de *Meilleray*, but was retaken by the Spaniards in 1650. It stands 12 Miles to the S. of *Piombino*, 54 from *Legorne*, 37 from the Isle of *Corfica* to the E.

PORTO RICO, or *S. John de Porto Rico*, an Island situated in the North Sea, towards America, at the entrance into the Gulf of *Mexico*, and to the East of the Isle of *San Domingo*, or *Hispaniola*, called anciently *Boriquen*, discovered first by *Columbus* in 1493. This Island is about 16 Spanish Leagues distant from *S. Domingo*, and 136 from the Continent of America. It is thirty Leagues in length from East to West, and twenty broad. Its Air very temperate, save in December and January, when it is very cold; and from the end of May till September, when 'tis extraordinary hot. In the Months of August and September, it is frequently incommoded with Hurricans. The Soil is fertile, and affords good Grass, but the Abundance of Trees, called *Guajabes*, which cover the Earth with their shadow, make part of it unfruitful. The Cows also, and other Domestic Animals grow to wild here, that there is no taming of them, which is a great Inconveniency. There are several Rivers in this Island, some whereof have commodious Havens for Ships of Burthen; besides which, they have Brooks wherein Gold is found. Amongst the Trees there, the most remarkable are the *Tibernaculo*, or *Taborucu*, from whence proceeds whitish Bitumen, very good for Painters, and likewise proper for the calking of Ships, and has an excellent virtue for the curing of Wounds, and Pains caused by cold. In this Island, moreover, grows a Tree, call'd

Sant-Bois, very different from the *Gajac*, but has the same Properties; besides several other Shrubs, upon the Sea side whose Apples kill Fishes when they fall into the Water, and whose shadow has the same effect upon Men in the Night-time, that sleep under their Branches. The Tree, which the Islanders call *Guao*, and the *Mexicans*, *Thetlatian*, has Leaves which resemble Crimson Velvet, which never fall off; the Fruit of it is green, and is like an *Arbut* or *Crab*, the Wood of it is likewise of a beautiful Green, and which is imported into Europe to make Bed-Posts, because they say, it drives away Buggs, but 'tis said, that the Joiners, who set 'em up, have their Hands and Face swell'd several Days after they have handled it. The Salvages prepare a Poison of the Fruit of it, that kills without Remedy. The principal Commodities of the Island of *Porto Rico*, are Sugar-Canes, Ginger, Cassia, &c. The Spaniards began to dwell here in 1510, and in 1514, began to lay the Foundations of their chief Town, called by them now *Porto Rico*. In a little Town joined to the great one by a Causey made cross the Haven, resides the Governour; where they have a Cathedral Church, with a Bishop, under the Archbishop of *San-Domingo*. The Haven is large, and safe from Winds, and the Incurfions of Enemies, being guarded by a well-fortify'd Castle. Sir *Francis Drake* attacked this Town in 1595, but could not succeed, only burnt some Ships that rode at Anchor there; but in 1598, the Earl of *Cumberland* made himself Master of it, but soon quitted it to save his Men, who died there apace. *Baldwin Henry*, Commander of the *Dutch West-India* Fleet, being sent into *Brasil*, entred in 1615 into *Porto Rico*, but despairing to take the Fortrefs, retir'd with a considerable Booty. In this Island there are about 1500 Men fit to bear Arms, besides a considerable Number of other Inhabitants. The Island of *Mona*, which lies between *Porto Rico*, and *S. Domingo*, affords very good Water. It has likewise excellent Fruit, and particularly Oranges, much valued for their Largeness and Taste. *De Laet.*

PORTO DE PRIMARO, a Port in Italy, in the Duchy of *Ferrara*, where one Branch of the River *Po*, called *Po di Primaro*, dischargeth it self into the *Adriatick* Sea, or Gulf of *Venice*. This Haven is guarded by *Gregory's Tower*, and the Town that stands there is very good.

PORTO SANTO, *Ilha de Puerta Santo*, an Island in the *Atlantick* Sea, belonging to *Portugal*, to the West of *Barbary*, discovered by the Portuguese in 1428, not far from the *Madera's*, and about eight Leagues in Circumference.

PORTO SEGURO, a City and Country of *Brasil*, in South America. The Prefecture or Government, which is as it were a Province, lies between that of *S. Esprit*, which is to the South of it; and that of the Islands to the North, upon the Sea of *Brasil*, and is possessed by the Portuguese.

PORTO VENDRES, Lat. *Portus Veneris*, a Haven in *Rouffillon*, upon the *Mediterranean*, near unto *Collioure*, and toward Cape de *Creux*. It's a famous Port, and has adjoining to it the City of *Vendres*, near unto *Castel S. Elme*, which the French took in 1641. See de *Marca* in his Book entituled *Marca Hispanica*.

PORTO PENERE, Lat. *Portus Veneris*, a Town in the States of *Genoa*, which has an Haven and Castle, seated over-against the Island of *Palmaria*, sixty miles from *Genoa*, and three from the Gulf of *Spezza* to the East.

PORTSEY, an Island on the Coast of *Hampshire*, so called from *Portsey*, a Town therein, and of chief note, for *Portsmouth*, the strongest place of England, seated here.

PORTSMOUTH, Lat. *Portus Magnus*, a famous Sea-Town upon the Channel, in the South parts of *Hampshire*, almost on the South Point of *Portsey* Island, which has a Communication Northward with the main Land by a Bridge. This place is both a good Harbour for Ships, and by its strong Fortifications, a shelter to *Hampshire*. Here are Docks and Store-Houses for the King to build and equip Men of War; and for its Defence such Fortifications as make it almost impragnable, the best part whereof were chiefly raised by the late King *Charles*, who bestowed great Summs upon it; but when all is done it's but an unhealthy Place. About this Town is bred a Race of small Dogs, like *Beagles*, which hunt Moles as their natural Game. *Portsmouth* is 73 Miles from *London*.

PORTUGAL, an Hereditary Kingdom of Europe, in the Western part of *Spain*, comprehending part of the ancient *Lusitania*, and part of the ancient *Gallicians*, *Gallaici Braccarii* that dwell in the Province called now *Tra los Montes*. It's one of the last Kingdoms in Europe, but considerable for its Wealth and Fertility; being about an hundred and ten French Leagues in length, and about fifty over where 'tis broadest; has *Gallicia* to the North, from which 'tis separated by the River *Minho*, to the South and West, the Sea, *Castile*, *Leo*, *Estremadura*, and *Andaluzia* to the East. It's divided into five Parts or Provinces, which are, *Entre-Doura* and *Minho*, beyond the Mountains; *Beira*, *Estremadura*,

or *Estremadura Portuguesa*, and *Alentejo* or *Entre Tejo* and *Guadiana*; to which appertains also the little Kingdom of *Algarva* that gives Title to the eldest Sons of the Kings of *Portugal*. Tho' this Kingdom do's not contain above the sixth Part of *Spain*, yet the Advantage of its Situation makes it exceed all the rest of this great Country, it is watered with a great many curious Rivers, whereof there are four very considerable ones, to wit, the *Minho*, the *Douro*, the *Tagus*, and the *Guadiana*. The *Portuguese* are strong in the *East Indies*, where they have a great many Towns, of which *Goa* is the Capital, &c. are posselt also of *Brasil* in *America*, the *Molucca's*, several places in the Gulf of *Bengala*; the *Azores*, *Madera's*, the Islands of *Cape Verd*, *Ccuta*; and *Mazagan* in *Africa*, the Fortresses of *Mina* and *Arguin* upon the Coasts of *Guinea*, with some others along the Coasts of *Congo* and *Angola*, *Sofala* and *Mozambique* beyond the Cape of good Hope. The Kingdom of *Portugal* has very good Ports, abounds with excellent Wine, Fruit, Fish, Game, Salt, Horses, &c. There are also some Mines, for it's certain, that the *Romans* came formerly for Gold to *Portugal*, as the *Portuguese* now seek it in the *Indies*. It's very well peopled, especially towards the Coasts, there being above Six hundred Towns and privileged Boroughs which contain Four thousand Parishes; *Lisbonne* is the chief Town; the other which are most considerable, are *Evora*, *Braga*, *Coimbra*, *Elvas*, *Beja*, *Porto*, *Bragança*, *Portalegre*, *Viseu*, *Guarda*, *Miranda de Douro*, with a great many other. Of these *Lisbonne*, *Braga*, and *Evora*, are Archbishops-Sees which have ten Bishopricks under 'em. It's a very populous Kingdom, especially towards the Sea-side, the Capital City whereof is *Lisbonne*. The *Moors* were Masters of it a long time; but *Henry* of *Burgundy* took it from them, and by his Marriage with *Teresa*, the natural Daughter of *Alphonso VI.* King of *Castile*, became peaceable Possessor of it. There is a Law in this Country that excludes all Foreign Princes from the Crown, which Law they would have once dispensed with in behalf of a Marriage to be consummated between the *Infanta Elizabeth Maria Louisa* with *Victor Amadeus Francis*, Duke of *Savoy*; but Bastard Sons are capable of succeeding: At last, there is one Instance of it, in *John I.* called the Father of his Country, who was natural Son to King *Peter*, the Justicer, to whom he succeeded. *Sebastian*, who succeeded *John III.* in 1557. made two Expeditions into *Africk*, in the second of which he was kill'd by the *Moors*, at the Battle of *Alcacer*, on the 4th. of *August*, 1578. After the Death of this Prince, so fatal to *Portugal*, Cardinal *Henry*, fifth Son of *Emanuel the Great*, was proclaim'd King, and died a year after, in 1580. *Philip II.* King of *Spain* in this year 1580, finding the *Portuguese* uneasy under the Government of *Don Antonio*, who had taken the Quality of King upon him, because of his mean descent by his Mother's side, was unwilling to neglect so favourable an Opportunity of usurping *Portugal*, and so sent thither the Duke of *Alva* with a powerful Army, who defeated *Antonio* at the Battle of *Alcantara*; but the *Portuguese* shook off the Spanish Yoke in 1640, and chose *John*, Duke of *Bragança*, for their King, which Revolution was so well managed, and with so much secrecy, that all the Places which the *Portuguese* had in all the four Quarters of the Earth, shook off the Dominion of *Spain* in one Day, except the little Town of *Ceuta* in *Africa* alone. The chief Motives of the great Revolution were, That the King of *Spain* allowed other People to trade to the *East Indies*, as well as the *Portuguese*; his Exactions and the Tax of five per Cent. which he imposed upon all the Merchandises of the Kingdom. The *Portuguese* are proud, haughty, good Soldiers, great lovers of their King: None but the Roman Catholick Religion is allow'd in their Dominion. They have Inquisitions at *Lisbonne*, *Coimbra*, and *Evora*, Parliaments at *Lisbonne* and *Porto*, Generalities called *Comarques*, and *Almoxarifats* in 27 other places. Besides the Royal Council the *Portuguese* have other Tribunals, as that of the *Finances*, *La Mesa da Consciencia* or Council of Conscience, Council of War, *le Resedor*, *la Camera*, *la Casa de Supplication*, from which there lies no Appeal, &c. King *John IV.* established a Tribunal against those that should be accused of discovering the Secrets of the State to Enemies, or that in any other way should assist their Undertakings. The Kings of *Portugal* are great Masters of the Order of Christ that reside at *Tomar*, of that of *Avis* and *S. James*, which have their Residence at *Palmella* near *Setuval*. They take these Titles, King of *Portugal*, of the *Algarves*, of both sides of the Sea of *Africa*, Lord of *Guinea*, Master of the Navigation and Commerce of *Aethiopia*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, and the *Indies*. When the *Portuguese* discovered the Passage into the *East-Indies* by the Cape of good Hope, tho' the *Venetians* sent their Ship-Carpenters to the Sultan of *Egypt* with all things that were necessary to build a Fleet of Ships on the Red Sea, to out 'em of the Trade of the *Indies*, yet they engrossed it, that the Spices, Jewels, Gold, Callico's, Silks, and Druggs of that Country pass'd by *Portugal* into *Europe*, which made it the richest traded Kingdom in that part of the World: Being beat out of this by the *English* and *Hollanders*, they

supported themselves by the Sugar and Tabaco trade of *Brasil*, but the *Dutch* having ruin'd the Sugar Plantations in the tedious War that begun in 1640, and the *English* raised theirs in *Barbados* and *Jamaica* to perfection, and the Tabaco Trade in *Virginia*, *Portugal* lost all hers, and is become the weakest and poorest Kingdom in all *Europe*. *Resend. Ant. Lusit. Antonio de Sousa. Excellent. de Portug. Bernardin. S. Antonio Descript. Portug. Gaspard Esclazo. Antiq. de Portug. &c.*

PORUS, King of the *Indies*, was great in Stature and Courage, and valiantly withstood *Alexander the Great*, but *Alexander* defeated him in Battle in the 427th. year of *Rome*. It's said, That when this victorious Prince had bid *Porus* ask of him what-ever he desired, that *Porus* made answer, *I desire only to be treated like a King*; which so charm'd *Alexander*, that he gave him all his Country again. *Quintus Curtius, lib. 8. Arian, lib. 5. Plutarch in the Life of Alexander.*

POSEGA, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, is a place of great Commerce, and has depending upon it, almost four hundred Villages. It stands 8 miles N. of the *Save*, 30 E. from *Gradisca*, consists of about 1000 Houses. The Country about is very fruitful, producing Fruits of all sorts of a more than ordinary size. It fell into the Hands of the *Turks* under *Solyman the Magnificent* about 1544, together with *Walpo*, and *Quinque Ecclesiae*. It's 7 miles from *Gnesna* to the W. and 20 E. from *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*. It was taken from the *Turks* by the *Imperialists* October 12th. 1687. The *Bey* made at first some resistance, but after having fired some Canon, he abandoned the place; part of the Garrison retired to the Mountains; and the rest into different places upon the *Save*. The *Germans* found in it a great quantity of Ammunition and Provision, with five pieces of Canon.

POSNA or **POSNA M**, Lat. *Posnania*, the Capital City of the Lower *Poland*, gives its name to a *Palatinate*, is a Bishop's See under *Gnesna*, and stands upon the *Wart*, with a Citadel belonging to it. It's 7 miles from *Gnesna* to the W. 20 E. from *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*. The *Palatinate* of *Posnanskie* is bounded on the W. by the *Marquifate* of *Brandenburgh*, on the N. by the *Further Pomerania*, on the E. by the *Palatinate* of *Kaliski*, and on the S. by *Misnia*. It's environed with two Walls and a deep Ditch, and defended besides by a strong Castle. It has three great Fairs every year.

POSSIDIUS, called by *Honorius, d' Autun*, and by some others erroneously *Possidonius*, Bishop of *Calama* in *Africa*, was in esteem in the Fifth Age in 430, having been the Disciple of *S. Augustin*, whose Life he writ, and gave us a Catalogue of the genuine Works of that great Man, which he had seen himself, and so could not be suspected. *Isidorus & Sigibert de illust. Script. Honorius d' Autun de Lumin. Eccl.*

POSSIDONIUS of *Alexandria*, a famous Mathematician, who measured the Circumference of the Earth, and found it to be thirty thousand Furlongs. *Eratosthenes*, who lived 500 years after the building of *Rome* had before made an Observation upon the same subject, and found it to be two hundred and fifty thousand Furlongs; and *Ptolemy* after *Possidonius* found it no more than twenty two thousand and five hundred; but this great Difference proceeds from the different Measure. About 150 years ago People applied themselves to make new Observations; *Fernelius*, chief Physician to King *Henry II.* has assign'd 68096 Geometrical paces for every Degree, which make 56746 Fathom, and four Foot of *Paris* Measure. *P. Riccioli* makes each 64363 Paces of *Bolonia*, which make 62900 Fathom, but the Mathematicians of the Royal Academy of Sciences allow a Degree 57060 Braces or Fathoms, allowing for each Degree 2000 Fathoms, which amounts to 2400 Geometrical Paces, that is, 28 Leagues and a half, and 60 Braces, and according to this Computation 10270 Leagues 1600 Toises for the 360 Degrees. *Perrault Sur Vitruve, lib. 1. cap. 6.*

POSSIDONIUS, a famous Architect and Engineer that lived in the year of *Rome* 433. *Biton*, a skilful Mathematician, and his Contemporary, attributes to him the building of *Heliopolis*, on a kind of a rowling Tower, to approach near unto the Walls of a besieged Town, and saith, That *Alexander the Great* put him upon it. It's not known whether he be the same *Possidonius* of *Rhodes*, who writ a Treatise concerning the Art of War, which is still extant. *Vossius, lib. de Univ. Mathes.*

POSSIDONIUS of *Apamea*, who called himself Native of *Rhodes*, a Stoical Philosopher, lived in the time of *Pompey the Great*, whose Life he writ: He is thought also to have writ an History which was but a Continuation of that of *Polybius*; tho' others would have it to be *Possidonius* of *Alexandria*. *Vossius de Phil. Sect. lib. 19. S. 12. & de Hist. Græc. c. 24.*

POST, is usually taken for one that rides with full speed from one place to another. *Herodotus* informs us, That this way of riding upon the publick Account, was first invented in *Persia*; and saith, That there were from the *Egean Sea*, and the *Propontis* to the City *Susa*, the then Capital

Capital of the Kingdom of *Persia*, an hundred and eleven Stages upon the Road, a Day's Journey distant from each other. *Xenophon* adds, That it was King *Cyrus* that first settled the Posts, causing places to be built upon the great Roads, on purpose, where both Men and Horses might be always ready; and this about five hundred years before Christ, when the said *Cyrus* undertook his Expedition against the *Scythians*. As to the *Romans*, some think they had Couriers in the time of the Republick, and before *Julius Caesar's* time; that they called the places they stop'd at *Stationes*, and those that carried the Packets *Statores*; but others think that it was *Augustus* that instituted 'em: And *Suetonius* adds, That he built upon the Highway Stations at convenient distances, and made choice of young nimble Men, who ran and handed the Packets from one to the other, and afterwards set Horses and Chariots for greater Expedition. There was something like this in *France*, *Germany*, and *Italy*, about 807 in *Charlemain's* Reign; but People believe the Custom was discontinued under his Successors, until *Lewis XI.* renewed it in 1477. *Bergier Hist. des grand Chemins de l'Empire.*

POSTEL (*William*) was born in 1477 in the Parish of *Barenson* in the Diocese of *Auranches* in *Normandy*. *Francis I.* sent him into the *East*, from whence he brought several Manuscripts. He was a Man of great Accomplishments, very well skill'd in the Oriental Languages, a skilful Mathematician, and acquainted with the Secrets of the *Rabbins* and *Cabbalists*. Being at *Venice*, he fell in love with an old Maiden; which caused him to fall into that fantastical Error concerning the Redemption of Women-kind, and to assert it was not finished; and that that *Venetian* Woman called *Mother Mary* by him in his Book entitled *Virgo Veneta*, was to accomplish that great Work. He died on the 6th. or 7th. of *September* 1581, aged near 100 Years, having never been sick in all his Life-time. *Florimond de Raimond* holds, That his sole design was to praise this Woman, who had been very kind to him in his Travels; but this was not the only Error that was imputed to him, for it was said, That he pretended that the Angel *Raziel* declared several Mysteries to him. He writ, *De orbis Concordia*; *Clavis reconditorum*; *De Constitutione mundi*; *De Magistratibus Atheniensibus*; *De Hetruria Origine*; *De Candelabro Moysi*, &c. *Præcolus V. Post. Bellarm. lib. 2. de scr. c. 22.* *Orlandin lib. 5. Hist. Soc. num. 3. &c.*

POSTHUMIUS (*M. Cassius Latignus*) a valiant Man of the *Gauls*, who rose up against *Salonius* the Son of *Galienus*, about the year 260, put him and his Govenour *Albinus* to death, and caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, and maintained himself in the Post for the space of ten years, building several Ports upon the *Rhine*, and keeping good Order and Discipline; insomuch, that he was stiled *The Restorer of the Gauls*; but he was at last kill'd by his own Soldiers, because he would not suffer them to plunder *Mayence* that held out for *Lollianus* who rebell'd against him. His Son *Cajus Junius Cassius Latignus Posthumus*, who had been declared *Augustus*; died with him; or according to some, before him. *Trebellius Pollio vie des 30 Tyr. Aurelius Victor. Orosius. Eutropius, &c.*

POSTHUMIUS, surnamed *Tubertus*, was Consul in the 251st. year of *Rome*, with *Agrippa Menenius Lanatus*; he made his Entry into that City crowned with *Myrtle* when he returned victorious over the *Sabines*; and hence came the Custom of *Ovations*, or little *Triumphs*. In 258 he defeated the *Latins* that favoured *Tarquin* at the Lake of *Regillus*, who lost one of his Sons there, and despairing of ever being able to mount the Throne, retired to *Cuma*, where he spent the remainder of his days. *Livie l. 2. Vid*

ALBINUS POSTHUMIUS.
POSTVORTA, a Goddess adored by the Pagans, and said to foresee what was to come to pass, and prevent the Evil that might happen. *Antevorta* was another Goddess, which had, according to their Sentiments, power over what was past, and which they invoked, to be rid of the Evils they had already felt. These two Goddesses being regarded by them as the Councillors of Providence. The Women in their lying-in joined these two also to the rest of their Deities. *Antevorta* made the Child come forth aright, that is, with his Head foremost, and the other put him out when his Feet appeared first. *Postvorta* allayed the Pains of Child-bearing, and *Antevorta* quickly cured Women after lying-in. *Macrobi. Saturn. lib. 1. Cælius. Rhod. Varro apud Gell.*

POTAMIUS, an *Arian* Bishop of *Lisbon*, lived in the IVth. Age, and at first defended the *Catholick* Faith; but the Emperor *Constantius* made him forsake it for Temporal Interest. He writ a Letter full of *Blasphemies*, which he dispersed every where; but *Osius* of *Corduba* having discovered his *Prevarication*, writ to all the Churches of *Spain*, and treated him as a wicked Man and an Heretick, *Potamius*, to be reveng'd on him, prevail'd with the Emperor to make him come to *Sirmich* in 357, and it's believ'd, *Potamius* was the Author of the Confession of Faith made there. *Miræel. in libell. S. Hilarius advers. Arian.*

POTAMON, an Orator of *Lesbos* and *Mitylene*, flourished in the time of *Tiberius*, was the Son of *Lesbonacte* a Philosopher, famous for his Writings, as *Suidas* says. This Emperor, who highly esteemed *Potamon*, gave him his Letters of Recommendation in these terms; *Potamonem Lesbouactis filium si quis offendere eiq; incommodare ausus fuerit, consideret secum an mecum bellum gerere valeat.* He taught at *Rome*, and published an Elogy upon the same *Tiberius*, with an History of *Alexander the Great*, the Limits of the *Samiens*, a Panegyrick on *Brutus*, and a Treatise of a compleat Orator. *Strabo, lib. 13. Hesychius. Suidas. Vossius de Hist. Græc. lib. 2. Gesner in Bibl. Possévin. in appar. &c.*

POTENZA, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicate*, and a Bishop's See under *Matera*.

POTHEREUS, a River in the Isle of *Creet*, upon the Banks of which were formerly seen several sorts of Animals; but it is observed, That those that fed near to *Guossus* had a Spleen, but that those that were on the other side; near unto *Gortyna*, had none; the Reason whereof being enquired into by the Ancients, they found the Herb *Asplenon*; that had the virtue to lessen the Spleen grew there in abundance, and indeed it was the occasion thereof, *Le Clarke* observ'd from *Vitruvius*, that *Asplenon* was a Medicine made of the Herb, and not the Herb it self.

POTIPHAR, Captain of the Guard to *Pharaoh*, bought *Joseph An. Mund. 2306*, and being satisfy'd with his Prudence and Modesty, entrusted him with all the concerns of his House; but *Potiphar's* Wife, in 2316, proved troublesome to *Joseph* by her detestable Passion, and the credulity of that Man made him so unjust and cruel towards *Joseph*, that he put him into Prison. Some Authors are of Opinion, That this *Potiphar* was that Priest of *Heliopolis* whose Daughter *Aseneth* *Joseph* married in 2329. *Gen. 37. & 39. St. Jerom in Gen. c. 41. 37. de tradit. Hebr. Toriel. A. M. 2306 & 2319. n. 16.*

POTITIANS and **PINARIANS**, the Names of two Families in *Rome*, who were employ'd in sacrifices, the chief whereof, called *Potitius* and *Pinarius*, were chosen by *Evander* King of *Italy* to order the Sacrifices to be offered to *Hercules*. It's said, That at first the *Potitians* drunk only the Liquors which they presented to the Gods, their Name coming from *ποτιζειν*, to Drink; and did besides eat all the Victims that were sacrificed, leaving no share to the *Pinarians*, which word seems to come from *πεινᾶν*, to be hungry, or not to eat. *Titus Livius.*

POTNIADES, Goddesses that inspired with Rage and Fury, and to whom were sacrificed Pigs for the appeasing of them, as believing that these Goddesses came to eat those Victims left upon the Altar when sacrificed. The Name comes from *Potnia* a City of *Bæotia*, where *Glaucus* the Son of *Sisyphus* fed his Mares with Man's Flesh, to the end, they might in Battle fall with the more eagerness upon the Enemy. The *Greeks* express'd Drunkards and Furies also by this Name. *Le Clarke* observes, 1st, That these Goddesses were call'd *ποτνίαι*: 2dly, 'Tis true, that they did sacrifice Pigs to them, but the rest of the Story is a mistake: 3dly, 'Twas a Fountain, which made People mad that drank of it, and from thence it comes that *Potniades* signifies *Bacchantes*. *Hygin. Fab. 250. 273. Pausan.*

POTOSI, a City of *Peru*, in the Province of *Charcas* towards the Tropick of *Capricorn*, situate at the foot of the Mountain *Arazassou*, and divided by a little River that comes from a Lake inclosed with Walls, about a quarter of a League above the Town. It's one of the richest and most populous Cities in *America*, being peopled by *Spaniards*, Strangers, original Natives, whom the *Spaniards* call *Indios*, *Negroes*, *Metis*, and *Moulates*; the *Metis* are born of a *Spaniard* and a *Salvage*, the *Moulates* of a *Spaniard* and a *Negro*. This City is governed by twenty four Magistrates, besides the Corregidor and President of *Charcas*; who manage Affairs as in *Spain*. The best Silver in all the *Indies* is that of *Potosi*; for besides the Mines of the Mountain of *Arazassou* very near *Potosi*, there are several others thereabouts that are very rich, but those of *Orouroues*, which have been discovered some years ago, are yet much better. The King of *Spain* gives all the Mines to particular Persons that have discovered them, who remain Masters and Proprietors, he only reserving the fifth part to himself; and the general Direction of the Mines which he commits to Officers, who oblige all the *Couracas*, or Heads of the *Salvages* to furnish a certain number of Labourers for to work there. The Monasteries are numerous and very rich; the Fields about it are cold, barren, and bear nothing but Oats, which scarce ever ripen, but are cut up and given for Forage in the Blade. The City is two Leagues in compass, and is by far the greatest City in *Peru*. The Inhabitants are very rich, and most of 'em eat in Plate, and the Wives of Gentlemen, and the better sort of Burghers, are oblig'd to keep at home, and used with as much Strictness as in *Spain*: There is in this Town about four thousand *Spaniards* capable of bearing Arms, beside *Dutch*, *Irish*, *Genuese*, &c. *Voyage du Perou in 1655 dans le Recueil de M. Thévénot au 4 Volume.*

POTTON, a Market-Town of *Biglesworth-Hundred* in the E. parts of *Bedfordshire*, three miles N. of *Biglesworth*, 37 from *London*.

POVERTY, a Goddess adored by the Pagans, but such Adoration as manifestly discovered more Fear than Love; and tho' she was believed to be the Mother of Industry and good Arts; yet they represented her like unto a Fury, pale, fierce, famished, and ready to despair. *Plautus* and *Claudian* make her to be the Daughter of Luxury and Idleness, as well as Riches; is usually made the Daughter of Labour and Thriftiness. But it must be observed, that as there is one sort of Riches that is the Daughter of Good-fortune only, so there is also a Poverty that is purely the Daughter of Misfortune.

POUGUES, a Village in *Nivernois*, between *Nevers* and *la Charite*, famous for two Fountains called *S. Legier* and *S. Marceau*, whose Waters have been in esteem a long time for their Virtue to cure the Dropsie. Though they are not distant from one another above one foot, yet there is a remarkable Difference in the Taste of their Waters.

POUHATAN, a Kingdom in *Virginia* in North America, with a River of the same Name. The City of *Pomesok*, standing upon the Sea-side, was the most considerable place in this Country. Upon the first Discovery of it; when Captain *Smith* came to the King of *Pouhatan*, that Prince had no other Palace but a little Hut, made of the Branches of Trees, and plaistered over. *Biart of America*.

LA POUILLA, *La Puglia*, *Apulia*, a Province of Italy in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a very delightful place, that comprehends the Cities of *Luceria*, *Gravina*, *Manfredonia*, *Andria*, *Pari*, *Ascoli*, *Venosa*, &c. *Collenacio* & *Summontus* Hist. *Napol.*

POULTON, a Market-Town of *Amounderness*, in the Country of *Lancashire*, from *London* 168 miles.

POUZOL, or *Pozzuolo*, Lat. *Puteoli*, a City of Italy, within 8 miles of *Naples*, and a Bishop's-see, famous for the Baths there, and a Bridge of 3900 paces in length built by *Caligula*, and carry'd on from thence to *Baie*. It stands upon a Hill near the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, upon which it has a large Haven; wherein may be seen, besides, a Temple dedicated by the Ancients to *Augustus*, and by the Christians to *S. Proculus*, the Remains of a Theatre, and a Fort, wherein is a Spanish Garrison.

POWISLAND, or *Powysland*, a part of *Wales*, given by *Roderick*, the last King of *Wales*, to *Mervin*, his youngest Son. It contained the whole Counties of *Montgomery* and *Radnor*, all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and part of *Denbighshire*, and *Flintshire*; which Estate continued entire in the Race of *Mervin*, till *Meredith-ap-Blethyn*, following the ill Example of *Roderick*, divided it between *Madoc* and *Gryffith* his two Sons. *Madoc* dying at *Winchester*, Anno 1160; *Gryffith* was by King *Henry II.* made Lord of *Powis*, the Title of Prince being laid aside. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *Owen ap Gryffith*, the fifth from the said *Gryffith*, surrendered both his Place and Title to the King at a Parliament held at *Shrewsbury*, and received them of him again, to be holden in free Barony according to the Custom of *England*. *Owen* left but one Daughter, who being married to one *John Charleton*, a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King *Edward II.* he was, in right of his Wife, made Lord *Powis*. From the House of *Charleton*, the Estate and Title went to the Family of the *Greys*, upon the Marriage of *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Edward*, the last of the *Charletons*. It continued in the House of *Grey* through five Generations, and *Edward Grey* was the last Lord of the Line or Race of *Mervin*. After whose Death the Title lay extinct till revived again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Castle*, descended from the *Herberts*, Earls of *Pembroke*, who was created Lord *Powis*, by K. *Charles I.* in 1629.

POYNINGS (Sir *Edward*) of *Kent*, a great Soldier and good Statesman, having ferretted *Perken Warbeck* out of *Ireland*, seriously set himself to reclaim that Nation to Civility. In order whereunto he pass'd an Act in Parliament, whereby all the Statutes made in *England* before that time were enacted, established and made of force in *Ireland*. And caused another Law to be made, That no Act should be propounded in any Parliament in *Ireland* till it had been first transmitted into *England*, approved there by the King, and returned thence under his Broad-seal; which though it seemed at first sight prejudicial to the Liberty of the *Irish* Subjects, yet it was made at the Request of the Commons, who chose rather to refer themselves to the King's Mercy, than continue under the Oppression of their private Laws. And to conform *Ireland* still the more to *England*, he procured the passing of an Act, That the *Irish* Barons should appear in Parliament in their Robes, which put a face of Grandeur and State on their Convention. Having ordered things thus, he was recalled into *England*, and created Baron, but died without legitimate Issue. *Fuller's Worthies*.

PRAGMATICK SANCTION. The word *Sanction* comes from the Latin *Sanctio*, which signifies an Ordinance; and *Pragmatick*, from *Pragmaticus*, or rather from the Greek *Πραγματικός* derived from *πράγμα* which signifies a Business or Affair. But Custom has appropriated this Name to the Ordinances that relate to the Affairs of Church or State, and more particularly them made or authorized by the Kings of *France*. The King *S. Louis* made a *Pragmatick Sanction* in 1268, which ordained, 1. That the Ecclesiastical Prelates, Collators of Benefices and Patrons, should peaceably enjoy all their Rights. 2. That the Cathedral Churches and others should be maintained in the Liberty of choosing their Prelates. 3. That *Simony*, and selling of Benefices, should be abolished entirely. 4. That all Promotions and Collating of Dignities and other Benefices or Ecclesiastical Offices should be done according to the common Law, Councils, and Customs, established by the ancient Fathers of the Church. 5. That there should be no Exaction or Levying of Money by the Court of *Rome* in any parts of the Kingdom, but upon some urgent Occasion; and then too with the King's Consent and Approbation of the *Gallican* Church. 6. That all the Churches and Ecclesiasticks of the Kingdom should be maintain'd in their Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges, granted them by the Kings of *France* his Predecessors. But the most famous *Pragmatick Sanction* was that of *Charles VII.* King of *France* in 1438. The better to understand this, We must observe that Prelates were formerly chosen by the Suffrages of the Clergy and People. In process of time the People were excluded from the Election in the Eastern Church; but the ancient Custom continued in the Western, even in the choice of Popes. Whilst the Gauls were subject to the Roman Emperors, the Clergy and People chose Bishops, but some time after the Kings of *France* would have a hand in the Promotion, which Custom continued not only during the first Race of the Kings of *France*, but also under the first Monarchs of the second Race, as appears from *Gregorius Turonensis*, and the *Formule of Marculfus*, *Pepin*, and *Charlemain*, as *P. Sirmond* observes, who adds, That it was *Lewis the Meek* that restored the power of choosing Prelates to the Clergy, in the third year of his Reign. But still that power was limited by some Restriction; for no Bishop was to be consecrated until the King had approved the Election. Things stood thus until about 1431, that there being a difference between *Eugenius IVth.* and the Council of *Bale*. King *Charles VII.* of *France* assembled his Council and the Clergy of his Kingdom at *Bourges*, and the Schism continuing to 1438, they made a *Pragmatick Sanction* which was verified by the Parliament of *Paris* in 1439. The Ist. Article of which, was drawn from the 1st. Session of the Council of *Basil*, and relates to the Authority of General Councils. The IId. Article was copied from the 2d. Session, and treats of the Power and Authority of the Council of *Basil*. The IIIId. Article taken from the 12th. and 23d. Sessions, sets down the Form of Elections. The IVth. Contains an Abolition of Reservations, and is extracted from the 23d. Session. The Vth. Article mentions the Collation of Benefices, and admits of no expective Graces, nor Reservations for the Pope and his Legates; this Article is drawn out of the 31st. Session of the Council of *Basil*. The VIth. Article, which relates to Causes and giving of Judgment, is part of the Contents of the same 31st. Session. The VIIth. is against unreasonable and ill-grounded Appeals, and is agreeable to the Decree of the 20th. Session. The VIIIth. regulates the Matter of Quiet Possession, and is drawn from the 21st. Session. The IXth. Article limits the number of the Cardinals, in pursuance of the Decree in the 23d. Session. The Xth. mentions the Annates, and is drawn from the 21st. Session of the year 1435. The XIth. regulates the Performance of Divine Service, in Conformity to the Decree of the 31st. Session, adding withal, that the laudable Customs of particular Churches in *France* should be observ'd. The XIIth. XIIIth. XIVth. XVth. XVIth. XVIIth. XVIIIth. and XIXth. Articles, concern the Government and Ordering of Cathedral Churches, according to what had been decreed in the 21st. Session of the Council. The XXth. Article mentions Concubinaries, and follows the Regulation of the 20th. Session. The XXIth. states the Cafe and Usage of those who are excommunicated, and is drawn from the 20th. Session. The XXIIId. treats the Affair of Interdicts, conformable to the Decree of the 20th. Session. The XXIIIId. Article dilates upon the Proof which may be drawn concerning Matters publish'd in the Pope's Letters or Bulls, according to the Decree of the 23d. Session of the Council of *Basil*. This is the Summ of what was concluded in the Assembly held at *Bourges*, and this *Pragmatick Sanction* was verify'd in the Parliament of *Paris*, on the 13th. of July, 1439. The principal Design of which Provision, was to make all the Bishops of the Realm acknowledg'd as such, before their going or sending to the Court of *Rome*; that the Primitive Customs of Elections should be reviv'd; that the Authority of a General Council should be preferred

prefer'd to the single one of the Pope, and that *Expectative* *Graces* should be abolish'd. *Aeneas Sylvius*, who had been Secretary to the Council of Bale, being chosen Pope in 1458, under the Name of *Pius II.* manag'd the Matter so artificially, that he perswaded King *Lewis XIth.* to let things stand as before the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and thereupon ordered that Ordinance to be dragged through the Streets of *Rome*, as a sign of its being abolish'd; and sent the King a blessed Sword enriched with Pearls, with some Verses to his Praise. In the mean time, this Condescension was not approved by the Parliament, and complaint was made of it in the States at *Tours*, in the beginning of King *Charles the VIIIth's* Reign, and *John de S. Romain*, Attorney-General, hindred the registering of the Letters, saying, That in abolishing the *Pragmatick Sanction*, Chapters were deprived of their Elections, Ordinaries of their Collations, &c. That the King's Subjects would go to *Rome* to wait and sue for Benefices; and observed, That during the three years that this *Sanction* was not observed, 340000 Crowns were sent from *France* to *Rome*, for Bishopricks, &c. and two Millions of Crowns for other Benefices. The University of *Paris* bestirred it self also, and the Rector declared to the Pope's Legate, That he appealed to the next General Council. Thus during the Reigns of *Charles the VIIIth.* and *Lewis XIIth.* it was neither abolish'd, nor yet strictly observed; but Pope *Leo Xth.* and King *Francis I.* came to an Agreement, by which it was revoked in 1516. See CONCORDAT.

P R A G U E, Lat. *Marobudum*, *Bubiumum*, *Lufurgis* & *Praga*, the capital City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, with an University in it, is an Archbishop's-See. It stands upon the River *Molda*, in a very pleasant and fertile Country, surrounded with Palaces and pleasant Seats, where it appears as in the midst of a great Amphitheatre, which may be distinguished into three Parts, to wit, the old City, which is the greatest, the new, and the little City, which all together make without Contradiction the greatest City in *Germany*. Here the Dukes, Princes, and Emperors have a long time had their Court. The Castle which is in the little Town has very fine Apartments, being called also the Castle-Royal. The new and old Town stand to the East of the *Molda*. The greater Town is joined to the lesser by a Bridge of twenty-four Arches. It's a very populous Place, *Leo* counting forty four thousand Scholars there under *John Huss*, besides forty thousand Strangers, who left the Town, because their Privileges were retrenched. There are in it very curious Churches, and other Buildings, and especially the Metropolitan Church dedicated to *S. Vnite*, with curious Tombs, and the *Jesuits* College. Its said, that *Wenceslaus* built it about the year 698. Its University was founded by the Emperor *Charles Ith.* The Bridge of *Prague* is 1700 foot long and 35 broad, the University was founded by the Emperor *Charles IV.* about 1370. The new Town is large, separated from the old by a large Ditch. The *Klein Sestien*, or Lesser *Prague*, for Pleasants, beauty of Buildings, and fair Palaces far exceeds the other two. The Circuit of the whole is very considerable, but there are many Hills and void Places within the Walls. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels gives an exact Account of it. *John*, King of *Bohemia*, took it from *Henry*, Duke of *Carinthia*, in 1311. The Inhabitants imprisoned *Wenceslaus*, their King in 1392. *George Podabrach* took it in 1441. This Place is very famous for the Defeat of the Protestant Forces near it, Novemb. 8th. 1610. which was afterwards severely revenged in the *Swedish* Wars; and here, May 26th. 1635. a Peace was made between the Emperor and his Protestant Subjects. *Clavien*, *de Ger.* *Henas Sylvius* *Hist. de Boh.* *Ber.* *rius de reb. Ger.*

P R A S U G U S, a British King of the *Iseni*, who being very rich, and having no Male Issue, thought it expedient to secure both his Kingdom and House from all Wrongs, by making the *Roman* Emperor Co-heir with his Daughters. But it proved quite contrary. For under colour of overseeing, and taking Possession of this Inheritance, his Kingdom became a Prey to Centurions, his House to Ravenous Officers, his Wife *Boadicia* was abused with Stripes, his Daughters with Rape, his Kindred used little better than Slaves, and his Wealthiest Subjects turned out of their Estates. In short, Such were the Oppressions of the *Romans*, that the *Britains* could no longer brook it, but chose rather to perish, than live in such Bondage.

P R A T (*Antony du*) *Sieur de Nantovillet*, Baron of *Thierr* and *Thouri*, first President in the Parliament of *Paris*, afterwards Chancellor of *France*, Cardinal, and Archbishop of *Sens*, was Native of *Isovia* in *Arvergne*. Historians speak very disadvantageously of his Conduct; viz. That to confirm himself in the King's Favour, who sought for Money to wage War, he suggested to him to sell Justice, by erecting a New Chamber of twenty Councillors, whereof the *Tournelle* was added to the Parliament of *Paris*, and so proportionably to all others. After which, he perswaded him that it was in his Power to raise Taxes, and to lay New Imposts, without the Consent of the States, according to

the ancient way of Government. He after this followed *Francis I.* into *Italy*, and was with him Decemb. 19th. 1514. at the Conference he had with Pope *Leo Xth.* at *Bologna*, where he perswaded that young Prince to abolish the *Pragmatick Sanction*, and to make the *Concordat*, whereby the Pope remitted to the King the Right of naming persons to the Benefices of *France* and *Dauphine*; and the King granted to the Pope the first Fruits of those great Benefices as the Revenue was at the present; which changes rendred the Chancellor very odious to the Rich. He died July 9th. 1535. aged 71. *Le Ferron*, & *Godfrey* *Offic. de la Cour.* *d'Athon* *Hist. Capelloni*, lib. 3. *Frizon*. *Gall. Purp.* &c.

P R A T E (*Pile de*) Cardinal and Archbishop of *Ravenna*, was of an Illustrious House in *Dalmatia*, and made a Cardinal in 1378, by Pope *Urban VIth.* who sent him Legate to *Wenceslaus*, King of the *Romans*, whom he brought to approve of the Election of *Urban*. After his Return to *Rome* he was made Governor of the City of *Corneto*, and undertook to make a Peace between the Pope and *Charles*, King of *Naples*; but failing in his Design, he retired to the Anti-pope *Clement VIIth.* and burnt his Cardinal's-cap in the Sight of the Citizens of *Pavia*. But *Clement VII.* created him a Cardinal a-new, and gave him the Command of an Army with which he beat the *Urbanists*, and made himself Master of the City of *Orvietto*, the Government whereof he left to *Conrade* and *Luke Monaldi*, with charge to pay yearly to the Pope a Sparrow-Hawk upon *S. Peter* and *S. Paul's* Day. He afterwards forsook the Schism, and gave up to *Boniface IXth.* all the places he had conquered from the Princes that were the Protectors of *Urban*, who made him a Cardinal again, which gave his Enemies occasion to call him the Cardinal with three Caps. *Boniface* gave him the Government of several Provinces, and at last made him his Vicar-General at *Rome*. He died about the year 1400, at *Padua*, where he founded a curious College. *Ciaco*, *Onuphrius*, *Ughellus*, *Aubery*, *Histoire des Cardinaux*.

P R A T E O L U S (*Gabriel*) Curate of *S. Saviour de Peronne*, born at *Marcouff*, near *Montleheri*, and Dr. of the *Sorbonne*, liv'd near the end of the XVIth. Century. He wrote several Tracts against Hereticks. A History of the Church, in two Volumes, beginning at the Birth of our Lord, and carry'd on to the year 1580. A Treatise of the Authority of Councils. He died at *Perronne* in 1588. *Spondan* in *Annal.* *Possavin* in *Appar. Sac.* *Miræus* de *Script. Sac.* 16. &c.

P R A X A G O R A S, of *Athens*, lived in the fourth Age, in the Reigns of *Constantius*, *Constans*, and perhaps *Julian* the Apostate. He was a Man of excellent Parts, and at the Age of nineteen writ the History of the Kings of *Athens* in two Books. When two and twenty he composed two Books of *The Life of Constantine the Great*. And though a Pagan, yet he preferred that Prince to all the Emperors his Predecessors, which *Photius* has not forgot in giving us some Extracts of this Work. He writ moreover, in six Books, *The Life of Alexander the Great*. *Photius* cod. 62. *Possavin* in *Appar.* *Vossius* de *Hist. Græc.* lib. 2.

P R A X E A S, a grand Heretick in the second Age, was at first the Disciple of *Montanus*, whom he forsook, but afterwards fell himself into the same Heresie, acknowledging but one Person in the Trinity; and saying also, that the Father had been crucified. *Tertullian* de *Præsc. advers. Prax.* *Optat.* lib. 1. *contr. Parmen.* *Baronius* in *Annal.*

P R A X I D I C A, a Goddess of the Heathens, whose care was, according to their sentiments, to set the just bounds and measures within which Men ought to contain themselves in their Actions or Discourses. They never made a whole Statue to this Goddess, but only represented her by an Head, to shew perhaps that 'tis the Head and a good Understanding that determines the Limits of every thing. And they sacrificed also to her nothing but the Heads of the Victims. Some Authors make this Goddess to be the Mother of *Homonoia* and *Arete*, that is, of Concord and Vertue. *Mnaseas*, as *Suidas* reports, makes her to be Wife of *Soter*, which is the God-preserver, the Sister of Concord, and Mother of Vertue. *Hesychius* saith, That *Menelaus*, after his Return from *Troy*, consecrated a Temple to this Goddess, and to her two Daughters, Concord and Vertue, under the single Name of *Praxidica*. It's observed this Goddess had all her Temples uncovered, to signify, she drew her original from Heaven, as the only Spring of Wisdom. *Suidas*, *Hesychius*.

P R A X I T E L E S, an excellent Greek Statuary, who lived in *Rome* in the time of *Pompey the Great*, and who made himself famous by a great number of excellent Pieces he left. *Pliny*, lib. 33, 34, &c.

P R E - A D A M I T E S, signifies either Men whom some feign to have lived before the Creation of *Adam*, or those who follow the Opinion of an Anonymous Author, who adventured to publish in 1655 a Book entitl'd, *Præ-Adamitæ, sive, Exercitatio super versibus* 12, 13, & 14. *capitis* 5. *Epistolæ D. Pauli ad Romanos*; with another which has for its Title, *Systema Theologicum ex Præ-Adamitarum hypothese*; the Heads whereof are these; 1. He saith, That on the 6th.

Day of the Creation of the World, God created Man male and female, that is, as he expounds it, God created Men and Women on the same Day in all the parts of the Earth: So that as the Earth produced immediately Trees, Fruits, and Animals, it had also every-where at the same time Men and Women placed in it. 2. That long after, God made Adam to be the first Man of his own peculiar People, who were afterward called Jews. 3. That this Creation of Adam out of the Earth, which is described in the second Chapter of Genesis is different from the Creation of the Men whom Moses speaks of in the first Chapter. 4. That the Gentiles, that is, People differing from the Jews, were the Men of the first Creation; and that Adam, from whom the Jews deduced their original, was a new Production of God, who formed him to be chief of his own People. 5. That Moses's Intention was not to write the History of the World; but only that of the Jews: Wherefore he says but little of the first Creation of Men. 6. That Noah's Deluge was not universal throughout the Earth; but that it drowned Judea only. 7. That thus all the People of the World did not descend from Noah, nor from his three Sons. 8. That the Gentiles gave themselves over to all sorts of Vices; but that these Sins were not imputed to them, because God had not given them a Law; and that they were not properly Sins, but evil Actions; as those of Beasts, who do wrong, but sin not. 9. That the Gentiles died not because they had sinned, but because they were composed of a Body subject to Corruption. 10. That as to the second Creation, to wit, that of Adam, he had been created to be the first Patriarch of the Jewish People, to whom God was to manifest himself in due time, and afterwards to the Gentiles, for to make at last but one Church of both. The Author of these detestable Opinions makes use especially of these Words in the fifth Chapter of S. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, *There were sins in the World before the Law, but they were not imputed, there being no Law*, whence he argues thus, we must understand here the Law prescribed to Moses, or that given to Adam; if the first, it follows, That there were sins before, and until Moses, but that God did not impute them; which latter is manifestly false, as appears by the Punishment of Cain and the Sodomites mention'd in Scripture, &c. If we understand by it the Law of Adam, we must conclude there were Men before him. This Passage is answered, in saying, that the Apostle speaks of the Law prescribed to Moses, which is called Law simply in Scripture, and by the Apostle himself when he says, *I had not known Sin but by the Law; for I should not know what Concupiscence was, if the Law had not said, You shall not covet*. Now 'tis certain, 'tis the Law of Moses which gives this Prohibition. Nor does the Apostle say, that there were Sins before Moses his Law that were not imputed; but that there were Sins in the World before that Law; that no Sins were imputed when there is no Law; whence it follows, that before Moses his time, there was a Law prescribed to Adam. I shall only here say something concerning the Antiquity of the Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Chinese; for that 'tis chiefly upon the Histories of these Nations, that the Author of the *Præ-Adamites* has grounded his Theological System; after having said in his Preface, That those that could see any thing might discern, that the Epocha of the World ought not to be taken from the Creation of Adam. He adds, That he must go back as far as the original of the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Ethiopians, and Scythians. But in his third Book, where he treats of these Matters, he says nothing of the Chaldeans and Egyptians; but after Diodorus, that these People believed that the World was Eternal; and that they boasted to have applied themselves for above four hundred and seventy thousand years to observe the Stars. But to overthrow their vain Assertions, when Alexander the Great took the City of Babylon, he had with him there Callisthenes, a famous Philosopher of the City of Olinthus. This Relation we have from Simplicius, in his Comment upon Aristotle, who took it from the Writings of Porphyry. Aristotle desired Callisthenes to shew him what Monuments of Antiquity were amongst the Chaldeans; and this Friend sent him the ancientest Astronomical Observations he could find in Babylon, which were not of above a thousand nine hundred and three years standing before that Expedition of Alexander. And now according to those that follow the Version of the Septuagint, these Observations rise no higher than the time of Semiramis, who began to reign after the Death of Abraham. Berosus in his History of the Chaldeans reckons ten Generations from Alorus (who is the Adam of Moses) to Xisuthrus (who is no other than Noah) and reckons ten more from Xisuthrus to Abraham, whence it may be seen that the Chaldeans would make their Nation as ancient as the World, and equal by their twenty Generations the number of the twenty Patriarchs that were from the first Man to Abraham. But it's known that the Babylonians and Chaldeans had their beginning but a little before the Birth of Heber. For Holy-writ informs us, that the Posterity of Noah having quitted the Mountains where they dwelt a long

time after the Deluge, spread themselves in the Plains, and gave the Name of *Shinaar* to the first Land where they fix'd, and afterwards built there the Tower and City of *Babylon*. It's true, as to the Egyptians, they believed that they were the first People of the World, but it's easie to see their original is fabulous. Their Historians say, That they have had Kings for the space of 36825 years, to *Nechanes*, who was driven from his Throne by *Ochus*, King of Persia, nineteen years before the Monarchy of Alexander the Great. They say that the Gods and the Hero's or Demi-gods reigned in this Empire for 34201 years, and that from that time they were succeeded by the Kings, the first whereof was *Menes*. The famous *Manetho*, who was Priest in the City of Heliopolis, and writ *The History of Egypt* by the order of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, imitating this ancient Chronicle, made the Gods and Hero's to reign upon the Borders of the Nile; but he does not reckon up so great a number, and assigns them not so many years to reign. But it is manifest that these things are but Fables invented by the Egyptians to make their Antiquity equal with that of the Chaldeans, these two Nations having always been jealous of one another in this particular. Wherefore *Diodorus* saith, that the Egyptians had abandoned Truth, and given themselves over to the belief of incredible and monstrous Fashoods. And for the Chinese, one may see by their Histories, that to the year of our Lord 1688, their Empire has lasted four thousand six hundred and forty years, which must ascend up about six hundred years before the Deluge, according to the ordinary Calculation; but according to the Computation of the *Septuagint*, this must begin 665 years after the Deluge. So that upon the whole it appears that the Author of the *Præ-Adamites* hath searched to no purpose in the Antiquity of these Nations for Proofs to the supporting of so impious and extravagant Opinions. But after the writing of this Book, he acknowledged his Error, and died a good Christian at *Aubervilliers* near Paris. *John. Bap. Morin* *Refutatio detestandi libri de Præ-Adamitis*. A. Hulse *Non-Ens Præ-Adamitium*. J. Pythius *Responsio Exerastica ad Tractatum cui Titulus, Præ-Adamitæ*. J. Hilpert. *Disquisitio de Præ-Adamitis*, &c.

PRECARY, it's a word well known in the French Civil and Canon Law. *Paolo* saith, That the Contract called the *Precary*, brought great Riches to the Churches. That it was used first in France, and thence passed into Italy. *M. Simon* observes in his *History of the Church-Revenues*, that the old Records were full of these sorts of Acts, which consisted in a Donation that private Persons made of their Goods to the Churches; they afterwards obtained of the same Churches by Letters which they called *precarious* or *precatorious Letters*, the same Estates again, to enjoy them by a kind of *Emphyteotick Tenure*, i. e. by Lease, for a certain Term of Years upon a reserv'd Rent; for the greatest part gave Security for five or six Generations, to give to the Church or Monastery a certain Revenue every year; he makes Proof hereof by the Copies of the *Precaries*, wherein private Persons sold their Estates to the Monasteries, and afterwards obtained Letters for that for five Generations. So that after the fifth Generation the Monastery might dispose of the Estate, as it thought convenient. *La P. Paul. Traitté des Matières Benefic.*

PRECOPS, a City of Crimea, or little Tartary, called *Tartaria Præcopensis*. It was called formerly *Taphra*, and stands between the Marsh of *Buges* called *Luka-Morzi*, and the Gulf of *Nigropolis*. Vid. *TARTARIA*.

PREDESTINARIANS, were Hereticks that appeared in the Vth. Age. The Learned do not agree about them some believing there were such Hereticks, as the *Dominican Piccinardi* observes upon *Prædestinatus*; others think that this Name was given by the *Semi-Pelagians* to those that followed S. Augustin's Opinions, which is the Opinion of a *Sorbonist* Doctor, as may be seen in his Book printed in Holland in 1645. See *The Universal Bibl. Tom. 3.* & *F. Noris in his Pelagian History, lib. 2. cap. 15.*

PREFECTUS PRETORII, or *Prætorian Præfekt*, a Roman Magistrate, who was as it were Colonel of the Regiment of Guards to the Emperor. Augustus was the first who created this Officer, who was chosen from among the Roman Knights. But since *Macrinus*, who was possess'd of this Charge, was chosen Emperor in 214. not only the Senators, but also those who had been Consuls, were proud to execute this Office. But it was abolished by the Emperor *Constantine*, who disbanded the *Prætorian Guards*, because they had taken part with *Maxentius*. He afterwards divided the Empire into Diocesses, to wit, into Italy, Gaull, Illyrium, and the East, and created a *Prætorian Præfekt* to govern and administer Justice in these Diocesses. When the Emperor made any such Officer, he bestowed upon him a Sword and a Belt, and 'tis observed as a thing very remarkable in the performing of this Ceremony, that *Trajan* said to the Officer that received it, *Take this Sword to defend me, if I maintain the Interest of the Republick; or, Use it against me, if I reign unjustly*. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. lib. 7. cap. 33.* *Gutherius de Offic. don. August.*

P REMISLAW,

PREMISLAW, Lat. *Premissia*, and called by the Natives *Prezmysl*. A City in the Kingdom of Poland, in Black-Russia, a Bishop's See under Leopold, stands upon the River San, is great, large, and strong, and lies towards the Frontiers of Hungary.

PREMONTRE, an Order of Regular Canons, founded by Norbert, afterwards Archbishop of Magdeburg. The House of Premontre, which is chief of the Order, gave it its Name. It's in the Diocese of Laon. Bartholomew, who was Bishop of it, assigned to Norbert the Desert called *Vosage*, where, about 1129, he established his Institution, which the Holy See afterwards approved of. *Aubert le Mire in Chron. Præm. Baronius in Annal. Eccl. S. Martha T. 4. Gall. Christ. &c.*

PRESANCTIFIED, a Word us'd by the Greek Church, who have a Liturgy or Mass, call'd, *the Pre-sanctify'd*, because on those Days, they do not consecrate the Bread or Wine, but receive the Bread which was consecrated the Day before. This Mass is said all Lent long, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, which being Festivals, are exempt from Fasting. The Greeks being of Opinion, That the whole Mass is not to be celebrated upon Fasting Days, and upon this Account charge the Latin Church with breach of the Canons, because they say Mass in Lent time, as they do the rest of the Year, Good Friday excepted, for on that Day this Mass of the *Pre-sanctify'd*, is observ'd in the Latin Church. The Priest then consecrating neither Bread nor Wine, but making use of an Host, which was consecrated the Day before, and Communicating only under one Species, for the Wine he receives, is only for Ablution, being Unconsecrated. The Greeks do the same thing; from whence we may conclude, That they communicate only in one kind, during Lent, the Wine which they then receive, being not consecrated. *Fath. Simon.*

PRESBURG, upon the Danube, the capital City of Upper-Hungary, that gives Name to a County, which is a Province of Hungary, between Moravia, Austria, and the Danube. It's called in Latin *Pozonium*, *Pisonium*, and *Flexum*, and by those of that Country *Poson*. It stands within eight Leagues of Vienna, in Austria, and as many from Newhausel and Comora, to the N. W. 70 from Raab. Dr. Brown in his Travels says, it was the chief City of Hungary in the Emperor's Possession, before he retook Buda. That it's the place of Convention for the Estates, and since the Loss of Strigonium, the Metropolitan City; that it's pleasant, the Castle stately, beautiful, and well situate on the top of a Hill, and all built of white Stone. Herein is kept the so highly esteemed Crown of Hungary, comonly said to have been brought by an Angel from Heaven unto S. Stephen, their King, and of a different Figure from other Crowns. The Garden of the Archbishop is very fair, the Walks, the Grotto's, the Figure of *Jeronymo*, the Labyrinth, Fish-Ponds and Fountains are noble. In the Dome, or Cathedral Church lieth the Body of S. Joannes Eleemosynarius, Bishop of Alexandria. The Jesuits have a part of the same Church, and a Noble Apothecary's Shop full of Rareties. The Lutherans have also a Noble Church here. *Raynaldi in Annal. Fumeus Hist. Hung.*

PRESBYTERIANS, so called, because they maintain, That the Government of the Church appointed in the New Testament, is by Presbyteries, that is Ministers and Ruling Elders, associated for Government and Discipline. They say, That there is no Order in the Church superiour to that of a Presbyter, by Divine Institution. That all Ministers, being Embassadors of Christ, are equal by their Commission; and that Elder and Bishop are the same in Name and Office, according to the Scriptures, *Titus 1. 5, 7. Acts 20. 28.* The lowest of their Courts is the Minister of the Parish or Congregation, with his Elders, who govern that single Parish or Congregation. Having power to call before them any Member of the Congregation, to instruct, examine, admonish, rebuke and suspend them from the Lord's-Table, as there shall be occasion, which they ground on *Hebr. 13. 17. 1 Thess. 5. 12, 13. Matt. 7. 6. 2 Thess. 3. 6, 14, 15.* They have also a Deacon to take care of the Poor, and for all those Officers cite *1 Tim. 5. 17. Heb. 13. 7. 1 Cor. 12. 28. Acts 6. 2, 3.* The next Court is, A Presbytery, composed of a greater Number of Ministers and Elders associated for governing the Churches in their Bounds, *Acts 11. 30. Acts 15. 4, 6, 22. Acts 21. 17, 18.* Their highest Court is a Synod, which they hold may be provincial, national, or œcumenical; and allow of Appeals from the lesser to the greater, as in *Acts 15. 2, 6, 22, 23.* The Ordination of their Ministers is by Prayer, Fasting, and Imposition of the Hands of the Presbytery, *1 Tim. 4. 14.* after he is examined as to his Conversation, Religion, and Learning, by the preaching Presbyters, who only lay Hands upon him. Those who have a mind to read what they say for those things more at large, may see it in the Appendix to the Westminster Confession, concerning Church-Government. This is a Summary Account of their Discipline, wherein all foreign Protestants, except some of the Lutherans,

agree with them. And for their Doctrine, it is contained in the above-cited Westminster-Confession.

PRESLAIN, in Radnorshire, a fair, large, well-built Town, situate in a pleasant and rich Place, with pav'd and well-ordered Streets; here the Assizes are held, and the County Gaol kept, 148 m. from London.

PRESTER-JOHN, an old King of the Indies or Tartary. Du Cange saith, A great Indian King had this Name given him, because he drew his original from *Johannes Presbyter*, the Nestorian, who in 1145 killed Coirem-cham, and usurped the Crown. Goddingus, on the other hand, affirms, that *Prester-John* was a potent Nestorian King in Tartary, towards China; and that the Natives called all the Princes of that Empire *Juhanna*, by one common Name, and adds, that the last of these Kings was defeated by Zinges, Emperor of the Tartars. The Name of *Prester-John*, according to Scaliger, comes from the Persian words *Presche Cham*, which signifie Apostolick or Christian King. Others say, *Prester* signifies a Slave, and that *Prester-John* is as much as to say, King of Slaves. Some again would have this Name to be deduced from the Persian *Preschteh-Jehan*, which signifies the Angel of the World; and they observe, that the Moguls, who possess a great part of the Indies, have often taken the Title upon them of *Schah-Jehan*, which signifies, King of the World. And it may be said that the word *Jehan* added to their Name is not unlike that of *Prester-John*. Finally, there are some who say, that upon the Confines of India, China, and Tartary; there have been Nestorian Princes, who were called *Uncha*, and their People *Johans*; and that the name of *Prester-John* has been given to these Princes; for that they had a Cross, as Bishops have, carried before them. This Cross say they was made of Gold and enriched with precious Stones. But when they went to War, they caused two to be carried; whereof one was a golden one and the other of precious Stones which intimated they were Defenders of the Faith. Those who have imagined that *Prester-John* was the Emperor of the Abyssines, say, that these People call their King *Belul-gian*, and that *Belul* signifies precious, whence the modern Latin renders it *Preciosus Johannes*, and the English *Prester-John*. But as to the History of *Prester-John* of India; it's said, He had seventy Kings for his Vassals; but that it came to pass that David, who reigned in 1180, lost his Dominions and Life in a Battle against the Tartars who revolted against him; and that according to some Singi or Chingi who succeeded him, after he had married his Daughter quitted the title or surname of *Prester-John*, and took that of *Chan* of Catay, which is the Northern part of China, or South Tartary. Others who follow the Chronicles of the Tartarian Kings written in the Persian Language, say, that in 1240 there was still one of these Princes that bore the Name of *Uncha* or *Prester-John*; and that being troubled by the Arabs, he had recourse in 1246 to Pope Innocent IVth. who sent some Dominicans to this Idolatrous Tartarian Prince, to desire him not to imbrue his hands in Christian blood, and to persuade him to receive the Faith; so that the Name of *Prester-John* was then very famous in the Latin Church. In process of time, and before that the Portuguese had made a Discovery of the Indies by Sea, John II. King of Portugal, who reigned in 1490. made diligent search in order to find out a Christian Prince that reigned in Ethiopia, and of which some Abyssines had spoken. And because they said they were the Subjects of a King that carried a Cross, as defender of the Faith, it was believed to be the famous *Prester-John*; which thing increased the Curiosity of Emanuel, John II's Successor. But it's acknowledged that the true *Prester-John* was in Tartary. And this Truth was made yet more manifest when that *Eslewan de Gama*, Governour of the Indies, pass'd the Streight of the Red-sea, in 1541, and left to David, Emperor of Ethiopia, four hundred Portuguese under the Command of his Brother Paul de Gama, to assist him in the Recovery of his Country which the Mahometans possess'd for thirteen years. For they ran through all the Country, and learn'd by those that return'd that that Prince of the Abyssines was a Jacobite Christian. *Marmol. de l'Africa, l. 10. Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire. Ludolph.*

PRESTON, a handsome, large and populous Borough in Lancashire, in the Hundred of *Amounderness*, represented in the House of Commons by two Burgesses, and honoured with the Court of Chancery and the Offices of Justice, for Lancaster, as a County Palatine. It's situate upon the River Ribble, over which it hath a fair Stone-bridge. This Town is governed by a Mayor and 24 Common-council-men, and is distant from London 162 miles.

PRETOR a Roman Magistrate that administred Justice, whereof there was at first but one in Rome; but when there came many Foreigners to live there, they chose another to be Judge of the Differences that might arise between them. The first was called *Prator Urbanus*, and the other *Prator peregrinus*. But about the 605th. Year of Rome, there were constituted six *Prators*, whereof the first two took Cognizance of the Cases of private Persons, and the other four of publick Crimes, such as Extortions, unreasonable

Fees, Breaches of the Laws, Treasons, that is, things done against the People of Rome, and their Liberty; or the Privileges of the Citizens; and lastly, of robbing or imbezeling the publick Treasure. *Cornelius Sylla*, the Dictator, added two more to these, and in process of time they increased in the City of Rome to the Number of Fifteen. They exercised their Charge for the Space of one Year. The Provincial Prætors had the Care of Administring Justice in the Roman Provinces, and in time of War commanded the Forces there, during the Year of their Office: The Word, Prætor, properly signifying a General, or Captain, from *Præire*, as our Author will have it, those who were Commanders in Chief, being likewise Judges in civil Causes, from whence *Prætorium* signifies, both a General's Tent, and a Court of Justice; but if the War was dangerous, and the Enemy formidable, there was a Consul sent into the Province to manage Affairs, and give necessary Orders. *Perizonius de Prætorio. Rosin. Antiq. Rom. l. 7. c. 43.*

PREVE SA, a Fortrefs standing at the Mouth of the Gulf of Larta, in Epirus, built upon the Ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, by the Emperor Augustus, to preserve the Memory of the famous Battle of Actium, won by him from Marcus Antonius. *Marco Grimani*, Patriarch of Aquileia, General of the Pope's Gallies, accompanied with Andrew Doria, General of the League, in 1539, endeavoured to surprize this Place, which was in the Possession of the Turks; but they were constrained to retire. But Captain-General Morosini made himself Master of it in September 1684. *Coronelli descript. of the Morea.*

PREXAS P E S, a Magician, whom Cambyfes, King of Persia, entrusted with his greatest Secrets, and to whom he gave Orders to kill Smerdis, which he executed in conducting of this Prince out a hunting. But after Cambyfes's Death, seeing the Magician Smerdis got upon the Throne, he strenuously denied his having killed the King's Brother, that he might shelter himself from the Rage of the People, who loved that Prince, and from the Violence of the Magi, who maintained, That Smerdis, the Brother of Cambyfes, was yet living. He promised these Magi to get up to the top of the Tower that was in the Market-place, and to declare with a loud Voice to the Persians, when met together; that Smerdis, the King's Brother, and Cyrus's Son was alive, and possess'd the Kingdom. But he did the contrary, and protested publicly, That he had executed Cambyfes's Command, in killing his Brother Smerdis, and that he who now reigned was a Magician that usurped the Crown; which when he had said, he threw himself down head-long over the Tower. Historians observe he spoke very boldly to his Prince, and that one day he adventured to demonstrate to him; That his Intemperance in respect of Wine obscured the Glory of all his noble Actions. But this faithful Admonition was fatal to him; for some Days after, Cambyfes being drunk, shot an Arrow into Prexaspes's Son's Heart, and then asked this unfortunate Father, If ever he knew any one more dextrous, even before he were drunk, But Prexaspes, that he might not exasperate the King the more, made answer, That a God could not have shot better. *Justin. Herodotus.*

PRIAMUS, King of Troy, was the Son of Laomedon. He married Hecuba, and had a great many Children by her, and amongst the rest Paris, who having stolen away Helena, was the occasion of the ruin of his Country; the City of Troy having been taken by the Grecians, in the Year of the World 2870, and Priamus killed there by Pyrrhus, the Son of Achilles, after he had reigned forty Years. *Virgil. lib. 2. Æneid. Eusebius, Ovid, &c.*

PRIAPENDAR, Emperor or King of Ceylan, which is a great Island towards the point of the Peninsula of Indus, on this side the Gulf of Bengale, reigned there about sixty Years, and turned Christian, taking at his Baptism the Name of John. But as soon as he embraced the Christian Faith, the Princes and Priests of the Country set up a King in his place. But yet he did all that lay in him to bring his People to imitate him. Some Years after this King became a Christian, there was a Philosopher of Ceylan, called *Alagamma Motiar*, that is, The Master of Philosophers, who received Baptism also, and laboured for the Conversion of the Pagans of the Island but the Idolatrous King hindred the Success of this good Design, and he who reigns there alone now, continues the worshipping of false Gods. *Tavernier Voyage des Ind.*

PRIAPUS, a God of the Ancients, whom they made to be the Son of Bacchus and Venus, and who had the care of Gardens. He was worshipped at Lampsacus. Adonis or Osiris having consecrated a Phallus of Gold in memory of a Wound he had received in the Groin, it happened that the reason of the Phallus came to be forgotten, and that the Priests of that God introduced a great many Impurities and Vilenesses upon this occasion. Priapus was called *Ityphallus*, that is, the Phallus of Adonis, who was named *Itycus*. Adonis was the God of Gardens as well as Priapus, in so much that there is reason to believe they were both the same Deity. *Tom. 3. of the Universal Bibliothecque.*

PRICE (William) a Glasier in Holborn, London, and an eminent Glas-Painter, from whom the Reader may receive the following Account concerning some Curiosities in this Art. Glas-Painting consists of two Parts; First of Staining, that is, to Stain the whole Body of the Metal of any Colour in the Glas House Furnace, and then blow it into broad Glas or Sheets, which was the old Way, and the same which I now use. The common Opinion, of the old red Glas being Stain'd through, is a Mistake, for notwithstanding that Method is practicable, it is by no Means convenient; and that it was not so formerly in Fact, may be prov'd thus: Suppose therefore I have a Coat of Arms, Gules, or with a Red Field, and charg'd with a Lion of any other Colour. In this case, I can grind off the red, and make the Glas white in the Place ground, and then Paint the Lion, or Charge, Sable, or any other Colour, which had the Glas been quite Stain'd through, could not have been perform'd, unless join'd together with Leads: From whence 'tis plain, 'tis better to be Stain'd on one side, than that the Colour should pass through the Body of the Glas. Secondly, *Painting*, that is to lay several Colours on one Piece of Glas, which the Ancients could not; for they, when they made any Figure, or Coat of Arms, fashion'd Pieces of several Colours, and so shaded those colour'd Pieces with black Shading to form the Foldage, and join'd them together with Leads: For if you observe the old Paintings, you will always find, between every Colour, Leads to join them together, except in some particular Places, where the yellow may be apply'd, which was Stain'd as I do now.

The HIGH-PRIEST was he who was the chief Sacrificer under the ancient Law. Aaron, Moses's Brother, was the first, and this Dignity was possess'd by those of his Family, and others of the Jews, for 1578 Years, from the Year of the World 2545, till 4123, which was the seventieth after the Nativity of Christ, when the City of Jerusalem was taken by the Emperor Titus. There was none but the High-Priest to enter into the Sanctuary of the Tabernacle. His Habit and Ornaments were mysterious. He wore, besides the ordinary Vest of Priests, one of a *Jacinth* colour, that came down to his Heels, and whose Border was ornamented with divers Flowers, and embroider'd with Gold. The lower part of this Robe was fringed and adorned with Pomegranates and Bells of Gold intermixed, over which was another Vest, called an Ephod, like that the Greeks call *Epomis*. This Ephod was a kind of short Coat, but of a Cubit's length, interwoven with various Colours with a mixture of Gold. And towards the middle of the Breast was a piece of Stuff like to that of the Ephod, which the Hebrews call *Effen*, the Greeks *Logion*, and vulgarly *The Oracle*. Upon this Oracle were fixed twelve precious Stones of an inestimable value, placed in four Rows, three in each. The first Row was made up of a Sardonyx, Topaz and Emerauld. The second of a Ruby, Jasper, and Sapphire. The third of a Ligure, Agate, and Amethyst. The fourth of a Beryl, Onyx, and Jasper. Upon each of these Stones was graven the Names of the twelve Sons of Jacob. The High-Priest had moreover upon his Shoulders two Sardonyx's enchas'd in Gold, whereunto was fastned the Ephod. The Names of the twelve Sons of Jacob were also engraven upon these two Stones. He wore besides, a Mitre made of fine twined Linen, and a Plate of pure Gold, with a blue Lace put to it, and so set upon the fore-front of the Mitre, with the Name of GOD engraven thereon. *Josephus Hist. of the Jews, l. 3. c. 8.*

PRIEST comes from the Greek Word *Πρεσβυτης*, that signifies Old, and indeed Priests ought to be so in respect of Age or Prudence. As to the old Testament, there the Age of the Priesthood was fixed to thirty Years; and we see our Saviour did not begin his Ministry before that time. But under the New there are no certain term of Years prefix'd; and the Practice of Churches hath been various herein. As to the Heathen Priests, they were Persons appointed to offer Sacrifices, and first instituted at Rome by Numa Pompilius, and called *Sacerdotes*. Whereof there were two Sorts; one for all the Gods in general, called *Pontifices*; the other for the Gods in particular; as the *Luperci*, for the God Pan; the *Sodales Titii*, for the Gods of the Sabines; the *Salii*, for Mars; the *Vestals*, for the Goddesses Vesta; the *Flamens*, for Jupiter, Mars, or Quirinus; the *Galli*, for Cybele, the Mother of the Gods. Besides which there were certain Magistrates or Officers, called *Epulones*, who were as the Intendants or Stewards that presided over those Feasts that were made after the Sacrifices. The King of the Sacrifice, who was as it were the Master of the Ceremonies. The *Fratres Arvales*, who took care of the Sacrifices offered for the Increase of the Fruits of the Earth. And the *Fratres Curiones*, that were over the Sacrifices of each Curia. *Apuleius, Titus Livius.*

PRIMASIUS, Bishop of Adrumetum, in Africa, and not of Utica, as some Authors have affirmed, lived in the sixth Age, and was in 553, at the fifth General Synod held at Constantinople; where he with his Fellow-brethren, oppos'd

oppos'd the Condemnation of the three Chapters. He was extremely zealous for the Doctrine of *S. Augustin*, whose Disciple he declared himself to be. He commented upon the Epistles of *S. Paul*, or rather collected out of the Works of *S. Augustin*, some Passages that might serve for an Exposition of them, which *John Gagneus* publish'd in 1543, which Work is in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, together with some Comments of the same *Primasius* upon the Revelations. He writ also three Books of Heresies to supply what was wanting in that of *S. Augustin*, left unfinished. *Cassiodor. de div. Lect. c. 9. Isidor. in Cat. Baron. Bellar.*

PRIMISLAS, or *Premissus*, whom others call *Lefchus*, was a Goldsmith, but created Prince or Duke of Poland about 760, after that Country had been governed for some time, by twelve *Palatines*. He reigned 44 Years.

PRIMISLAS II. was chosen King in 1295, in the time that Poland was extremely divided, after the death of *Lefchus* the Vith. surnamed the Black; his Election was not generally approved of, and so he was assassinated about seven or eight months after he was Crowned. *Cromer Hist. Polon. Guagnini Desc. Sarm.*

PRIMISLAS, *Premislas*, or *Przemysk I.* Duke of Bohemia after *Crocus*, who left three Daughters, *Bela*, *Techa* and *Libussa*, which last, though the youngest, was chosen to govern the Country at the age of 25 Years, which she did very successfully for thirteen Years, and afterwards married *Primislas*, who was a mean Person, but he made good Laws, reigned 44 Years, lived above ninety, and died not in 745, as some have imagined, but more probably about 676, when *Nezamislas* his Son succeeded him.

PRIMISLAS, or *Przemyslas II.* the Son of *Ladislaus III.* was surnamed the Victorious, or the Golden Prince, and crowned King with a Crown made all of Gold in 1199, with the consent of the Emperor *Philip*, and after the death of that Prince struck in with *Otho IV.* for whom he did good Service upon some important Occasions; in Consideration whereof the Emperor, surnamed him *Ottocarus*, that is, the Favourer of *Otho*. He died in 1231, after he had reigned 32 Years.

PRIMISLAS III. surnamed *Ottocarus II.* succeeded *Wenceslas* the Son of *Primislas II.* in 1253, and was famous for his Hospitality and Courage, whereof he gave proofs in the Conquest of *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Austria*, &c. The Emperor *Rodolphus I.* dispossest him of these Provinces, and bestowed them upon his Son *Albert*, the Ancestor of the Princes of the House of *Austria*, whereupon *Primislas* marched his Army into the Field, but lost his Life in a Battle fought August 28. 1278. being the 25th. Year of his Reign. *Aeneas Sylvius, in Script. Rev. Germ. & Hung.*

PRINCEPS JUVENTUTIS, a Title which the ancient Roman Emperors gave their Sons, or those they adopted to succeed them; but after the Imperial Line fail'd in the *Julian Family*, those who were design'd to succeed in the Empire, were call'd *Cesars*, which is much the same with that of King of the Romans at present *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 7. c. 13.*

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an Island on the Western Coast of *Africa*, in three degrees of North Latitude, 120 miles from *S. Thomas* to the N. E. and something less from *Africa*, little, but very fruitful. Its Revenues were assign'd to the Prince of Portugal, from whence it took its Name.

PRINCIPATO, a Country in the Kingdom of *Naples*, divided into *Principato Citra*, and *Principato Oltra*; the first whereof comprehends part of the Country of the ancient *Picentines*, and *Lucanians*, and hath the other *Principato* to the North of it, with part of *Campagna the Happy*; the *Tuscan Sea* to the South and West, and the *Basilicata* to the East. Its Capital City is *Salerno*. *Principato Oltra* is bounded on the East and North by the *Capitanata*, *Terra di Lavoro* to the West, and the *Hither Principato* to the South; and its Capital City is *Benevento*.

PRINCIPATO di Val di Taro, a Province of Italy, in *Lombardy*, had formerly its particular Lords, but now the Duke of *Parma* is Master of it.

PRINTING. This Art was found out about the middle of the XVth. Century, i. e. between the Years 1420, and 1450, but 'tis a hard matter to determine who was the first Inventor, Historians being divided upon the Point: Some say, that *John Faustus*, Citizen of *Mentz*, invented Printing, with the Assistance of *Peter Scheffer*, of *Gernsheim*, his Son-in-Law, but not having Stock enough to carry on their Business, they took in for their Partner, one *John Guttenbergh*, a Gentleman of the same Town. Others give the Credit of this Invention to *John Guttenbergh*, who, they say, was a Knight, living at *Strasburg*, adding, That this Gentleman, not being furnish'd with everything necessary for his Design, went to *Mentz*, and communicated the Secret to *Faustus* and *Scheffer* abovemention'd. Others affirm, that *John Mntel*, of *Strasburg*, invented Printing; but that his Servant, *John Gansfleisch*, born at *Mentz*, betray'd his Master, and discover'd his Art to *John*

Guttenbergh who retir'd to *Mentz* with *Gansfleisch*, and took in *Faustus* and *Scheffer* for his Assistants. The Dutch assure us, That *Lawrentius Costerus* of *Harlem* was the first that found out this admirable Secret, and that *John Faustus*, who liv'd with him, stole away his Letters, while the other was at Midnight-Mass, and run away with them to *Mentz*; but after all, let the Inventers be who they will, it must be confess'd, that this Art is extremely useful to the Commonwealth of Learning. *I. de la Caille Histoire de l'Imprimerie. Mich. Meyer vera Germanorum Inventa, Serrarius Rerum Moguntinarum, Lib. 1. &c.*

PRISCIAN, a learned Grammarian of *Casarea* or *Rome*, was in esteem at *Constantinople*, not in 449, as *Trithemius* believed, but in 525, as we are informed by *Cassiodorus*, who was his Cotemporary. He writ several things which *Aldus* hath printed at *Venice* in 1476, from a Manuscript found in *France*. *Putschius* hath placed these Works in the Body of the ancient Grammarians, *Trithemius* in *Catal. Gesner in Bibl. Possessin in appar.*

PRISCILLA, a Lady of Quality, and a Disciple of the Heretick *Montanus*. The *Priscillian* Hereticks that differ from the *Priscillianists*, took their name from this Woman. She must not be confounded with another Roman Lady of the same Name, whom Pope *Marcellus I.* perswaded to build a Church-Yard for the interring of the Martyrs about the Year 306. Vid. **MAXIMILLUS**.

PRISCILLIAN, a Grand Heretick, chief of the *Priscillianists*, was a Spaniard of Noble Extract, and very wealthy, endued with Wit, Learning and Eloquence; one Mark, an Egyptian, and an Heretick, having sown the Errors of the *Gnosticks* in *Gaul*, went into *Spain*, where Carnal Pleasure, which was the principal Article of his Doctrine, got him presently a great many Disciples, the chief whereof was *Priscillian*; and as he had the greater Capacity, he did the most mischief; he covered his Vanity under the Appearance of a profound Humility. He taught, besides the Abominations of the *Gnosticks*, That the Soul was of the same substance with God, and that descending to the Earth through seven Heavens, and certain other degrees of Principality, it fell into the Hands of the evil one, who put it into the Body, which he made to consist of twelve parts, over each of which presided a Celestial Sign: He condemned the eating of the flesh of Animals, and Marriage, as an unlawful Conjunction, and separated Women from their Husbands without their Consent; and according to his Doctrine, Man's Will was subject to the power of the Stars. He confounded the Persons in the Trinity with *Sabellius*. He ordered his Followers to fast on Sunday and Christmas day, because he believed Christ had not taken true Flesh upon him. Lying was a thing tolerated amongst them. There was a Volume composed by them, call'd *Libra*, because that in the twelve Questions in it, as in twelve Ounces all their Doctrine was explained. The Catholick Bishops assembled at *Saragossa* in 381, and condemned these Hereticks; but these same got *Priscillian* ordain'd Bishop by *Instantius* and *Salvian*, Prelates of their Party; whereupon the Orthodox had recourse to *Gratian*, who by an Edict banished the Hereticks, not only from Churches, but also from all Cities; but *Salvian*, *Instantius* and *Priscillian* undertaking a Journey into Italy, obtained of the Emperor, through the favour of *Macedonius*, Master of Requests, an Order for the restoring of them; but yet they continued to be persecuted till about 386, that *Priscillian* had his Head cut off at *Trier*, by the command of the Tyrant *Maximinus*; but yet it was question'd at the time that *S. Jerom* writ of Ecclesiastical Authors, which was but seven Years after the death of *Priscillian*. Whether he had maintained the Heresies attributed to him. His Accusers *Idacius* and *Ithacius* were very ill Men, if we believe *Sulpitius Severus*, and sought rather to satisfy their own particular Passions, than to maintain the truth. So *Martin of Tours*, disapproving the Conduct of those who would put *Priscillian* to death, endeavoured to hinder it, and failing to accomplish his End would no longer communicate with the Faction of those two Bishops. *S. Jerom. Catal. Script. Eccles. Sulpitius Severus l. 2. & dies 3.*

PRISCUS, Brother to the Emperor *Philip*, was Governour of *Syria*, and the adjacent Provinces, and after his Brother's death was proclaimed Emperor in 249; but having been declared Enemy to his Country by the Senate, he was kill'd sometime after. *Aurelius Victor de Caesar.*

PRISCUS, a Philosopher, who had a great share in the esteem of *Julian the Apostate*, and was accused of being a Magician. He must not be mistaken for *Priscus Jabolenus* an ancient Lawyer, nor for *Priscus* the Sophister mentioned by *Eumapius*, &c. *Gesner in Bibl.*

PRISCUS (*Panites*) a Sophister that lived in the Fifth Age, in the time of *Theodosius the Younger*. He published, besides Epistles and Declamations, an History of *Constantinople*, and some other things, which *Volaterran* saith are in the Vatican. *Vol. Com. l. 18. Evagr. l. 5. c. ult. Jornandes de reb. Got. c. 24. 35. 42. &c.*

PRIVATUS, Bishop of *Limbésa* in *Africa*, in the Third Age, was condemned in a Synod of fourscore and ten Bishops. He went to *Rome*, in order to get himself resettled in his See, but to no purpose, inasmuch, that returning into *Africa* to purge himself, as he pretended, he caballed with five other Prelates to put another Bishop in the place of *S. Cyprian*. *Fortunatus*, one of the five Priests, who in the Church of *Carthage* had before made a Schism, together with *Felicissimus*, appeared fit for their turn, and they ordained him. *Cyprian* Ep. 38, & 35. Edit. Regalt. *Baronius* in *Annal.*

PROBA (*Falconia*) a *Roman Lady*, who lived in the Year 401. composed some *Cento's* taken out of *Virgil*, writ the Life of *Christ*, and fitted them very well to the principal Actions of the Old and New Testament. Some have writ, That she delivered up the City of *Rome* to *Alaricus* in 409, but there is little likelihood of it. *Baron.* in *Annal.* A. C. 410.

PROBUS (*Marcus Aurelius Valerius*) became a *Roman Emperor*, though but Son to a Peasant of *Dalmatia*. He was chosen after *Tacitus*, by the Army that was then in the East in 276. He was famous for his Victories, for in *Gaul* he defeated four hundred thousand *Germans*, afterwards bravely overcame the *Sarmatians* in *Illyrium*, and the *Goths* in *Thrace*. *Bonsus* and *Proculus*, who had revolted from him, were also defeated by him, as well as *Saturninus*. His Prudence and Conduct made him generally beloved, and there was great things expected from his Government; but he was killed safely, at last, in 282, by his Soldiers, who were incensed against him, because he kept 'em close under Military Discipline, and for fear of being disbanded when this Prince had subdued all the Enemies of the Empire, after he had reigned six Years and four Months. *Vopiscus* in *Probo*. *Eusebius* in *Chron.* *Aurelius Victor*. *Eutropius*, &c.

PROCAS, King of the *Latins*, succeeded *Adventine*, his Father; about the Year of the World 3234, and reigned 32 Years. He died, and left two Sons, *Anulus* and *Numitor*, Grandfather to *Romulus* and *Remus*. *Livy*, lib. 8. *Dion. Halicarnassus*. *Eusebius*, &c.

PROCHORUS, the Disciple of the Apostles, and one of the seven Deacons. There is falsely attributed to him a Book that is in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, of the Life of *S. John the Evangelist*.

PROCIDA (*John de*) so called because he was Sovereign of the Island of *Procida*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, had great Authority in *Sicily*, in the Reign of *Manefroy*; but *Charles* of *Anjou*, King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, dispossessed him of his Estate and Places: To be reveng'd, *Procida* undertook to make *Sicily* revolt from *Charles*, and to reduce it afterwards under the Obedience of *Peter* King of *Aragon*, who had married *Manefroy's* Daughter; and, that he might the more secretly carry on his design, he disguised himself in a *Franciscan's* Habit in the Year 1280; and when he had run all over *Sicily* to sound the Peoples Inclinations, he went to *Constantinople*, to *Michael Paleologus*, to get some Money of him for the Work; and thence came to *Rome*, where he engaged the Pop. to favour the Design, but Pope *Nicolas* dying, and the Cardinal *S. Cecilia* being advanced to the Chair, it changed the face of things. In the mean time, *Procida* continued his Design, and spent two Years in bringing about that horrible Conspiracy, which was executed in 1282, on *Easter-day*, in the time of *Vespers*, wherein were killed, in cold Blood, about eight thousand Persons, without regard of Age, Sex, or Condition, all the *French*, as well Ecclesiasticks, as Laicks, being kill'd, except *William Porcelet*, a Gentleman of *Provence*, whom the *Sicilians* sent safe into his Country, in recompence to his Fidelity in his Government intrusted to him. *Surita*. *Mariana*. *Maimbourg*.

PROCLINATES, Hereticks in the Fourth Age, that denied the Incarnation of *Jesus Christ*, the Resurrection of the Body, and last Judgment. *Epiphan.*

S. PROCLUS, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, had been Disciple of *S. Chrysostom*, and Secretary to *Atticus*. He was chosen Bishop of *Cyzicum*, by the Patriarch of the Imperial City, who pretended to have a right to do so; but the Inhabitants chose another, so that *Proclus* stay'd at *Constantinople*, and was made Patriarch after *Maximinian*. He laboured much in the Conversion of *Volusian*, and held his See twelve Years, three Months, and died October 24, 445. He writ a Treatise, call'd *Traclatus de Traditionibus Missæ Divinæ*, some Homilies, &c. *S. Cyril* in *Expos. Symb. Nicen.* & Ep. 31. ad *Joan.* *Antioch.* *Socrates* l. 7. *Hist.* c. 26. 28.

PROCLUS, an Heretick, the Disciple of *Montanus*, published his Errors in the Second Age. *Gaius* disputed publicly against him, and confounded him. *Eusebius* saith, That Dispute was published, and that he found a great many excellent Reasons in it against the *Montanists*; but *Tertullian* commends *Proclus* very much. *Eusebius* lib. 6. *Hist.* *Jerom* descript. *Eccl.* in *Gaio*. *Baronius* in *Annal.*

PROCLUS, a *Platonick* Philosopher, that lived about the year 500, and no doubt, the same that was surnamed *Diadochus*; he was of *Lycia*, and in favour with the Empe-

ror *Anastasius*, and being a good Mathematician, it's said, that when *Vitalian* laid Siege to *Constantinople*, *Proclus* burnt his Ships with great Brazen Looking-glasses, as *Archimedes* had done by the *Roman Ships* before *Syracuse*. He was a Pagan and writ against the Christian Religion. Of his Works we have still remaining *Elementa Theologica & Physica*, done into Latin by *Patricius*; and printed in Quarto in 1583; *Theologia Platonica*, lib. 6. published in 1618 in Folio at *Hamburg*; *Paraphrasis* in *Ptolem.* *De siderum affectionibus* published in 1635 at *Leyden*, in Octavo. *Suidas* in *Proc.* *Annal.* p. 3. *Gesner* in *Bibl. Vossius* de *Secl. Phil.* l. 16. de *Matth.* &c.

PROCONSUL; this name was given in the beginning of the Republick of *Rome*, to him who was continued in the Office of Consul after the year of his Consulship for some important reasons; they afterwards called him *Proconsul*, who going out of his Consulship, had the Government of a Consular Province. In the time of the Emperors, he was named *Proconsul* who was chosen by the Senate to govern one of the Provinces of the People. The *Proconsuls* going out of their Consulship, were not chosen in the Assemblies of the People, but they cast Lots for one of two Consular Provinces, and took the Government of that which fell to them, where they administered Justice; and commanded the Army that was in their Province, &c. *Rosin.* *Antiq. Rom.* l. 7. c. 42.

PROCOPIUS, a Native of *Cilicia*, and Kinsman to *Julian the Apostate*, got himself saluted Emperor in opposition to *Valentinian* and *Valens*. His first attempts proved so successful, that *Valens* had thoughts, being reduced to great extremity, to resign the Empire; but the year after the face of things changed, and *Procopius* was defeated in *Phrygia*. It's said, that he was deserted by his Men, and that *Valens* cut off his Head and sent it to *Valentinian* into *Gaul*. *Ammian.* *Marcellin.* l. 25. & 26. *Zosimus* lib. 4.

PROCOPIUS, Son to the Emperor *Anthemius* and Brother to *Marcian* and *Romulus*; they rebell'd against *Zeno* about the year 479, and were subdued by the subtilty of one *Hyllus* a famous Cheat.

PROCOPIUS of *Cæsarea*, an Historian, got great reputation for his Works in the time of *Justinian*. He was Secretary to the famous General *Belisarius* in all his Wars, was afterwards made Senator and Prefect of *Constantinople* which was then the highest employ. It's not certain whether he was a Pagan or a Christian: All his Works were contain'd in eight Books, to wit, two of the *Persian Wars*, abridged by *Photius*; two of that of the *Vandals*; and four of that of the *Goths*. *Suidas* speaks of a ninth Book that had not been published, entitled, *The Secret History*, or *The Anecdotes*, which is a Piece against *Justinian* and *Theodora* his Wife; part of it is now Printed, and as to the whole work 'tis so full of Satyr and Venom, and outrageous liberty, blackening the Characters of *Justinian*, and *Theodora*, his Empress, to such a scandalous Degree, that several of the Learned believe it a Spurious Piece, and not written by *Procopius*. *Carve Hist. Lit.* p. 1.

PROCOPIUS of *Gaza*, a Rhetorician and Sophist, lived in 560. He was a better Author than Divine. He wrote some Commentaries. *Photius* commends his Style, but finds fault with his too tedious Digressions, not that they were altogether useless, but because he quoted the Explications of the Ancients, tho' never so different; he makes use of the Version of the *Septuagint*, of *Aquila*, of *Symmachus*, of *Theodotion*, and sometimes of that of *S. Jerom*, translated by *Sophronius* into Greek. *Conrade Clauset* of *Zurich*, Author of a Version of this Work, published it in 1555. *John Curtier* published an Abridgment of *Procopius's* Commentaries upon *Isai.* in 1580, and other parts of his Works have been published by several others. *Photius*. *Bellarmin.* *Possavin.* *Godeau*.

PROCRIS. See **CEPHALUS**.

PROCRUSTES, the name of a famous Highwayman in the Country of *Attica* in *Greece*, that had his Haunts about the River *Cephissus*; he exercised great Cruelties upon Passengers, stretching them upon a Bed, and cutting off the Feet and Legs of those who were longer than the Bed, and extending, with Cords, those who were not so long. He was himself put to the same death by *Theseus*. *Plutarch* in *Theseo*.

PROCLUS, surnamed *Eutychius*, a famous Grammarian, born at *Sicca*, a Town of *Africa*, lived in the Second Age, and was Tutor to the Emperor *M. Antoninus* the Philosopher, who raised him to the Dignity of *Proconsul*. *Proclus* writ a Treatise of what was rare and admirable in Foreign Countries, which piece is quoted by *Trebellius Pollio*, in the Life of the thirty Tyrants, and in that of *Emilian* in particular. *Euseb.* in *Chron.*

PROCLUS (*Titius Aelius*) Native of *Arbenga*, a Town near *Genoa*, he rebelled about the Year 270, in *Gaul*, against the Emperor *Probus*, at the Solicitation of his Wife *Viturgia*, and of the *Lionnois*, but being unable to make head against *Probus*, he fled; being afterwards taken, he was put to death, together with his Son *Herculan*. *Vopisc.*

PROCU-

PROCULUS (*Licinius*) an ancient Roman Lawyer in the time of the Emperor *Otho* and *Vitellius*. He taught Law after a particular Method of his own, and his Followers were called *Proculians*. *J. Bertrand de Jurisperitis*.

PROCULUS, a Roman, who gave his Countrymen an Account, that *Romulus* was admitted among the Gods.

PRODOMIANS, Lat. *Prodomii*, were the Gods that took care of the Foundations of Buildings, and called by *Romulus Præstructores*. *Comitius Calderinus* by this Name understands the Gods that were adored at the entering into the Houses, and even at the Thresholds, called also *Dii Vestibulares*; and 'tis in one of these two Sences that *Prodomia Juno* is to be explained *Pausanias in Atticis*.

PROETUS, the Son of *Abas*, King of *Argos*, had a strange Antipathy to his Brother *Acrisius* from his very Youth; but *Acrisius* being stronger, *Proetus* retired to *Jobates* King of *Lycia*, whose Daughter he had married, who assisting him with an Army, brought things to that pass, that the State was divided between him and his Brother, giving *Argos* to *Acrisius*, and *Tiryntha* to *Proetus*. *Bellerophon* coming after this, to shelter himself in *Tiryntha*; *Proetus's* Wife falsely accused him of having attempted her Honour, whereupon, that easie King sentenced him to fight with the *Chimera*; whom, when the innocent Prince overcame, *Sthenobea*, in despair, poison'd her self. *Apollo-dorus. Hygin, &c.*

PROLOGUE, was a Discourse address'd to the Spectators of a Tragedy or Comedy before the Play was acted, whereof there were several sorts, as, some that recommended the Poet, and some, the Interest of the Comedians. Authors have also taken this Name of Prologue in another sence, that is, for an *Episode* or *Act* placed in the beginning of the Piece, and before the coming in of the Chorus; so that it made part of the Poem, and concerned the Subject-matter of the Play from which it could not be separated. *Hedelin, &c.*

PROMETHEUS, the Son of *Japetus*, and Brother of *Atlas* and *Epimetheus*, concerning whom the Poets have feigned, that having formed the first Men of the Earth and Water, he stole Fire from Heaven to put Life into them; and that having hereby displeased *Jupiter*, he commanded *Vulcan* to tie him to Mount *Caucasus* with Iron Chains, and that a Vulture should prey upon his Liver continually; but the Truth of the Story is, that *Prometheus* was an Astrologer, and constant in observing the Stars upon that Mountain, and that among other things he found the Art of making Fire, either by the means of a Flint, or contracting the Sun-beams in a Glass; by which Expedient he 'had it in his Power to put Life, as it were, into People, who were almost dead with cold. *Bochartus* affirms this Heathen *Prometheus*, is the same with *Magog*, mentioned in Scripture. *Phaleg, lib. 1. cap. 2. Ovid, lib. 1. Metam. Horace. Hesiod. Cicero. Lactantius, &c.*

PROPERTIUS (*Sextus Aurelius*) a Latin Poet originally of *Umbria*, called *Mervania*, now *Bevagna*, in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*: His Father is said to have been of the *Equestrian* Order, that he had considerable Impleys during the *Triumvirate*, and that afterwards being of the number of those that followed *Antony* after the taking of *Perusa*, he was beheaded by *Augustus's* Order. *Propertius* having hereby lost the greatest part of his Estate, came to *Rome*, acquired much Reputation, and was in Esteem with *Mecenas* and *Cornelius Gallus*. He composed four Books of his Amours and Passion for a Maiden called *Hostia* or *Hostilia*, as *Apuleius* has it; to whom he gave the Name of *Cynthia*. The first Book of his Elegies was surnamed *Monobiblos*. *Lilio Giraldi Dial. 4. Poet. Crinitus. Scaliger.*

PROPHETS were chosen Persons inspir'd by God for to instruct the Jews, and to predict what was to come. Besides *Samuel*, *David*, *Nathan*, &c. we usually reckon up seventeen who are distinguished into the Greater and Lesser. The word Prophet comes from the Greek *προφήτης*, which signifies a teller of things to come. The Hebrew in the Holy Scripture makes use of the Word *Nabi*, which the *Septuagint* have translated Prophet, yet the learnedest Rabbins, as *Solomon Jarchi*, and others hold, that *Nabi* draws his original from the Hebrew Word *Noub*, which according to 'em, signifies to speak; as if the Prophets among the Jews were Orators, who manifested God's Will to the People either in publick Discourses, or by their Writings. And it's for this reason that they divide their Prophetical Books into two Classes, whereof the first contains those they call *Nebiim Rishonim*, that is, first Prophets, under which are comprehended the Books of *Josuah*, *Judges*, the Books of *Samuel*, and the *Kings*; in the second are *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, and the other Prophets, which they call *Nebiim Aharonim*, or the Latter Prophets. *Theodoret*, with some other Greek Fathers agree in this with the Jews; because they affirm, that the Prophets wrote each of 'em the History of what pass in their time: This *Theodoret* makes out clearly, in his Preface to his Exposition on the *Kings*. *Josephus* also in his first Book against *Appion*, says, That those who wrote the Annals of his Country were called Prophets. The

Egyptians also gave the Name of Prophets to those that wrote their Histories, as may be seen at large in *Clement Alexandrinus* and others. The Opinion of Father *Simon*, concerning the Prophets being Jewish Annalists, has been examin'd in a Book call'd, *The Sentiments of the Divines of Holland, concerning the Critical History*; Ep. 10. and in *The Defence of that Book*, Ep. 5. where 'tis endeavour'd to be prov'd, That the Keepers of the Publick Registers were not ordinarily Prophets.

PROPONTIS, 'tis thus we call the Sea of *Marmora*, that is between *Europe* and *Asia*, or between *Asia minor* and *Thrace*; the Gulf of *Comidia*, and that of *Pontheus*, are parts of it.

PROPRÆTOR, a Name the Romans gave him who was to continue in the Office of Prætor after his year was out, for some particular Reason; he was a so called *Proprætor*, who having bore the charge of Prætor, had afterwards the Government of a *Prætorian Province*. In the Emperor's time he had the Name of *Proprætor* who was constituted by the Prince to govern one of the Provinces of the Empire, that is, those which the Emperor had united to his own proper Dominion. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. lib. 7. cap. 43.*

PROSA, or **PRORSA**, a Goddess of the Pagans that was propitious to Women in their Lying-in, by making the Infant come forth in the right manner; for *Prosa* in the old Latins signified right; hence *Prosa Oratio* in opposition to *Versa Oratio*, meaning Poetry from its inversion of the natural Order of the Words. The Statue of this Goddess represented her the most upright of any of the rest. *Aulus Gellius, lib 15. cap. 16.*

PROSELYTES, a Greek Word signifying a Stranger, whereof there were two sorts among the Jews, to wit, the Proselytes of Righteousness; and the Sojourning Proselytes, or Proselytes of the Gate; the first submitted to the Law of *Moses*, and the other lived among the Jews, being obliged only to keep the seven Commandments of the Sons of *Noah*, which by the Jews were esteemed as the Law of Nature, and every Body bound to observe them; the first whereof forbidding Idolatry: 2. To hallow the Name of God: 3. To forbid Murther: 4. To condemn Adultery and Incest: The 5th. forbidding Theft: 6. To do Justice, and submit to it: 7. To forbid eating Things strang'd, and Blood; all these Commands, the Jews held, were immediately given by God; the first six were enjoin'd to *Adam*; and the seventh to *Noah*; and this was all the reveal'd Religion there was till *Abraham*. But as to the Proselytes of Righteousness, they were obliged to be circumcized of the Jews; and to offer Sacrifice; but this relates only to the Men, for the Women were oblig'd to receive Baptism, and have Sacrifice offered for them; But there was no such thing required of the other Proselytes, it was enough they solemnly promised to observe the fore-said seven Commandments. Before they admitted a Gentile to Circumcision, they examined the Sincerity of his Conversion, least Fear, Interest, or Ambition might occasion it; then they taught him several Articles of the Law, as what regarded the Unity of God, the Impiety of Idolaters, the Recompence of Vertue, &c. and when he was cured of the Wound of the Circumcision, he was led to the Font, where his whole Body was dipp'd in the Reservatory of Water. Children that had not attained the use of Reason, that is, Boys under thirteen years and a day, and Girls under twelve and a day, were to have the consent of their Parents or Magistrates. This Baptism was never repeated, being very different from the Oblations used every day by the Jews. The effect of this new Profession of Faith was altogether surprizing; for the Hebrew Doctors say, That the Proselyte was look'd upon as born anew, so that they that were born of Gentile Parents, were not look'd upon as their Children when Jews; and if the Proselyte chanced to have Children before his Conversion they were not to inherit his Estate. As for the Proselytes of the Gate, it was enough that they made a solemn Promise, in presence of three Witnesses, to observe the seven Commandments of the Children of *Noah*, after which the Jews suffer'd 'em to live among 'em, believing, that they might be saved in observing these Commandments. As for those who refused to observe this Law of Nature, they were not tolerated in *Judea*; nor did this Custom of receiving Proselytes of the Gate, continue always amongst 'em, for it ceased with the *Jubilee*, when the Tribes of *Reuben*, *Gad*, and *Manassis* were led in Captivity by *Tiglath Pilneser* King of *Assyria* in the time of *Joatham* King of *Judah* about 757 before Christ. The Jews still call Proselytes the Gentiles and even the Christians that embrace their Religion, and observe this Ceremony. When any one presents himself with a Design to become a Jew, three Rabbins, or Men in Authority, are employ'd to use their Cunning to learn of him, the reason of this Resolution, least the motive might be Humane. If he persists, notwithstanding the Remonstrance made him, That *Moses's* Law is severe, that his Sectators are the contempt of Man-kind;

kind, &c. He is circumcis'd and bath'd all over in Water in presence of the three Rabbins that examined him, after which he is esteem'd as much a Jew as if he were born one. As to the Women that become Profelytes, the Rabbins say, conformably to their *Talmud*, That they are immerfed in Water to the Neck by other Women, and afterwards instructed in *Moses's* Law by two Rabbins. *Fer-rand. R. Leon de Modena coutumes & ceremonies des Juifs.*

PROSERPINA, the Daughter of *Ceres*, was stolen by *Pluto* the God of Hell, after which he married her; *Ceres* not being able to live without seeing her Daughter, made an Agreement with *Pluto*, that *Proserpina* would spend six Months in the year with her Husband, and the other six with *Ceres* upon the Earth. The meaning of the Fable is this: *Ceres*, which signifies the Earth, gives Life to *Proserpina*, which denotes the Seed; this latter continues the six Winter Months in the Bosom of the Earth, but shoots out in the Spring-time, and appears the other six Months above Ground. *Proserpina* was called *Pherephratta*, because *Dio* or *Ceres* her Mother had introduced Tillage and Husbandry into *Sicily*. *Ovid. lib. 5. Metam. S. August. lib. 7. de Civ. Dei. Eusebius, lib. 3. Præp. Evang. Claudian de rapt. Proser.*

PROSPER of *Aquitain*, Secretary to Pope *Eto I.* was a vigorous Defender of the Books of *S. Augustin* against the *Semi-Pelagians* and Priests of *Marfeilles*. He refuted also *Cassian* the Author of the *Collations* or *Conferences*. It's thought he died soon after he had finished his *Chronicle* in 455, which was continued from *Adam* to that time. He writ, besides, a Poem against the Ungrateful; but the three Books of *The Contemplative Life* are none of his, but *Julius Pomerus Victor, de Cyclo Pasch.* The Criticks hold also, That the two Books of the *Vocation of the Gentiles*, which some have attributed without any good Grounds, first, to *S. Ambrose*, and afterwards to this Saint, do neither belong to him nor to *Prosper* Bishop of *Orleans*, who was his Contemporary, and to whom *Sidonius Apollinaris* wrote a Letter, which begins thus, *Dum Laudibus summis S. Anrianum, &c.* nor to that *Prosper* who subscribed to the Council of *Carpentras* in 525, and to that of *Veson* in 529. It's more probable the Author was an *African*, and the same that wrote the Letter to *Demetriades*, hitherto ill attributed to our *S. Prosper*; and truly the Style of these Pieces, where are so many Rhimes and Antitheses, and the turn of the Thought are altogether conformable to the *Africans* way of Writing. *Gennad. de Script. Eccl. lib. 84. Gelasius Fulgentius lib. 1. ad Monim. cap. 30. Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. &c.*

PROSPER (*Alpin*) of *Venice*, a learned Physician, lived in 1591, and hath left very curious Treatises of Physick, Plants, &c.

PROTAGORAS of *Abdera*, a Sophist that was first a Porter, and afterwards the Disciple of *Democritus*. He was banished from *Athens* for his Atheism. He writ several things, and died in his Travels aged 90 years. *Dio-genies Laertius lib. 9. vita Phil. Athenæus lib. 8. Aulus Gellius, lib. 5. cap. 3. Suidas in Vocab.*

PROTERIUS Bishop of *Alexandria*, constituted by the Orthodox Prelates in the place of *Dioscorus* in 452, which occasioned great Strife and Bloodshed. The Emperor *Mercian* banished the Enemies of *Proterius*, but that Prince dying, they returned to *Alexandria*, and ordained one *Timothy*, their Chief, to be their Bishop, and assassinated *Proterius* in the Vestry, at the Feast of *Easter* in 457. *Evagrius, lib. 2. cap. 5. Liberat. Brev. cap. 14, & 15.*

PROTESTANTS, a Name taken by the People of several Imperial Towns, and others, in *Germany* in 1529. because they protested against a Decree made in the Diet of *Spire*, by *Ferdinand*, Archduke of *Austria*, and other Roman Catholick Princes; and demanded Liberty of Conscience, till the Holding of a Council, in pursuance of a Decree made in 1526. *Sleidan Comment, &c.*

PROTEVANGELION, the Name of a Book attributed to *S. James*, which treats of the Birth of the Holy Virgin and that of our Saviour. It was brought first from the East by *Postelus* in Greek, who translated it into Latin, affirming, that it's publicly read in the Eastern Church, and formerly believed to have been wrote by the said *James*, first Bishop of *Jerusalem*, but the Fables wherewith it's stuffed evidence the contrary.

PROTEUS, made by the Poets to be the Son of *Neptune*, could change his Shape at his pleasure: What gave occasion to the Fable, was, That *Proteus* King of *Egypt* had his Dominion all along the Sea-side, and changed his Cloaths almost every day, and especially his upper Garment, which was of different Colours. *Ovid. lib. 8. Met. Diod. lib. 2 Bibl.*

PROTHESIS was a Name given by the Greeks to a Table, whereon the Bread and Wine were put, before they were carried to the great Altar to be consecrated. The word *Prothesis* signifies in this place Preparation, because things are prepared on the little Altar before they are placed on the great one. *F. Simon.*

PROTHONOTARY, has a different Signification in the Greek Church from what it has in the Latin; for in the first *Protonotarius*, is the Name of one of the great Officers of the Church of *Constantinople*, that takes place next the Patriarch, and writes all the Dispatches he sends to the Grand Signior; he has, besides, power to have an Inspection over the Professors of the Law, into Purchases, Wills, and the Liberty given to Slaves; but in the Roman Church, they were formerly called *Prothonotaries*, who had the charge of writing the Acts of the Martyrs, and the Circumstances of their Death, but now 'tis a Title of Honour in the Court of *Rome*, whereunto is attributed many Privileges, as Legitimizing Bastards, making Apostolick Notaries, Doctors of Divinity, Doctors of the Canon and Civil Law; there are twelve of them, which they call at *Rome Protonotarii Participantes*, to distinguish them from the others who are called *Non Participantes*, and whose number is not fixed. *Prothonotary*, in the Law of *England*, is a chief Clerk of the *Common Pleas*, and *King's-Bench*, whereof the first has three, the other one. He of the *King's-Bench* Records all Actions Civil; those of the *Common Pleas* Enter and Inroll all manner of Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments, and Actions; they make out all Judicial Writs, except Writs of *Habeas Corpus* and *disfringas Jurator*: They also make out Writs of Execution and of Seisin, and Writs of Privilege: They also Enter and Inroll all Common Recoveries, &c. *Blount's Law-Dictionary.*

PROTOGENES, an ancient famous Painter, born in the City of *Cannus* in *Cilicia*, imploy'd much time to finish his Works. It was he that drew the Picture of *Jaly-lus*, a famous Hunter in the Isle of *Rhodes*, which was so admired by *Apelles*, that he confess'd, it was the finest in the World. This same Picture is observ'd by Historians to have preserv'd the City of *Rhodes* when *Demetrius*, King of *Macedon* laid Siege to it; for it being not to be taken, but on the side that the House of *Protophenes* stood, that King chose rather to raise his Siege than set it on fire, and destroy so admirable a Work; coming also to know, that during that Siege, the Painter ceased not to work in an House out of the Town notwithstanding the noise of Arms, Trum-pets, and other Warlike Instruments, he came to him, and asked him, How he dared do so, and whether he believed himself safe in the midst of the Enemies of the *Rhodians*; he reply'd, He well knew that so great a Prince as *Demetrius* made War against the *Rhodians*, and not against Arts, which highly pleased that Conqueror, and heightened the Esteem he had for him. It's said, That all the time he was about this Picture he eat nothing but Lupins, which is a sort of flat and bitter Pea, least the Vapours that other Meat sends ordinarily to the Brain, should lessen the force of his Wit, or darken his fine Imagination, that enabled him to proceed with Success; and to make the Picture the more lasting, he covered it with four lays of Colours, that as time should wear one away, that underneath should still appear fresh.

PROTOSYNCELLUS, one of the chief Ecclesiastical Dignities amongst the Greeks, as being the head Domestick in the Patriarchal Palace, and the Patriarch's Vicar.

PROVENCE, Lat. *Provincia*, one of the Southern Provinces of *France*, and the first part conquered by the Romans, who reduced it into a Province, from whence it had its Name. It's bounded on the East with the *Maritime Alps*, on the South by the *Mediterranean-Sea*, on the W. by the *Rhone*. It was formerly part of *Gallia Celtica*, *Liguria*, and *Gallia Braccata* of *Narbonne*; and had the Name of *Celtoliguria*. It now takes in also the Earldom of *Forcalquier*, that is united to it; *Avignon* and the Earldom of *Venaissain* belonging to the Holy See; the County of *Nice* to the Duke of *Savoy* and the Principality of *Orange*. Its Capital City is *Aix*; the others are *Arles*, *Avignon*, *Marfeilles*, *Apt*, &c. After the Romans had it, it became subject to the *Visigoths*, *Burgundians*, *Ostrogoths*, and to the Kings of *France*, and lastly, to particular Earls, whereof the first was *Robaud*, or *Ratbald*, who was succeeded by *Boson*; these Earls Governed about the Years 915 and 920; and thus it continued with the changes of Families till 1481, when *Charles*, Earl of *Maine*, the last Earl of *Provence*, gave it to *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, his Cousin German, from which time it has been united to the Crown of *France*. Its Air is very good, and Soil fertile in Corn, good Oyl, Saffron, Figs, Olives, Oranges, Citrons, Prunes, Pomgranates: Has the conveniency of good Ports, as *Marfeilles*, *Toulon*, &c. It's watered with curious Rivers, as the *Rhone*, the *Var*, &c. It has several Mountains and some Woods. This Province is forty four Leagues in length, thirty two in breadth, and its circumference 158. *Honorius Bouch. Hist. de Prov. Ruffi. des Com. de Prov.*

The United-PROVINCES, called *The States-General*, Lat. *Provincia Federati Belgii*, or *Belgium unitum & Batavum*, are those Provinces that in the 16th. Age revolted from the Spanish Government, united together and formed a Republick.

lick. They are seven in number, *Holland, Zealand, Lower Guelderland*, and the County of *Zutphen, Friesland, Over-*Yssel**, the Lordship of *Utrecht*, and that of *Gröningen*. These Provinces lie about the Mouths of the *Meuse* and *Rhine*, in the Northern part of the *Low-Countries*, between the Territories of the King of *Spain* in *Flanders*, *England* separated from 'em by the Sea, and several Principalities of the Empire. The Civil Wars of the *Low-Countries* begun in 1566, and lasted till the Peace of *Münster* in 1648, except a Truce of twelve years made by the Mediation of King *Henry IV.* in 1609. The fear of the Inquisition, and of losing their ancient Privileges was the principal Occasion of these Wars. The Severity of the Duke of *Alva*, the change of Religion, and the demand of the Tenth Penny added to it. Cardinal *Granville*, who treated the People too imperiously, begun to make 'em murmur, and at last made 'em revolt. *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, sent to the Dutchess of *Parma*, Governess of the *Low-Countries*, to publish the Council of *Trent*, and establish the Inquisition. The States of *Brabant* opposed it so, that the Governess fearing a Rebellion revok'd the Inquisition by a publick Declaration. The Gentry of the Country met afterwards at *Gertrudenberg*, and leagued together for the Preservation of their Liberties. The Governess seem'd alarm'd at this Conspiracy, tho' the Count *Barlamont*, in derision, call'd it the Assembly of Beggars; which they hearing, wore on their Cloaths the Figure of a wooden Dish, with these Words, *Servants to the King, even to beggary*; as if this had been the signal of an universal Insurrection, the Protestants ran to Arms, siez'd Towns, and broke down Images. Hereupon the King of *Spain*, sent the Duke of *Alva* into the *Low-Countries*, where he governed five years with unheard of Cruelty, boasting, that during that time he had dispatch'd by the hands of the Common Executioner above 18000 Men, and rais'd Forfeitures to eight Millions of Gold a year; this Conduct irritated the People so, that the Spanish Soldiers mutinying and plundering *Antwerp* in 1576; the Catholick Provinces fearing the like Usage enter'd into a Confederacy at *Ghent*, with those of *Holland* and *Zealand*; and this was called the Pacification of *Ghent*. In the mean time the States established themselves better and better, and form'd what we call the *United Provinces*. In their Assemblies they gave their Voices in this Order, *Guelderland*, with *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Frieze*, *Over-*Yssel**, and *Gröningue*, with the *Ommelandes*. Each Province sends Deputies to the *Hague*, where they form three Assemblies or Colleges, the States-General, the Council of State, and Chamber of Accounts. All the Provinces must agree in the Resolutions taken in the Assembly of the States-General, because nothing is carried on there by plurality, but universality of Voices; each Province in particular presides a Week; the Province of *Gueldreland* is the chief, because the most ancient, and that which first propos'd the Union. Commerce and Manufacturies render these Provinces so very powerful, that they have footing in all parts of the World. The Province of *Holland* has two famous Companies of Merchants, one for the East and the other for the West-Indies. The first is the most powerful, and seems to be a Commonwealth of it self; it keeps 18000 Men in pay, and employs 80000 at work. The Admiralty has five places of Session, and as many Magazines, viz. *Rotterdam*, *Amsterdam*, *Hoorn*, *Middlebourg* and *Harlingen*, the three first in *Holland*, the fourth in *Zealand*, and fifth in *Friesland*. The *United Provinces* are also very powerful at Sea, being able, upon occasion, to fit out a Fleet of 100 Men of War; nor is there any State in the known World, which in so narrow a compass has so many strong Holds. The King of *France* over-run a great part of it in 1672, through the Misunderstanding of some of the greater Cities. For Religion, the Reformed is the most followed, tho' all other Sects are tolerated. *Strada*, *Grotius*, *Bentivoglio*, &c.

P R O V I N S, a City in *France* in *Brie*, whereof it is the Capital, standing upon the *Vouste*, and famous for its Roses. It's called in Latin *Provinum*. It's believed to be the *Agendicum* of the Ancients, but others would have it to be *Sens*.

P R O V O S T of the King's Household, or Grand Provost of *France*, is the ordinary Judge of the King's House, that takes cognizance of all Affairs Civil and Criminal; is the most ancient Judge in the Kingdom. He can also take notice of all Crimes in *Paris*, either for or against the King's Family. He has two Deputies of the long Robe, and four of the short Robe; the first take cognizance of Civil Matters, and the other try Criminal Causes, and can call to their Assistance six Masters of Request. There's no Appeal from their Sentence. *Mem. Hist.*

P R U D E N T I U S (*Aurelius Clemens*) a Christian Poet who flourished in the IVth. Age, and was a Spaniard, as some think, of *Savagossa*, in the Reign of *Theodosius the Great*. He was at first an Advocate, or Barister, but it's believed he was afterwards advanced to be Prefect of the City, and Consul. There are several Editions of his Works; which are, *Psychomachia*, *Cathemerionon*, or, *Hymns*

for every Day. *Peristephanon*, or, *The Crowns of the Martyrs*. *Apotheosis Hamartigenia*. *Enchiridion Veteris & N. Testamenti*. *The Life of Prudentius*, together with a Critick upon his Works, may be seen in the Tenth Tome of *The Universal Bibliothecque*.

P R U M E or **P R U Y M**, a little Town and Abby of *Benedictine* Monks in the Forest of *Ardens*, between the Electorate of *Trier* and *Luxemburg*; it is an Ecclesiastical Principality of the Empire, whereof the Abbot was formerly Lord, but since 1576, the Elector of *Trier* has it, and it was confirm'd to him in the Diet of *Ratisbonne* in 1654. All the Monks here must be nobly born according to the Custom of all other Abbies, which are Principalities of the Empire. *Heiss. Hist. de l'Empire*.

P R U S I A, a Town of *Bithynia*, built by *Prusias*. It was at first a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Nicomedia*, and afterwards became a Metropolis it self; the Turks call it *Burns*.

P R U S I A S, surnamed *Cynegus*, King of *Bithynia*, succeeded his Brother *Ziela*, was a Politick Prince, and always adhered to the strongest side. *Hannibal* fled to him for Succors against the Romans, but could obtain nothing but fair Promises. After the Defeat of *Perseus* he came to *Rome*, where he was kindly received, and where his Policy engaged him in a weakness unworthy of a Prince, which made him acknowledge himself to be the People of *Rome's* Freeman. *Livy*, lib. 44. *Plutarch Polyb.*

P R U S S I A, *Borussia* and *Pruthenia*, bounded on the N. by the *Baltick* Sea, on the W. by *Pomerania*; by *Poland* and *Mazovia* on the S. and *Lithuania* and *Samogitia* on the E. This Province was under Sovereign Dukes of it own, till that the Knights of the Teutonic Order in the XIIIth. Age possess'd themselves of it, after a long and tedious War; but in 1454, the Western part was subdued by the Poles, and in 1525 the Eastern part submitted to that Crown also; *Albert* Marquess of *Brandenburg*, 34th. and last Master of that Order, doing Homage, and obtaining from that Crown the Eastern part, with the Title of Duke of *Prussia*. It stands now divided into two parts, the Regal and the Ducal *Prussia*, in the first whereof belonging to *Poland*, are the Cities of *Dantzick*, *Marienburg*, *Elbin* and *Thorn*; in the second belonging to *Brandenburg*, are *Königsberg*, *Memel*, &c. but the Regal *Prussia* (*Dantzick* excepted) was yielded by a Treaty in 1655 to the Crown of *Sweden*. The Country is fruitful, but very woody. The ancient Inhabitants were barbarous, and worshipp'd the Sun, Moon, and Thunder. On the Coast of the Ducal *Prussia* is found all the yellow Amber that is used in the World, which is farmed by the Duke of *Brandenburg* for 20000 Crowns a year. *Prussia* has many safe Harbours and pleasant Bays upon the *Baltick* Sea. It had heretofore 72 noble Castles, and 62 Cities and great Towns, the principal of which were erected by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, which are since much encreased by the Poles and *Brandenburgers*. Extended from *Torun* S. to *Memel* N. it is 58 P. miles, and in breadth it is 50. The Rivers that Water it are the *Vistula*; the *Cronon*, or *Nicmen*, *Nogat*, *Elbing*, *Weser*, *Passar*, *Alta*, *Pragel*, *Ossa*, *Drehsniez*, *Lica*, and *Lavia*, and many others. It has some Lakes seven P. miles in compass. The old Inhabitants have been for the most part extirpated, and those it now hath, are Polish and German Colonies, so that no part of *Poland* has so many Cities as *Prussia*. The Earth is so fruitful in Corn and Cattel, that it can easily sustain its Inhabitants and transport great Quantities into other Countries. It had four Bishopricks, *Warmiland*, *Culm*, *Samzland*, and *Pomesan*, but they are all united to that of *Culm* and *Warmiland*. *Guagninus in desc. Sarmat. Chithraus in Sax. Cromer*, &c.

P R Y T A N Æ U M, a Place in *Athens*, where the Judges and Magistrates sat, and where those were maintained at the publick Charge, who had done any considerable Service to the State: There being also an Altar whereon was kept Fire continually, consecrated to the Goddess *Vesta*; but they were not Virgins, but Widows, that had the keeping of this Fire, whom they called *Prytanides*. *Suidas*, *Plutarch in Numa*.

P R Y T A N E S, the Name which the Athenians gave to their Judges, whereof there were fifty taken out of each Tribe in *Attica*, which made up the Council of five hundred. *Spon. Voyage de Italy*, &c. in 1675.

P S A M E N Y T U S, King of *Egypt*, called *Semneferus* by *Pliny*, was, as some would have it, the Son of *Necus*, and Grandson of *Amasis*. *Cambyses*, King of *Persia*, overthrew him in Battle; and he fled to *Memphis*, where he was taken and used very severely both in his own Person, and in the Persons of his Family. His Daughter being sent to draw Water, and his Son sent with two thousand Egyptians, with Halters about their Necks, into his presence, whereat he was not dismayed. But when he saw one of his Friends at a distance begging of Alms, he was mightily concerned; for which *Cambyses* asked him the reason; to whom he reply'd, *That extreme Sorrow was dumb, but that one might bewail the Misfortune of a Friend*. *Cambyses* was

was so pleased with the Answer, that he sent to save his Son that was gone to be executed. But his Orders came too late. *Ctesias* says this Prince was banished to *Sus*; tho' *Herodotus* saith he was constrained to drink Bulls-blood till he died, for having contrived a Revolt among the *Egyptians*. It's said there fell some Rain in his time at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, which was looked upon to be a great Prodigy.

PSAMETICHUS, King of *Egypt*, was dethroned by eleven other Kings that reigned in the Country, but was re-established and expelled all the rest. He lived in the year of the World 3357, and reigned 58 years. *Herodotus*, lib. 2. in *Euterpe*, & lib. 3. or *Thalia*. *Salian* & *Torniel* in *Annal. Veter. Test.*

PSAPHO, a Native of *Libya* in *Africa*, was contemptible in his Country, and being not able to bear it, he be-thought himself of a way to retrieve it, by getting of some Birds, and teaching of them these words, *ὡς ὅτι θεὸς ἦν ἄνθρωπος*, *Psapho is a great God*. And when he had done, he let them fly. At the hearing of which words, from the Birds, the People were much astonished, and conceived a grand Veneration for *Psapho*. *Alex. ab Alex.*

PSSELLUS (*Michael*) a Greek Author surnamed *Πολύεργος*, that is; famous for a great number of Works, lived in the time of the Emperor *Constantine Ducas*, and was Tutor to that Emperor's Son. *Ann. Continens lib. 5. Alexiad. Cedrenus, and Zonaras in Annal.*

PSYCHE, a kind of a Goddess of the Ancients, by which they understood the Soul, called by the Greeks *Ψυχή*. *Apuleius* and *Fulgentius* have described the Amours of *Cupid* with this Goddess, and their being married together. *Psyche* was represented with the Wings of a Butterfly on her Shoulders; for that the nimbleness of this Creature expresseth in some measure the Nature and Properties of the Soul; which, according to their Sentiments, was nothing but Air and a Blast. The Butterfly was also the Emblem of the Soul, because that when a dead Man was painted, they represented a Butterfly coming out of his Mouth, and flying into the Air.

PSYLLI, a People of *Africa* who enchanted Serpents, so that they fled away at the sight of them. *Aulus Gellius* tells a pleasant Story of them after *Herodotus*; That these *Psylli* having no Water, resolved to make War upon the South-wind, that had dried up their Water, and so marched against it; but the South-wind buried them under the Sand. *Xenophanes* of *Collophon* has writ a Poem of the *Psylli*. *Herodotus* lib. 4. *Plut. in Cal. Utic. Aul. Gell. lib. 16. cap. 11.*

PTOLEMAIS, a very ancient City in *Phenicia*, seated on the Mediterranean Sea, and called *Acco*, or *Acre*. The Tribe of *Asher* was never able to reduce this City, it being in those early Days very strong, rich, and populous, and of a Triangular Form, two of its sides being secured the Sea, and the third fortified to a Wonder. Its Haven was on the South, large, safe, and admitting Gallies within the Walls, to the great enriching of the Inhabitants. In the year of Christ 1667, there perished here 2000 Jews. It was taken by the Western Christians in 1104. Retaken by *Saladin* in 1187. Taken again by *Richard*, King of *England*, in 1190. The *Nubian* Geographer saith, That when this City was in the Hands of the Western Christians it was two miles in length, but not of equal breadth. On the West side it had a Lake of fresh Water, twelve miles square. It was made a Roman Colony by *Claudius Caesar*. And during the Holy-war was the Seat of the Knights of *S. John* of *Jerusalem*. In 1290 the *Saracens* having taken all the other Towns which the Western Christians had taken during the Holy-war, they marched against this Place last of all, and the Christians deserting it, the *Saracens* dug up the Foundations, and from thence forward *Palæstine* became inaccessible to our Armies. It took the Name of *Ptolemais* from one of the Kings of *Egypt*, being before called *Acco*. To the East it had a very fruitful Field, in which *Tulck*, King of *Jerusalem*, was slain hunting of a Hare, his Horse falling upon him. This City was taken first from the Christians by *Omar*, a *Saracen*, *An. Chr. 636*. After they had ruined it in 1291. the Sultans of *Egypt* rebuilt it, and it continued under them till 1517, when it was taken by *Selem*, the Grand Seignior of the Turks.

PTOLEMAIS, one of the five Cities of the ancient *Pentapolis* in *Egypt*, and now call'd *Ptolometa*; 'twas formerly a Bishop's-See, and had the Learned *Synesius* for one of its Prelates: This *Synesius*, in 1411, held a Synod against *Andronicus*, Governour of *Pentapolis* in *Egypt*, who, besides his Oppression of the People, had been guilty of most horrible Outrages against God and Religion, being at last so haughtily blasphemous as to say, That none of the Priests or Bishops should escape his Severity, tho' they held *Jesus Christ* by the Feet: This impious Insolence made the Bishops meet and excommunicate him; the Form of which Sentence is still extant in one of *Synesius's* Epistles. It stands thus; *The Church of Ptolemais Orders, and gives Notice, to the rest of her Sister Churches all the World over, That no Place, consecrated to God's Service, may be open to Andronicus, Thoantes, or any of their Party, and that all Houses, dedicated*

to Religion, may be shut against them; for the Devil has no Admittance into Paradise, or if he could steal in by surprise, he would quickly be turn'd out. All private Persons therefore, and Magistrates, are forbidden to admit 'em, either to their Table or Houses, and especially the Priests, who are neither to salute 'em, if Living, nor so much as to follow 'em to the Grave, when Dead: And if any Person shall condemn this Order, because it comes from a Little See, and entertains the Persons condemn'd, as if there was no Necessity to obey the Decrees of a Poor Church, such a Person may please to know, that he makes a Schism in the Church which our Saviour order'd should be but one; and that we shall treat such Persons, let them be Deacons, Priests, or Bishops, in the same manner we do Andronicus. This Excommunication made such an Impression upon Andronicus; that he threw himself at the Bishops Feet, ask'd their Pardon; and was admitted to Penance. Synesius Ep. 57, 58, 72. Baron. in Annal. Godeau, Hist. Eccl. 5. Siecle. T. 5. Concil.

PTOLEMY (the Young) Son of *Ptolemy Auletes*, and Brother to *Ptolemy Denys*, or *Bacchus*, King of *Egypt*, married his Sister *Cleopatra*, and was named King of *Cyprus* by *Julius Caesar*. But after the death of his Brother possess'd *Egypt*, and accompanied *Cleopatra* to *Rome*, where he was forced to suffer *Julius Caesar*, and *Mark-Antony*, to have Commerce with his Wife. He married his other Sister *Arsinoe*, by *Caesar's* Order, whom he sent afterwards to *Ephesus*; and was assassinated there. *Arsinoe* having presumed to declare War against *Caesar*, was vanquished and brought in triumph to *Rome*, where *Mark-Antony* put her to Death at the Instigation of *Cleopatra*. *Plutarch, Justin.*

PTOLEMY I. of that Name, King of *Egypt*, was surnamed *Lagus*. He was Commander under *Philip*, King of *Macedon*, and employed afterwards by *Alexander the Great*, and became very famous and renowned. He was also surnamed *Soter*; because he saved the Life of that Prince by covering his Body in a Battle he fought against the *Oxydracans*, a People of *India*. It was he that seized upon *Bessus*, who had assassinated *Darius*, King of *Persia*, and gave him up to *Alexander*. After *Alexander's* death he seized upon *Egypt*, and buried his Corps at *Alexandria*. *Perdiccas* and *Arideus* endeavoured in vain to dispossess him of this new Sovereignty, which *Ptolemy* increased with new Conquests. He took *Jerusalem*, and vanquished *Antigonus*, King of *Syria*. But *Antigonus* afterwards re-took *Syria*, and *Demetrius*, his Son, won the Battle before the Isle of *Cyprus*. *Ptolemy* reconquered *Syria*, *Phenicia*, and the Isle of *Cyprus*, after *Antigonus's* death, and subdued also the *Cyrenians* and took the City of *Gaza*. He caused his Son *Ptolemy Philadelphus* to be crowned before his Death. He died after he had reigned 40 years in the 124th. Olympiad, and the 470th. of *Rome*. *Polyb. lib. 2. Justin lib. 17. Eusebius in Chron. &c.*

PTOLEMY II. called *Philadelphus*, by way of Railery, because he made away with his Brethren, was a Prince that was a Lover of Books and of Learned Men. *Demetrius Phalereus*, his Library-Keeper, made it his Business to get together, from all parts of the World, all Books of Worth, and such as he thought pleased the King, which amounted to the number of two hundred thousand; others say more. And that he told that Prince, He hoped in a little time to make them up five hundred thousand. *Ptolemy*, by his Advice, sent to *Jerusalem* for a Copy of the Old Testament, which he got translated into Greek by seventy two Jews. *Eleazer*, the High-priest, sent it him for that purpose, as judging his Library not compleat without it. He did thereupon give their Liberty to 120000 Jews that were Captives in his Kingdom, and sent very magnificent Presents to the Temple. He made an Alliance with the Romans, and died in the 3807 year of the World, 507 of *Rome*, and the 40th. of his Reign, since his Father had associated him in the Government. As to the time when the Septuagint was translated, whether in the Reign of *Ptolemaeus Lagus*, or, in that of his Son *Philadelphus*, the Reader may consult *Dr. Hody's Dissertation Contra. Hist. Aristai*, Printed at *Oxford* in 1685, in which this Author is of Opinion, That the Version of the Septuagint was made towards the latter end of the Reign of *Philadelphus*. To this Book there was an Answer Printed by *Isaac Vossius*, the year after, at *London*.

PTOLEMY III. surnamed *Euergetes*, succeeded his Father *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. *Antiochus II.* had married *Berenice*, this King's Sister, and put her to Death. To revenge, which, *Ptolemy* made War upon him, seized upon *Cilicia* some Provinces beyond the *Euphrates*, and almost all *Asia*. But he was obliged to return to *Egypt*, because of a Revolt th. re. *Josephus* saith, He offered Sacrifices to God in *Jerusalem*. He died after he had reigned 26 years, in the year of the World 3833. And 'tis said his Son poisoned him. *Justin, lib. 29, & 30. Polybius, lib. 2. Eusebius in Chron. St. Jerom, Joseph. lib. 2. in Appion, &c.*

PTOLEMY IV. surnamed *Philopater*, in way of Derision, because that after he had put his Father to Death, he made away also with his Mother, Brother, and Sister; others add, that falling in Love with a Strumpet *Agathaclea*, he likewise put his own Queen to death. He spent all

all his Reign in a very licentious manner, whereupon *Antiochus III.* surnamed *the Great*, willing to make use of so favourable a Conjunction, declared War against him, but was vanquished in the Battle of *Raphia*. He went afterwards to *Jerusalem*, and would have entered into the Sanctuary. But the High-priest, *Simon II.* opposed him, and God cast a great dread upon the Army, which at the same time surprized *Ptolemy*; so that he returned to *Alexandria* in a great rage, and would have put all the Jews there to Death; but he relented. *Josephus* mistakes in taking this King for *Ptolemy Physcon*. He died after he had reigned 27 years *Anno Mun. 3850. Polybius lib. 5. Justin lib. 30. Eusebius in Chron. St. Jerom. in Daniel. Torniel & Salian, &c.*

PTOLEMY V. called *Epiphanes*, that is, *Illustrious*, was but four or five years old when his Father died. *Agathocles*, Sister to *Agathoclea* the late King's Concubine, and their Mother *Ananthe*, had usurped the Government. They did for some time conceal the King's Death, waited the Treasure, and would have put the young Prince to death; but the Egyptians freed him from this Danger, and put him under the Protection of the Romans. *Antiochus VIII.* that he might re take *Syria*, married his Daughter *Cleopatra* to *Ptolemy*; but she preferred the Interest of her Husband before that of her Father; and so all his Measures were broke. *Ptolemy* left two Sons, and died after he had reigned 27 years, in the year of the World 3873, and 573 of Rome. *Eusebius in Chron. St. Jerom in c. II.*

PTOLEMY VI. called by way of Raillery *Philometer*, because he hated *Cleopatra* his Mother, would have preferred his younger Brother *Ptolemy Physcon* before him. He married his Sister *Cleopatra* to *Alexander Bala*, or *Balez*, King of *Syria*, whom he dethroned. *Ptolemy* died after he had reigned 35 years, *An. Mun. 3908*, in the 167th. of the Greek Era, that answers to the 608th. of Rome. Vid. **ALEXANDER I.** King of *Syria*.

PTOLEMY VII. called *Physcon*, that is, *Debauched*, and *Euergetes II.* by the Alexandrians named *Cacergetes*, made himself Master of Egypt after his Brother's Death; reigned 29 years; lead an idle and debauched Life; married his Sister *Cleopatra*; had a Son called *Memphis* by her, whom he cruelly murdered, and served to his Mother's Table, after he had divorced her, and married the young *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Philometer*. He, that he might please the Syrians that were weary of the Dominion of *Demetrius Nicanor*, gave them one *Protarchus*, a Merchant's Son, for their King. This young Man saying he was adopted by *Antiochus Sidetes*, took the Name of *Alexander* upon him, and was surnamed *Zebina*. *Ptolemy Physcon* died *An. Mun. 3937. Strabo, lib. 17. Joseph l. 13. Hist. & Cont.*

PTOLEMY VIII. called *Lathures*, succeeded his Father *Physcon*. He was expelled from the Throne by his Mother *Cleopatra*, who for that purpose made use of the Forces of *Alexander Jannes*, King of the Jews; to be revenged on whom he entered into *Judea*, took *Azoth*, and defeated the Jews near unto *Jordan*, and committed unheard-of Cruelty upon the Inhabitants; but yet falling to Master Egypt, he retired to *Cyprus*. He had reigned twenty seven years before he was dethroned; but he was recalled after his Brother *Ptolemy Alexander* was killed, in 3962, or 63; and reigned till 3970, according to *Eusebius*, or 73, according our modern Writers, in 673 of Rome. *Justin. lib. 33. Joseph. lib. 13. &c.*

PTOLEMY IX. called *Alexander*. Vid. **ALEXANDER I.** King of Egypt.

PTOLEMY X. Vid. **ALEXANDER II.**

PTOLEMY XI. Vid. **ALEXANDER III.**

PTOLEMY XII. called *Auletes*, was natural Son to *Ptolemy Alexander*, and King after *Alexander III.* His Subjects dethroned him, and made *Berenice*, one of his Daughters, that had married *Archelaus* a Priest of *Pontus*, Queen in his stead. *Auletes* came to Rome, to demand Succours, but failing, retired to *Ephesus*. But some time after *Gabinus*, the Proconsul of *Syria*, restored him to his Throne by *Pompey's* Order. He put his Daughter to death, and died some time after (having reigned 13 years) to wit, in the year of Rome 703, as we understand by a Letter of *Calius* to *Cicero*, which is the fourth of the eighth Book. *Strabo, lib. 17. Dion, lib. 39. Appian, lib. 2. de Bel. Civ.*

PTOLEMY XIII. called *Denys*, or *Bacchus*, reigned after *Auletes* with his Sister *Cleopatra*, for five years only. 'Twas he, by the Advice of *Theodorus* and *Achillas*, that murdered *Pompey*, after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, when he came to secure himself there. And he was no more faithful to *Cesar*, but he was aware of him. He was drowned in the Nile, in the 707th. of Rome. *Appian, lib. 2. de Bell. Civ.*

PTOLEMY, King of *Cyprus*, was of the House of the Egyptian Kings, of a very lewd Life. *Cato*, in quality of a *Quæstor*, was sent to *Cyprus* to dispossess this Prince, who put himself to Death at the Arrival of that Roman, in the 698th. year of Rome. *Velleius Paterculus Hist. lib. 2.*

PTOLEMY (*Claudius*) a famous Mathematician, was of *Pelusium*, and flourished in *Alexandria* in the second Age, in the Reign of *Antoninus Philosophus*. He writ curious things both in *Astronomy* and *Geography*. His *Amagestum*, in thirteen Books, *De Judiciis Astrologicis*, in quæ to, *Phanif-*

perium, &c. His System, and that of *Copernicus*, and of some other more modern Writers, who make the Earth to move, vary very much. The *Ptolemaick Hypothesis* divides the World into two Regions, the *Æthereal* and *Elementary*. The *Æthereal* Region begins at the *Primum Mobile*, which in the Space of Twenty four Hours, moves from East to West. According to his System, there are Ten Heavens within the *Primum Mobile*, that is, the double *Chrystalline*, the *Firmament*, and the Seven Planets: He supposes the Two *Chrystallines* between the *Primum Mobile* and the *Firmament* to solve some Irregularities which he had observ'd in the *Primum Mobile*: The *Elementary Region*, which reaches to the Concavity of the Moon, comprehends the Four Elements of Fire, Air, Water, and Earth. His Terrestrial Globe is made up of Earth and Water, and immoveably fix'd in the Centre of the World; The Element of Air encompasses the Earth, and is its self encompass'd by the Element of Fire. Later Astronomers perceiv'd that several Appearances were not reconcilable with *Ptolemy's Hypothesis*, therefore the most Learned in this Science follow the System of *Copernicus*. *Suidas in Ptolem.*

PTOLEMY surnamed *Appion*, King of *Cyrene*, between *Egypt* and *Libya*, was bastard Son to *Ptolemy Physcon*, who having a great kindness for him, settled him there. He reigned about twenty years, and finding him self without Children, left the Romans his Heir. The Senate ordered, That the Cities of this little kingdom should remain free. *Justin lib. 39. Livy lib. 70. Eusebius in Chron. &c.*

PTOLEMY called *Cerunus*, King of *Macedon*, was Son to *Ptolemy Lagos*, by his first Wife *Euridice*. He traitorously killed *Seleucus* King of *Asia* and *Syria*, in the year 473, and usurped the Kingdom of *Macedon*. That he might accomplish his Designs, he married his own Sister *Arfinoe*; but he presently banished her to the Isle of *Samanadrachi*, and put her two Sons *Lysimachus* aged 16, and *Philip* 12, to death. He reigned but one Year and five Months, having been killed in 474, with a great many of his People, by the Gauls, who under the Conduct of *Belgius* ravaged *Illyrium* and *Macedonia*. His Brother *Meleager* succeeded him. *Justin lib. 17. & 24.*

PTOLEMY, a Jew, the Son of *Abobus*, advanced himself so as to marry the Daughter of *Simon Maccabeus*, Prince of the Jews, and High-priest; but he assassinated *Simon* in a Feast, in the 3919th. year of the World, and at the same time kept his Widow and Sons Prisoners; and afterwards sent to kill *John* named *Hircanus*, who was the third Son. But failing of that, he retired to *Dagon*, a Fortrefs above *Jericho*, where he was besieged by *Hircanus*; but his Tenderness for his Mother and Brethren hindred him to take the Place. *Ptolemy* miserably abusing of them upon the Walls in his Sight: And no sooner was *Hircanus* gone, but that he put them to death, and fled afterwards to *Zeno*, surnamed *Corylan*, that was become Tyrant in the City of *Philadelphia*. *Jos. lib. 13. Hist. cap. 14, & 15. & lib. 1. de Bell. cap. 2.*

PTOLEMY, a grand Heretick in the second Age the Disciple of *Valentinus*, called by *Irenæus*, *Flosculus Valentinus*. He made a Sect apart, and added several Fopperies to those of his Master; giving to God two Wives, Understanding, and Will; saying, that on them he engendered other Gods. There is a Letter of his to a Woman called *Flora*, preserved by *Epiphanius*, which contains this Heretick's Sentiments of the Law of *Moses*. *Irenæus lib. 3. cap. 5. Tertullian. adv. Valent. Epiphanius.*

PTOLEMY, a Physician, lived in the time of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*. He was an Egyptian Priest, and writ an History of the Kings of his Country, some of which *Appion* hath transcribed. The Ancients make mention of it: *Clem. Alex. lib. Strom. Eusebius lib. 10. Prap. Evang. c. 12. Tertullian in Apol. c. 19. St. Cyril.*

PUBLICANS, among the Romans were those who farmed the publick Revenue, and raised all sorts of Taxes for the State. They were usually Roman Knights, and might have Officers under them of divers Nations. But they were generally cruel Oppressors and Extortioners, horribly abusing the Power given them, and hated by all Men, as appears in Holy-writ, and in the Life of *Luciullus*, as related by *Plutarch*.

PUBLIUS, a Mimick Poet, born in *Syria*, and esteem'd at Rome for his Faculty in the 184 Olympiad, as we may learn from *St. Jerom*. He was a Favourite of *Julius Cesar's*. *Macrobius* has preserv'd some Fragments of his, and so has *Aulus Gellius*. *Macrobi. l. 2. Saturn. c. 7. Gell. l. 17. c. 14.*

PUDICITIA, a Goddess adored by the ancient Heathens, under the form of a veiled Woman, and of an exceeding modest Countenance, which had two Temples at Rome, one in *foro boario*, belonging to the noble Roman Ladies, and the other in *vico longo*; appertaining to the Plebeians or Tradesmens Wives; the ground of which Distinction was upon a Dispute that arose between the *Patrician* Ladies and one *Virginia*, who was also of a *Patrician* Family, but married to a Plebeian called *Volumnius*, a Man of great Merit. This last, one day entering into the Temple of *Pudicitia*, whereof there was then but one only in Rome; the Roman Matrons, jealous of their own and Husband's honour, would have put her out; to whom she replied,

She was born noble, and that they had no reason to reproach her upon the account of her Husband, who had been twice Consul, and acquired by his noble Actions and Employs, as much glory as they might have by their Birth. But not to contest with them, she departed, and laid a Project of building a Temple near unto her own House, which she consecrated to Pudicitia by the Name of Plebeian, the other being named the Patrician Pudicitia; to which she assembled several considerable Citizens Wives, told them of the Affront put upon her, and desired them to frequent the Temple she had built; exhorting them to distinguish themselves as much by their Vertues from the Patricians, as they pretended, to be distinguished from them by their Nobleness. This was in the Year of Rome, 459. *Titus Livius l. 10. Festus.*

PUERTO-SANTO, an Island of Africa, in the Atlantick Ocean, near that of Madera. The Portuguese discovered it in 1428, and are Masters of it. 'Tis about eight Leagues in circumference.

PUERTO-SEGURO, a Town and Sea-port of America in Brasil, belonging to the Portuguese.

PUERTO-VIEJO, a Town and Sea-port in South America, in Peru, and in the Province of Quito, belonging to the Spaniards, upon the Pacifick or South Sea, near unto the City of Quito.

PULCHELY, a large and indifferent well-built Bailiff Town on the Sea-shore in Carnarvanshire, from London 177 m.

PULCHERIA, a brave Empress, was Daughter to the Emperor Arcadius, and Sister to Theodosius the Younger. She was at the Age of 16 declared Augusta by Theodosius, and shared with him in the Sovereign Power. She took particular care of that Prince's Education; and in 421 got him married to Athenais, Daughter to the Philosopher Leontius. The Emperor's Easiness to sign all manner of Requests, made Pulcheria reprove him, which he took so ill, that he would have her ordained a Deaconess, which made her leave the Court. But Theodosius dying in 450, she got Marcian chosen, and married him. 'Twas through her care that the General Council of Chalcedon was assembled in 451. She died, aged 54, in 453. *Leo in Epist. Theodoret. Niceph. &c.*

PUPIENUS (Marcus Claudius Maximus) was chosen Emperor by the Senate to govern with Balbinus, after the Death of the Gordians. He opposed the Maximins, was a prudent Prince, and beloved by the People. But the Soldiers, because they had not made him Emperor themselves, assassinated him about the Year 218, he being aged 74 Years, and his Colleague 60. They reigned but for about ten Months or a Year. *Julius Capitolinus in Gord. & Maxim. Herodian. l. 7. Aur. Victor. de Caesar.*

PURBACH, Purbachius, or Burbach (George) a German, born May 13. 1423. was a great Mathematician, and taught Philosophy and Theology at Vienna. He went to Italy with Cardinal Bessarion; laboured to abridge Copernicus's System, but had not finished the sixth Book, when he died suddenly at Vienna, Apr. 8. 1462, aged 39. Some of his Treatises have been published by Regiomontanus his Disciple. *Trithemius in Catal. Vossius de Math. c. 35. &c.*

PURGATION CANONICAL, an Oath, by which a Man cleared himself of an Accusation in presence of a certain Number of credible Persons, who affirmed they believed what he said to be true. It was called Canonical, because it was according to the Canon-law. And to distinguish it from the ordinary Purgation of Fighting, or tryal of Fire and Water. The Combat was performed in a List. See **CHAMPIONS**. As for the Trial, the accused was sometimes obliged to put his Arm in boiling Water. At other times to throw himself into ordinary cold Water, to see whether he should sink. Or was to carry a burning Iron in his Hands. Or walk upon live Coals. This Custom was continued for several Ages among many Nations, and esteemed so lawful, that they were called the Judgments of God. For such was the Simplicity of those times, that they thought God obliged to work Miracles, that Peoples Innocence might come to light. But these Abuses were abolished by little and little. *Lewis the Meek* forbade the Trial of cold Water in 840. The Trial of hot Iron and boiling Water was abolished by the Emperor Ferdinand the II. about 1240. And as for Duels Charles the Bald made very rigorous Ordinances against those that should endeavour to justify their Innocence by their means. *Spelman Glossar. Archæol.*

PURIFICATION, a Jewish Ceremony, ordained by the Law of Moses, where 'tis said, that a Woman should keep within 40 Days after her Lying-in, if she was brought to Bed of a Son, and 80 if of a Daughter, and when that time was expired, She was to go to the Temple, and offer a Lamb with a young Pidgeon or Turtle, or if she were Poor, two Pidgeons or two Turtles. The Feast of the Purification among Christians was instituted in honour of the Blessed Virgins going to the Temple, where according to custom she Presented our Blessed Saviour, and offered two Turtles for him. The Institution of this Feast is very Ancient, but being worn out in some circumstances, 'twas Renewed again by the Emperor Justinian: There is a Homily upon this Feast, in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, written by

Methodius Bishop of Tyre, who Flourish'd in the Third Century. Pope Sergius I. Added the Procession with wax Tapers, to give a more sensible Representation of the Mystery; from whence it was call'd *Candlemas-Day*. *Bollandus, and Bellarm.*

PURIM is the Name which the Jews gave to one of their Feasts celebrated in memory of Esther, who prevented the Israelites being entirely destroy'd by the Conspiracy of Haman. This Name has been given to this Feast, because of the Purim or Lots, mention'd in the 9th. of Esther. *R. Leo of Modena* saith, this Feast lasted two days, but 'twas the first that was only the Solemn-Day, and that they fasted the Evening before it. But yet that they might work and labour on both these Days. On the first they read over all the Book of Esther, and at the time of reading of it, he observes, some having the Name of Haman pronounced, clapped their hands, to intimate they cursed him. They give also then very large Alms, Relations and Friends sending to one another Presents of things to eat, and all the day is spent in rejoicing and feasting. *Leo de Modena, Trait de Ceremonies, part 3. c. 10.*

PURITANS, a sort of Rigid Calvinists, who appear'd in England, in 1565. or according to others, in 1568. *Thuanus*, in his History for this year, gives this Account of them. "At the same time says he, in England, Coleman, Button, Halingham, and others of the same Opinion, who believ'd or at least, pretended so, that their Scheme of Religion was more pure and unexceptionable than that of others, began to question the Receiv'd Discipline of the Church of England; and Oppose the Liturgy and Authority of the Bishops, because they said, that they differ'd but little from the Church of Rome, and that for their Parts, they thought themselves oblig'd to conform to the Plan of Geneva. And tho' they were check'd at first, yet their Party encreas'd to a considerable number: They had even some Bishops inclinable to their Persuasion, besides others of the Lay-Gentry, who had a mind to have some more of the Church Lands, not to mention the Common People, who are generally in Love with Novelties, and were best pleas'd, with those that made most noise against the Pope. *Thuan. Hist. Lib. 43. Spondan. A. C. 1565. See Presbyterians.*

PUSSA, a Goddess of the Chinese, whom Authors call the Chinese Cybele. This Idol is represented sitting upon the Flower of a Tree named in Latin *Lotus*, above the top-branches of the Tree, and having her two Hands in one another upon her Breast, besides which she has also sixteen Arms, eight stretched out on the right side, and eight on the left; and in each hand a Sword, Knife, Book, Basson, Wheel, and other mysterious and symbolical things. Her Ornaments were very costly, and she shines all with Diamonds, and other precious Stones. *Kircher de China.*

LE PUY, Lat. *Vellana, & Vellanorum Urbs, Anicium, Avitium & Podium*, a City in France, the Capital of the Country of Velay, near the Borne and the Loire, and a Bishop's Sec. It's a fair, large and ancient City, famous for the Cathedral of our Lady. Its Bishop is Count of Velay, hath a right to the Pallium, and formerly coined Money. Its Chapter consists of a Dean, Chaunter, Treasurer, Vestry-keeper, 24 Prebends, and two Abbots. This Town is under the Parliament of Tholouse. And some Authors take it for the Ruissium of Ptolemy. The Bishops of Aquitain met here in 1130, and condemned the Antipope Anacletus, approving also of the Election of Innocent II. *Baronius.*

PUY (Charles du) called the Brave Montbrun, was one of the most Valiant Captains the French Protestants had during the War in the sixteenth Age. He did his Party great Services in Dauphine. He was bred up in the Church of Rome; but one of his Sisters turning Protestant and retiring to Geneva, he went thither, in order, either to bring her back to his Communion. or to kill her. She, though advertised of his coming, received him without fear or disturbance, and upon serious Conference with him, brought him over to Calvinism, and he proved a most zealous Defender of it. The first Proofs of his Courage were in the Reign of Henry II. and in the beginning of that of Francis II. in 1560. *Bouvier*, Provost-Marshal of France, in Dauphine, had Orders to secure him, but was himself taken by him. He fought very valiantly upon several Occasions; was at the Battle of Montcontour; passed the Rhine; joined himself to the Admiral Coligni, and entered into Dauphine. He had the Confidence to plunder the Baggage of King Henry III. in his Return from Poland, in 1574, and did it not out of Avarice, but pure Bravery; and therefore he reply'd to a Person, who reproach'd him with forgetting he was born a Subject, That Arms, and Play set all men upon a Level. He defeated the Swissers, and got great Advantages over them. But some time after he was himself defeated, and taken by Gordes near the Pont de Mirebel. Finding himself in danger of being killed or taken Prisoner, he jumped his Horse that was much fatigued into a Mill-pond, and there broke his Thigh. He was proceeded against at Grenoble, condemned, and executed, dying with great Fortitude on the 12th. of August, 1575. But his Family was afterward, by the Peace of 1576, restored. *Thuan. Hist. Corier Hist. de Dauph. a' Avila, &c.*

P U Y (*Peter*) Library-keeper to the French King, writ several things, as, *A Treatise concerning the King's right over Estates and Lordships. Proofs of the Liberties of the Gallican Church. The true History of the Condemnation of the Order of the Templars. A General History of the Schism in the Church, from the year 1378 to 1428. History of the Difference between Pope Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair. Of the Salick-Law. Of Forfeiture for Treason. That the Demesnes of the Crown are unalienable. Considerations on the Treaties of Madrid, Cambray, and Crespy. Whether Prescription takes Place among Sovereign Princes. A History of Favourites. A History of the Pragmatick Sanction. Concerning the Concordat, made at Bononia, between Pope Leo X. and King Francis I. A Treatise concerning Regency, and the Majority of the Kings of France. A Treatise of Contributions, which the Clergy are oblig'd to pay to the Crown in Cases of Necessity. A Treatise of an Ecclesiastical Interdict, and several other Learned Pieces. He died at Paris, Decemb. 16. 1651, aged 69. Rigault writ his Life. His Works are a better Character of him than any Panegyrick, and therefore we shall say nothing farther.*

P U Y (*Raymond du*) Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was of Dauphine. He went to the Holy-Land with Godfrey of Bullen; and after the taking of Jerusalem, devoted himself to serve the Poor and the Pilgrims in the Hospital of St. John in that City. Having already manifested his Valor in Battle, Gerard, who was Rector of the Hospital, dying, Raymond was chosen to succeed him. He prescribed Laws to his Order, took in a great many Brethren, distinguished them into three Degrees, to wit, Knights, Servants at Arms, and Chaplains. All his Constitutions were confirmed in 1123 by Pope Calixtus II. and in 1130 by Innocent II. who gave them for their Standard, A Cross Argent in a Field Gules. He equipped his Troops, and sent them to Baldwin, the second King of Jerusalem, assisted him at the Siege of Ascalon; and contributed very much to the taking of it. Upon which Pope Anastasius granted the Order very great Privileges. And from this time forward it became very famous. Raymond died in 1167, and was succeeded by Auger de Balben. Bosio Hist. of the Order of St. J. of Jerusalem. Naberat Privileges of the Order.

P U Y-CERDA, the Capital City of the Earldom of Cerdigne to the East of that of Roussillon, between France and Spain.

P U Y (*James*) Cardinal, and Archbishop of Bari, born at Nice in Provence, in 1497: He studied the Law under Peter de Accolti, one of the most Eminent of his Profession, and was as considerable as his Master in that Faculty. He succeeded him likewise in his Employment, for he was Auditor of the Rota fifteen Years, and afterwards Dean; Pope Julius III. made him Archbishop of Bari, and then Cardinal, in 1551. He died in 1563. His Writings are, *Decisiones Rotæ. De Mutatione Monetærum, &c. Joffredy Hist. Nicens. Ughel. Ital. Sac. Ghilini Teat. de Huom. Let. &c.*

P U Y S E G A R (*James de Chatauet*) Colonel of the Regiment of Piemont, and Lieutenant General in the Armies of Lewis XIII. and XIV. he bore Arms 40 years consecutively, during which, he was at 120 Sieges, and 30 pitched Battles, past to that Post thro' all the Military Degrees, was not sick, and did not receive the least wound all the time. His Memoirs are worth perusing, which were printed at Paris and Amsterdam in 1690.

P Y G M A L I O N, King of Tyre was the Son of Matgenus or Methres, whom he succeeded, and lived 56 years, whereof he reigned 47. Dido, his Sister, was to have governed with him, but it was pretended, the Subjects thought it not convenient; she married Sichæus who was the King's Uncle, and very rich, wherefore he put him to death, and Dido soon after departed the Kingdom. This was in the year of the World 3147. Poets say, Pygmalion was punished for the hatred he bore to Women with the love he had to a Statue. *Dius cited by Jos. l. 1. Cont. Appion.*

P Y G M I E S; the Prophet Ezekiel in the 27th Chapter of his Prophecy says, That the Pygmies who were upon the Towers hung their Quivers round the Walls; whereupon Nicholas de Lyra, following the most common Opinion, says, That Pygmies were placed upon the Walls of Tyre, not for the defence of the place, but to inform the Enemy by the sight of 'em, that the Town by its proper situation was of strength enough to defend itself. This bears some Resemblance with what the Jebusites did, who made use of none but Lamæ and Blind Men to defend their Fortrefs of Sion against David; to shew the rashness of so bold an Enterprize. Aristotle not only held that there were Pygmies, but said, They lived near the Nile, and were continually in War with the Cranes; that they dwelt in Caverns under ground, and were therefore called Trogodites by the Greeks. S. Augustin seems to be of the same Opinion. Homer was the first that made mention of 'em, yet most Authors pretend, That this Race is altogether Chimerical, and P. Præd in his learned Commentary upon Ezekiel, explaining this passage of the Pygmies, says, That the Walls of Tyre were so high that ordinary Men on the top of 'em seem'd Pygmies to those that beheld them from below. Tho' this Interpretation seems reasonable, yet there are some who pretend, that in Ezekiel's time there were real Pygmies. The Samoides, Peo-

ple of Moscovy, towards the Streights of Waigats may be put in this Number. Le Clark observes, That Ezekiel mentions no Pigmies, except in the Vulgar Translation, the Word in the Hebrew is Gammadim, which occurs but once in the Old Testament, and is capable of several Significations; Fuller's Interpretation seems the most probable, who understands the Prophet to mean, the Inhabitants of a Town in Phœnicia, see his *Miscellanea Sacra Lib. 6. c. 3. Le Clark Quæst. 1. Acad. 7. Ezek. Arisl. S. August.*

P Y G M I E S I S L A N D, one of the Scotch Western Islands which hath a Chappel; wherein the neighbouring People believe, That the Pygmies were anciently buried, because, digging deep into the Earth, they find little round Heads and the small bones of other parts of Humane Bodies, nothing derogating from the ancient Reports concerning the Pygmies. Buchanan.

P Y L A D E S, the Son of King Strophius, and faithful friend to Orestes, whom his Father had saved and brought up in his Country. He was willing to die for his Friend, but Iphigenia coming to know her Brother Orestes saved him. Ovid and other Poets often mention him.

P Y L A D E S, a famous Pantomime, born in Cilicia, who appear'd at Rome, in the time of the Emperor Augustus; and invented a sort of Dance, consisting of Tragick, Comick, and Satyrick Argument, in which they were so much Masters of their Gestures, that they represented a whole Play, and made the Dialogue Intelligible. He set up a distinct Company, not concerning himself with the ordinary Way of Acting upon the Stage, but making himself admir'd, by a new Method of dumb Plays, in which the Actors only spoke with their Eyes, Gestures, and Motion. Bathyllus practis'd the same Profession, but he was famous for nothing but the Satyr and Comedy, whereas Pylades succeeded best upon grave Subjects, and Tragick Compositions; and for this Reason they made two Play houles. Plutarch. Sympos. Lib. 7. Lucian de Pantomimi Scena. See Pantomimes.

P Y L A N D E R (*George*) a German Physician, born in Misnia, and lived in the Sixteenth Age in 1541. He lived long in Italy, and died at Milan. His Name was Thorman, but he changed it for Pylander, which is the Greek of it. He translated Hippocrates out of Greek into Latin while he was at Rome, and composed some other things. Pet. Albinus in Chron. Misn. Melch. Adam in vit. Germ. Med.

P Y L E M E N E S, the name of an ancient King of Paphlagonia in Asia minor, towards the Euxine Sea, which hath been common to the Kings that succeeded him. Homer in the second Book of his Iliads makes mention of one Pylemenes, who was Captain of the Paphlagonians during the Siege of Troy, and in the fifth Book says, he was kill'd by Menelaus. Justin speaking of the Alliance treated of between Mithridates and Nicomedes for the Conquest of Paphlagonia, saith, That Nicomedes gave the name of Pylemenes to his Son, that he might retain the Kingdom under that feigned name, and for that reason it was, says Pliny, that Paphlagonia was called Pylemenia. It's certain, that before the Romans enter'd into Asia there had been several Pylemenes's Kings of Paphlagonia; Orosius is the first that mentions them, when he speaks of the Wars of the Romans against Aristonicus the Brother of Attalus in the year of Rome 672. Some time after the King Pylemenes, a friend to the Romans, being dispossest of his Kingdom by Mithridates, was re-settled upon his Throne by the Romans, and after his death Paphlagonia was reduced to a Province. But Authors do not yet agree touching the re-establishment of Pylemenes, and the end of the Kingdom of Paphlagonia. Spon, Recherches Curieuses de Antiquite.

P Y L U S, a City of Ælis near the River Peneus, now called Pilos. There was another Town of this name in the Province of Belvedere, now named Navarino. The Ancients speak of some other Cities and Mountains of this name.

The **P Y R A M I D S** of Egypt are very stately Buildings within three Leagues of Caire, reckoned by the Ancients to be one of the seven Wonders of the World; whereof there are three principal ones, differing both in height and thickness; the two first are shut up, and the third, which is the greatest is open. It has 208 stone Steps, each stone about three foot thick; this Pyramid is 520 foot high, and 682 foot square; at one of the Angles is a little square room, where one may rest and refresh himself; when you arrive at the top, there is a very fine Platform; which consists of twelve great fair Stones that are almost seventeen foot square; it's observ'd, that the strongest Man cannot from the Platform throw a Stone beyond the Pyramid, but 'tis not true that an Arrow cannot be shot beyond it. There are sixteen steps before you come at the Door of the Pyramid; the entrance is square and always even, and that Walk leads to two more, at the end of one of which stands a Hall, where may be seen an empty Tomb, made of one Stone only which is like Porphyry; some say that that Sepulchre had been made for Pharaoh, who was drown'd in the Red Sea in his pursuit of the children of Israel. At the end of the other Alley or Walk, there is a hole, which seems to have been made to let down the Bodies into the Caverns that are underneath the Pyramid. The other Pyramids that are lock'd, are almost of the same Structure. Many are amazed

amazed whence they could get such great Stones, and so great a quantity of them, since there is nothing all about there but Sand; but 'tis like there might be a Rock underneath; besides, there are several Mountains not very far off; Some say they were brought from *Said* along the Nile. Before each of the three Pyramids, appear'd some remains of old square Buildings, which seem'd to have been Temples. At some steps of the open Pyramid is an Idol called by the *Arabs* *Abon-el-haoun*, that is, the chief Column; and by *Pliny* *Sphinx*: 'Tis a Bust cut out of a Natural Rock, and seems to be made of five Stones joined together, but being narrowly observed, it is perceiv'd that these seeming Joints are nothing but the Veins of the Rock. It represents a Woman's Face, but is of a prodigious bigness, being six and twenty foot high, and fifteen foot from its Ear to its Chin; the top of its Head is open, and the hole through which a Man may easily pass reacheth down to the Breast, and there ends. The Heathens adored this Idol; the ancient *Egyptians* believed that the Body of King *Amasis* was shut up within it; others say, that a King of *Egypt* made this Figure in memory of one *Rhodope* whom he loved. *Pliny* speaking of these Pyramids, says, That the biggest was built by order of the King of *Egypt*, who employ'd 370000 Men for 20 years about it. Some call this King *Copthus*, others *Cheopses*, and some *Chemmis*, and say, That he did not reap the fruit of his Expence, because, that having oppress'd his Subjects by that tedious Work, they threaten'd they would burn his Body after his death, which made him order it should be buried in a secret place. *M. Thavenot Voyage du Levant.*

P Y R R H O, chief of the *Sceptick* Philosophers, was at first, as *Apollodorus* saith, a Painter, then became a hearer of *Driso*, and at last, the Disciple of *Anaxarchus*, whom he followed into *India* for to see the *Gymnosophists*. He pretended that Men did nothing but by Custom, and that there was neither Honesty nor Dishonesty, Justice or Unjustice, Good or Evil; he was very solitary, lived to be 90 years old; was highly esteem'd in his Country, and created Chief Priest. The *Athenians* made him a Freeman of their City which was a great favour. He lived in the time of *Epicurus* and *Theophrastus*, about the 120th Olympiad; his followers were called *Pyrrhonians*, besides which, they named them *Ephecticks*, *Aphoreticks*, but more generally *Scepticks*. This Sect made their Sovereign good to consist in a sedateness of mind exempt from all Passion in regulating their Opinions, and moderating their Passions, which they called *Ataxia* and *Metriopatia*, and in suspending their Judgment in regard of Good or Evil, Truth or Falshood, which they called *Epoche*.

P Y R R H U S, the Son of *Achilles*, was at the Siege of *Troy* where he revenged his Father's death when that City was taken, and then retired to *Epirus*, where he fix'd his Kingdom. *Justin lib. 17. Ovid, &c.*

P Y R R H U S, King of *Epirus*, the Son of *Aecides* King of the *Illyrians*, was left by his Father very young, but taken care of by *Glaucus*, who secured him from those that would have kill'd him; he re-established himself in spite of his Enemies, and defeated *Neoptolemus* his Competitor to the Crown; he was an ambitious Man, made great Conquests, but always richer in Hope than in Possession. He began to give proofs of his Bravery at the Battle of *Ipsus* in the year 453 of *Rome*, and was victorious over *Antigonus* and *Demetrius*; this last being afterwards expell'd by his Subjects from *Macedonia*; *Pyrrhus* defeated him again, and made himself Master of his Country about the 122d Olympiad; but about seven Months after he was driven out by the *Macedonians*, who would not endure a Foreigner to Reign over them. Some time after *Pyrrhus* made War upon the *Romans*, against whom he fought three great Battels; the first in 474, near *Heraclea* in *Great Greece* upon the River *Siris*; he won the day but lost abundance of Men, which made him say, He would be ruin'd if he should gain another Battle that cost him so dear. *C. Fabricius* was sent to him about the releasement of the Prisoners, which he did without Ransom. In the mean time, the *Romans* sent back his Chancellor *Cyneas*, who demanded a Peace, refusing very considerable Presents that were offered him. These reciprocal Civilities were followed with the Battle of *Ascoli* in the *Povilla* in the 475 year of *Rome*, the Victory was doubtfull, *Pyrrhus* lost many Men and was himself wounded. Some time after he pass'd into *Sicily*, beat the *Carthaginians* in two Battels, took *Erix* and some other places, but he quitted the Siege of *Lylibaum*, re-pass'd into *Italy* to succour the *Tarentines*, and fought a third Battle with the *Romans* in 479, wherein he was entirely defeated by the Consul *Curius Dentatus*, so that the year following he went over to *Epirus* with 7.00 Foot and 5000 Horse. He rais'd a new Army, attack'd *Antigonus Gonatus* King of *Macedonia*, defeated him, and became Master of his Kingdom; he afterwards enter'd into *Peloponnesus*, ravaged the Country of the *Lacedaemonians*, but was obliged to raise the Siege of *Sparta*; thence passing by *Argos*, he was kill'd with a Tile thrown upon his Head by a Woman whose Son he would have put to death in the 127th Olympiad, and 481 of *Rome*. *Alian* speaks of a Screech-Owl that flew at the Javelin of this Prince the Night before he was killed. *Alian l. 10. c. 7. Hist. Anim. Justin l. 17, 24, 25. Plutarch. Livy. Polybius. Florus. Orosius, &c.*

P Y R R H U S, a *Monothelite* Monk, was made Patriarch of *Constantinople* after *Sergius* in 638. He was accused of having been concerned in the murder of the Emperor *Constantine* the Son of *Heraclius*, for which he fled into *Africa*, where coming to be acquainted with *Maximus*, a learned and holy Man, he instructed him in the true Faith; thence came to *Rome*, presented the Pope with his Confession of Faith, and was admitted into Communion, but no sooner departed but he spread his Errors at *Ravenna*, and so was deprived of his Sacerdotal Order. He was afterwards re-established in the See of *Constantinople*, but he held it but 4 Months, and 4 Days: *Theophanes in Annal. Niceph. in Chron. Baronius A. C. 639, 642, &c.*

P Y T H A G O R A S, a Philosopher and Author of the *Italian* Sect, was of *Samos*, and lived in the year of *Rome* 220. He, that he might increase his knowledge, travelled into *Egypt*, *Phenicia* and *Chaldea*, where 'tis likely he learned many things concerning the Jewish Religion, as *Iosephus* saith. After his return to *Samos* being not able to endure the Tyranny of *Polycrates*, and *Siloso* his Brother that succeeded him, he retired to that part of *Italy* called *Magna Gracia*. His ordinary residence was at *Crotone*, *Metapont*, *Tarentum*, &c. where he had a considerable share in the Government. He rejected the name of *Sophos*, and took that of *Philosophus*; he understood many Sciences, especially the Mathematicks: he invented new Rules of Arithmetick, and Improv'd Geometry. Authors vaunt much of his abstinence, and confess, he was the first Philosopher that maintained the immortality of the Soul; But the transmigration of Souls, which was a principal point of his Philosophy, was a very improper Medium to prove this Truth. It's said he was never seen to laugh or weep. Authors accuse him of Magick, but without just grounds. There are few that can agree touching the various adventures of his Life; some saying he was assassinated, others, that he died suddenly, &c. There are those who would have him to have lived in the time of *Numa Pompilius* but *Eusebius* makes his death to be in the fourth year of the 70th Olympiad, and 257 or 58 of *Rome*, and 80 or 90 of his Life. There are four ancient Authors that writ his Life, to wit, *Diogenes Laertius*, *Malchus Porphyrius*, *Jamblichus* and *Anonymus*. Monsieur *Bale* is of Opinion, That he flourish'd in the Reign of *Tarquinius Superbus*, and not in that of *Numa*, as is commonly said. He adds farther, That his Rhetorick must needs be very persuasive, considering he was so successful, as to work a general Reformation of Manners in the Town of *Crotone*, bringing them off from Luxury and Libertinism, to Sobriety and Vertue. He likewise persuaded the Ladies to quit their fine Cloaths and Jewels, and consecrate 'em to *Juno*, letting 'em understand, That Vertue was a much better Ornament than Finery. He likewise oblig'd his Disciples to a sort of an easie Discipline, not suffering 'em to speak for the first two Years. And those he understood most inclin'd to talking, had their Penance continu'd for three Years longer. Those that resign'd themselves to his Conduct, liv'd together in Common, and giving up all claim to Property, put their Fortunes in their Masters Hands. *Just. Lib. 20. Aulus Gellius, Lib. 1. cap. 9. &c. Diodorus Siculus. Plutarch. Clem. Alex. Aulus Gellius. Eusebius, &c.*

P Y T H E U S, a certain rich Man of *Caria* in *Asia Minor* in the time of *Xerxes*; he had so greedy a desire of heaping up Gold, that a search after that Metal took up all his Mind; being returned one time from a Journey, and having given orders for his Supper, his Wife put upon the Table several sorts of Meats all of Massy Gold; the Splendor of these extraordinary Victuals pleas'd him immediately, but he quickly complain'd of the hardness of it, and that it could not allay his hunger, from whence his Wife took occasion to let him understand his blindness, and the misfortune he expos'd himself to by seeking after nothing but Gold. *Plut. Pliny l. 33. c. 10.*

P Y T H O, the name of certain Diviners, believed by the Pagans to have been inspired by *Apollo*, furnamed *Pythius*. Others say this name was given to all those that pronounced Oracles and that it comes from the Greek *Πυθουαι*, which signifies to Consult or Ask. *Plut. de Defectu Oraculor.*

P Y T H O N, a Serpent of a prodigious bigness, produced by the Earth after the Deluge of *Deucalion*; the Fable saith *Juno* made use of this monstrous Serpent to hinder the lying-in of *Latona* beloved by *Jupiter*, and that she was obliged to fly to the Isle of *Asteria*, which was afterwards call'd *Delos*, where she brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana* to the World; but *Apollo* growing up kill'd this Serpent with his Arrows, and in memory of that action instituted the *Pythian Games*. *Strabo* thinks, that by this Serpent might be meant a very wicked Man call'd *Dragon*, that *Apollo* killed; but Naturalists say, That *Python* is a Greek word deduced from the word *Pu-trefaction*; and that it signified the Vapours and Exhalations that ascended up from the Earth after the Deluge, and which the Sun dissipat'd with its Rays. *Macrob. Saturn. l. 1. c. 17. Vid. Pythian GAMES.*

P Y T H O N I S S A, the Priestess of *Apollo*, which pronounced Oracles at *Delphos* in a Temple consecrated to that God, furnamed *Pythius*. *Vid. DELPHOS.* This name has been also given to all those Women that pretended to Prediction, and boasted they were inspired by this God.

Q

Q: THIS mute Letter seems as useless as the K, for that the C may have the same signification, and serve in their stead: so that it was not always in use among the *Latins*, who, it's like, have borrowed it from the *Koph* of the *Hebrews*, and used it only to join the U Vowel with another Vowel. The *Latins* often change this letter into C, as *Sequor secutus*, *loquor locutus*, &c. The *French*, *Italians* and *Spaniards* have borrowed this Letter Q from the *Latins*; the *English* have it oftner than the *Germans*, who use it but rarely, as well as the *Hungarians* and *Sclavonians*, amongst whom it is not found, but in words derived from the *Latin*.

QUADI, a People of the ancient *Germany*, who, according to *Cluverius*, dwelt between the *Danube*, *Bohemia* and the River *Marck*; and afterwards extended themselves as far as *Hungary*, between two very famous Cities called *Erlaw* and *Vacia*. These People were very Warlike, and in the time of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, passed the *Danube*, and fell upon the Territories of the Empire. In the following Ages they did the same, and in the Reign of *Valentinian*, joining with their Neighbours, they advanced as far as *Aquileia*. *Clavier. descr. Germ.*

QUADRATUS, a Disciple of the Apostles, was made Bishop of *Athens* after *Publius*. To allay the fury of the Emperor *Adrian*, who persecuted the Christians, he presented him in 126 with an Apology, to lay before him the Innocency of those he pursued with so much Cruelty; he made also, upon the same subject, an excellent Speech, which influenced the Emperor to cause the Persecution to cease. *Eusebius. Baronius.*

QUAKERS, a Sect of Christians Appearing first, in the North of *England*, about the Year 1650. Some of their particular Tenents are as follow; viz. They affirm the *Holy Spirit* enjoins them to use *Thee* and *Thou*, or the *Plain Language*: (*Wyeth's Switch for the Snake*, page 157.) That *Quivering* and *Quaking*, &c. are Now sometimes wrought by the Power of God, and justify these extraordinary Emotions from Texts of Scripture: (*Id.* 443.) They own a Distinction in the *God-head*, an Essential Equality between *Father*, *Son*, and *Holy-Ghost*, but except against the word *Person*, as too gross to express it: (*Pag.* 34. 527.) They suppose new *Revelations* still continued, and that their *Ministers* may be thus supernaturally enlighten'd up to the degree of *Prophecy* and *Vision*: (*Id.* *Pag.* 74, 75.) They own extraordinary Commissions or especial Manifestations of God to his Children in the Higher Degrees of immediate Revelation: (*Pag.* 435.) And in virtue of this Privilege, their *Ministers* pretend to receive the Gospel in the same manner *St. Paul* did, *not of Man*, but by the Revelation of *Jesus Christ*: (*Pag.* 475.) To go on, Those, say they, who are not *Infallible*, are not in the Spirit, and, by consequence, no *Ministers*; For every true Member of the true Church has Certainty, and Infallibility of Judgment, and knows the Infallibility of the Truth he professes: (*Pag.* 90. 93.) The same Author continues, That every Member of the Church of Christ must necessarily have a Measure of the Spirit of Christ, else they are none of his: Now even the least measure or manifestation of this Spirit is Infallible: (*Pag.* 90. 93. 95.) Notwithstanding these Assertions, they deny their lodging Infallibility in any private Spirit, or even so much as in their Church: Where is it lodg'd then? Why, to use their own words, In the Infallible Spirit of God, privately or particularly working in the hearts of Men: (*Pag.* 134, 135.) They grant the Manifestation of the *Holy Spirit* was greater in those who wrote the Holy Scriptures, than in the present *Quakers*: (*P.* 150.) However Those, as they speak, that through Obedience, improve their Talent, have the same *sure Rule* of the Holy Spirit, to Read and Understand the Scriptures, which the Apostles and Prophets had when they wrote 'em: (*P.* 151.) And that the *Sensible Experiences* of the *Holy Spirit* are, at this day, a certain Guide for Interpreting the Scriptures; for those, who concur with the Grace of God, have an infallible Evidence of the Holy Spirit to discern between Truth and Error: (*P.* 153, 156, 296.) They likewise deny, the Holy Scriptures being the only Object (they mean the Rule) of Faith, or that the Letter of the Scripture (or written word) is the *Sword of the Spirit*: (*P.* 222.) They make the *Light within*, the Rule for every one to walk by, and suppose that God speaks to Men Now, in the same immediate manner in which he Reveal'd himself to the Holy Apostles and Prophets: (*P.* 381.) And seem plainly to assert that, their own Writings are Instances of such immediate Revelation: (*Ibid.*) Farther they affirm, we must have New *Revelations* to justify our being Govern'd by the Old ones; For, to practise any Command of Scripture, without the moving of the Spirit, is an *Abomination to the Lord*: (*P.* 169.) They affirm, the Life of the Saints, to be not sinful at all, and that it is the Doctrine of Devils to Preach that

Men shall have Sin, and be in a Warfare, as long as they be on the Earth: (*P.* 71, 72.) *George Fox* asserts, That it is not Blasphemy to say, that the Soul is a Part of God; but *Joseph Wyeth* endeavours to Interpret him in an innocent Sense, and pretends that *Fox's* Expressions of Christ being personally in the Professors, means nothing more than a Spiritual Union: (*P.* 56.) To Proceed, The *Quakers* Administer neither Baptism, nor the Lord's-Supper, but disown the Institution of both Sacraments: (*P.* 258, 264, 265.) They hold also the Consecration of Houses or Churches, vain and insignificant. (*P.* 476.) They look upon it as an absurdity to affirm, That the Joy of the Saints is imperfect in the State of Separation; or that the Happiness of the Soul depends on that of the Body: (*P.* 244.) They hold all Swearing unlawful: (*P.* 13.) They declare against the Payment of Tyths, call it an Antichristian Yoke of Bondage, and disown those that comply with the Law in this Point: (*P.* 13, 416, 371.) They have a mean Notion of the Fathers, and believe that Apostacy from the Life and Spirit of Christianity, began very early, even while the Apostles were living: (*P.* 32, 303.) And as for the Clergy of the Church of *England*, they are, in the *Quakers* Opinion, *Baal's* Priests, an Antichristian and Apostatiz'd Generation: (*P.* 378, 383.) But then they justify their hard Language by parallel Instances of Privilege in the Prophets and Apostles; affirming, that sharp and severe Expressions have some times been the immediate Dictate of the Spirit of God: (*P.* 311, 314.) The *Quakers* acknowledge that the Magistrate is Ordain'd of God to Punish with the Sword, but that it is not lawful for any of their Party to make use of it: (*P.* 367, 319.) The *Carnal Weapon* being only allow'd to those, who are not (as they Phrase it) under the Gospel Ministration, nor come up to their imagin'd discoveries of Truth: (*Ibid.*) However, tho' their Principle Restrains 'em from Fighting, they may be sometimes extraordinarily Commission'd to Denounce War, and Foretel it: And upon this Claim, to give no more Instances, *George Bishop* assumes the Character of a Prophet to *O. Cromwell*: (*P.* 359, 360.) The *Quakers* apply equally to all Governments, or pretended Governments, and do not seem to make one Title better than another; for, to use their own words, They dispute not Authority with any Man, nor question Forms of Government, nor trouble their Heads what becomes of the World: (*P.* 362. 366.) And, in consequence of this Principle, I conceive it is, that they seem to make a Merit of their Faithful Obedience, under all the Usurpations of the *Rump*, *Cromwell*, &c. (*P.* 375.) Thus far I have represented their Opinions from *Joseph Wyeth*, *George Whitehead*, and other Friends, Quoted by them with approbation: I shall now Transcribe a few Lines from *Robert Barclay*, one of the most Learned of their Persuasion: This Author will afford us more of their peculiar Tenents, and it may be, give a fuller Explication of those above mention'd. To begin: *Barclay*, in his 2d Proposition, Affirms that the Light within, or the Divine inward Revelation, is, like common Principles, Self-Evident, and therefore is not to be subjected to the examination either of the outward Testimony of the Scriptures, or of the Natural Reason of Man. In his 3d Proposition, he asserts, That the Scriptures are not the principal Ground of all Truth, nor the Primary Rule of Faith and Manners, they being only a secondary Rule, and subordinate to the Spirit: By the Inward Testimony of which Spirit, we do alone truly know 'em: So that by this Reasoning, the Authority of the Scriptures must depend upon the inward Testimony of the Spirit. Farther he Affirms, That the *Deprav'd Seed*, or Original Sin, is not imputed to Infants before Actual Transgression: (*Prop.* 4th.) Those who have the Gift of the Light within are sufficiently Ordain'd to Preach the Gospel, tho' without any Commission from Churches, or any Assistances from Humane Learning: Whereas those who want the Authority of this Divine Gift, how well Qualify'd soever in other respects, are to be look'd upon as Deceivers, and not true Ministers of the Gospel: (*Prop.* 10th.) All acceptable Worship must be undertaken and perform'd by the immediate moving of the Holy Spirit, which is neither limited to Places, Times nor Persons: And therefore all outward Significations of Divine Worship, unmov'd by Secret Inspiration, which Man lets about in his own Will, and can both begin and end at his pleasure; all Acts of Worship thus misqualify'd, consisting either in Prayers, Praises, or Preaching, Prescrib'd, Premeditated, or Extemporary, are no better than Superstitions, Will-Worship, and abominable Idolatry in the sight of God: (*Prop.* 11.) The Dominion of Conscience belongs only to God; therefore 'tis not lawful for Civil Magistrates to Punish their Subjects either in Fortune, Liberty or Person, upon the score of difference in Worship or Opinion; provided always that no Man under pretence of Conscience, does any Injury to his Neighbour, relating either to Life or Estate: (*Prop.* 14.) The *Quakers* are Charg'd with other Errors of a very dark Complexion, drawn especially from the Writings of those who

were first of their Persuasion; but these Tenents the Modern Quakers seem to disown, and appear very willing to explain, and reconcile their Authors to a more Orthodox meaning: But it being my business rather to Report briefly, than Argue, I shall wave both the Particulars of the Charge, and Success of the Contest. To be fully Inform'd of this Matter, the Reader may Consult their Original Writings: The Tracts lately written by the Author of the *Snake in the Grass*; by Mr. Keith, and the Quakers Defences upon this Occasion. Barclay's Apology. Wjeth and Whitehead's *Switch for the Snake*, &c.

QUAKERS, a Religious People abusively so called from the word *Quake*. The Curious may read their Rise in *George Fox's Journal*, and William Penn's *Brief Account of the Rise and Progress of that People*, and their Apology by Robert Barclay, who hath comprised their Sentiments in *Fifteen Theses*. Some of the Principal Doctrines held by this People are, That God hath given to all Men, without any Exception, *Supernatural Light*, which being obeyed can Save them, and that this Light is Christ, the True Light which lighteth every Man, that cometh into the World, John 1. 9. That the Life ought to be regulated according to this Light, without which no Man or Woman is capable of understanding the Holy Scriptures, which they believe were given by Inspiration of God, are to be preferred to all other Writings extant in the World, and do own them to be a Secondary or Subordinate Rule of Faith and Practice, but the Light or Spirit of God they Believe is the Primary Rule; because the Holy Scriptures were given forth by, and do receive all their Authority from the Holy Spirit. That Immediate Revelation is not ceased, but a Measure or Manifestation of the Spirit is given to every one to profit withall. That, in Worship, Men and Women ought to wait in the silence of all Flesh, to Receive Immediately from the Lord, before they open their mouths, either in Prayer to Almighty God, or in Testimony to the People. That, all Superstitions and Ceremonies of meer Human Institution in Religion ought to be laid aside; all also in Civil Society, as the Saluting of one another, by Putting off the Hat, Bowing, Curching, and saying Thou instead of Thou to a single Person, &c. That Men and Women ought to be Plain and Grave in their Apparel, Sober and Just in their whole Conversation, and at a Word in all their Dealings; not to Swear, or Fight, or Bear any Carnal Weapons for that End; but to Love one another, and do good, as much as in them lies, unto all Men. This Account was sent in by the Quakers.

QUANGTUNG, or Canton, a great Province of China, the Capital City whereof is Quanchen, called Fanchin and Canton upon the Ta, frequented by the Europeans. The Tartars took it after a years Siege in 1650, by a Stratagem, laying it cruelly waste. It has a Capacious and safe Haven with two Castles well fortified. It is encompassed with Hills, and four German miles in Circuit. The other Towns of the Province are Xaocheu, Nanchiung, Haicheu, Chaocheu, Lincheu and Kiuncheu, to which some have added Amacas or Makou. There are seventy three lesser Towns depending upon the aforesaid Cities. The Province is very fertile, and well Peopled.

QUANSI, Lat. Quansia, a Province of China, between Quangtung, Fumam, Quiechu and Chochinchine. This Province is the last of that vast Dominion that hath been taken by the Tartars; the Capital City of it is Queilin, at the foot of the Mountains, and upon the River Quei: The others are called Lieuchen, Kingren, Pinglo, Gucheu, Cincheu, Fiecheu, Nanning, Taiping, Suming and Chingan; the four last belong to the King of Tunquin, and the rest have appertaining to them 78 meaner Towns.

QUARTODECIMANI, or Paschites, a Name which was given in the Second Century to some among the Christians, who would Celebrate the Feast of Easter on the fourteenth Day of the Moon, what Day or Week soever it happened, in imitation of the Jews; the Dispute was at first only among the Catholicks, and made no breach of Charity; but in a Council held at Rome in 196. Pope Victor Excommunicated those who celebrated Easter upon any other Day than Sunday. This Severity appeared too rigorous to Irenaeus Bishop of Lyons, and to some other Bishops. Afterwards, in 325, the Dispute about the Celebration of the Feast of Easter was entirely quashed in the Council of Nice, which ordered, 1. That the Festival of Easter should not be Celebrated till after the Vernal Equinox. 2. That the Vernal Equinox should be fix'd to the 21st of March. 3. That that Sunday always be pitch'd upon, which immediately followed the 14th Day of the Moon. 4. That if the 14th Day of the Moon happened to be upon a Sunday, it should be deterr'd till the next Sunday following, that Easter might not be Celebrated by them on the same Day, as by the Jews. So that the full Moon, which regulates the Feast of Easter, either falls upon the 21st of March, or some days after; from whence it follows, that the New Moon immediately preceeding, is the Paschal New Moon. For Example; If the 14th Day of the Moon is the 21st of March, the New Easter Moon is the 8th day of March; and the Month which this Moon makes, is the Easter Month. According to this Ordinance Easter-Sunday arrived inclusively between the 22d of March and the 25th of April. And, that the New Moon might be known in every Month, they found out the Golden Number, which they set

down in the Calendar over-against the first day of every Lunar Month; but instead of the Golden Number they afterwards made use of the Epact, which Lilius Giraldus, an Italian, invented, and which F. Clavius put in practice. Euseb. Beda. Terullian.

QUEBEC, a Town of New France in Canada in Northern America. This Town, which becomes daily more and more flourishing, owes its original to a small number of poor Cottages, and its Name to the Mountain whereon 'tis situated; for the Barbarians call the heights or elevations of the Earth Quebec. These Cottages were discovered in 1508, by Thomas Aubert, a Native of Diepe, who brought some of the Salvage Inhabitants into France. In 1608, a great Colony of French being come to settle in Canada, prefer'd this place before all others upon the River of St. Laurence, and laid the Foundations of the Higher and Lower Town of Quebec: For one part of the Colony remain'd on the Banks of the River, and gave a beginning to the Lower Town; the rest seated themselves on the Hill, and changed the Cottages which were there, into good Dwelling-Houses; but the diversity of situation hinder'd not these two places to preserve the name of Quebec. The Houses of the Lower Town are but a few in number, and not so beautiful as those of the Higher, being most of 'em inhabited by Ship-Carpenters and Seamen who live by fishing. Upon the Way which leads from the Lower to the Higher Town, is a fair House built by M. Talon when he was Intendant of Canada. The higher Town is large and well Peopled, its Houses fairly built, make very fine Streets, wherein are Shops furnished with all sorts of Merchandises that can be brought from Europe. This Town has been erected into a Bishop's See by Clement X. in 1674, and the Cathedral is consecrated to our Lady. The College is under the Conduct of the Jesuits. There is also the Monastery of the Ursulines, and that of the Religious Hospitallers, who follow the Rule of St. Augustin. The Recolets have their Convent without the Walls of the Town upon a small River called St. Charles. At one end of the Town is the Fort of St. Lewis, surrounded with Walls, and consisting of divers Angles bending in and jetting out, drawn according to the nature of the Ground, and well provided with Cannon. The Governor lives in the midst of this Citadel. Deny's *Histoire de l'Amérique*.

QUEDA, a Town of the Indies, in the Province of Siam, with a Port belonging to it; 'tis a Place famous for Traffick, and much frequented by the Europeans.

QUEDELINBURG, a Town of Saxony near Halberstadt, wherein is a famous Abby of Women, they were formerly Sovereigns of the Town and Country, but the Elector of Saxony is now possessor of it. Herman of Lorrain, whom the Partisans of Pope Gregory the VIIIth. Elected King of the Romans, in opposition to the Emperor Henry IV, passed the Feast of Easter in 1085 at Quedelburg, and held there a Council in presence of the Legate of the Holy Sec. There was an Anathema thunder'd out against Guibert the Anti-Pope, and against the Emperor's Party, which were called Henrician Heretics. Henry, Son to this same Henry, held another Assembly at Quedelburg in 1103, when he had already revolted against his Father, and in this Assembly Gebhard Bishop of Constance gave him Absolution from the Pope for his Rebellion against his Father.

QUEENS-COUNTY, a large and good County in the Province of Leinster in Ireland, called by the Irish Countac Loighsaigh, bounded by Kildare to the W. Kilkenny to the S. the King's County to the E. The chief Town is Queen's Town, or Marieborough, 16 miles from Kildare to the W. and 22 from Kilkenny to the N.

QUEICHEU, a large Province in a Mountainous part of China; there are said to be 8 Great Towns in't, beside 75 lesser ones. Martin Martini. *Atl. Sinic.*

QUEICHEU, a Town of China, in the Province Suchuen, upon the River Kiang; 'tis the Capital of 12 other Great Towns.

QUEILLOA, Lat. Quilloa, Kiloa, a Kingdom of Zanguebar in Africa, between Mosambique and Melinde, on the Eastern Shoar of Africa. The principal City is seated like Monbaza, in an Island in a fresh and cool Air, and surrounded with Trees always green, and has a fruitful Country, which yields it plenty of Victuals. The Island stands at the mouth of Corvo, a vast River, which my Author erroneously saith, springeth from the same Lake with the Nile. The Inhabitants are Mahometans, of a white Complexion, the Women comely and rich in their Garb, the Houses are large, built with Brick, Stone and Lime, and richly furnished; and have belonging to them Gardens and Orchards, well stored with delicious Fruits and Herbs. In former times this City was Mistress of the Coast to Cape de Corientes, but their King trusting to his strength, and beginning a War on the Portuguese was beaten, and Quilloa taken; ever since which it is tributary to the Crown of Portugal, and pays yearly 1500 pieces of Gold. The Portuguese built a Fort on the City Island, which is since demolished by the order of the King of Portugal. Powy. The Inhabitants are Moors, small of Stature, and of contemptible Courage. The Island has plenty of Rice, Millet, Cattle, Woods, Palm-Trees, Limons, Oranges and Sugar-Canes. The City stands on the West side, and has many

many Houses built of fine Marble, but the Streets (after the Arabian way) are very narrow.

QUERCY, a Province of France, between Perigord, Rouergue, Auvergne, Languedoc and Limosin: Its Inhabitants are the Cadurci of Caesar, who supplied twelve thousand Men for the support of the League of the Gauls against the Romans. Cahors is the Capital City; the others are Montauban, Moissac, Lauzerte, Gourdon, Guillaume, Martell, Figeac, Sovillac, Negrepellisa, &c. The Inhabitants divide their Country into the Higher and Lower; they distinguish the Higher Quercy, by the name of Causse, which is that of the Vallies which are along the Lot. Those are called the Lower Towns which are about Aveyron. The Country is fruitful in Grain, White-Wine, Prunes, Cattle, &c. There are found also excellent Tulips, and of divers sorts, which are not seen elsewhere. Quercy belongs to the great Government of Guienne, to the Parliament of Tholouse, and to the generality of Montauban, which hath under it three Elections, Cahors, Montauban and Figeac: these three Towns are also Royal Seats, just as Lauzerte, Figeac and Gourdon are. The Counts of Tholouse were also Counts of Cahors until the time of Raimond the Old, who was dispossest of his Estate for making an Alliance with the Albigenfes. William de Cardillac, Bishop of Cahors, who had followed Simon de Montfort, got to be Count of Cahors, for which he did homage to the King. Quercy was since united to the Crown in the Reign of Philip the Bold, as being the Inheritance of the Counts of Tholouse. In 1306 King Philip the Fair transacted with Raimond Pauchelli Bishop of Cahors for the right of Peerage, and granted him to take the Title of Count upon him. Du Puy. St. Marthe.

QUERNO (Camillus) was of Monopolis in the Kingdom of Naples; he acquired great facility in making of Verses, and came about 1514 to Rome with a Poem of twenty thousand Verses, called Alexiada. Some young Gentlemen of that City profess'd a great deal of friendship to him, they treated him in the Country, and at a Feast crowned him Arch-Poet; so that he was not known afterwards but by this name. Pope Leo X. delighted in his company, and caused him to be served with Meat from his own Table. Querno being an excellent Parasite, humour'd him exactly. He was obliged to make a Distich extempore upon whatever subject was given him, tho' at that time he was extremely troubled with the Gout; and accordingly he made this Verse;

Archipoeta facit versus pro mille poetis.

And as he hesitated to compose the second, the Pope readily added,

Et pro mille aliis Archipoeta bibit.

Querno hasting to repair his fault, cry'd,

Porrige, quod faciat mihi carmina docta, Falernum.

To which the Pope at the same instant reply'd;

Hoc vinum enervat, debilitatque pedes.

It was then an happy time for Querno; but after the taking of Rome he retired to Naples, where he suffered much during the Wars in 1528, and died there in the Hospital. He usually said, He had found a thousand Wolves after he had lost one Lyon. Paul. Jov.

QUESNE (Abraham) Marquis of Quesne, Admiral of the Naval Forces of France, was one of the greatest Men of the last Age, and the most experienced Commander the King had at Sea, having been entirely devoted to this employ from his very youth; and there are but few examples of such long service as his; for there have not been many General Officers that have spent sixty years in actual Service, commencing with the employ of a private Captain, and so advancing to the highest Command. He was born in Normandy in 1610, of a Noble Family. He was in 1637 at the attacking of the Isles of S. Margaret, and in 1638, contributed much to the defeating of the Naval Power of Spain before Gattari. He received a Musket-shot in taking the Ships in the Port of S. Ogne. He was dangerously wounded in 1641 before Tarragone, and in 1642 before Barcelona at the time of the taking of Perpignan; as also in 1643, in the engagement had at Cape Gallés, against the Spanish Forces the year following. He went to the Service of the Swedes, where his name was already known, because of his Father. He was presently made Rear Admiral of the Fleet, and afterwards Vice-Admiral. It was in this quality he served the day of that famous Battle wherein the Danes were entirely defeated, and he was the second that boarded and took their Admiral-ship called the Patience, where he made a furious onset, and wherein the Danish Admiral was kill'd. He had made the King of Denmark himself Prisoner, had it not been, that that Prince having receiv'd a Splinter of a Cannon in his Eye, was obliged to quit the Ship the Eve of the Battle. He was recalled into France in 1647, and Commanded that and the following year, one of the Squadrons sent on the Expedition of

Naples. The Sea-affairs of France being much fallen from their former Lustre, through the minority of the King, he fitted out divers Ships at his own Charge, being pressed thereto by the Court; in order to relieve the Royal Army that blocked up Bourdeaux; and at the same time, to prevent the Inhabitants receiving any Succors by Sea, he met in the Road with an English Squadron who would have him lower his Top-Sail; upon which, having smartly engag'd, he was dangerously wounded, but came gloriously off, though somewhat unequally match'd. After which he was oblig'd to go and Careen his Ships at Brest; from whence he Sail'd back to Bourdeaux, without staying to have his Wounds perfectly Cured. The Spanish Fleet arrived in the River at the same time with him; but he enter'd in spight of them; which was the principal Cause of the Surrender of the Town. The Queen Regent, to testify her Acknowledgements to him until he was re-imburst, gave him the Castle and Isle of Indred in Bretany, which were her Majesty's Patrimony. But nothing contributed so much to his Glory, as the happy Success of the last Wars of Sicily, where he beat the Dutch thrice, tho' at the disadvantage of unequal numbers; in the last of which Engagements De Ruyter was killed. This Epigram, which has two Allusions to Ruyter's Name, was made on the Subject of their three Engagements.

*Terrui in Oceano jam solo nomine classes,
Ter nunc in Siculo territus ipse rui.*

*Si vera inversum quondam dedit omnia nomen
Nunc Rui-ter nomen verius omen habet.*

After that the Ships of Tripoli, which were our Enemies, had retired into the Port of Chio, as unto a safe Asylum, under one of the principal Fortresses of the Grand Signior, where they were protected by the Captain Bashu at the Head of forty Gallies; the Sieur du Quesne went to attack them with a Squadron consisting of six Ships; and having kept them block'd up for a long time, obliged that Republick to conclude a very advantageous Peace for France. He afterwards forc'd Algiers and Genoa to implore the King's Clemency. Finally, Asia, Africa and Europe have seen the Effects of his Valour. And an infinite number of Christians to whom he hath in all his Expeditions given freely their Liberty without Ransom, are uncontrollable Testimonies of the Grandeur of his Soul. The King of France honoured his Merit with a particular Esteem; and though he hated the Protestants, yet he made him a Gift of the Land of Baucher, which is one of the finest in the Kingdom, situate near Estampes, and erected it into a Marquisate. And having deprived it of its first Name, gave it that of Du Quesne, to immortalize the memory of that great Man. 'Tis said, that after the Cessation of the Edict of Nants, the King of France solicited him to change his Religion, he generously answered, That having faithfully served his Prince for the space of sixty years, he would not be unfaithful to his God in his old days. This Great Man died the second of February in 1688, after having lived seventy eight years with an extraordinary health and vigor. He married Gabriella de Berniere, by whom he had four Sons, who have already given divers Proofs of their Merit. Henry, the eldest, continuing a stiff Protestant, retired with the King's consent to Swisserland. The second, Abraham, Captain of one of the King's Men-of-War, took and brought to Thoulon, in 1683, Monlesarchio, the Spanish Admiral. And in 1684, signaliz'd himself at Genoa. Isaac, the third Son, has also some Command in the Fleet. And Jacob, the youngest, is still at the University. *Memoirs du Temps.*

QUESNOY (Francis) surnamed the Fleming, an excellent Carver, was born at Brussels, in 1592. During his Apprenticeship under his Father, who was of the same Profession, he wrought in Marble two little Angels, to be seen at the Porch of the Jesuits Church in that City, and the Passion of our Saviour in Ivory; with which Albert Vith. Archduke of Austria, was so taken, that he gave him a Pension, and persuaded him to make a Journey into Italy, where he became quickly known by the Excellency of his Work. The Pope order'd him afterwards to make the Statue of St. Andrew in Marble, to place it in St. Peter's Church, which he performed with so much Art, that the Italians confess'd Michael Angelo never did any thing so well proportioned and complete. But of all Pieces, Silenus asleep, surrounded by Children, as Virgil describes him in his Sixth Eclogue, was the most admir'd, and his Statue of Cupid in white Marble cutting it self a Bow with a Knife; this the Hollanders paid 6000 Florins for, and presented it to the Princess of Orange, who plac'd it in her Garden at the Hague. At his coming into France, according to the King's Commands, who promised him a good Pension, besides twelve hundred Crowns in Gold which he had sent him, he fell sick at Leghorne, in the Dutchy of Tuscany, where he died. *Acad. Put. part. 2.*

QUESTOR, among the Romans, was a Person who had the Charge of the Publick Treasury. The first Original of this Office may be referred to Pub. Valerius Publicola, Consul, who having established the Place of publick Treasurer in the Temple of Saturn, settled there for the Security of it, two Questors, or Treasurers taken from among the Senators, and would afterwards

wards have them created by the Suffrages of the People. But in process of time, the People, willing to have a share in this Office, created four, two for the City, to have Care of the publick Treasury, and the other two to attend the Consuls, when they went to the War; and enacted that Plebeians should be received of this number. But the Revenue of the Republick increasing by their great Conquests, the number of these Officers was increased to twenty. These *Questors* were employed to accompany the Consuls, Prætors, and other Generals of the Army, when they went to War; having the Charge to receive and keep account of the Spoils of the Enemy; to take the Tribute of the Provinces, and to pay the Army. There were also others as well at Rome as in the Provinces who received the Forfeitures and Fines which they registred, to give account thereof. The *Questors* had their Clerks or Comptrollers of the Treasury, whom they chose from among Persons of undoubted Fidelity; wherefore those who had been Consuls held it an honour to be admitted thereto. There was moreover another sort of *Questors*, who were sent into the Provinces by order of the Senate, and who had power to judge of Criminal Causes. Their Authority was great, as being empowered to keep *Lictors*, and other marks of chief Magistrates in their particular Provinces. They had also sometimes the Conduct of the Armies as well as the Consuls and Prætors; but the *Questors* of the City had not so great a Power; for they had no *Lictors*, no Chair of State, nor other Marks of Authority, being themselves liable to be called to account before the Prætor. Their Business was to receive Embassadors and Kings, Princes or foreign Lords, to make them Presents, and perform all that was ordered by the Senate upon these Occasions. This Office was annual, although it hath been prolonged to some for three years. *Alexis ab Alex.*

QUEVEDO VILLEGAS (*Francis*) a Spanish Gentleman, Knight of St. James, was born in the Country of March in New-Castile. He composed divers Treatises of Piety, and other pleasant Places; as, *The Adventurer Buscon*. *The Visions of Hell Reformed*. *The Spanish Parnassus*, &c. He was Imprison'd by order of Count Olivarez, whose Ministry he had lampooned in his Verses. He was set at Liberty after the Disgrace of this Favourite. He died very old, in 1647.

QUIANSI, and *Kiansi*, one of the most considerable Provinces of China. Its Cities are *Nauchang*, *Jaocheu*, *Quansing*, *Nankang*, *Kieuchiang*, *Uncheu*, *Linkian*, *Kegan*, *Xuicheu*, *Juencheu*, *Caucheu* and *Naugan*. Upon these Cities depend other less considerable Towns.

QUIBRICHE, a City in the Kingdom of Barca, in Barbary, upon the Coast of the Gulf of Sidra. It's also called *Ber-niche*, but anciently *Berenice*. The Caravan of Morocco furnisheth it self with Water there, to pass through the Country of *Barka*, and to go to *Alexandria*, in order to join the Caravan of *Tetuan*. *Duwall.*

QUIERAS, a City of Piedmont, upon the River Tanare. It's a strong Place, situate upon a Hill. It was there that in 1631 a Peace was made between France, the Empire, Spaniards, the Dukes of Savoy, and Modena. The Trout of *Quieras* are famous.

QUIERS, or *Chieri*, a Town of Piedmont, very well fortified, by its situation. This Place is very famous for the Fuscians made there, and for the Seed its Soil furnishes the Dyers withal. The Count of Harcourt, in 1639, won a Battle there from the Spaniards.

QUIETERA, a City and Kingdom of Africa, in the Southern part of *Æthiopia*, which makes part of the Kingdom of *Mnomatapa*, towards *Zanguebar*.

QUIETISTS, the Followers of *Molinos*. *Vid. Molinos.*

QUILOA, a Kingdom of *Zanguebar* in Africa, upon the Coast of the *Æthiopian* Sea, with a Capital City of the same Name, situate in a little Island called also *Quiloa*, very near the Continent, and guarded with a strong Citadel. The King of this Country, a Mahometan, and a great Enemy to the Christians, kept always his Residence in this City; but in 1505, Fr. *Dalmaida* coming with the Portuguese Fleet near this Island, sent to find out the King; who feigning himself sick, made preparation for Defence. Whereupon *Dalmaida* sent 700 Soldiers to besiege the Town, which they took; and the King having escaped by flight, they changed the Government thereof, and made it tributary to the King of Portugal. This City hath a Port much frequented. There is also a Town of the same Name on the other side of the Island, called *The ancient Quiloa*, distant from *Mozambick* 150 French Leagues. *Brand. Davity.*

QUINBOROUGH, or *Queenborough*, the Chief Town of the Island *Sheppey* in Kent, in *Scrag Lath*, represented by two Burgesses in Parliament. It's defended by a Royal College.

QUINDECEMVIRI, Roman Magistrates, who took care of the Books of the *Sibylls*, as formerly was done by the *Decemvirs* and *Duumvirs*; they Consulted those Oracles, when ordered by the Senate, and made their Report from them, adding also their own Opinion upon the Matter. It was their business also to execute all that was prescribed by these Books of the *Sibylls*, and to cause the secular Plays to be Celebrated.

This Name was given them, because they were Fifteen in number. It's believed 'twas *Sylla* the Dictator that established them, creating five Magistrates, whom he added to the College of *Decemvirs*. *Tit. Liv.*

QUINNONES (*Francis*) a Spaniard, Son of *Diego Fernandez de Quinones*, first Count of *Luna*, was a Franciscan Fryar. Pope Clement VIII. who was Prisoner in the Castle of St. Angelo, and who knew the power *F. Quinones* had over the mind of the Emperor, sent him to negotiate a Peace, which he compass'd. This happy Success procur'd him a Cardinal's Cap. He died at *Veruli* in 1540. This Cardinal had laboured to reduce the Breviary to three Psalms for every one of the Canonical hours, and to three Lessons for the Matins, and he ordered it so, that the Psalter might be repeated over every week. Clement VIII. and Paul III. approved of this Breviary, which was Printed at Rome in 1536.

QUINQUATRIA, certain Feasts in Rome, which were Celebrated in honour of *Pallas*, being like to those the Athenians called *Panatheneas*. This Name was given them because they lasted for the space of five days. On the first day were offered Sacrifices. On the second, third and fourth, were shewed the Combats of Gladiators. And on the fifth was made a Cavalcade through the City. They begun on the 18th. of March. *Vide Panatheneas.*

QUINSA Y, an ancient City of China, the King's Residence, of which Authors speak variously. Its Name imports as much as *The City of the Sun*. *Marcus Polus* makes it an hundred miles in circumference, and that it has twelve hundred and sixty Stone Bridges belonging to it. Modern Authors do not so well agree as to the place of its situation. Some take it to be *Peking*, which a Spanish Author calls *The Metropolis of the World*. *Mendez*, *Pinto*, *Herrera*, *Maldonat* and *Trigaut*, say strange things concerning it. That a Horse-man can scarce pass through it in a day. That 'tis thirty Leagues in circumference, ten long, and five broad; with four hundred and seventy Gates, and Walls whereon a dozen Horses can run a-breast. Others will have the ancient *Quinsay* to be the Famous *Cambalu* now; and *Hornius* is of this Opinion. But *Martin Martini* thinks it is the *Kangcheu* of these times, called *Kingsu*, or *Kingsay*; which was the Royal City in 1300. It stands upon the River *Cieutang*. It's very hard to determine any thing in this matter, since among so many modern Travelers we have scarce any thing of China. And those we have, for the most part, disagree about it. The opinion of *Martin Martini* appears the most reasonable of any. *Marc. Polo. Hornius. Martini Atl. Sinic.*

QUINTILIANS, Hereticks, Disciples of *Montanus*. Their Name is taken from *Quintilla*, whom they followed as a Prophetess. They made the Eucharist of Bread and Cheese, which made them have the Name of *Artotyrites*, and amongst them the Women were Priests and Bishops.

QUINTILIANUS (*Fabius*) an excellent Orator that lived at Rome in the time of *Vespasian* and *Domitian*. He was a Spaniard, and according to some Authors, a Native of *Calahorra*. *Galba* brought him to Rome, where he was a Professor of Eloquence with applause. And 'tis said also, That he was the first that was paid by the Publick for Teaching. He had a great share in the Esteem of *Domitian*, who committed to him the Care of Educating his Nephews. We have his *Institutions of Rhetorick*, which deserve the Name of a Complete Piece.

QUINTILIANUS, Father or Grandfather of him we have spoken of, composed those hundred and forty five Declamations which we have, and which were first published by *Ugolin*, and since by *Peter Pithou*.

QUINTILIUS (*Marcus Aurelius*) was Brother to the Emperor *Claudius*, and succeeded him in 270. But his Severity rendring him odious, the Soldiers killed him seventeen days after his Investiture in the Empire. Others add, That finding himself too weak to resist *Aurelian*, he caused his Veins to be cut.

QUINTIN (*John*) of Picardy, a Tailor by Trade, lived in the beginning of the sixteenth Century. He joined himself to one *Copin*, and they two made the chief of that infamous Doctrine of the *Libertines*. They published it in *Holland* and *Brabant*. But being taken at *Tournay*, they were punished in 1530. *Vid. Libertines.*

QUINTIN MESIUS, or *Mafis*, a Painter, Born at *Antwerp*, or according to others, at *Louvain*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Century. It's said he had a marvellous Inclination for Painting from his Youth, but that his Father bound him to a *Farrier*. Sometime after he fell passionately in love with a Maid, whom a Painter Courted. She assur'd him that she had a greater Inclination for him than for the Painter; but added, That she had a grand Aversion for the Trade of a *Farrier*. Whereupon he gave it over, and applied himself to Painting, with so much care and assiduity, that he rendred himself equal to the best Masters that were in *Flanders*. His Master-piece was, a Descent from the Cross: His Excellence lay in drawing Portraits. *Sir Thomas Moor*, in his Poems, speaks in his Praise,

*Quintine, veteris novator artis
Magno non minor Artifex Apelle!*

*Mire composito potens colore
Vitam affingere mortuis figuris, &c.*

He died in 1529, at *Antwerp*, where he was interred in the Church of the *Carthusians*. An hundred years after *Cornelius Vander Geest* caused his Bones to be transferred to the foot of the Tower of the Church of *Nôtre-dame*, where is to be seen the Marble-statue of this Painter, with this Epitaph, *Quintino Masfis, incomparabilis artis Pictori, admiratrix gratæque posteritas anno post obitum seculari 1629*. And a little lower is written in Golden Letters upon a black Marble,

Connubialis amor de Mulcibre fecit Apellem:

QUINTUS CURTIUS, Surnamed *Rufus*, a Roman Gentleman, who writ the History of *Alexander*. It's not well known what time he lived in. Some have imagined because of the excellency of his Style, that he was before *Titus Livius*, and *Velleius Paterculus*, and was the same that *Cicero* speaks of in one of his Epistles to *Quintus* his Brother. The most common Opinion is, that he lived in *Vespasian's* time; though some think he was contemporary with *Trajan*; each wresting to their sense the passages in his Tenth Book; where he makes a Digression upon the Felicity of his time. It's added, That having lived to a very great Age, 'tis probable he may be the same mentioned by *Suetonius*; under the Character of a great Rhetorician, in the Life of *Tiberius*. And *Tacitus*, as *Prætor* and *Pro-consul* of *Africa*, under the same Emperor; since there was no more than thirty two years from the last year of *Tiberius*, to the first of *Vespasian*. That which *Pliny the Younger*, in *Lib. 7. Ep. 7. ad Suram*, says of an Apparition seen in *Africa* by one *Curtius Rufus*, can be understood of no other than him whom *Tacitus* mentions. It's counted strange that this Author should be unmention'd by *Quintilian*; but then we are to understand that *Quintilian* does not take notice of all the Authors that liv'd before him. The two first Books of this Author, with the end of the fifth, the beginning of the sixth, and some few Pieces of the last, which is the tenth, have been lost. *Christoflus Bruno*, *Freinshemius*, *Baderus*, and some others have made Supplements to it.

QUIR, a Country which makes part of the great *Terra Australis*. It was discovered by *Ferdinand Quir*, a *Spaniard*, who gave it his Name. But we know but little of it, because there is no Colony of *Europeans*.

QUIRIACUS, or *Kiriacus*, an *Hebrew*, who was before called *Judas*, and who did notable Service in finding out the Holy Cross. The Empress *Helena*, being at *Jerusalem*, and seeking for this Treasure, this *Hebrew* presented her with a Memorial which had been preserved in his Family for 326 years, where was set down the place she sought for. The Empress made a search there, and found out the Cross. Having been baptized, she gave him the Name of *Quiriacus*. And according to the opinion of *Beda*, he was afterwards made Bishop, and suffered Martyrdom at *Jerusalem*.

QUIRINALES, Feasts which the *Romans* Celebrated on the 17th. of *February*, in honour of *Romulus*, surnamed *Quirinus*. The Feast of Fools was kept the same day by those who had not celebrated the *Fornacalia* when the Grand *Curio* had put them in order, for they did not know of what *Curia* they were, and to which they belonged.

QUIRINUS was the Name by which *Romulus* was adored of the *Romans* after his death. This Name was given him because he was the Founder of the *Romans*, according to the most received opinion, whom he himself in his life-time had called *Quirites*, after he had given part of his new City to the *Sabines*, who quitted the Town of *Cures* to come and dwell at *Rome*, as *Titus Livius* reports. It's writ, That one *Proculus*, who had been much beloved by *Romulus*, made Oath before the Senate, that this Prince appeared to him after his Death, and predicted to him the future Grandeur of the City of *Rome*, promising to be the Protector of it, and expressly charging him, That he should be adored there under the Name of *Quirinus*. He had his Temple upon the Mount, which from his Name was called *Quirinale*, and now *Monte Cavallo*, because of the 2 Marble Horses made by *Phidias* and *Praxiteles*, which are placed there. The Gate also of *Rome* towards this Mountain is called *Quirinale*. And the Feasts which were celebrated yearly in honour of *Romulus* were also called *Quirinales*. *Juno* hath moreover been called *Quirina*, and *Janus* besides hath been surnamed *Quirinus*.

QUIRITES, a Name of the *Romans* allied with the People of the City of *Cures*, now called *Correse*, in the Country of the *Sabines*. *Romulus* having made an Alliance with *Tatius*, King of the *Sabines*, gave the Right of Citizens to this People, and would have the *Romans* and *Sabines* be called by the common Name of *Quirites*.

QUISERRA, a King that reigned in *Persia* before the Error of *Mahomet*, that is, before the year 600. He was surnamed *Arabi-Adel*, that is, *Just*. He begun a Palace in the Country, which he could not bring to Perfection by reason of the obstinacy of a Lady who had an House near it, and would not sell it to him. This Royal Building, which was in truth very beautiful, was much admired by two Embassadors of a neighbouring Prince. But they were as much astonished at the King's Complaisance for the unreasonable Wilfulness of this Lady, whose little Mansion had so ill an Effect upon his Palace. *Quiserra*, who weighed the matter like a great Monarch, told them, That that little House which he was not willing to destroy by his Authority evidenced his Moderation, a Vertue that seldom keeps company with great Power. Whereas the Palace would but set forth his Magnificence, which is a Vertue that drains Subjects to establish a vain Reputation. *Boterus*.

QUITO, a Town and Province of *America*, in *Peru*. This Country hath had sometime its particular Princes; afterwards it came under the Dominion of the King of *Peru*; and finally of the *Spaniards*, who have a Governour there at *Audienca de el Quito*. The Government of *Quito* is a considerable part of South *America*, and one of the three principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Peru*, bounded on the North with *Popian*, on the South with the rest of *Peru*, and on the West with the *Pacifick Ocean*. The *Andes* divide it into two parts. Besides *Quito* it contains *Caneta*, *Quixos*, and the South and the Middle *Popian*, with some other Territories of small Note. It's a fruitful, populous, and well-watered Province. The chief City, by the *Spaniards*, is called *St. Francis*; but often from the Province, *Quito* or *Quitu*. To the North and West the Plain in which it stands is closed with high Mountains, which extend from Sea to Sea. The Site is but thirty minutes from the Line to the South. The Soil seems barren, yet yields Corn, Fruits and Cattle, plentifully. The Position is pleasant, and the temperature of the Air like that of *Spain*. The natural Inhabitants are more civil and industrious than those of the greater part of *Peru*. It stands on a dry, sandy Foundation, and in the middle of the City is a Cleft in the Ground, over which are many Bridges. In our Author's time it was inhabited by 500 *Spanish* Families, some *Portugals*, and some other *European* Nations. *Laet. pag. 412*.

QUIVIRA, a Country of North *America*, situate between *New-Mexico*, *Mount-Suala*, and *Florida*. Others have believed it to be to the North of *California*, towards *Terra-Incognita*, near the Streight of *Jesso*. However this Country has good Grass all along the Sea-side. The Cows, which are numerous there, have a Bunch upon their Backs, like a Camel, and the Dogs are so big, that the Inhabitants make use of them as we do here of Horses. It's said, That a Troop of *Spanish* Soldiers under the Conduct of their Captain *Vasquius Coronetus*, willing to try their Fortune, attempted to pass through this Country, edged forwards with hopes to obtain a Booty which they should find there. They found much Difficulty to pass over the Sands and Deserts, where they were much incommoded with a sort of Hail as hard as Stones, and as big as a Goose's Egg. And at last, arriving at the Place, they went to see the King, called *Tatarappus*, and found an old Man all over naked, who had a Collar of Brass for an Ornament about his Neck. Thus understanding how much they were mistaken, when they boasted of the Riches of this Country, they returned in all haste to *Mexico*. *Baudr.*

QUIXOS, or *los Quixos*, a People of Southern *America*, in *Peru*. This Country was discovered in 1557, by the *Spaniards*, who have four Colonies there.

QUOD-VULT-DEUS, Bishop of *Carthage* in the time that that City was taken by *Genseric*, King of the *Vandals*, in 439, who put him with most of his Clergy on board some Leaky-Ships, without any Provision at all. But God was their Pilot, and they happily arrived at *Naples*, where they were received as the glorious Confessors of *Jesus Christ*. This Prelate is perhaps the same, who before he was elected Bishop, entreated *St. Augustin* to write him a Treatise of *Heresies*, which this Learned Doctor performed, and dedicated to him. *Baronius*.

R.

R: THIS Letter, whose pronunciation is somewhat rough and harsh, was called the *Dog's Letter*, for that in effect it seemed to imitate the snarling of those Animals. 'Tis in this sence that *Persius* has said, *Sat. 1.*

—Sonat hic de nare canina
Littera—

It's sometimes changed into an S in the end of words, as *Arbos* for *Arbor*, *honos* for *honor*, and in Diminutives into L, as *Frater Fratellus*, *Caper Capella*, &c.

R A A B or *Javarin*, a Town and Fortrefs in *Hungary*, at the Confluence of the *Raab* and *Danube*, with a Bishop's See suffragan to *Gran* or *Strigonium*. The *Germans* give it the name of *Raab*; the *French* call it *Javarin*; the *Hungarians* *Gewen*; the *Italians* *Giavarin*; and the *Latin* Authors *Jaurinum*, *Arabo* and *Narabo*. This Town was taken by the *Turks* in 1591, and regained by *M. de Vaubecourt*, a *Frenchman*, in 1606. *George Drascovitz*, Bishop of this City, held a Synod here in 1579, the Decrees of which have been published.

R A A B, or the *Rab*, Lat. *Arabo*, a River in *Hungary*, arising in the *Lower Stiria*, and running through *Lower Hungary*, and the County of *Javarin*, waters the Abby of *St. Gottard*, and the Town of *Kerment*; afterwards it divides it self into two Branches, and forms the Isle of *Raab*, which is seven miles in extent; after which it unites again, and discharges it self into the *Danube*. It was upon the Banks of this River, that the *French* under the Command of the *Mareschal* the Duke of *Féiillade*, won a famous Victory over the *Turks* in 1664, between *Kerment* and the Abby of *St. Gottard*. *Baudr.*

R A B A N I T E S, a name by which the *Jews* are called, who follow the Doctrine of their Fathers or Ancestors, which they call *Rabbanim*; and tis properly those who succeeded the ancient *Pharisees*, all whose Traditions they most obstinately adhere to, which distinguishes 'em from the Sect of the *Caraites*, so called because they confine themselves to the Scriptures. These last, as *F. Simon* remarks, extremely hate the other *Jews*, whom they look upon as *Hereticks*. *P. Simon.*

R A B A N U S (*Maurus Magnentius*) Archbishop of *Mayence*, one of the most illustrious Writers of the Ninth Century; he is called by some *Arabanus Maurus*. He was a Philosopher, Poet, and Divine. He became Abbot of the Monastery of *Fuldes*, wherein he had been placed very young. He carried himself with so much Wisdom and Precaution during the unhappy Divisions between *Lewis the Debonnaire* and his Children, that he had the good Will of both, and was the Mediator of their Reconciliation: He writ a Letter to comfort *Lewis*, whom they had unjustly deposed, and afterwards published a Treatise touching the respect due from Children to their Parents, and from Subjects to their Princes. Having procured a discharge from his Charge in order to apply himself the more freely to Contemplation, and to satisfy some of the Religious of his Monastery, he retired to Mount *St. Peter*, where he had built a Church, and gave himself up entirely to Spiritual Exercises, and the study of the Holy Scriptures. *Lewis* King of *Germany* coming to *Ratesdorf*, a Priory depending upon *Fuldes*, sent for *Rabanus*, and signify'd his desire of having an Explanation of the *Canticles*, which were sung at *Matins*, which put him upon going about it forthwith, and sent his Work to that Prince. He dedicated to him also about the same time, a Commentary upon the Prophet *Daniel*: He composed a Treatise of the *Vision of God*, accompanied with a Discourse concerning the Purity of the Heart; he wrote, besides, a large Tract of the *Universe*, or of the Nature of Things, which he dedicated to *Haimo* Bishop of *Halberstadt*. *Lewis* the *German* having understood that he published this Treatise, desir'd it of him, and *Rabanus* sent him a Copy, accompanied with a Letter, shewing, that that Prince had Learned Readers by him, who should sometimes read the Books to him, which he judged fit to entertain his Mind. The Emperor *Lotharius* had also by him such sort of Officers as may easily be seen in an Epistle of *Rabanus*, which is at the beginning of his Homilies or Moral Discourses upon the Epistles and Gospels of the year, which he composed by order of this Prince. After the death of Archbishop *Orgar*, which happened in 847, the Chapter of *Mayence* chose him for their Pastor. They drew him then from his Retirements, and altho' he had had Distempers upon him, that had much weakened him, he was brought to King *Lewis*, who consented to his Election. He was consecrated in his Cathedral, in the presence of that Prince, towards the end of *June*, and three Months after, he held a Council in the Abby of *St. Alban* of *Mayence* by *Lewis's* order. The year following was assembled another by him, where was condemned the Opinion of *Goteschalvus*, who maintain'd an Erroneous Doctrine upon the Subject of Predestination. He went himself through

the Country to preach the Word of God, and to instruct the People. The Famine which desolated the Territories of *Mayence* in eight hundred and fifty, gave him opportunity to manifest his Charity; for retiring into a Village of his Diocese called *Winfell*, he fed daily above three hundred poor People, besides those that usually eat from his Table. Two years after he assembled a Council again at *Mayence*; by the command of *Lewis* the *German*, or King of *Germany*, where were the Abbots of the Eastern parts of *France*, of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*. They decided Questions about Ecclesiastical Affairs, but those Decrees are not extant. Those Commentaries upon the Scriptures were little more than bare Extracts of the Works of the Fathers, according to the Custom of the Divines of his time. He died in 856. We have divers Editions of his Works, which *George Colvener*, Chancellor of the University of *Doway*, has collected in six Volumes in 1627, Printed at *Cologne*. In the beginning is writ the Life of *Rabanus* by *Rodolphus* his Disciple, and another by *Trithemius* in three Books. *Herman Maurianus. Lambert in Chron.*

R A B A S T E I N S, a City of the Diocese of *Alby* in *Upper Languedoc* upon the River *Tarn*; it's called in Latin *Rapistanium*, and hath three Turneps for its Arms. *Auger Galliard*, who in the last Age composed some Poems in the *Vulgar Tongue*, was born in this Town. *Baudrand.*

R A B A T H, *Ammon*, *Aman*, the City of Waters, seated on the River *Jabock*, whose Waters surrounded it. It was the Capital City of the *Ammonites*, and before that of a Race of Gyants called *Zamzoumims*, which the Children of *Lot* extirpated, *Gen. 19. Deut. 2.* Og the King of *Basan* had taken this City before the *Israelites* entred *Canaan*. The *Ammonites* recovered the Possession of it from them, and kept it till the time of *David*, when it was besieged and taken by *Joab*, *2 Sam. 11. 12.* *Ptolemaeus Philadelphus* King of *Egypt* took this City, and rebuilding it, called it *Philadelphin*.

R A B B I N S, the name of the *Jewish* Doctors, whom the *Hebrews* called *Rab*, *Rabbi*, and *Rabboni*. Some have observed, that *Rab* was a Title of Honour for those who had been received to be Doctors in *Chaldea*; that *Rabbi* was a Name proper to the *Israelites* of the *Holy-Land*, and that *Rabboni* was not given but to the Wise-men that were of the House of *David*. All these names signified Master or Doctor. *Selden* says; That *Rabbi* was the Title of him who had been made Judge or Senator of the *Sanhedrin* in the *Holy-Land*, and that they gave *Rab* or *Rabb* to him who had been constituted in a Land of Captivity; but it is certain, that those who were elected for Judges of the *Sanhedrin*, in its first Institution, had neither the Title of *Rabbi* nor that of *Rab*. It began to be given (under *Rabbin Gamaliel* the Elder, under *Rabbin Simeon*, his Son, who died in the Destruction of the second Temple, and under *Rabbin Jochanan* the Son of *Zacai*, who were all Presidents of the *Sanhedrin*) to Men promoted to the Order of Judicature. Since that time they began to give this Title of *Rabbi*, to *Sadoc* and *Eleazer* the Sons of *Jacob*; and this Custom took its Rise from the Disciples of *Rabbin Jochanan* the Son of *Zacai*, and continued in this manner; but the order that was commonly observ'd herein, was, that *Rabbi* is greater than *Rabb*, and *Rabban* greater than *Rabbi*; but he who was called simply by his name, without any Title, was greater than *Rabban*. They were to pass through several Degrees before they could have the Title of *Rabbi*; the first Degree was of those whom they called *Bachur*, that is, elected from the number of Disciples; the second of those named *Chaber*, that is to say, the fellow of a *Rabbin*, to whom they gave the Title by the imposition of Hands, and called this Ceremony *Semicab*. Afterwards, when they judged them capable to teach others, they qualify'd them with the Title of *Rabbi*. In their publick Assemblies the *Rabbins* were to sit on high Chairs, the Fellows upon Benches, and the Disciples upon the Ground, at the Feet of their Masters. The *Rabbins* determined all matters in Religion, and were concerned also in Civil Affairs; they celebrated Marriages, and published Divorces; they Preached, if capacitated for it, and had the first Seats in the Synagogues; they chastised the Disobedient, and had also power to excommunicate. *Leo de Modena. Cunaus de Rep. Hebr. Lib. 1. C. 21.*

R A B B O T H. The *Jews* gave this name to certain Allegorical Commentaries upon the five Books of *Moses*, of great Authority among them, and esteemed very ancient; for they pretend they were composed about the 30th of Christ. They have a great many fabulous Stories concerning them. It's easie to prove these Books are not of that Antiquity the *Rabbins* would make them; And this *Morinus* has evidently shewed in the second part of his Exercitations upon the Bible. When they cited these Books they distinguished them by the first word of each Book of *Moses*; for Example, they call *Genesis Beresit Rabba*; *Exodus*, *Scemet Rabba*; *Numbers*, *Bamidbar Rabba*, and so the rest; and they call them in the Plural

Number *Rabbob*; that is to say, *great Comments*. There are divers Editions of them in *Italy* as well as in the *Levant*. F. Simon affirms, He made use of an Edition of *Salonica*.

RABELAIS (*Francis*) Famous for his facetious and jocular Raileries, was born at *Chinon*, a City of *Tourain*, and lived in the Sixteenth Century; he took the Habit of a *Franciscan* Friar in the Monastery of the *Cordeliers de Fountenay le Comte* in the *Lower Poitou*, where he render'd himself well skill'd in the Languages, and especially in *Greek*, which may be understood by the *Greek Epistles of Budæus*, who praises him for his excellency in that Language. Afterwards some persons of the first Quality, to whom his jocular Humour and Merriment were agreeable, made him quit his Cloister, and obtained leave for him from Pope *Clement* the VIIth. to pass into the Order of *St. Benet*, in the Monastery of *Maizellais*, but afterwards he quitted his Religious Habit altogether, and went to Study Physick at *Montpelier*, where he took his Degree of Doctor, and published *Hippocrates's Aphorisms* in Latin. The Chancellor *du Prat* having by an Act of Parliament caused the Privileges of the College of Physicians to be abolished at *Montpelier*, it's said *Rabelais* manag'd so well as to get it revoked; and that 'tis for that reason, that those who are admitted Doctors in that University, wear his Robe, which is had there in great veneration. He became afterwards known at *Paris*, where Cardinal *John du Bellay*, Bishop of that City, chose him for his Physician in ordinary, and brought him in that quality to *Rome*, where *Rabelais* could not forbear jeering Pope *Paul III.* to his Face. The same Cardinal procured him a Bull of Absolution for his Apostacy. After his return he imploy'd him in most important Negotiations, and gave him a Prebendary in *St. Maur des Fosses*, with the Parsonage of *Meudon*. It was about this time that *Rabelais* writ his *Pantagruell*, a Comical Satyr, but a little too Licentious. There are other Pieces of his of the same nature which are more serious. For besides the Aphorisms of *Hippocrates*, there are *French* and *Latin* Epistles which he writ in a fine style to Cardinal *de Chatillon*, to *Geffery d'Estissack* Bishop of *Mallezais*, to *And ew Tiraqueau*, and to other great Men. He published also his *Sciismachia*, or Rejoicings held at *Rome* for the birth of the Duke of *Orleans*. His *French* Letters manifest how fit he was for business, and that he had contracted friendship at *Rome*, with divers Cardinals and other Prelates. The Learned of *St. Martha* disdained not to comment upon his Letters. But yet, tho' *Rabelais* was much discredited for his Manners, because of the Raileries he made on Sacred and Religious things; it must be confes'd he was a Man of great Parts. He understood *French*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, *Dutch*, *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*: It was said also, that he was well skill'd in *Arabic*, which he learnt at *Rome* of a Bishop of *Caramith*; besides all this, he was a Grammarian, Poet, Philosopher, Physician, Lawyer and Astronomer; for we have an *Almanack* of his for the year 1553, calculated for *Lyons*, and printed in that City. He died about 1553, the 70th of his age.

C. RABIRIUS, a Latin Poet that liv'd in *Virgil's* time, and writ a Poem concerning the Battle of *Actium*, between *Augustus* and *M. Antony*. *Ovid. l. 4. Eleg. ult.*

RABSACES or **RABSHAKEH**, *Sennacherib* the King of *Affria's* General, and his Incendiary, who being come according to his Master's Command, to besiege *Jerusalem*, in the time of King *Hezekias*, and having blasphemed against God, and despised *Hezekias's* Forces (who relyed upon the Divine Assistance) was according to the Prophecy of *Isaiah*, entirely defeated; for the Angel of the Lord destroy'd in one Night 185000 of his Soldiers.

RABUTIN, a Family which takes its name from a Castle so called in *Charobis*, from which the Count *de Bussy Rabutin* Author of the *French* Memoirs is descended. It's the noblest and most ancient of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*.

Cape RACE, the most Southern Cape of *New-found-land* in *North America*, in the Lat. of 46. 25.

RACHEL, *Jacob's* Wife. See *Gen. 29. 30. 35.*

RACHINGE, a *French* Prince who lived in the Sixth Century; he render'd himself odious by his Cruelties. A young Gentleman who was in his Service, having married a Lady of his House without acquainting him therewith, this Prince is said, when he came to know of their marriage, to have caused them to be shut up both alive in a thick Wooden Trunk, which he ordered to be made on purpose, and so buried them in a Ditch. This was the last act of his Cruelties, for having conspired some time after, against *Childebert I.* he was taken by that King's Guards and cut to pieces, and by *Childebert's* Command, cast to the Dogs. *Guil. Paradin.*

RACHIS, Duke of *Friuli*, Son of *Remmon*, was in 744 chosen King of the *Lombards* instead of *Aldebrand* *Luitprand's* Nephew. He made a League with the Holy See for twenty years; but not sticking to violate his Oath, he besieged *Perugia* in 750. Pope *Zachary* put himself at the Head of his Clergy, and went to speak with this Prince, who not only rais'd the Siege, but left his Crown to his Brother *Aistulphus*, and confin'd himself to a Monastery, to do Penance there for what he had done. *Paul. Diacon.*

RADAGAIUSUS, a *Scythian* by Nation, King of the *Goths*. In 405 he pass'd into *Italy* with an Army of two

hundred thousand *Goths*, who ruin'd all the Towns they met with in their way, and exercised unspeakable cruelties upon the People. The Forces of the Emperor *Honorius* were too weak to oppose this Torrent, so that he was obliged to make use of the Troops of the other *Goths* and *Huns*, under the Conduct of *Haldin* and *Sarus*; but before they came to engage, the Army of *Radagaisus* was struck with such a panick fear, that that Prince, who vaunted he would shed all the *Romans* Blood, fled himself shamefully, and in his flight met with death instead of the Victory he promised. All his Soldiers were defeated, and such a vast number of them were made Prisoners, that they were sold like droves of Cattle, at a very low price. *Prosper & Marcellin. St. Augustin.*

RADEGONDA, Queen of *France*, was a Princess of great Beauty, but of greater Vertue; she was Daughter to *Bertaire* or *Berthier* King of *Thuringia*, from whence King *Clotharius* the first brought her after the first Battle he fought with *Childebert*. Six years after she married, she became a Nun, and fixed her residence at *Poitiers*, where she built the Abby of the *Holy Cross*, and there died on the thirteenth of August, in the year 587.

RADERUS (*Matthew*) a Jesuit, was of *Inichinghen* in *Tirol*, where he was born in 1551, and died the 22d of December, in 1634, the 74th of his Age. He published in 1615 *The Chronicle of Alexandria*; his other Pieces are, *The History of Peter of Sicily*, with the Latin Version and Notes of the same nature; *The Acts of the Eighth General Council*; *The Works of St. John Climachus*; *Viridarium Sanctorum*, *Par. 3.* *Bavaria Sancta*; *Bavaria Pia*; *Martial* with Notes; *Quintus Curtius* with the Arguments, Comments and Supplements. *Aula Sancta Theodosii Junioris*; *Auctarium ad lib. 5. Nicholai Trigautii*, &c. *Alegumb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jes.*

RADNOR, Lat. *Radnor*, the chief Town of *Radnorshire* in *South Wales*, stands in a pleasant Valley betwixt two Hills on the North side of the River *Somergil*. Upon one of those are still to be seen the Ruins of an ancient Castle, demolish'd by the notorious Rebel *Owen Glendower*, from whence a Wall was drawn along the West-side of the Town, the Ruins whereof appear in many places. It gives Title to an English Earl, the first of which was *John Lord Roberts*, Son of *Richard Lord Roberts* Baron of *Truro* in *Cornwall*, who for his Eminent Qualifications was frequently called to several of the highest Employments in the State. At the Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, he was made Lord Privy-Seal, in which Office he continu'd many years. He was also made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and during his absence the Office of Privy-Seal was executed by Commissioners. For his great Knowledge in Parliamentary Affairs, he was often by Commission Constituted Speaker of the House of Lords; and for several years before his death was Lord President of the Privy-Council. All which, and several other High Trusts he discharged with great Ability, Integrity and Courage. He Married the Lady *Lucy Rich*, Daughter of *Robert Earl of Warwick*, by whom he had several Sons; his Eldest, Lord Viscount *Bodmyn*, died before him at his Return from his Embassy in *Denmark*, so that he was succeeded by his Grandson *Charles Bodville* present Earl of *Radnor*, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Cornwall*. The Jurisdiction of this Town reacheth ten or twelve Miles in compass, is govern'd by a Bailiff and 25 Burgeses, keepeth Courts of Plea for all actions. From *London* 119 Miles.

RADNOR-SHIRE, Lat. *Radnor*, is an Inland County of *South-Wales*, so called from *Radnor*, the chief Place thereof; is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*, bounded on the N. by *Monmouth*, on the E. by *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*, on the S. by *Brecknock*, cut off by the Rivers of *Charwen* and *Wye*; the Western point falls upon *Cardigan-shire*. Its form is triangular, the sides almost equal, the whole circumference being about 90 miles. It is divided into six Hundreds, wherein are 52 Parishes and 5 Market-Towns, anciently Inhabited by the *Silures*, and being now in the Diocess of *Hereford*. Here the Air is sharp and cold, as *Wales* generally is by reason of the Snows that lie upon the Hills. The Soil in some places poor, in others pretty fruitful, as in the E. and S. parts. Of the Market-Towns, *Radnor* only is privileged to send a Member to Parliament, besides the Knight of the Shire. This County prov'd fatal to *Vortigern* the last Monarch of the *British* Blood by Lightning, and to *Llewellen* the last Prince of the *British* Race in 1282, found hid in the vast Mountains of this County, and slain by one *Adam Fracon*; his Head being crowned with Ivy was set upon the Tower of *London*, in whom the *British* Race of Princes ended.

RAGIMBERT King of *Italy*, obtained that Kingdom after he had defeated *Asprand* and *Rothairus*. He had divers Wars during his Reign, and then it was that *Gisulphus* Duke of *Beneventum*, who had succeeded *Grimald* entered into *Campania di Romana*, with a puissant Army, where he committed great disorders, and came as far as *Horta* without any opposition. Pope *John* went to meet him with divers Priests, and made him great Presents in order to oblige him to return, and release those whom he had made Prisoners. *Sigon. Fasti Consular.*

RAGIMBERT Duke of *Turin*, usurp'd the Crown of *Lombardy* from *Luitberd*, who was but a Child. This happen'd in 701; and three months after, *Aripert* dispossest him.

RAGOTSKI (*Sigismund*) was elected Prince of *Transilvania* in 1606, after the death of *Boskai*: but preferring Repose to Honour, he refused this offer; and seeing himself constrain'd to accept of it, he did it with so much reluctance, that it was no better to him than an honourable Servitude. He possess'd this Principality peaceably, and was equally belov'd of *Matthias* King of *Hungary*, and *Achmet* Emperor of the *Turks*; but however, that affected him not, and so he yielded up his Right to *Gabriel Bathori* in 1608. *J. Læus*.

RAGUENEAU, a sworn Scrivener of *Paris*, hath been known in this Age by a Treatise he wrote of *False Inscriptions*, and of the *Knowing of Writings and Seals*: He taught also in that Piece, the way to efface a Writing, and to renew those which had been worn out by Time. Therein also is set forth the Forgeries used in the Counterfeiting of Writings; but as *Ragueneau* made use himself of that Secret, he was seiz'd in 1682, and condemned to Perpetual Imprisonment; his Book was also prohibited, as being pernicious for those who would make ill use of it.

RAGUSA, a City and Republick in *Dalmatia* upon the Gulf of *Venice*, and an Archbishop's Sec. Some Authors believe it to be the same with the ancient *Epidaurus*; but others will have the Ruins of that City to be on the other side, in a place called *Ragusi Vecchio*; however it be, this City, which the *Sclavonians* call *Dubronich*, is very well built: Its situation is upon a Rock, so high on one side and craggy, that 'tis a Covert to it; and on the other side it stretcheth it self along a little Tongue of Land, where 'tis washed by the Sea. Near the Town is the Fort of *St. Lawrence*, and a Port: It's inhabited by many Merchants, and the best peopled place in *Dalmatia*. The Government of it is almost like unto that of the Republick of *Venice*. It's true, that the fear of losing their imaginary Liberty is so great, that it obliges them to change their Duke or Governour every Month, and to continue their Officers in their Posts but for six Weeks: wherefore Gentlemen cannot wear a Sword, nor lie abroad, without informing the Senate therewith; and in the Night-time, Strangers, and especially *Turks*, are lock'd up in their Lodgings by them. Moreover, the Gates of the City are never open but for three or four hours by Day in Summer-time, and not above an hour and an half in Winter. The *Ragusians* pay Tribute to the *Turks*, whom they fear; to the *Venetians*, whom they hate; to the Pope, Emperor and King of *Spain*, upon some valuable Consideration. *Ragusa*, or the Country of *Ragusa*, is but inconsiderable, comprehending no more than the Town of that name, *Stagno*, and two or three Villages. This City is very much subject to Earthquakes, and had terrible shocks in 1634 and 1667. The Senate of *Ragusa* is composed of sixty Senators, whereof forty at least must meet together when they assemble for Judgment. Civil Matters, at the commencement of the Suit, are brought before six of the Senate, from whom there is an Appeal to the College of thirty, who are no Senators; and if the Decrees be for Sums exceeding five hundred Crowns, the Appeals are finally determined by the Senate. Their Judicial Proceedings are in Latin, but they plead in Italian, or the Language of the Country. Criminal Causes are judged by an Officer, from whom there is an Appeal to a Jurisdiction composed of six Senators; and if the Sentence be confirmed there, the Cause is at an end, but if otherwise, the Senate takes cognizance thereof, and judges it. As to the Affairs Politick of lesser importance, the Governour with six of the Senate decides them, and these six Senators are in that Office a year. *Monconis*.

RAIMOND the First, Count of *Tripoli*, was before Count of *St. Giles*. He was Brother to *Raimond* the first Count of *Tholouse*, and Brother by the Mother's side to Count *Hugh the Great*, of *Lusignan*. He bought the County of *Toulouse* of his Nephew *Hugh Haimond*; afterwards joining himself with other Princes, he rais'd an Army for the recovery of the *Holy Land*, whither he went, and carried with him his Wife and Children: The Pope's Legate accompanied him. He presently took the *Holy City*, and afterwards *Tortoise*, *Biblis*, and divers other Towns, and caus'd a new Castle to be built near the City of *Tripoli*, which he call'd the *Pilgrims Mount*, and laid Siege to *Tripoli*, where was the Mahometan King. *Hugh the Great*, Count of *Lusignan*, brought an Army out of *France* to relieve him, with much Provision also. He died at that Siege, and the Countess with her Children was in the Town of *Tortoise*.

RAIMOND the Second, Count of *Tripoli*, was the Son of *Ponce* and *Cecilia*, and succeeded in the Earldom of *Tripoli*: He married *Hodierna* Daughter of *Baldwin II.* King of *Jerusalem*. He was the Son of a Sister of *Foulques* King of *Jerusalem*; and his Wife was Sister to Queen *Melizena* Wife of *Foulques*, and of *Alix*, Princes of *Antioch*. When his Father was kill'd, he was but eighteen years of age; and as young as he was, before his Father was buried, he, with his Army, fought the *Saracens* in Mount *Libanus*, and made a great slaughter of them: Nevertheless, some years after, he was kill'd by two Assassines of the *Saracens* who had conceal'd themselves at the Gate of the City.

RAIMOND the Third, Count of *Tripoli*, Son to Count *Raimond*, succeeded in the Earldom of *Tripoli*. He married

Exitima Widow of *Walter* Prince of *Galilee*; he was the cause of the ruine of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, by betraying King *Guy* of *Lusignan*, and all the Christian Army, to the *Turks*; he was also about to surrender his Earldom to King *Saladine*; but the day after that Deliberation he was found dead, and also circumcised. He left no Heirs behind him. *Hist. de Royaume de Cypre*.

RAIMOND the Sixth, call'd the *Old*, was Count and Marquis of *Tholouse*. This Prince took the part of the *Albigenses*, and was excommunicated, after he had sustained with incredible hardship the toils of a tedious War. He was deprived of his Earldom of *Tholouse* in 1215, by the Council of *Lateran*, who gave the Investiture thereof to *Simon* Count of *Montfort*, which gave occasion of new, tedious and troublesome Affairs. *Raimond* died in 1222.

RAIMOND, Prince of *Antioch*, Brother to *William* last Count of *Poitiers*, obtain'd the Principality of *Antioch* by the means of his Wife *Constance*, Daughter to *Raimond II.* and was kill'd in a Battle against *Nuradin* King of the *Saracens*.

RAIMOND (*Roger*) Count of *Foix*: He assist'd the *Albigenses*, and put himself at the head of his own Troops, in opposition to those of the *Cross*; but after the Battle of *Muret* he reconciled himself to the Church of *Rome*, and died in 1222.

RAINAUD (*Theophilus*) a Jesuit: No Author in this Age hath writ more than he, nor treated of more different Subjects: He published separately the greatest part of his Writings; but as there remained yet some others which he had not expos'd to the World, he attempted, towards the end of his Life, to get them all printed together; but being prevented by sickness, whereof he died, he left it to the management of a Father of his Order, who compleated that Edition, which was printed at *Lyons* in Nineteen Volumes, in 1667: The Style is obscure, affected, and full of Digressions.

RAINAUD (*Walter*) Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of *England*, was a Person of Merit and Learning in the Fourteenth Century. He was first Lord Treasurer under King *Edward II.* and then prefer'd to the See of *Worcester*; some time after made Lord Chancellor, and last of all Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He held Three Councils, the first at *London*, the second at *Oxford*, and the third at *Lambeth*, as *Pitts* will have it; but some of the best Authors say, this Council of *Lambeth* was held under *Peccham* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in 1280. His Works are, *Constitutiones Provinciales*, where he treats *De Scrutinio in Ordine faciendo*, *De Clericis Peregrinis*, *De Temporibus Ordinandorum*, *De Sacra Unctiōe*, *De Sacramentis Iterandis*, *De Officio Archidiaconi*, *De Celebratione Missarum*, *De Sponsalibus*, *De Pœnitentiis & Remissionibus*. He died in 1327, in the beginning of the Reign of *Edward III.* *Pittsers de Illust. Angl. Script.* *Gordwin de Presul. Angl.*

RAIS, or *Reis*, a Name which the *Turks* give to the Captains of their Gallies: 'Tis an *Arabick* word which signifies Commander or Chief. The greatest part of these *Rais* are Renegado *Italians*, or their Children brought up near the Arsenal. They speak a corrupted *Italian*, which they call *Frank*, to make them be understood by their Slaves, who are better treated than those in the Gallies of *Venice*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire*.

RAITHE, a Desert near to *Munt Sinai*, in *Arabia Petraea*; or, according to others, in *Egypt*. It was inhabited by certain solitary Religious, or Hermits, in the third Century. The *Greeks* say that *S. Moses* retir'd thither towards 230, and that after he had liv'd there some ninety years, he suffer'd Martyrdom in the time of the Emperor *Dioctlesian*.

RAMADAN, or *Ramazan*, the Ninth Month in the Year of the *Turks*. Their Year is compos'd only of twelve Lunar Months, wherefore this Month *Ramadan* answers successively to all the Months of our Year. *Ramaz*, which is pronounced as *Ramadz*, signifies *Violent Heat*. And this Month was so call'd, because that at the time when new Names were given to the Months of the ancient *Arabians*, the Ninth happen'd to be in the Heat of Summer. During this Month the *Mahometans* are forbid to eat, drink, and lie with their Wives, from Break of day till Sun-setting; but when the Sun is set, and that the *Iman* has caus'd the Lamps to be lighted which are placed on the top of the *Minarets* or *Towers* of their *Mosques*, they are permitted to eat. Then they make good Chear, and spend the best part of the Night in Feasting. They do most of their business by night, and sleep all the day. So that their Fasting is properly nothing else but the change of Day into Night. They call this Month Holy and Sacred; and believe that as long as it lasts, the Gates of Paradise are open, and those of Hell shut. 'Tis an impardonable Crime to drink Wine in this Time.

RAMESSES, a King of *Egypt*, the Son of *Sothis*, began to reign in the Year 1097, after the Deluge, 1292 before the Birth of Christ. He caus'd an Obelisk to be made that was one of the most magnificent and noble that was ever seen, which he set up in the Temple of the Sun, in the City of *Thebes*, where it remained till the time of *Constantine the Great*, who caus'd it to be transported to *Alexandria* in 334, in order to be brought from thence to *Constantinople*: but dying before this Design was execut'd, the Emperor *Constantius* had it transported from *Alexandria* to *Rome*, in 352, and set it up in the grand Cirque.

Cirque. It was an hundred and thirty two Foot high, and on the top of it was set a Golden Ball, which happening to be broken by a Thunder-bolt, *Constantius* placed in the room of it a Figure made of gilded Metal, which represented a Flame of Fire. When the *Goths* sack'd the City of *Rome*, in 409, they overthrew this Obelisk, which remained buried in the Sand till *Sixtus V.* caused it to be digged up; and finding it broken in three pieces, he got them jointed together, and set up in the Square of *St. John of Lateran*. Upon the four sides of this wonderful Piece might be seen a great number of Figures and Hieroglyphick Characters, which represented Moral and Political Laws, Vertues, the great Actions of illustrious Men, the Parts of the World, and divers other Secrets of Nature. This way of Writing was peculiar to the *Egyptians*, who, for example, represented *Vigilance* by the Eye, *Imprudence* by the Mouth, *Unstability of Riches* by a Peacock's Tail, *Prudence* by a Serpent, *Promptitude* by a Sparrow-Hawk, *Empire* by a Man standing upright with his right Arm lifted up; and thus all things Natural or Moral, as may be seen in the Explication which *Father Kircher* has made of this Obelisk. *Kircher. Oedipus Ægyptiacus.*

R A M I N I, a false Prophet, honoured by the *Zaffe-ramini*, a People of *Madagascar*. He was, say they, sent from God to the shore of the *Red-Sea*, near the City of *Meccha*; from whence he went to see for *Mahomet*, who gave him great Reception. But the Followers of *Mahomet*, seeing that *Ramini* would not eat the Flesh of any Beast whereof he himself had not cut the Throat, contrived to be revenged of him for that contempt he shewed of their Prophet: Which *Mahomet* prevented, granting him liberty to cut the Throat of any Animal he had a mind to eat of, and giving him also one of his Daughters, nam'd *Rafatema*, to Wife. *Ramini* went from thence with his Wife towards the East, where he became Prince of the Country of *Mangararo*, and had a Son named *Rabouroud*, the Father of *Rahadzi* and *Racoube*, who taking a Sea-voyage, came ashore in the Isle of *Madagascar*, where they settled, and became the chief of *Zaffe-ramini*.

R A M I R E Z, the first of that Name, King of *Leon*, succeeded *Alphonfus II.* surnamed *The Chaste*, in 825. He was the Son of *Veramond I.* and reigned for twenty six years very gloriously, especially after the Battle he gain'd over the *Moors*, wherein he killed sixty thousand of those Barbarians. He died in 850. *Ramirez II.* Son of *Ordenno II.* shut up his Brother *Alphonfus IV.* in a Monastery, and settled himself in the Throne. He defeated, in 939, four thousand *Saracens*, and ten years after defeated them again at *Talavera*. But he enjoyed not that Advantage long, dying soon after. *Ramirez III.* the Son of *Sancho I.* succeeded him towards the year 967. He was then very young, but so cruel, passionate and debauched, that in 980 he was deprived of his Crown, which was set upon the Head of his Cousin *Veramond II.* But he disputed it with him for two years, that is, till 982, which was that of his death. *Mariana, Turquet, &c. Hist. Hisp.*

R A M N E N S E S, or *Rammes*, the Name of the third part of the Inhabitants of *Rome*, when they were divided by *Romulus* into three Orders or Tribes, to wit into *Rammensians*, *Tatians*, and *Lucerians*. *Vid. Luceres.*

R A M S E Y is the Surname of the Earl of *Dalbushie*, in the County of *Lothian* in *Scotland*; he is the chief of the Name, of which there have been very great Men, especially for Valour.

R A M S E Y, Lat. *Limnus*, a small Island in the *Irish Sea*, call'd by the *Welsh*, *Lymen*. It lies upon the Coast of *South-Wales*, three miles from *St. David's*. Also a Market-Town in *Huntingdonshire* in *Huntingdon* Hundred, towards *Cambridgeshire*, near a Meer of it's own Name, and another call'd *Whitlesey*, each affording plenty of Fish and Fowl together, with Rivers watering them. It stands amongst the rich Grounds of the *Fens*, and had heretofore an Abbey of vast Wealth to boast of, till its Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* It's distant from *London* fifty five miles.

R A M S E Y (John) being a Page to King *James I.* and attending him to the House of *Earl Gowry*, at *Perth* in *Scotland*, the 5th. of *August*, Anno 1600, fortun'd to be the happy Refeuer of His Majesty from that barbarous Murder which the same Earl, and his Brother *Alexander*, then one of the King's Bed-chamber, had treacherously conspired to act upon him. For which faithful Service he was advanced to the Title of Viscount *Haddington*; and for an augmentation of Honour, had an Arm holding a naked Sword, with a Crown in the midst thereof, with a Heart at the Point, given him to impale with his own Arms, and this Motto, *Hæc Dextra Vindex Principis & Patriæ.* And in 18 *Jac.* created Baron of *Kings-ton upon Thames*, and Earl of *Holderness*, with this special addition of Honour, That upon the 4th. of *August* annually, which was a Day appointed to be kept holy, in giving Thanks to God for that King's Preservation; That he and his Heirs-male for ever should bear the Sword of State before the King, in remembrance of his happy Deliverance. He married twice; first *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Suffex*, by whom he had Issue two Sons, *James* and *Charles*, and one Daughter named *Elizabeth*; and surviving her, took to Wife *Martha* the Daughter of *Sir William Colkain*, Knight, Alderman of *London*. She surviving him, became the Wife of *Montague Lord Willoughby*, at that time Son and Heir to the Earl of *Lindsey*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

R A M S E Y (Mary) second Wife of *Sir Thomas Ramsey*, who was Sheriff of *London* in 1567, and afterwards, in 1577, Lord-Mayor of the same. She was eldest Daughter of *William Dale* of *Bristol*, Merchant, and married to the abovesaid *Sir Thomas Ramsey* in 1584. After whose decease, she having no Issue of her own, and being withal very piously enclined, left several large Legacies to charitable Uses, to continue for ever; which are as follow: 1. A yearly Maintenance to two Fellows and four Scholars of *Peter house* in *Cambridge*, of 40 *l. per an.* with three considerable Livings to any of the said Scholars that shall be thought fit to supply them. 2. Another of 40 *l. per an.* for maintenance of six Scholars at *Oxford*, and six at *Cambridge*. 3. A Reward for two Sermons to be preached in *Christ's Church* yearly. 4. A Salary to a Writing-Master to teach poor Children gratis in *Christ's Hospital*. 5. A free Grammar-School at *Halsted* in *Essex* for the poorer Sort. 6. A bountiful Allowance for the Poor of *Christ's Hospital*. 7. A large Gift for the Cure of wounded Soldiers. 8. Another for ten poor maimed Soldiers, and ten poor Widows, of 40 *l. per an.* besides Apparel. 9. A bountiful Gift of 30 *l. per an.* to release poor Debtors out of Prison. 10. Another of 10 *l. per an.* to relieve Poor Debtors in Prison. 11. A large Gift towards the Marriage of poor Maids. 12. Another towards the relief of the Poor of four several Parishes; with other pious and charitable Gifts, to be paid by the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, viz. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of *London*, Overseers of all these her pious Distributions. She died in *November*, 1596, and was buried at the South-east Corner of the Chancel of *Christ's Church*, *London*, where the Overseers of her said Will erected a curious Monument to her Memory, which was destroyed by the Fire that happened in 1666. *Stow, &c.*

R A M's-H E A D, a South-point in *Hampshire*, near *Portsmouth*.

R A M U S, or *La Rames (Peter)* was a Native of *Cuth*, in *Vernandois*. He led the life of a Labourer, though descended from a Noble Family. His Uncle having been oblig'd, during the Wars, to leave *Burgundy*, he retired into the Country of *Vernandois*, where for a Livelyhood he traded in Coals. But *Peter*, having an inclination for Learning, went to *Paris*, and made so good a progress, that he became King's Rhetorick Professor, and a famous Orator. All People relish'd his Works; but the *Animadversions* against *Aristotle* made all the University his Enemies; and others who envied his Merit, neglected not that occasion to have a plausible Pretence to write against him. In the mean time *Ramus* became eminently learned in the *Mathematicks*, and employed one part of the Money he had saved to found a Professor's Chair, who should teach those Sciences. He was a Protestant in his Heart: And we see by the Letters of *Beza*, that he desired to retire to *Geneva*, where he sought to be Professor of Philosophy. His Enemies assassinated him at *Paris*, in that Massacre on *St. Bartholomew's-Day*, in 1572, and his Body was cast into the *Seyne*. *Ramus* was banished, and his Books burnt before the Royal College of *Cambray*, in King *Francis* the First's time. That King having some time before given a Commission to *Peter Danesius* Greek Professor, to *John Salignac* Doctor of Divinity, and to several other learned Persons, to examine the Writings and Conduct of *Ramus*. These Men having examin'd the Affair, gave Sentence against *Ramus*, who was order'd not to treat of, or teach Philosophy any more. But *Henry II.* at the request of the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, recalled him, and made him Professor-Royal. It's observable, that *Carpentier*, and the other Professors of the University, his Competitors, animated their Scholars to that degree against him, that having drawn him out of a Cellar wherein he hid himself, they threw him out at a Window, dragged the dead Corps through the Streets, and whipt it with Rods. *Thuan. Hist. lib. 52. St. Marthe, &c.*

R A M U S I O (John Baptista) of *Venice*, was the Son of *Paulus*, a Lawyer, and rendred himself eminent in the Sciences and Languages. He had also so great an Experience in things, that the Republick of *Venice* made use of him for the space of forty three years in the most important Affairs, as well in the quality of Secretary, as in accompanying of Embassadors which they sent to Foreign Princes. We are obliged to him for the Collection of divers Voyages, to which he hath added learned Prefaces. with *A Treatise of the Encrease of the Nile*, which he Dedicated to *Fracastorius*, his Friend. He had also begun *A Treatise concerning the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea*, which he left unfinished. Towards the latter part of his Life he retired to *Padua*, where he died in 1557, aged 72. His Body was carried to *Venice*, and buried in the Church of *St. Mary*. *Ramusio* publish'd a Treatise *De Nili Incremento*, as I have said, and three Volumes of *Navigation*: The first contains *A Description of Africa*, *Prefter John's Country*, &c. The second comprehends the *History of Tartary*, and divers other Travels: And the third is, *Of Sailing to the New World*, &c.

R A N A T I T E S, a Sect of *Jews*, who have a veneration for, and worship Frogs, for that God made use of them to torment *Pharaoh*; and who believe, that God is pleased with this Superstition.

R A N S (Bertrand de) an Hermit of *Champaign*, who attempted to pass for *Baldwin I.* Emperor of *Constantinople*, Count of *Flanders* and *Haynault*, twenty years after the death

of that Emperor, whom the King of Bulgaria had taken in a Battle fought in 1205, and had put to death in Prison the year following. *Bertrand de Rans* appeared in Flanders for to personate him. *Jane*, eldest Daughter to the Emperor *Baldwin*, then Countess of Flanders and *Haynault*, would not receive him, but order'd her Council to Examine him, to find out the Cheat. This Impostor, after he had patiently heard all the Remonstrances made him, answered with a studied Severity, That having been made Prisoner in Bulgaria, he had been detained there for the space of twenty years under a Guard that could neither be corrupted nor deceived; but that they ceasing at length to watch him so narrowly, he found an opportunity to make his Escape: That in his way he had been taken by other Barbarians, who carried him into Asia, without knowing of him: That during a Truce between the Christians and Barbarians of Asia, the German Merchants, who knew him, bought him of them; and that so he had the good fortune to return home. The Countess of Flanders sent into Greece, *John* Bishop of Metelin, and *Albert* a Religious of the Order of St. Bennet, Greeks by Nation, to get true Information whether her Father was dead or living. These Envoys learn'd that the Emperor *Baldwin* had been cruelly put to death in the Prison of *Ternobe*, in Bulgaria. In the mean time, a good part of the Nobility of Flanders acknowledged this Man for their Sovereign, Earl, and Emperor of the East; and that which authorized the Veneration conceived for his Person, was, that he understood the Arms, knew the Genealogies and great Actions of the most Illustrious *Flemmings*; which he learn'd whilst he lived an Hermit near *Valenciennes*. He appear'd in an Armenian Garb, had a Vest of Scarlet, wearing a great Beard, and carrying a Stick in his Hand. It's true, he was Tall, and had divers of the Features of *Baldwin*, which got Credit to his Impostures. His Design had so good Success, that the Countess *Jane* was forced to flee into *Catelet*, and to send Embassadors to *Lewis VIII.* King of France, to protect her against this Usurper. The King went as far as *Campaign*, where the Impostor presented himself on a prefix'd Day; but being unable to make a precise Answer to the Questions put to him, his Majesty commanded him to depart his Kingdom in three days time, without punishing him further for his Temerity. This famous Cheat having been thus shamefully expelled, retired to *Valenciennes* in *Haynault*; where meeting with no Encouragement, he disguised himself in a Merchant's Habit, and design'd for *Burgundy*; but on the Road fell into the Hands of a *Burgundian* Gentleman called *Erard Castenace*, who deliver'd him to the Countess for four hundred Marks. The Countess put him to the Rack; where having confess'd his Name was *Bertrand de Rans*, and that he was of *Champaign*, he was led through all the Cities of Flanders and *Haynault*, that the People might see him, and afterwards publicly hang'd in the Isle of Flanders; which made some People believe, that the Countess chose rather to put her Father to Death, than resign him the Sovereignty. And the Countess, as the Inhabitants of the City of the Isle say, firmly believed, after the Execution, that it was her Father, or at least had some scruple of Conscience concerning it; and founded an Hospital in the Isle, which she called the Countess-Hospital; where is a Gallows painted on the Walls and Glasses, and the same embroidered on the Curtains of the Beds, to set forth, say they, the Occasion of that Foundation, which might at length expiate in some measure her Crime. *De Rocoles les Impostures Insignes.*

RAOLCONDA, a City in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the Peninsula of *Indus*, on this side the Gulf of *Bengala*, five days Journey from the City of *Golconda*. They have a rich Mine of Diamonds there.

RAOUL, or *Radulphus*, Son of *Richard* Duke of *Burgundy*, Count of *Autun*, surnam'd *The Justiciary*, usurped the Kingdom of France from *Charles the Simple*. He had married *Emma* the Daughter of *Robert*, killed in Battle. He was called to support that Party which was form'd against the lawful Sovereign. And indeed *Charles the Simple* being cast into Prison, *Raoul* was anointed and crowned King in 923, in the Abbey of St. *Medard* of *Soissons*; and some time after, his Wife received the same Honour at *Rheims*, by the Hands of the Archbishop *Seulphus*. *Raoul* was a courageous Prince, he expelled almost all the Normans out of *Aquitain*; and by the Factions of the Count of *Vermendois*, and that of *Paris*, reigned until 936, when he died without Children at *Auxerre*, and had the Honour to be buried in the Church of St. *Columba* de *Sens*, after he had reigned twelve years, six months, and three days. *Flodoard.*

RAOUL, King of *Soissons*, was married to *Emma* the Sister of *Hugh the Great*, by which means he got the Kingdom of *Soissons*, having before but the Duchy of *Burgundy*. That compleat Princess intreagu'd so well, during the absence of her Husband, as to prove agreeable to all the Court of *Soissons*, so that all the Efforts made by *Charles the Simple* could not withdraw any of the Princes and Lords from her Side. *Claud. Dormay de la Ville de Soissons.*

RAPALLO, or *Rapello*, a City with the Title of an Archbishop's See and Duchy in the Basilicate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It must not be confounded with *Rapallo* a Town and Gulf of *Italy*, near *Genoa*.

RAPERSWYL, Lat. *Rapersvilla*, a Town in *Switzerland*, which has a very ancient Castle on the Lake of *Zurick*, to the North-east, so seated, that it's only approachable by a Timber-

Bridge; and having been taken, in 1458, by the *Swiss*, though often attempted, could not be recovered out of their Hands. It stands seventeen miles South-east of the City of *Zurick*.

RAPHAEL signifies in Hebrew, *The Physick of God*. 'Tis the Name of that Archangel which was sent from Heaven to conduct *Toby's* Son in the Journey he made by his Father's Command. After that he had mediated the Marriage of young *Tobias*, and brought him back to his Father, he declared, He was the Angel of God, and disappeared, as is amply set forth in the Book of *Tobit*.

RAPHAEL (*d'Urbino*), an excellent Painter in the Sixteenth Century, praised above all that went before him, and not equalled by any that came after him. He was a Native of the City of *Urbino*, where he was born on Good-Friday, in 1483. His Father's Name was *John de Santi*, a Painter by Profession, who judging he was not capable to instruct his Son, whose excellent Genius appeared when very young, he settled him with *Peter Perugin*, then in great Esteem. This young Scholar continued not long with his Master, whom he not only equalled in the knowledge of his Art, but far exceeded. He made himself afterwards known in divers Cities of *Italy*, and became a perfect Master, by imitating the Works of *Michael Angelo*. Pope *Julius II.* and after him *Leo X.* employed him at *Rome*, to make those Paintings which are the Treasure and Admiration of the Curious. *Raphael d'Urbino* was sweet-natur'd, a handsome Person, civil and obliging. His qualities were all amiable; and he was so much beloved, that 'tis said, he never went abroad without a great number of Followers. It's a misfortune, that so great a Man lived but seven and thirty years. The Cause of his Death is attributed to a Debauch with Women. And it was reported, that because he discovered not his Distemper to the Physicians, they treated him as if he had a Pleurisie, and took too much Blood from him. He engaged to marry a Niece of the Cardinal of St. *Bibiana* some time before; but hoping the Pope would make him a Cardinal, and besides, having no great inclination to marry, he deferred its accomplishment. He departed this life on the same day he was born, on Good-Friday, in 1520. One may see at *Rome*, in the Church of *la Rotunda*, this Epitaph made in his Praise,

*Ille hic est Raphael, timuit quo fessite vinci
Rerum magna parens, & moriente mori.* Felibien.

RAPHELENGIUS (*Francis*) Professor of the Hebrew Tongue in the University of *Leyden*, was of *Lanou*, near *Lisse*, where he was born in 1539. He studied at *Louvain*. And his Mother, who was left a Widow, obliged him to become a Merchant. He was sent for that purpose to *Nuremberg*: But as he had a greater inclination for Study, they were forced to bring him back again. He learn'd Greek and Hebrew at *Paris*, which he taught afterwards in *England*. After his return into the *Low-Countries*, he married, in 1555, at *Antwerp*, *Margaret* the Daughter of *Christopher Plantin*, a famous Printer. *Raphelengius* employed himself to Correct his Books, which he enriched with Notes and Prefaces. He took a great deal of pains, especially about the Royal Bible that was printed in 1571, by order of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*. Afterwards, in 1585, he settled at *Leyden*, where *Plantin* had a Printing-House. He laboured there with his usual assiduity. In the mean time, his great Knowledge procured him a Professor's Chair in the Hebrew Tongue. And at last he died there of Grief, for the loss of his Wife, in 1597, aged fifty eight. He compos'd divers Works; as, *Varia Lectiones & Emendationes in Chaldaicam Bibliorum Paraphrasin*; *Grammatica Hebraea*; *Dictionarium Hebraicum*; *Lexicon Arabicum*, &c. One of his Sons, of the same Name with himself, has also published *Notes upon Seneca's Tragedies*. *Meursius Ath. Batav.*

RAPHIDIM, a certain place in the Deserts of *Arabia*, near to *Mount Horeb*, where the *Israelites*, in passing through the Desert, made their tenth station or stay, and where, wanting Water, they murmured against *Moses*, who miraculously drew Water for them out of the Rock. *Exod. Numb 33.*

RAPIN (*Nicholas*) a French Poet, was of *Fontenay-le-Comte* in *Poitou*, where he exercised the place of Vice-Senechal with much diligence. *M. du Harlay*, afterwards first President of the Parliament of *Paris*, taken with his Parts, persuaded him to come to *Paris*, where *Henry III.* made him Provost-Marshal. He managed this Charge with his wonted Fidelity, and continued his Services till the Reign of *Henry the Great*, when his great Age obliged him to retire to *Fontenay-le-Comte*, where he had built a pretty House in the Suburbs. He died in 1608, having compos'd divers Latin and French Verses. He endeavoured to introduce into French Poetry Verses without Rhime, altho' with the same syllables and same quantity the Greek and Latin use. *Dominicus Baudius*, *Nicholas Bourbon*, and divers others, made Elegies upon him. He had himself made his own Epitaph, which may be seen on his Tomb:

*Tandem Rapinus heic quiescit ille, qui
Nunquam quiescit, ut quies esset bonis.
Impane nunc grassentur & furi & latro.
Musa ad sepulchrum Gallicae & Latinae gemant.*
La Croix du Maine.

RAPIN (*Renatus*) a Jesuit, born at *Tours*, rendered himself eminent by his Learning and Vertue. He was a Person admirably qualified, had a great deal of Genius and Judgment, and was very remarkable for his Probity, and obliging Temper. The Laity look'd upon him as a Man of much Honour, whilst the Learned considered him as one of the finest Wits of our Age. He excelled in Latin Poetry, the Works which we have of his in that kind having rendered his Name famous throughout *Europe*. Amongst the rest of his Poems, that entitled *The Gardens*, is most admired by judicious Men, who judge it an excellent Piece, worthy the Age of *Augustus*. His Learning appeared in his *Reflections upon Eloquence, Poetry, History and Philosophy*; in his *Comparisons of Virgil and Homer, Demosthenes and Cicero, Plato and Aristotle, Thucydides and Titus Livius*. He composed divers Pieces of Divinity, the last of which is that of *The Life of the Predestinated*. He died at *Paris*, the 27th. of *October*, 1687. *Memoires du Temps*.

RAPOE, Lat. *Rapa*, once a City, now a Village in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Dunni-gal*, which is a Bishop's-See under the Archbishop of *Armagh*, but united to that of *Derry*, from which it stands twelve miles to the West, forty from *Dungal*, and forty five from *Armagh* to the South-west.

RASEN, a Market-Town in *Lincolnshire* in the Hundred of *Walbroft*, so called for its distinction from three other *Rasens* in the same Hundred which have not the privilege to be Market-Towns.

RASIS, or *Rhasis*, call'd *Almanzar*, or *Alubetre Araz*, Son of *Zachary* an *Arabian* Physician, lived in the Tenth Century, about the year 950. He practis'd Physick a long time, and left very considerable Tracts upon that Subject, and amongst others, that which is call'd *Continens*; into which he has transfer'd, by way of Abstraction, all that had been said by his Predecessors upon that Argument. He writ likewise a *History of Spain*, to oblige the Emir *Balharubi*. His Works, translated into Latin, were printed at *Bazil*, in 1544. *Pachalis Gallus in Bibl. Medic. Castellani in Vit. Medic. Vander Linden de Script. Medic.*

RASPOUTES, or *Rasboutes*, a sort of *Banyans*, who are somewhat like unto the Sect of the *Samaritans*. They believe the Transmigration of the Soul; but say, that Mens Souls go into Birds, which afterwards advertise their Friends of the good or evil which shall befall them; wherefore they are very superstitious Observers both of the Singing and Flight of Birds. The Widows cast themselves into the Funeral Pile of their Husbands, unless by Contract of Marriage they provided by an Article, not to be forced to it. *Raspoutes* signifies a courageous Man; and this name was given them, because they were valiant, and loved War, which is contrary to the inclination of the other *Banyans*. The *Great Mogul*, and other *Indian* Princes, make use of these *Raspoutes* in their Armies, for that they despise Danger and Death. They have scarce compassion for any thing but Birds, which they take great care to nourish, in hopes that when their Souls shall pass into those sorts of Animals, they will have the same charity for them. They marry their Children very young, as the other *Banyans* do. *Mandeflo. Olearius.*

RAT (*Jeffrey*, or *Godfrey XIII.*) Grand Master of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, succeeded, in 1194, Prince *Alphonso* of *Portugal*. The Order was then seated at *Ptolemais*, or *St. John d'Acre*. He was a *Frenchman* born. In his time the Knights of the Order made War upon the *Templars*, who had entred by violence upon the Possessions of a certain Gentleman that was a Vassal of the *Hospitaliers*. There passed furious Rencounters and bloody Skirmishes between them; which would have ended in a dangerous War, if *Amauri II.* King of *Cyprus*, had not brought both Parties to refer the Decision of the Quarrel to the Pope. The Grand Master sent thither the Prior of *Barlette*, who was of the Family of the *Seguins*, and *Auger*, Commander of *Italy*. The Pope order'd, that the *Templars* should be summoned by a Gentleman before the Bar of the *Hospitaliers*, who should appoint impartial Judges to terminate the Difference. Some time after, the Pope granted a Brief to King *Amauri*, by which he commanded the Grand Master to take the Kingdom of *Cyprus* under his Protection. Which he did, in obedience to his Holiness, and for the publick good of the Christians. He died in 1206, after he had reigned almost twelve years, and had *Gwerin de Montague* for his Successor. *Bosso, Naberat.*

RATA (*John*) Count of *Casetta*, in *Terra di Lavoro*, who understanding that his Wife had been forced by *Mainfroy* King of *Sicily*, revenged himself on him soon after. For Pope *Urban IV.* having invested *Charles* of *Anjou*, Brother to Saint *Lewis*, in the Kingdom of *Sicily*, because *Mainfroy* was an Usurper, and an Enemy to the Church; *Rata*, who was then General of *Mainfroy's* Army, went over to *Charles* of *Anjou*, and gave him the opportunity of making himself Master of *Sicily*. *Volaterran* saith, It was *conradin* of *Swabia*, *Mainfroy's* Natural Brother, that disgraced *Rata's* Wife. *Fulcosus.*

RATBOT, or *Rathold*, Duke of *Friezland*, who, desirous to turn Christian, in 722, went to see for the Bishop *Vulfradus*: But as he had one Foot in the Basin of the Baptismal Font, he asked the Bishop, *Whether there were more of his Ancestors in Heaven or Hell?* The Bishop made answer, *There were*

more in Hell. Upon which he presently withdrew, saying, *He had rather follow the greater number.* He died three days after suddenly. *Siebert.*

RATCLIFF. See *Darwent-Water*.

RATCLIFFE (*Sir John*) for his good Service he rendered King *Henry V.* and *VI.* was honoured with the Garter: But his Son and Successor, *John*, lost his Head in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* for attempting to set up *Perkin Warbeck*, who personated *Richard Duke of York*, the younger Son to King *Edward IV.* Yet *Robert*, Son and Heir to this last, was fully restored to his Honour in that same Reign; and in 1 *H. 8.* obtain'd an Act of Parliament for Revocation of the Attainder; being advanced to the Dignity of a Viscount, by the Title of Viscount *Fitz-Walter*, in the 17 *H. 8.* He subscribed the Articles sent to the King against Cardinal *Woolsey*; and being created Earl of *Suffex*, in the 22 *H. 8.* joined with the rest of the Peers in Parliament in the Declaration sent to Pope *Clement VII.* To this *Robert* succeeded *Henry*; to him *Thomas*, who was employed by Queen *Mary* as Ambassador to *Charles V.* to treat of a Marriage between her and Prince *Philip*; and afterwards sent Deputy into *Ireland*. Queen *Elizabeth* made him Lord-Chamberlain of her Household. Dying without Issue, his Brother *Henry* succeeded him; whose Son *Robert* dying without Issue, *Sir Henry Mildmay* of *Mulsho*, in the County of *Essex*, Knt. Son and Heir to *Sir Thomas Mildmay*, Knt. by the Lady *Frances* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry Earl of Suffex*, by *Anne* his second Wife, laid claim to the Title of Lord *Fitz-Walter*; which *Benjamin*, his Brother and Heir enjoyed, the said *Henry* dying soon after. This *Benjamin*, now Lord *Fitz-Walter*, hath married *Catharine*, Daughter and Co-heir to *Thomas*, Eldest Son to *Thomas Viscount Fairfax*, of *Emmeley* in *Ireland*, and by her hath Issue three Sons, *Charles*, *Benjamin*, and *Walter*: *Dugdale's Baronage.*

RATIBOR, a City of *Silesia*, in *Germany*, upon the *Oder*, and the Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name. Latin Authors call it *Ratisboria*. It stands thirteen miles North-east of *Troppaw*, and thirty four South of *Oppelen*.

RATISBONE, an Imperial City of *Germany*, upon the *Danube*, with a Bishop's-See suffragan of *Salzburg*. Latin Authors call it variously; as *Tiberij Augusti Castra Regia*, *Reginum*, *Rhetobonna*, *Rhetopolis*, and *Ratisbona*; and the *German*, *Regensburg*. It had this Name from the River of *Regen*, which runneth on one side of the City. It was formerly but a Borough-Town. The Diets of the Empire, which are held at *Ratisbone*, in the old Castle, render it one of the most famous Cities of *Germany*. *Frederick I.* made this a free Imperial City. *Henry the Lion* proscrib'd and degraded it, and put it under the Dominion of *Otho Wittelsbach* Duke of *Bavaria*. It has a fair Stone-Bridge, built by *Henry V.* in the year 1135, at the Confluence of the River *Regen*. It's said to have been converted to the Christian Faith by *Lycius Cyrenaus*, a Disciple of *St. Paul*, in 69. The Bishoprick was instituted by *Charles the Great*, who held a Council in this City in 792. It stands forty four miles East of *Newburgh*, and fifty four of *Hundius*. *Chuvier. Bertius.*

RATRAMNE, *Bertram*, or *Intram*, a Priest and Monk of the Abbey of *Corby*, lived in the Eleventh Century, in the time of *Charles the Bald*. He was skill'd in Holy Writ, and good Literature, as *Trithemius* saith; of a penetrating judgment, and equally esteem'd for his Learning and Manners. He writ *A Treatise of Predestination*; and another of *The Body and Blood of Christ*, &c. which the Doctors of *Lovain* have published. The last of these Treatises has been the Subject of a Dispute between the Author of *The Perpetuity of Faith*, and Monsieur *Claude* Minister of *Paris*, who shew'd that *Ratramne* oppos'd the Doctrine of the Real Presence, and Transubstantiation. Those who do not understand *French* may consult the *English* of this Treatise, with the Preface to it. *Siebert. Trithem.*

RATUMENUS, the Name of a *Roman*, who running in the *Circensian* Games, fell from his Chariot; but his Horses continuing their course, and winning the Prize, went with the Crown and Palm to the Capitol; in memory of which, the Gate through which they re-enter'd into *Rome* was call'd *Ratumene's Gate*. *Ruscelli.*

RATZEMBURG, or *Ratzeburg*, a City of *Mekelburg*, in *Lower-Saxony* in *Germany*. It hath had a Bishoprick suffragan of *Bremen*, and the Bishop was Lord of the City; but now the Prelate is a Protestant: And since the Peace of *Munster*, the Duke of *Mekelburg* is Master of *Ratzeburg*, which the Latin Authors call *Raceburgum*. This City embraced the *Augustan* Confession in 1566, by procurement of *Christopher* the thirteenth Bishop of the See. It is three miles from *Lubeck* to the South, four from *Lawenburgh*, and six from *Swerin* to the West. This Place, in 1693. *August* the 31st. was bombarded by the King of *Denmark*; but on the 4th. of *September* granted a Cessation. So that by the Mediation of the King of *England*, States of *Holland*, and others of the Confederate Princes, the Matter was at length accommodated, and Reparation promised the Town for the Damages sustained by *England* and *Holland*.

RAVA, a City and Palatinate in *Greater Poland*, situated upon a River of the same Name. The Houses there are all built of Wood, and there is also a Fortrefs belonging to it. It's eleven Polish miles from *Ploczko* to the South, and fifteen from *Warsaw* to the West.

RAUCHIN, Duke of *Soissons*, was the Son of the Great *Clotharius*; he obtained in the Revolution which happened at the death of *Chilperick*, the Government of *Soissons*, and of all the Province, with the Title of Duke. It was he that discovered the Conspiracy of *Fredegonda*, against *Childebert*, for the two young Men suborn'd by that Princess to murder him, arriv'd at *Soissons* in order to go to *Champaign* in disguise; *Rauchin* being advertised thereof, seiz'd them, and deliver'd them to *Childebert*, who brought them to condign punishment: By that means he incurr'd the hatred of *Fredegonda*, and render'd himself Potent in the Court of *Austrasia*: But his Fidelity to that King lasted not long, for he conspir'd against him, holding Intelligence with *Ursion* and *Bertrefroid* to make themselves Masters of the Kingdom of *Austrasia* by the King's death. *Gontran* discovered their Conspiracy, and advertised *Childebert* his Nephew thereof, who in a little time after, commanded *Rauchin* to come to Court, where he presented himself with a very splendid Equipage, and at the same time the King secretly sent Officers to seize upon his Goods in all the Cities that he had any power in. *Rauchin*, after having had a long Conference with *Childebert*, took his leave, and went out of the Chamber, but as he came to the Door, two Gentlemen Ushers took him and threw him down, and at the same time the Soldiers fell upon him, and cut off his Head, stripping his Body, and throwing it out at the Window. This happened in 587. *Dormai de la Ville de Soiff.*

RAVENGLASS, a Market-Town in the County of *Cumberland* in the Division of *Allerdale*, encompassed on three parts of it by the Sea and the two Rivers, betwixt which it stands: It has several Barks and small Vessels belonging to it. From *London* 214 Miles.

RAVENNA, an ancient City of *Italy* in *Romania*, with the Title of an Archbishop's See, belonging to the See of *Rome*. It stands on a Marthy Ground 45 miles from *Bononia* to the E. 30 from *Rimini*, and 42 from *Ferrara* near the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon which it had a great Harbour, and was the Station of *Augustus*'s Fleet on the *Adriatick* Sea, in the Declension of the *Roman* Empire: The Emperor *Honorius* kept his Residence in it, and fortified it with a double Wall. The Authors of the *Roman* Histories make frequent mention of it. *Ravenna* was the Residence of *Theodoricus* King of the *Goths*, and since, of the *Exarcha*'s or Vice-Roys, which the Emperors of *Constantinople* sent into *Italy*: *Longinus* was the first, sent thither by *Justin* about 567, or 568; *Smaragdus* succeeded him, and next came *Romanus Calliniquus*, and the same *Smaragdus* again; *John Remigus* or *Demigex*, *Eleutherus*, *Iaac*, *Theodorus Calliopas*, *Olympius*, *Theodorus Calliopas* a second time, another *Theodorus*, *John* called *Plato*, *Theophylactus*, *John* surnamed *Rizocopus*, or *Francheracinus*, *Scholasticus* and *Paulus*, during whose Government *Ravenna* was taken by *Luitprand* King of the *Lombards*, and the Vice-Roy re-took it in 727, with the assistance of the Pope and *Venetians*. *Eutyches*, the last Vice-Roy, govern'd after *Paulus*. *Aistulphus*, King of the *Lombards* took *Ravenna* again, and expelled him out of *Italy* in 752; but he kept not that City long, for King *Pepin* in 756 obliged that Prince to give it up, with the Exarchate to the Pope; the which was confirmed by *Charlemaign* in 774. *Ravenna* hath since suffered divers Misfortunes. In 1512 the Army of King *Lewis* XII. led by *Gaston de Foix*, took *Ravenna*, and won a famous Victory near it. *Ravenna* is not at this day so considerable as it has been in times past. It has one Gate of Marble, which the People call the *Golden* or *Beautiful Gate*. It's principal Church is supported by four rows of Marble-Pillars. It's Port hath sometimes served for a Retreat to the *Roman* Navy. In the Church of *St. Mary de la Rotunda*, which was built about 757, without the Town of *Ravenna*, after it was freed from the Dominion of the *Lombards*; the middle or concluding part of the top of the *Dome* is of one entire Stone, ten Foot broad, and two hundred thousand weight, which renders this Church very famous, there being scarce any thing else remarkable. The Violence of Pope *Stephen* VI. against the Memory of *Formosus*, had caused great Disorders in *Rome*; to terminate which, *John* IX. *Stephen*'s Successor assembled a Council at *Rome* in 901, where all was annulled that had been done against the said *Formosus*, and at the same time the Coronation of *Lambert* was confirmed, and that of *Berenger* made void, these two taking upon them to be Emperors or Kings of *Italy*. Some time after the celebration of this Synod, seventy four Bishops assembled at *Ravenna* by the means of the same *Lambert*, and confirmed all that had been done at *Rome*. There was another Council celebrated in 967, in the presence of Pope *John* XIII. and the Emperor *Otho* I. for the re-establishment of the Ecclesiastical Discipline, and divers others since, but none considerable. *Leander Alberti*.

RAVENSBERG, a City and Earldom of the Empire in *Westphalia*; the City is situated upon a Hill, and the Earldom very considerable. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenburg*: It's 18 miles from *Osnaburgh* to the S. 32 from *Paderborn* to the N. and 30 from *Munster* to the E. The Earldom is a small Territory between the Bishopricks of *Minden* and *Osnaburgh* to the N. and W. that of *Munster* to the S. and the County of *Lippe* to the E. Its Capital is *Bisfeld*. This was subject to the Dukes of *Fuliers*, and is now under the Elector of *Brandenburg* in their right.

RAVENSBURG, a small German City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Algow* upon the River *Schaff*, six miles from *Constance* to the E. and three from *Lindaw* to the N. an Imperial Free City.

RAVESTEIN, a small City and Country of *Brabant*: The City stands upon the *Meuse* below the *Grave*. The Dukes of *Cleve* have been Lords of *Ravestein*, where they had a good Cittadel, but *William* Duke of *Cleve* and *Fuliers*, was obliged to demolish it, by one of the Articles of the Treaty made with the Emperor *Charles* V. The Duke of *Newburg* is Sovereign of *Ravestein*, which is in the possession of the *Hollanders*. It's ten miles W. of *Nimwegen*.

RAWLEIGH, see *Walter*.

RAWLINSON (*Christopher*) of *Cark-Hall*, in *Cartmell*, in *Com. Lancast.* Esq; By the Mother, the last of the Male Line of the *Plantagenets*, of the Royal Family, and by the Father, Lineally descended from the Ancient Family of the *Rawlinsons* of *Furnace-Fells* in the County above-mention'd, of whom, *John Rawlinson*, who settled at *Green-head* in *Furnace-Fells* above-mention'd, in the Reign of *Henry* VIIth, whose Great Grandson *William* built the Parochial Chappel at *Coughton*, on a Common belonging to his Family. This *William* dying in the year 1603, left Issue *William*, who Married *Margaret Curwen*, sole Daughter of *Walter Curwen* (a younger Brother of the *Curwens* of *Workington* in *Cumberland*) of *Mireside-Hall* in *Cartmell* Esq; by whom he had Issue *Robert Rawlinson*, afterwards of *Cark-Hall* in *Cartmell*, who was one of the Justices of Peace and Quorum, and of *Oyer* and *Terminer* for the Counties Palatine of *Lancaster* and *Cheshire*, and Vice-Chamberlain of the City of *Chester*. He left Issue, *Curwen Rawlinson*, who died in 1688, being Married to *Elizabeth Monk*, second Daughter and Co-heir of *Nicholas Monk*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, Brother to *George Monk* Duke of *Albemarle*, third Son of Sir *Thomas Monk* of *Poiteridge* in the County of *Devon*. only Son of *Anthony Monk* of the same Place Esq; Son of *Thomas Monk* Esq; by *Frances Plantagenet*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viscount *Lisle*, Son of King *Edward* IVth. as 'tis suppos'd, by the Lady *Lucy*. The said *Curwen Rawlinson*, by *Elizabeth Monk* above-mention'd, left Issue, *Monk Rawlinson*, who died young, and *Christopher* first above-mention'd; who when of *Queens-College* in *Oxford*, Publish'd the *Saxon* Version of *Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiae*, in the *Saxon* Tongue. His Arms are, Gules, two Barrs Gemelles Argent, between three Escallop Shells of the Second; the Crest, and Helmet, a Sheldrake Proper, holding an Escallop Argent, Mantled Gules, Doubled Argent. *Sandford Hist. Geneal. Reg. Angl.* Pag. 423. Lib. 5.

RAYMI, or *Yutip-Raymi*, a Solemn Feast, which the ancient *Inca*'s of *Peru* celebrated in the City of *Cusco* in honour of the Sun. *Yutip* is the name of the Sun, and *Raymi* signifies a Feast. This Solemnity was perform'd in the Month of *June* after the *Solstice*. Then all the Generals and Officers of the Army, and all the *Curaca*'s or great Lords of the Kingdom being assembled in the City: The King began the Ceremony as being the Son of the Sun, and Chief-Priest, altho' they had always another Chief-Priest of the Royal Family. They all prepared themselves ready for this Feast by a Fast of three days, during which time they abstained from their Wives, and no fire was suffer'd to be kindled in the City. The Fast being ended, the *Inca* followed by all the Princes of the Blood, and Lords of the Court, went into the great Piazza of *Cusco*; and there turning towards the East, and being all bare-footed, they waited for the rising of the Sun, and as soon as they perceiv'd it, they worshipped the same. Then the King holding a great golden Bowl in his Hand, drank to the Sun, and afterwards gave it to those of the Royal Family to drink: The *Curaca*'s or Lords of the Court drank another Liquor prepared by the Vestal Virgins, or Priestesses of the Sun. This Ceremony being finished, they all returned towards the Temple, whereinto the *Inca* alone, with the Princes of the Blood entered, there to offer to the Sun divers Golden Vessels, and several Animals made in Silver and Gold; and after that the Priest sacrificed the Victims, which were Lambs or Sheep; and so the whole Ceremony ended with Feasting and extraordinary rejoycings. *De Laet Hist. du Nouveau Monde*.

RAYMOND (*de Martin*) a Learned *Dominican*, was the Author of an excellent Piece against the *Moors* and *Jews*, which hath been Printed at *Paris* in 1651, by the name of *Pugio fidei*. This Book had been unknown almost 'till then, and had been read under the name of *Galatin* a *Franciscan* Friar, who put it in his Work *De Arcanis Catholicæ veritatis*. This Edition hath made appear that this *Galatin* was a *Plagiary*, who published under his own name, a Book, whereof but a very small part was his. *Porchet* hath also inserted much of the matter of this Book in that he published under the Title of *Victoria contra Judæos*, but he fairly acknowledges he took them out of the Works of *Raymond*. *M. Bosquet*, Bishop of *Montpelier* found a Copy in Manuscript of this Book at *Tholouse*, in the Library of the College of *Foix*; and 'tis that Manuscript that hath been published, whereof the same *M. Bosquet* speaks much in a Letter writ to *M. Voisin*, which is at the beginning of that Edition. *M. Voisin*, learned in the *Hebrew*, hath added some Remarks to that Work, taken out of the Books of the *Rabbins*. *Raymond* lived

lived somewhat before the Thirteenth Century, and those that would know the Doctrine and Books of the *Jews*, may be thoroughly informed out of his Works. *P. Simon.*

RAZIAS, one of the ancient *Jews*, who courageously opposed *Antiochus*, and merited the Title of Father of his Country. He kill'd himself afterwards, for fear of falling into the Hands of *Nicanor*, *An. Mund.* 3893.

RAZIEL, the name the *Jewish* Cabbalistical Doctors gave to the Angel which they feigned to be the Master of *Adam*. *Rabbin Abraham Ben Dior*, hath observed, That the first Patriarchs had all of them Angels for their Masters. *Raziel*, for Example, was the Master of *Adam*, *Jophiel* of *Sem*, *Tsedekiel* of *Abraham*, *Raphael* of *Isaac*, *Peliel* of *Jacob*, *Gabriel* of *Joseph*, *Metatron* of *Moses*, and *Malatiel* of *Eli*. This same *Rabbin Abraham Ben-Dior* adds, That every one of these Angels gave his Disciple, either by Writing or word of mouth, the *Cabbala*, which is, the Tradition, and that by that means it hath always been preserv'd among the People of God. *Raziel*, for Example, who was the Angel or Master of *Adam*, brought him a Book from God, which contained secrets of the highest and most subtil Wisdom, of which he treats in his Book entitled *Zohar*. The *Caraites* Sect, who receive not all Traditions, reject all this, as the Fictions of the Cabbalists, and as Stories made at pleasure. *Abraham Ben-Dior.*

RAZIEL, a *Jewish* Author. The Cabbalists have feign'd two Pieces under the name of this *Raziel*, where he speaks of many Angels names, and divers Spirits, and the way of rendering them familiar to us; 'tis properly nothing else but a Book of Cabbalistical Magick, that contains nought but foolish and ridiculous things, which, for the most part are grounded upon the subtilties of names. *Buxtorf.*

READING, the best Town in *Berkshire*, seated upon the *Thames*, where it receives the *Kennet*, with several Bridges over those two Rivers, which had anciently a Castle and a noble Church, both ruin'd in *Mr. Cambden's* time. The *Danes*, about 846, made this place the Seat of their Rapines, and were hardly expell'd by *Aethelwolph* King of *Mercia*. Being Garrison'd for the King in the beginning of the late Troubles, it was taken by the Earl of *Essex*, April 26. 1643, after a Siege of ten Days, and proved very troublesome to the City of *Oxford*, then the King's Head Quarters. The County Assizes usually are kept here. It is a well-inhabited Town, contains three Parishes, is the Capital of its Hundred, and a Corporation, besides represented by two Members in the House of Commons. From *London* 40 miles.

Ciudad REAL, Lat. *Civitas Regalis*, the Capital City of *Chiapia* in *N. America*, 70 Leagues from *St. Jago de Guatimala* to the S. W. and from *Tabasco* to the W. It was built by the *Spaniards* to assure the possession of the Country, and privileged by the King to increase the Inhabitants; and it has also a Bishop's See. *Herrera* placeth it in 18 30. of N. Lat. but it is contradicted by *Laer*, it lying but about 16. 00. The Air is cool and dry, and very fine, and the Country about it fruitful, in all things necessary to the Life of Man. *Chilton* an *Englishman* observes, the *Indians* called it *Sacatlan*, and that in 1570. there were about 100 *Spanish* Inhabitants in it.

REBATA, **REBAT**, **REBATO**, a famous Town in the Province of *Temefna* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, built by *Manfor* King of *Morocco*, upon the Shoars of the Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Buragray*, on a Rock between the Sea and River. In its Form it resembles *Morocco*, and was like it adorned with Royal Mosques, Colleges, Palaces, Shops, Stoves and Hospitals, and here he used to remain with his Army from the beginning of *April* to *September*, and the Water there being bad, he built an Aqueduct to supply the same twelve miles long. After his death the Town fell to decay, and is not now above a tenth part of what it was, and the Aqueduct was broken in the Wars. It has now not above 400 Houses, yet is very well fortify'd against the *Portuguese* by the Kings of *Fez*. It lies about two miles S. of *Salé*.

RECANATI, a Town of *Italy*, in *Marca Anconitana*, with a Bishop's See, now United to *Loretto*; this Town is grown considerable by the Ruines of *Recina*; for this Reason, *Recanati* is by Latin Authors call'd *Recina Nova*, or *Recine-tum*.

RECAREDUS, the first of that name King of the *Wifigoths* in *Spain*, succeeded his Father *Leuvigildus* in 586, which was the 624 of the *Spanish* *Æra*. He got great advantage over the Troops of King *Gontran* near *Carcaffonna*, but was much more glorious for having abjur'd *Arianism*, according to the Example of his Brother *Hermenigildus*: He also caused divers Councils to be held, as the Third of *Toledo*, one at *Narbonne*, and some others; and died after he had reigned fifteen years in 601, leaving his Son *Lewva* or *Liuba* II. upon the Throne.

RECHABITES, a certain Sect of the *Jews*, so called, for that they were the Disciples of *Jonadab* the Son of *Rechab* the Prophet; they never drank Wine, and lived abroad in Tents. In the Reign of *Jehoakim* King of *Judah* the fear of the Armies of *Nebuchodonosor* constrained them to retire to *Jerusalem*, where they lived privately. It was then that *Jeremy* having brought them into the Temple, presented them with Bowls full of Wine, but they refused to drink, adding, that

they had resolv'd inviolably to observe the Orders of their Master, who forbade them to plant Vineyards, build Houses, &c. The Prophet took occasion from hence to reproach the *Jews* for their Disobedience and Errors, since they stuck not to violate the Laws of God, when the *Rechabites* made a scruple of not observing the Traditions of Men. *Torniel.*

RECHESUIND, or *Recesvintus*, King of the *Wifigoths* in *Spain*, succeeded *Chindasvintus*, or *Cindasvintus*, in 649; he reigned above 23 years, and that peaceably, which contributed much to render the Ecclesiastical Government very eminent, so that in his time were celebrated three Councils at *Toledo*, which are the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and one at *Merida*. He died in 627. *Isidorus.*

RECHIAIRUS his Son ravaged *Gascoigne*, too *Saragossa*, and harrassed the Provinces subject to the *Romans*. In 456 he was defeated by *Theodoricus* II. King of the *Wifigoths*, whose Sister he had married; he retired full of wounds into the utmost parts of *Galicia*, and having been taken in a place called *Portugal*, he was brought to *Theodoricus*, who kept him for some time in Prison, and afterwards Murdered him. *Mariana.*

RECHILA, King of *Suevia* in *Spain*, was Crowned by his Father *Ermerick*, or *Hermerick*, towards 434. He defeated in Battle one *Andevot*, won *Sevil*, *Merida*, *Carthage*, and divers other Cities, but he had not time to continue his Conquests, dying at *Merida*, in 447. This Prince was an *Arian*. *Mariana.*

RECOLETS, or the Minor Brethren of *St. Francis*, a Congregation of Religious established about 1530. There have been divers others of the Order of *St. Francis*, who all boasted they observ'd the Rules of their Founder in its Purity and Simplicity. *Leo X.* ordered they should all be reduced to one, under the name of *Reformed*; but since, there have been some who would be more rigid than others, and observe the Rule more exactly, according to the Letter, conformable to the Declarations of *Nicholas III.* and *Clement V.* In 1531 *Clement VII.* caused Mansions to be given them, whereunto they might receive those that had the Spirit of Recollection, for which reason they received the name of *Recolets*. The same Pope approv'd of this Establishment in 1532. *Tulle* in *Limosin*, and *Murat* in *Auvergne*, were the first Cities in *France* who gave them Convents. Some Religious of this Order carried this Reformation into *Italy* about 1584. You may see in *Cardinal d'Ossat's* Letters how he recommends them to *M. de Villeroy* in 1603. They have a Convent in *Paris*, and near an hundred and fifty throughout the Kingdom, which are divided into seven Provinces. *Sponde. Mezeay.*

RECULVER, a Sea-Town in the County of *Kent* in *Augustine Lath*, some miles N. of *Canterbury*, deserving to be particularly taken notice of for the Palace and Residence of *Ethelbert* the 1st. Christian *Saxon* King of *Kent*; the high Spire of its Church makes now a good Sea-mark.

The **RED-SEA**, Lat. *Mare Rubrum*, *Erythraeum*, *Azanium*, and *Arabicum Sinus*, is a Branch of the *Indian* or *Ethiopian* Ocean which parts *Arabia* from *Africa* and *Egypt*, running from N. to S. above 1200 miles. The *Arabians* call this Sea *Buthiel Calzem*, the Sea of *Calzem*, from a City of that name; towards the North it is not above eight or nine miles over, as *M. Thevenot* observes, who travell'd on its Shoars five days. It is narrow and full of Rocks, therefore dangerous to Sailors, for which, and other reasons, now not much frequented, since the way to the *Indies* was discover'd by the Ocean. This Sea will be famous to all Ages, upon the account of the Children of *Israel's* passing it dry-foot when they went up out of *Egypt*. The *Red-Sea* is like a River, and full of Rocks and Sands, some of which appear, and others are covered by the Waters. The distance between the *Red* and *Mediterranean* Seas is seven Days Journey. The Ships which sail on the *Red-Sea* are built at *Calzem*, and are all Flat-bottoms. That part of the *Red-Sea* that lies between *Bugie* in *Egypt*, and *Giodda* the Port of *Meccha* is 24 hours sail, full of Flatts and Rocks, and has some Islets, which in the Winter have no Inhabitants, except *Neaman*, or *Noman*, which is always inhabited. There is another called *Sameri*, which is inhabited by *Samaritan Jews*. The distance between *Egypt* and *Arabia* is in some places 90 miles, and in others not above eight. At *Babel-Mandel* this Sea joins with the *Indian* Ocean, and from thence it runs N.W. on the E. it has *Tehama* and *Hagiaz*, two Provinces of *Arabia felix*, *Aladian*, *Ailan*, and *Taran*, three Cities of *Arabia Petraea*; at the bottom of it is *Calzem* (*Sues*) on the W. lies *Egypt*, and then *Ethiopia*. Its whole length is 1400 miles, and it hath fifteen Islands in all. *M. Pory*, the Translator of *Leo Africanus*, a learned Man, observes, That the middle of this Sea is safely Navigable by Day or Night, it being clear, and 25 or 50 Fathoms deep, but the Eastern and Western shoars are so full of Rocks, Shoals, &c. that it is impossible to pass them but by Day-light, and with most expert Pilots, which are taken in at the Isle of *Babel-Mandel*. He saith also, This Sea hath few Fish, and the Shoars have no green Grass, Herbs or Weeds, in which he is contradicted by others. The ancient Kings of *Egypt* barred the Entrance of this Sea against the *Africans*, by drawing a Chain from *Arabia* to *Babel-Mandel*, and from the West side of that Island again to *Egypt*, as he observes out of *Strabo*. And that

the *Turks*, at this day, do not willingly suffer any Ship to pass upon this Sea but their own, the *Portuguese* having provok'd them by their Depredations. The *Hebrews* call this Sea *Jamsuph*, and *Exod.* 15.22. it is called *Mare Algosum*. *Hornius Ant. Geo.* p.11.

REDEMPTION DE CAPTIVES, or *Nôtre Dame de la Mercy*, a Military, and since a Religious Order; it was Founded by *Peter Nolasque*, accompanied with *Raimond de Rochfort*, and *Peter King of Arragon*. The Religious of this Institution, besides the three ordinary Vows, to wit, Chastity, Poverty and Obedience, make a fourth, to employ themselves for the deliverance of Christian Slaves detained by the *Barbarians*, and also to enter into servitude for the Redeeming of Christians. The Popes have approved of this Order, and have granted them divers Privileges.

REDFORD East, a Market-Town in *Nottinghamshire*, in *Northelay* Hundred upon the River *Iddel*, governed by two Bailiffs, six Aldermen, and a Steward. From *London* 110 miles.

REDI (*Francis*) a Physician and Philosopher, who made himself famous in the City of *Florence*. He hath composed in *Italian*, a Treatise of the Generation of Insects, and some Experiments concerning *Vipers*; which *Andrew Frise*, a Printer of *Amsterdam*, hath got translated into *Latin*, and published in 1671. He writ also divers other Pieces. *Lat.*

REDICULUS, was the name of a God to whom the *Romans* built a Temple near *Rome*, upon the way to the Gate called *Capena*, near unto which *Hannibal* approaching, in order to enter into *Rome*, the Destruction of which he had sworn, was obliged to return hastily with all his Army, being seiz'd with a sudden terror, occasioned by certain horrible Spectrums that appear'd in the Air, as if it were for the defence of the City. In the same place, just as far as *Hannibal* had advanc'd, and from whence he returned when abandoning his Enterprize, the *Romans* built a Temple, which they consecrated to the God *Rediculus*, in memory of that forced return of their Capital Enemy; for the *Latin* Verb *Redire* signifying to return, they called him *Deus Rediculus*; as if they had said, The God that obliged him to return. *Festus*.

REDOANO (*William*) Bishop of *Nebio*, was born at *Vernazza*, in the State of *Genoa*: He was a great Lawyer, and the Pope's Nuntio at *Naples*. *Gregory* the XIIth made him Bishop of *Nebio*, in 1572, where he died the next year after. He wrote *De Simonia*. *De Spoliis Ecclesiasticis*. *De Alienationibus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum*. *Foglieta in Elog. Clar. Lig. Soprani & Justiniani Script. della Ligur. &c.*

REE, an Isle of *France* in the Western Ocean, near unto the Country of *Aunis*; the *Latins* call it *Rea* and *Reacus*. It belongs to the Bishoprick of *Rockel*, and to the Government of *Aunis* and *BroUAGE*. The Wines there are so plentiful, that if the *English*, *Dutch* and *Norman* Fleets did not come every year to take some of them away, they should be obliged to give away the old Wine to the People for Casking the new. There are divers Towns in it, the principal of which, are that of *St. Martin*, where there is a fair Convent of *Capuchins*, and that of *Loye*, called the *Isle*, because of a Canal that environs it. The most considerable Fort is that of *Pree*, where there are Cannon that carry as far as the Main-Land, distant about two small Leagues; 'tis flanked with four Bastions, with Half-Moons and fine Out-works. The King has caused to be built in this Island, towards the Sea-side, a high Tower, which has a Light in the Night, because of the Rocks adjacent, called the *Whale-Rocks*, whence 'tis called the *Tower of Whales*. *Villalain*.

REES, *Lat.* *Reesium*, a small City formerly well fortified, in the Dukedom of *Cleves* upon the *Rhine*, and Garrison'd by the *Hollanders*, tho' it belong'd to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, being taken by the *French* in 1672, in 1674 it was restored to that Prince, but first dismantled by the *French*. It stands three German miles from *Wesel* to the N. and the same distance from *Cleve* to the E.

REFERENDARY; this name was formerly taken for Master of Requests, and for the Keepers of the Seals of a Prince or Chancellor; but now a Referendary in *France* is an Officer of the Chancery who makes report of the Letters of Justice, as of those of Recision, and such like. At *Rome*, the Referendaries of the one and the other Seal are the Prelates, who bring before the Pope, Affairs, and Requests or Petitions for the signature of Right, and for that of Favour; and who take cognizance of Causes brought before them, and wherein they act for a Sum not exceeding five hundred Crowns in Gold; for if it exceeds that, it belongs to the Jurisdiction of the *Rota*. It was Pope *Alexander VI.* that instituted these Referendaries, and granted them large Privileges. *Onuphr. Panvin.*

REFON, a *Danish* Lord, whom *Gothrick* King of *Denmark* sent Ambassador to the *Swedes*; these People having conspired the death of the Ambassador, tied a great Stone to the top of the Bed whereon he lay, the Cords wherewith it was fastened they cut when he was asleep, and so crushed him to pieces. *Gothrick* to revenge this Murder and Perfidiousness, constrain'd the Authors of the Crime to pay yearly twelve Talents of Gold, and every particular person an Ounce, the which was called the Tribute of *Renard*, for that they had given this Surname to *Refon*. *Saxo*.

REGALE, a Right which the King of *France* hath to enjoy the Revenues of Bishopricks, and Archbishopricks, and vacant Sees, until such time as the Bishop or Archbishop has taken his Oath of Fidelity to the King, and that that Oath be Registered in the Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*. The King also, during the vacancy of the See, names persons to Officiate in the Prebendaries and other Dignities, and in whatever Benefices are in the gift of the Bishops or Archbishopricks, except Cures of Parishes. *F. Sirmond* and *M. Du-Puy*, two Famous Writers have shewed, That all the Kings of *France* of the first Race, and some of the second have had the entire disposal of Bishopricks throughout their Dominions. Some Authors say that this Right was given the Kings of *France* by way of Recompence, for their Protecting the Orthodox Religion; and that this Privilege was granted to *Clouis* the first Christian King of *France* (after he had defeated *Allarick* an *Arian* Prince) by the General Consent of the Prelates in the first Council of *Orleans*: But most Authors affirm, that this Privilege does not stand upon Grant, but is a Right inseparable from the Crown. The Regale, according to *Bignonius*, comes from the right of Patronage which the King has over all the Churches in his Kingdom, from his Feudal Right over the Temporals of the Benefices of his State, and from his right of Protection in regard of the Ecclesiasticks and goods of the Church. The Indulgence and Facility of some Kings have given way to Elections. *Francis I.* and his Successors have been in some measure re-established in their ancient right of naming to Bishopricks and Archbishopricks, by the Concordate of *Boulogne* in 1515 and 1516; that Power of disposing of Bishopricks and Archbishopricks, hath made way to that of preferring to the Benefices which should be dependent thereon during the vacancy of the See. The *Capitulary's* of *Charles the Bald* inform us, That when a Bishoprick came to be vacant, the King sent an Order to the Governour of the Province to take care of the Diocese, and to provide also, together with the neighbouring Bishop, for all that regarded the Spiritual. In the Will which King *Philip the August* made before his Voyage to the *Holy-Land*, there is an express Article, which enjoins those who should have the Government of the State, to conferr upon the most deserving the Prebendships and other Benefices which should become vacant, depending upon the Regale. This right of supplying the Benefices, was accompanied with the enjoyment of the Revenues of the vacant Bishopricks or Archbishopricks. *Hincmar*, Archbishop of *Rheims*, complains in one of his Letters to Pope *Leo IV.* that as soon as a See was vacant, the King's Officers seiz'd upon all the Revenues of the Church, and caused the Episcopal Functions to be discharged by a Suffragan Bishop. *Philip the Fair* leaving to the Dean and Canons of the Church of *Paris* the exercise of their Right during the vacancy of the See, obliged them to declare, and solemnly to acknowledge by Writing, that that Toleration should be no prejudice to the Profits of the Regale. King *Charles V.* gave in 1364 to the Church of the *Holy Chapel* in *Paris*, the remainder of the Profits of the Regalia. *Charles VII.* bestowed upon the same *Holy Chapel* the Profits of the Regalia for three years. *Lewis XI.* granted them it during his whole Reign, which was also done by *Charles VIII.* *Lewis XII.* *Francis I.* *Henry II.* and *Francis II.* Finally, King *Charles XI.* gave to this Church all the Revenues of the Regalia, without limitation of time. The Chapter of the *Holy Chapel* enjoy'd it 'till 1641, when King *Lewis XIII.* gave it the Abby of *S. Nicaise* of *Rheims*, and left all the Profits of the Regalia to the new Archbishopricks and Bishops; whereby the Chapter lost much; for that Abby brought not in above eight or nine thousand Livers Rent, whereas the Regalia, according to the Sentiments of Cardinal *d'Osset*, equalled the Revenue of three of the richest Archbishopricks in the Kingdom put together. This Grant was confirmed in the Parliament of *Paris* in 1642, but the Court ordered that the King should re-enter upon the Regalia, and that if a Bishop or Archbishop died, all the Revenues of the Bishoprick or Archbishoprick should be seized upon by the Attorney General, who should constitute Commissioners to manage it. However the Chamber of Accounts registered the Letters of this Grant and of this Session, and the Clergy have enjoy'd it ever since. As to the extent of the right of the Regale, it takes place throughout all the Kingdom, altho' some Bishopricks and Archbishopricks, and also some Provinces have pretended exemption from it; the Abbies were also formerly subject thereto, but they have been discharged. The Parliament of *Paris* declared, by an Order bearing date the 24th of *April* 1608, That the King had a right of Regale to the Church of *St. John de Bellay*, as well as to all the rest of the Kingdom, and forbad the Advocates and Attorneys to make any Propositions to the contrary; so that the Archbishopricks and Bishopricks of the Provinces of *Languedoc*, *Guienne*, *Dauphiné* and *Provence*, made Application to the King's Council hereupon; and this continued till 1673, then, after a delay of above sixty years, during which, the Prelates of the four Provinces could shew no Title to the Exemption they pretended to, the King issued out a Declaration in the Month of *February* 1673, which was confirmed in Parliament the 18th of *April* following, by which his Majesty declared, That the right of the Regale appertain'd

to him totally in all the Archbishopricks and Bishopricks of his Kingdom, Lands and Signories under his Obedience, except such as were exempted for burthenfom Titles. On the second of April 1675, the King put forth another Declaration confirmed in Court on the 13th of May the same year, wherein is expressly named the Archbishopricks and Bishopricks of the four Provinces which pretended to be exempt from the right of the Regale; to wit, *Bourges, Bourdeaux, Aufch, Tholouse, Narbonne, Arles, Aix, Avignon, Ambrun, Viennie*, and the Suffragans. The King did also since in January 1682, put forth a perpetual Edict concerning the right of the Regale. M. Bignon.

REGGIO, formerly called *Rhegium Lepidi*, a City and Duchy in the Territories of *Modena*, with a Bishoprick, suffragan of *Bologna*. It's the second City in that State, large and strong, with a good Citadel. Reggio owes its Reputation to *Charlemaign*, having been ruin'd divers times as well by the Goths as by other Barbarians. It stands between *Parma* to the W. and *Modena* to the E. 15 miles from either.

REGGIO, or REGGE, formerly *Rhegium Julium*, an Archiepiscopal City of the Further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Streight or Fare of *Messina*, over-against *Sicily*. This City was built by the *Chalcidians* An. Mund. 3279, 82 years after *Rome*. It flourish'd many years as a Free-state, until it fell at last into the Hands of the *Sicilian* Tyrant *Dionysius*, after a Siege of eleven Months. This Prince began his Reign An. Rom. 360, and reign'd 38 years. The City was little regarded from that time, till *Julius Caesar* rebuilt it, and made it a Roman Colony, calling it *Rhegium Julium*, after which it is frequently mentioned in the Latin Historians. It's a very fair City, altho' it has been divers times plunder'd by the *Turks*; it belongs to the King of *Spain*.

REGIFUGIUM, a Feast which the *Romans* celebrated on the 24th of February, in memory of the flight of *Tarquin* who was banished from *Rome* in the 245th year after the Foundation of that City. Some have imagin'd that *Tarquin* was banished from *Rome* about the end of May, and in the Summer-time; for there is mention made in History, that the Corn was already ripe; but in the first place it must be answer'd, That between the Decree made against *Tarquin* and the time of Harvest there must be some Months space; and secondly, That the order of the Months in those days was not the same as now, according to the *Julian* account, and that it may be, that the Month of February was then at the same time as our Month of May or June is now; and when *Denys of Halicarnassus* affirms, That the Consuls entred upon the administration of their Office four Months before the end of the year, he had respect to the year of the *Greeks*, or the *Olympiad*, which begun at the Summer Solstice, according to which was adjusted the first year of the Foundation of *Rome*. Tit. Liv.

REGILLIANUS (*Quintus Nonius*) fought twice valiantly against the *Sarmatians*, and afterwards revolting from *Gallienus*, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor; but he continued not long, for the Soldiers that had invested him with the Purple, depriv'd him of his Life in 262. *Trebellius Pollio*.

REGILLUS, a small Lake of the ancient *Latium* in the Territories of *Tusculanum*, now called the Lake of *Castiglione*, or *St. Praxede* in the Country of *Rome*, between *Tivoli* and *La Cava dell' Aglio*. This Lake is famous for the Victory won by *Aul. Posthumus* against *Tarquin*, after that King had been banished. Tit. Liv.

REGINO, an Abbot of *Prum*, of the Order of *St. Benet*, in the Diocese of *Treves*; he lived about the end of the ninth Century; and in the beginning of the tenth he was obliged to leave the Government of his Monastery. He writ a Chronicle from the time of the Birth of our Saviour till towards 908, and hath afterwards continued it till 967, or 972. He described in this Book the principal Actions of the French. He has left also a Treatise *De Disciplinis Ecclesiasticis & Religione Christiana*. He made use in this Work not only of the *Greek* and *African* Councils and Decrees of the Popes, but also of the Councils of *Spain*, *France* and *Germany*, and of the Labours of other Ecclesiastical *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, and chiefly of the *Theodosian Code*, the *Capitulars* of *Charlemaign* and his Successors the Kings of *France*, with the other Laws the same Kings had given to divers People that were their Subjects: But as to the Epistles of the Popes, he made use of no other hardly save those of *Siricius*, and his Successors as far as *Hormisdas*, for that the rest are questionable. *Joachim Hildebran* got this Book printed the first time in 1659, at *Helmstadt* in the Duchy of *Brunswick*, from a Manuscript which was in that University; and M. *Baluzius* has made it since to be re-printed more correct and enlarged in 1671, with very learned Notes upon it. *Doujat. Histoire du Droit Canon*.

REGINOTRUDA, Dutcheß of *Bavaria*, was the Daughter of *Childebert* or *Theodebert* King of *France*, and married to *Theodon III.* Duke of *Bavaria*, who became a Christian at the solicitation of this vertuous Princess; and the Christian Religion afterwards increased much in all *Bavaria*, by the help of *Rupert* Bishop of *Worms*. *Brunner*.

REGIOMONTANUS. Vid. *Mullerus*.

REGULUS. Vid. *Atilius*.

REHOBEOAM, King of *Judah*, succeeded his Father *Solomon*, An. Mund. 3060. *Shishack*, King of *Egypt*, after he had taken divers Cities, besieged *Jerusalem*, whither he brought twelve hundred Chariots of War, with an innumerable Company of Men; but a Peace was made between *Rehoboam* and *Shishack*, yet so, that this last carried away all the Treasure of the Temple, and the other caused Brazen Shields to be put in the room of those that were removed. He died An. Mund. 3076, which was the 17th of his Reign, and the 58th of his Age.

REIMS, a City of *France* in *Champaign*, that gives Title to the first Duke and Peer of *France*, which is the Archbishop of the See, which hath for Suffragans *Soissons, Chalonsur Marne, Laon, Senlis, Beauvais, Amiens, Noion* and *Bullogne*; *Cambray, Tournay* and *Arras* did also formerly belong to it. The Ancients called it *Durocortorum* and *Durocortora Remorum*, and now *Remi* or *Remensis Civitas*. It may boast to be one of the most ancient and fairest Cities of the Kingdom. It stands in the midst of a pleasant Plain, where the River *Vesle* washes one part of its Walls, which are in Circumference above an Hours walk, and which enclose a great many fine Squares, large Streets, well-built-Houses, and magnificent Churches, both for their Ornament, Greatness and Quality. The Cathedral is the chiefest, dedicated to our Lady, a noble Pile. The Portal is the most considerable in *France* for its Architecture, Figures and Bass Relief, which render it a most Finish'd Piece. It's in this Church that the Archbishop of *Reims* anoints the Kings with the Oyl reserv'd in a little Vessel called *Santa Ampulla*, sen-, as they pretend, from Heaven at the Coronation and Anointing of *Clovis*. This City is very ancient, as manifestly appears by the Gates of it, which have the names of the Pagan Deities upon 'em, and the Fort of *Caesar* which stands near the City. There is also at *Reims* a Presidial, Bailiage and University, Founded by *Charles of Lorrain*, Archbishop of this City, with the leave of *Henry II.* There has been twelve Princes Archbishops of this Place, several of which have been of the Blood Royal of *France*. *Sonanantius*, who govern'd the Church of *Reims* towards 630, was President of a Council held at *Reims*, consisting of forty Prelates who assembled at the same time in this City for the Reformation of Manners. There were made 25 Canons which we have, with 21 Synodical Ordinances, attributed to the same *Sonanantius*, as we learn from *Flodoard*, lib. 2. cap. 5. *Wolfarvus* celebrated a Council there in 813, by the order of *Charlemaign*, who also caused divers others to be held at the same time, out of a desire to see the Ecclesiastical Affairs well regulated before his death. There are 44 Canons of them. *Hincmar* speaks of a Synod in 879, T. 2. p. 821. *Foulque*, Archbishop of *Reims*, in the Month of January 892, according to the ancient way of computing by the French, and 893 by the Romans, Crowned *Charles the Simple* King of *France*; and at the same time there was assembled there a Council against *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, for usurping some Goods of the Church. This same *Foulque* was assassinated some time after. *Heriveus* succeeded him in 900, and assembled there the Neighbouring Prelates, who Excommunicated the Authors of this Villainy. It will not be impertinent to add here the Description of that Famous Monument of Antiquity which was discovered there in 1677. It's a Triumphant Arch, which was formerly the Northern Gate of the City of *Reims*, called *Port-Mars*, or the Gate of *Mars*. This Gate was buried in Rubbish, and hid under the Rampart, in 1554. And there has been another built by it of the same Name. This Arch is composed of three Arches, the middle, called the Arch of *Seasons*; that on the right, the Arch of *Romulus* and *Remus*; and that on the left named the Arch of *Leda*. The Arch of *Romulus* was digged up in 1595, and the other two were discovered in 1677. In the Roof of the Arch of the *Seasons* are to be seen four Children, which represent the four Seasons of the year, and a Woman sitting in the midst of them denoting a *Cornucopia*. The twelve Months are represented standing round, with divers other Ornaments which time hath worn out in a great measure. The Roof of the Arch of *Romulus*, encloses in a Square, enriched with Trophies, a Figure of *Remus* and *Romulus*, suckled by a Wolf, with two Figures by it, whereof each hold a Truncheon in its hands, and one wears a Head-piece, and the other a Laurel. It seems however that this must be the Shepherd *Faustulus*, and his Wife *Laurentia*, who having taken these Children from the she Wolf, bred them up to the Age of eighteen. In the Roof of the Arch of *Leda* is seen *Leda*, the Mother of *Castor* and *Pollux*, with a *Swan* and a *Cupid* holding a Torch in his hand. There are some who would have this Edifice to be a Triumphant Arch built in honour of *Julius Caesar*, when in the Reign of *Augustus Caesar* they made great Roads or Causeways in *France*, one of which Butted upon this Gate. Others are of opinion that *Julius Caesar* built it himself. Some thinking that this sort of Architecture is not so old, have attributed this to *Julian the Apostate*, who passed by *Reims* when he came to *Paris*, in his return from his Conquests in *Germany*. It is hard to affirm under what Emperor this Monument has been built; since not only the Heads which were placed in the Frontispiece are broken, but the Place also where of old the Inscription

scription was wont to be put, is entirely defaced. All that can be said with certainty, is, That it is a Triumphal Arch which hath been erected in honour of some Roman Emperor, and that it was done after the gaining of some Victory, whereof there are the Marks both on the out and inside of this Work. There are yet strong Reasons to believe that this Triumphal Arch hath been built in honour of *Julius Caesar*; for that Emperor pretended to be descended from *Iulus*, the Son of *Aeneas*, and first King of *Alba*, from whom *Remus* and *Romulus* the Founders of *Rome* were descended. The twelve Months shew that *Caesar* regulated the Calendar; and composed the year called the *Julian*. And the Swans which never sink under Water, was a Commemoration of that Adventure of *Caesar* in *Egypt*; when he was obliged to cast himself into the Sea in his Robes and Purple, and had the Fortune to swim to a Ship that took him in; so that the Papers he held in one of his hands were not so much as wet. The Figures of *Remus* and *Romulus* seem to intimate, That this Monument was designed in honour of *Julius Caesar*, who boasted he was descended from the Race of *Iulus*, the Son of *Aeneas*, and the Grand-son of *Venus*; more especially, since in the midst of the City of *Reims* there hath been also another Triumphal Arch with a Figure of *Venus*, the Mother of *Aeneas*. The second Arch is yet to be seen, but above half ruined. There remains nothing considerable of any of 'em but the middle Arch, and some Footsteps of the other two built upon each side. *Du Chesne. St. Martbe.*

REINECCIUS (*Reinier*) a German, a Native of *Steinheim* in the Diocese of *Paderbourg*, who for a long time was Tutor in the Universities of *Frankfort* and *Helmstad*, and hath published Genealogical and Historical Treatises, with divers other Pieces. He writ also a Book concerning *The Method of History*, wherein is much Learning; but he hath observed no good order, nor always judged well of the Merit of Historians. His Historical Treatises have been esteemed by the Learned, and above all by *Vossius*. He died in the year 1595. His Works that have been Printed are, *Familia Regum & Pontificum Bosphoranorum, &c. Familia Regum Macedoniae, Familia Regum Armeniorum, &c. Familia Regum Judaeorum, &c. Familia Regum Mediae, Spartanorum. Syntagma de Familiis quae in Monarchiis, tribus prioribus rerum potiri sunt, & de Familiis duorum Aegypti Regnorum. Regum & Pontificum Israelitarum Regna celebratissima cum Familiis. Hierosolymitanum Chronicon. De Marchionum, & Electorum Origine. Methodus Legendi Historias. Historia dubia, & Syntagma Historicum. Historia Julia, seu Syntagma Heroicum. Historia Orientalis. Familia Luceburgenses, &c.* with divers other Pieces of the same nature. *Thuanus. Vossius de Philol.*

REINESIUS (*Thomas*) a German Physician Born at *Altenburgh*, a Town in *Misnia*. He liv'd in the XVIIth Century, wrote Six Book *de Variis Lectionibus*; *A Censure of Salmastius's Exercitationes upon Pliny. Commentaries upon, and Supplements to Gruter's Inscriptions.* He died in 1657. *Grævius Epist. Ded. Epist. Casaub.*

REINSBOURG, a Village a League from *Leyden*, in *Holland*, where there has been a Famous Abbey founded successively by two Counts of *Holland* named *Theodorus* and *Florentius*, by the Countess *Peronnella*, and by a Lady of the House of *Saxony*, where they were painted upon the Glass of the Church in their order. It's now under the Dominion of the *States of Holland*. Here was formerly a Religious Order of Women of *St. Benet*; all called Ladies; for that the Abbess was Lady temporal and spiritual of the place; and none were admitted but such as were Nobly descended, and of ancient Extract. Those that entered into it, for the most part, did not make Profession till after some years, and some not at all, but went out and married. They gave large Alms thrice a week, and there assembled thither every day to receive it above two thousand persons. The four Founders are buried in the Church, and there are also to be seen a great many magnificent Tombs of the Counts and Countesses, and other Lords of *Holland*. *Guichardin.*

RELIGION is properly the Worship given to God; but this Name is also applied to the Worship of Idols and false Gods. It will not doubtless be impertinent to see here the State of Religion in the four Parts of the World.

RELIGIONS of EUROPE. The Inquisition suffers not in *Italy*, nor in any of the Isles therabouts, any of those they call Hereticks, for that they look upon them as Rebellious Subjects against the Pope its Head. They nevertheless tolerate *Jews*, for particular Reasons, and the Pope makes them pay Tribute for the Liberty they enjoy in the Territories of the Ecclesiastical State. The Republic of *Venice* have banished the *Jews* which settled there in an Island belonging to that City called *Giudezza*. In the Kingdom of *Naples*, where the Inquisition reigns as in *Spain*, are yet suffer'd some *Greeks* and *Albanians* of the *Greek Church*. *Sicily* professes the Roman Catholic Religion, and makes use of the Inquisition, and so does *Sardinia*; the Isle of *Malta* which is, as it were, a Bulwark against the *Turks*, permits no Religion but the Roman-Catholic. *Dalmatia* is possess'd by the *Venetians* and the *Turks*. The little Republic of *Ragusa* pays Tribute both to the one and to the other, but is of the Roman Catholic Religion and hath an

Arch-bishop. The *Venetians* have two Arch-bishopricks in *Dalmatia*, which are those of *Zara* and *Spalatro*. The Inhabitants of the Isle of *Corfu*, which belongs to the Republic of *Venice*, are Christians of the *Greek Church*. The Isle of *Candia* is now under the Dominion of the Grand-Seignior, where, besides *Mahometans*, are Roman Catholics, *Greeks* and *Jews*, who pay Tribute for their Liberty. There are none but Romanists in *Spain*, the Inquisition being exercised there with great Severity, as well as in *Portugal*, and they suffer neither *Moor* nor *Jew* to be there. *France* is now all Roman Catholic since *Lewis XIVth.* has pulled down the Churches of the Reformed, and Revok'd the Edicts of *Nants*. In all the *Netherlands* which belong either to the King of *France* or *Spain*, there is no other Religion but the Roman Catholic, and if there be any *Calvinists* or *Lutherans* there, they do not discover themselves. In the *States of Holland* the reformed Religion according to *Calvin* is uppermost, but a great number of Roman Catholics are suffered to be there; as well as *Lutherans*, *Remonstrants*, *Anabaptists*, and *Jews*. The Papists are not permitted the publick Exercise of their Religion; but the *Lutherans* have leave to build Churches, and the *Anabaptists* have also theirs; as have also the *Jews* their Synagogues at *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*. There are none but those of the reformed Religion at *Geneva*. Of the thirteen Cantons of *Switzerland*, there are five of them Romanists, to wit, *Uri*, *Switz*, *Onderwald*, *Lucern* and *Zurick*. The Canton of *Southern* is almost all Catholic; *Zurick*, *Bearn*, *Bale* and *Schaffhouse*, are either *Zwinglians* or *Calvinists*. *Fribourg*, *Glarits* and *Apenzeel*, are partly Roman Catholics, and part *Calvinists*. Their Allies the *Vaudois*, are part of 'em *Zwinglians*; the Country of the *Grisons* partly Roman-Catholics, and partly Protestants. The *Palatine* all Roman-Catholic. *Germany* has almost as many Religions, as there are Princes, States and Free Cities; but the Roman Catholic is profess'd by the Emperor; and the principal Perswasions beside, are *Lutheranism*, *Anabaptism*, and *Calvinism*; but *Lutheranism* is of the greatest extent, and most countenanced by Authority. *Calvinism* is mostly profess'd in the *Palatinates*; in the Country of *Hesse*, the Dutchy of *Wirtenburgh*, and the *Hans Towns*. The *Anabaptists* had formerly gain'd ground all over *Germany*, excepting in *Austria* and *Bavaria*, but now there are none of them remaining, unless in the Neighbourhood of *Holland*. *Hungary* is in part Roman-Catholic, and in part *Lutheran*, besides *Arians* in a great many Places. The Kingdom of *Poland* is of the Popish Religion, but there are many Protestants there; especially in lower *Poland*, about *Lublin*, *Prussia*, and *Livonia*, towards the *Baltick-Sea*. In the Provinces that confine upon *Hungary*, *Moravia*, and *Silesia*; and those which advance towards the South and *Levant*, they follow for the most part the *Greek Church*. *Transylvania* is filled with all sorts of Religions; the Roman Catholic is the least in request. *Swedeland* and *Denmark* follow the Confession of *Augsburg*. In all the Territories of the King of Great Britain the Reformed Religion is established, but in *England* they follow the Episcopal Government, and now in *Scotland* the Presbyterian. The *Muscovites* follow the Religion of the *Greek Church*; and although they have a Patriarch at *Mosco*, yet they cease not to acknowledge the Church of *Constantinople*. The *Morduis*, that are upon the Frontiers of *Muscovy*, circumcise in the same manner as the *Jews* and *Turks* do, although they are not of their Religion. They are neither professed Christians nor Idolaters, but live according to the Laws of Nature, and worship one God, Creator of the World; to whom they offer the First-fruits of all that they gather, and cast them up towards Heaven. *Crim Tartary* makes profession of *Mahometanism*. There are also among them some *Jews* and Roman Catholics to whom they grant the Exercise of their Religion, paying Tribute for the same. The *Mahometan Religion* reigns in *Turkey*, but the Grand-Seignior suffers Christians and *Jews* there in divers places. The Christian *Greeks* are there in great numbers, and have a Patriarch at *Constantinople*, whose Jurisdiction extends as far as *Asia Minor*, or *Natolia*.

RELIGIONS of ASIA. In *Turkish-Asia*, The *Mahometan Religion* is uppermost. The Grand-Seignior permits there other Religions, as well as in *Europe*. The *Greeks* have two Patriarchs there, that of *Antioch*, and that of *Jerusalem*. It's in this Empire where principally are the Christians called *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Nestorians*, *Jacobites* and *Maronites*. There are also Roman Catholics, *Sabaeans*, *Coptes*, and great numbers of *Jews*. The Roman-Catholics are for the most part *French* and *Venetian* Merchants, who are assisted by the religious *Franciscans*, whose ordinary abode is at *Jerusalem* and *Bethlehem*. In *Persia* is the *Mahometan Religion*, according to the Sect of *Ali*, which differs from that of *Abubeker*, *Omar* and *Osman*, whom the *Turks* prefer before that of *Ali*. But the *Persians* give full Liberty of Conscience to all Strangers, so that there are Roman-Catholics, *Armenians*, *Nestorians* and *Sabaeans*; there are also *Jews* and *Banyans*, or *Indian Priests*, and other Idolaters. *Arabia* is subject to the Grand-Seignior, and *Mahometan Princes*, who tolerate Christians to live there, where they have a famous Monastery upon Mount *Sinai*, possess'd by the *Caloyers*, or Religious *Greeks* of the Order of *St. Basil*. The Empire of *Mogul* in *India* is subject to a *Mahometan*

metan Prince of the Sect of *Ali*, which is that of *Persia*. But in these Dominions are many Idolaters. There are also Roman Catholics, Jews and Abyssines, for every Nation has the free Exercise of its Religion. The Peninsula of *Indus*, on this side the Gulf of *Bengale*, comprehends divers Kingdoms, whose Inhabitants are almost all Idolaters. But to be a little particular; the little Island of *Goa* belongs to the Portuguese; who have divers Churches and Monasteries in it. The Archbishop of this Isle hath under him all the Bishops of the *East-Indies*. The Inquisition exercises there its Tyranny against Apostates, as they call them. But Armenians, Jews, Moors, and Banyans, or Indian Priests, are suffered to live there according to their Religion; besides Arabs, Persians and Abyssines, who partly follow the Christian and partly that of the Moors which is the Mahometan Religion. The People of the Kingdom of *Calicut* believe in one God, Creator of Heaven and Earth; but they teach him to be Idle, and say, that 'tis an Evil Angel that governs the World. They pay Divine Honours to this Angel, whom they call *Deumo*, and to divers other false Divinities. The same Superstitions are practised in the Kingdom of *Narsingua*, which is full of Pagods, or Temples built in honour of their Demons. The King of *Golconda* follows the Religion of the Persians, but the People are Idolaters. The main Land of *India* beyond the *Ganges* is possess'd by divers Idolatrous Princes, the Peninsula of the same *Indus*, on the East-side of the Gulf, is also a Country where they worship Idols and false Gods. The principal Kingdoms of this Peninsula are those of *Siam*, *Tonquin*, *Lao* and *Pegu*. The King of *Siam* permits the Exercise of all sorts of Religions, and testifies a particular esteem for that of the Christians. The Peninsula of *Malacca* is dependant upon the Kingdom of *Siam*; but the greatest part of it belongs to the *Hollanders*, who grant Liberty of Conscience to Merchants of divers Religions that trade and live there. There are a great many Roman Catholics in the Kingdoms of *Tonquin* and *Lao*, where the *Jesuits* preach. The People of *Pegu* are so bent upon Idolatry, that they have fruitlessly attempted to bring the Christian Religion into their Country. The *Chineses* are Idolaters; but the Exercise of the Christian Religion is permitted in that Country; and the *Jesuits* have divers Churches there. There are also a great number of Jews who have there their Synagogues by the permission of the Emperor of *China*. *Tartary* is subject to divers Princes, whereof the most Potent is *The Great Cham*. Some of the Sovereigns follow the Religion of *Mahomet*, others are Pagans and Idolaters. There are also Nestorians and Jews; but such as observe but little of the Law of *Moses*. Idolatry reigns in *Japan*; and since the Persecution of *Taiosama*, who reigned there in 1630, the Christians have now no Church in that Country, but have had formerly. The *Philippine* Islands belong to the King of *Spain*, who gives Liberty of Conscience to all those of the Country who are Idolaters, and to divers *Indian Chineses*. The Isles of *Sonda* called *Java* and *Sumatra*, are inhabited by People addicted to the worship of Idols. There are also Mahometans and Christians. The *Hollanders* are very potent in the Isle of *Java*, wherein they have *Batavia*. The Natives of the Isle of *Ceylon* are Idolaters; but there are many Mahometans and a good number of Christians, the *Hollanders* possessing divers Cities there. The Isle of *Cyprus* is under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but they grant the Latin and Greek Christians to live there without molestation, as do also the Armenians, Coptes, and all sorts of Sects, paying only a Tribute for their Liberty. The Isle of *Rhodes* is inhabited by *Turks*, *Greeks* and *Jews*.

RELIGIONS of AFRICA. *Barbary* is inhabited by Moors, *Turks* and *Arabs*, who follow the Religion of *Mahomet*. The Portuguese, Spaniards and English, possess some places there. There are some Towns where the Infidels suffer the Christians and Jews the Exercise of their Religion, paying Tribute for the same. The chief Religion of *Egypt* is the Mahometan, which the Moors, *Turks* and *Arabs* observe. The Christian Coptes have also there their Churches, and the Jews their Synagogues. The People of *Zanguebar*, and those on the Coast of *Abex*, are Mahometans; but the Portuguese, who have places in *Zanguebar*, have introduced the Christian Religion. There are also in this Country Jews and Idolaters. The Natives of the Isle of *Madagascar* believe there is one God, Creator of Heaven and Earth; but they also worship an Evil Spirit. The French who are established there endeavour to bring them to Christianity. *Casreria* is peopled with Idolaters. The *Hollanders* having only two Forts towards the Cape of Good Hope, and the Portuguese a Castle in the Kingdom of *Sofala*. There are many Idolaters in the Kingdom of *Congo*, some Mahometans, and divers Christians, particularly in the Province of *Angola*, of which the Portuguese are Masters. The People of *Guinea* worship Idols; but the English, *Hollanders* and *Danes* possess some place upon that Coast, and the Portuguese have Habitations in the Country, where they endeavour to introduce Christianity. The *Negro's* mix with their Idolatry some Ceremonies of Mahometanism; as do also the Inhabitants of *Zaara*. *Biledulgerid* observes the Mahometan Religion. The Religion of the People of *Nubia* is a mixture of the Christian Ceremonies with those of Judaism and Mahometanism. The *Abyssines* are the purest of all the Oriental Christians. Heathen Idolatry is the ancient Religion of *Monomotapa*; but the *Jesuits* have established Christianity there in divers places.

RELIGIONS of AMERICA. *Canada*, or *New-France*, is Peopled with Roman-Catholics, the Country belonging for the most part to the King of *France*. *New-England*, *New-Holland* and *New-Swedeland*, have also their Colonies, where each of these Nations exercise its Religion. The *Savages*, *Iroquois*, *Hurons*, *Algonquains*, and others have almost no Religion, save those who converse with the People of *Europe*. The English have divers places in *Virginia*. The Natives believe there are divers Gods, of different orders, who depend upon one Chief, called *Kenwas*, which is their Sovereign, and hath been so from Eternity. They esteem the Sun, Moon and Stars to be Demi-gods. The Salvages of *Florida* are Idolaters, and adore the Sun and Moon; but the Spaniards and the English have Colonies there, and have introduced the Christian Religion into divers places. *Mexico*, which is also called *New-Spain*, is well peopled with Roman-Catholics, where there is an Archbishop, and divers Bishops. The Spaniards are also Masters of *New-Castile*, otherwise called *Castile d'Or*, where they have introduced the Roman-Catholic Religion. The Mountaineers of this Country are still Idolaters, and adore the Sun and Moon as the principal Divinities, holding the one to be the Husband and the other the Wife. The *Caribee* Islands and Natives of *Guiana* adore Idols, and some of them believe the Immortality of the Soul. The Inhabitants of the Country of the *Amazons* are also Idolaters. *Brasil* belongs to the Portuguese, who have there a fair City called *San-Salvador*, where is an Archbishop's-See. The Salvages are converted to the Faith daily. The Country of *Plata* and that of the *Patagens* are peopled with Idolatrous Inhabitants; but the Spaniards have divers places there, and a Town called *Assumption*, which is a Bishop's-See, and where is a College of the *Jesuits*. The Spaniards have established divers Seminaries in *Chili*, to labour for the Conversion of the Natives, who have but very little Religion. The Roman Catholic Religion is established in *Peru*, which belongs to the King of *Spain*. There is an Archbishoprick at *Lima*, and divers Bishopricks in the other Provinces; and Idolatry remains but amongst very few of the Salvages. *Memoires Historiques*.

RELIGIOUS. See *Monks*.

RELIGIOUS MAHOMETANS. See *Chalveti* and *Nakshibendi*, who are the principal Founders of Religious Orders in the Empire of the Grand Seignior, and these Orders in particular, which are the *Nimetulabites*, *Cadrites*, *Calenders*, *Edbemites*, *Hizrevites*, *Beftaschites*, *Ehebuharites* and *Memelavites* or *Dervises*.

RELU CIN, a Man very learned in the Hebrew Tongue, and who was the first among the Latins that published an Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon.

REMI or REMIGIUS, Archbishop of *Reims*, was of Noble Extract. It's said he was put into this See when he was but twenty two years of age, much contrary to his inclination. He Baptized *Clovis*, the first Christian King of *France*. *Sidonius Apollinarius* praises him as one of the most Eloquent Men of his time. We have some Letters of his in the Library of the Fathers. He died in 535. *Greg. of Tours*. *Flodoard*. *Hist. Rem.*

REMI, or *Remigius* Archbishop of *Lions*, was great Almoner to the Emperor *Lotharius*, and afterwards elected to this See, after *Amulon*. He presided at the III^d. Council of *Valence*, in 855, and at divers others assembled at *Toul*, *Langres*, &c. *Maldonat* judges *Remi* to be the Author of the Commentaries upon the Epistles of *St. Paul*, which are the Works of a very ancient Author, to wit, of *Hilarius* the Deacon, who lived about the middle of the fourth Age. But it is likely that this Illustrious Prelate, has writ the Commentaries upon *St. Paul*, which *Sixtus Senensis* attributes to *Remi* of *Auxerre*, and *Villapandus* to *St. Remi* of *Reims*; which yet cannot be, since that therein is cited the Order of *St. Bennet*, *St. Gregory*, *Cassiodorus*, the Venerable *Bede*, with *Cyprian* of *Toulon*, that were after the time of that Bishop of *Reims*. That of *Lions*, of whom I speak, died the 26th of *October*, in the year 873, or 879.

REMI, or *Remigius* Archbishop of *Roan*, was named to that Archbishoprick after *Rainfroy*, in 745. Some believe him to be the Brother of *Charlemagne*, others the Son of *Charles Martel*, Brother by the Mother's side to *Pepin the Short*. He quitted his Interest in the Kingdom, and retired to *Mont-Soratte* in *Italy*, where he became a Religious. He was the first, according to *Paulus Aemilius*, who received in *France* the singing according to the manner of *Rome*, brought thence by King *Pepin*. *Gregory of Tours*. *Flodoard*.

REMIGIUS (*Peter*) Lord of *Montigni*, succeeded in the Treasury to *Marigni* and *Laguerre*, under the Reign of *Philip de Valois*; the Exemplary Punishment of his two Predecessors could not deter him from making his Fortune too fast, by being false to his Trust. He was therefore Tried in 1328 by the Parliament of *Paris*, consisting of 78 Knights, 25 Lords and Princes, and the King himself, and receiv'd Sentence to be Hang'd upon the Gibbet of *Monfaucon*, which himself had caus'd to be built. His Forfeited Estate amounted to above fifteen Millions of *Livres*. *Mezeray*.

REMIREMONT, a Famous Monastery in the Diocess of *Toul*, in *Lorraine*, upon the *Moselle*, where none are admitted that are not of Noble Extraction. They are all called *Canonesse*.
C The

The Abbess cannot quit her Habit; but the others may go forth, and Marry. *St. Romerick* is said to have been the first Founder of this Monastery; wherefore it is called by them in Latin *Romaricus*, or *Romericus Mons*. The Nuns were formerly of the Order of *St. Bennet*. *Hadrian. Vales. Notit. Gall.*

REMONSTRANTS, or *Arminians*, so is a powerful Party called in *Holland*, who have taken the Name of *Remonstrants*, from a Writing called a *Remonstrance*, that was presented by them to the States of *Holland* in 1609, wherein they reduced their Doctrine to these Five Articles. 1. That God in Election and Reprobation has a regard on the one side to Faith and Perseverance, and on the other side to Incredulity and Impenitence. 2. That *Jesus Christ* died for all Men without any Exception. 3. That Grace is necessary for the application of ones self to Good. 4. That yet it doth not act in an irresistible manner. 5. That before affirming that the Regenerate cannot totally fall off, this Question must be more accurately examined. The Name of *Arminians* was given them, because that *Arminius*, Professor of Divinity at *Leyden*, was one of the first who opposed the then received Sentiment in *Holland* of an absolute Predestination, which was that of *Calvin*. The *Arminians* complain extremely of the ill usage they receiv'd from the *Calvinists*, the most part of their Party being at first Imprison'd, or Banish'd: The History of this Persecution may be seen in a Volume of Letters of the *Remonstrants*, Reprinted at *Amsterdam*, in 1685. where their *Remonstrance*, which gives 'em their Name, is inserted. Their Opinions being Condemn'd in 1618, at the Synod of *Dort*, consisting of *Dutch*, *German*, *English* and *Swiss Calvinists*. They, in 1620, publish'd a Book, Intitul'd *Acta & Scripta Synodalia Dordracena Ministrorum Remonstrantium, in Fœderatō Belgio*; in which they defend their Doctrine upon the five Articles above-mentioned, and attack their Adversaries, who determin'd the contrary in the Synod of *Dort*. The *Remonstrants* likewise publish'd a *Confession of Faith*, in which they give an account of their Sentiments upon all the points of Christianity: In Defence of which Confession, *Simon Episcopus* publish'd an Apology in 1629, Intitul'd, *Apologia pro Confessione sive Declaratione Sententia eorum qui in Fœderato Belgio vocantur Remonstrantes super præcipuis Articulis Religionis Christiana, contra censuram quatuor Professorum Leidensium*. Here they clear themselves of the Tenets charg'd upon 'em, i. e. of the reviving the ancient Errors of the *Pelagians*, and *Semi-Pelagians*, and agreeing in many things with the *Socinians*; from whom notwithstanding, they differ in two Principal Articles. That is, the *Trinity*, and the *Propitiatory Sacrifice of our Blessed Saviour*; both which are deny'd by the *Socinians*, but maintain'd by the *Remonstrants*. *Episcopus* and *Curcelleus* are two of the most Celebrated Writers of this Party; but not to mention the Voluminousness of their Works, they both died before they had finish'd a compleat System of the *Arminian* Doctrine; this Task therefore has been undertaken and perform'd by *Philip Limborch*, in his Book Printed in 1686, at *Amsterdam*, under the Title of *Theologia Christiana*, a considerable part of which is extracted in the Second Tome of the *Bibliothèque Universelle*.

REMUS, Vid. **ROMULUS**.

RENARD, Count of *Soissons*, was the Son of *Guy* of *Vermandois*, first Count of *Soissons*. His Father *Guy* introduced him to King *Robert*, whom he served in the quality of chief Steward of his Household, and kept that station till the Reign of *Henry I.* but finally falling into disgrace he withdrew into *Soissons*, where the King besieged him in the Counts-Tower, which was then the Fortrefs of that City. It's said, that Count *Renard* and his Son died during this Siege. *Dorm.*

RENATUS, surnamed the Good, King of *Naples*, *Sicily*, &c. Duke of *Anjou*, Count of *Provence*, &c. was second Son to *Lewis II.* King of *Naples*, and of *Toland*, Daughter to *John I.* King of *Arragon*. He was born at *Angers* the 16th of *January* 1408. This Prince married in 1420, *Isabel*, the Daughter and Heiress of *Charles I.* Duke of *Lorraine*, and of *Margaret* of *Bavaria*; he was about to take possession of this Dutchy, but *Antony de Vaudemont*, Brother to Duke *Charles*, pretended that *Lorraine* belong'd to the Line Male, and so to him. This Affair in 1431, was referred to the Fathers of the Council of *Bâle*, and to the Emperor *Sigismund*, who decided it in favour of *Renatus*, but *Antony* would not stand to this Decision, and so, being assisted by the Troops of *Philip* surnamed the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, he debated it by Arms: At first King *Renatus* had the better success, but afterwards his Enemies Army being reinforced, his was defeated at *Bullenville* near unto *Neufchatel* in *Lorraine* the 2d of *July*, 1431, and he himself made a Prisoner, and carried to *Dijon*, where he remained four or five years; and there learnt in 1434, the death of *Lewis II.* King of *Naples*, his Brother, and that of the Queen *Jane II.* who had made him her Heir in 1435. Thus getting free from his Confinement, he was obliged to take a Journey into *Naples*; but it was neither fortunate for himself nor his Son after him, to wit, *John* of *Calabria*, who attempted also in vain the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which in right of his Mother *Toland* justly belonged to *Renatus*; so this Prince stop'd in *Provence*, where he lived in Repose. He was well made, full of Courage and Invention. To divert his Melancholy he fell to

Painting and Writing both Verse and Prose. Being at *Angers* in 1448, he instituted the Military Order of the *Crescent*. This Prince had by *Isabel* of *Lorraine*, *John* of *Calabria*, *Lewis* Marquess of *Pont*, *Nicholas* Duke of *Bar*, *Charles* and *Renatus* that both died young; *Toland* Wife to *Ferry* Duke of *Lorraine*, *Margaret* married to *Henry VI.* King of *England*, and *Isabel* and *Anne* that died in their Infancy. He married the second time *Jane* the Daughter of *Guy XIII.* called the XIVth Count of *Laval*, but had no Children by her. His Sons died all before him, in somuch, that seeing himself without Heirs of his Body, he left his Estate to *Charles* his Brother's Son of the same name, Count of *Maine*. *Du Puy.*

RENATUS II. Duke of *Lorraine*, was the Son of *Ferry II.* and of *Toland* of *Anjou* Daughter of *Renatus* King of *Sicily*. This *Ferry* was Son to *Antony I.* Count of *Vaudemont*, and thus married in order to terminate the difference between him and the King of *Naples*. Duke *Renatus* took upon him the Title and Arms of King of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, because of the Rights of his Mother. He was solicited by the Emperor and King of *France*, to make War upon *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, which he did, and thereby lost his Dutchy; but having afterwards received considerable Succors, he fought his Enemy, who had besieged *Nancy*, and kill'd him on the fifth of *January* in 1477. It was said, That the Duke of *Lorraine* being trimmed with a Golden Beard, was desirous to see the Duke of *Burgundy*, whom he found with difficulty among the dead, and said, *Hab! good Cousin! you have done us much evil.* This Prince died in 1508. *Vignier. St. Marthe. Mexeray.*

RENAUDOT (*Theophrastus*) began in 1631, to publish News by the name of *Gazettes*; he left a Son behind him, who was Chief Physician to M. the Dauphin, and died at *St. Germans en Lay*, November 19. 1673.

RENDESHAM, an ancient Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and Hundred of *Looes* upon the River *Deben*. *Redwald*, the first Christian King of the *East Angles* kept his Court here.

RENE A de France, Dutcheß of *Ferrara*, was born at *Blois* in 1509, being the Daughter of *Lewis XII.* and Queen *Anne* of *Bretany*; she was Married to *Hercules d'Este* Duke of *Ferrara*, tho' Betrothed before to *Charles* of *Austria*, afterwards Emperor, and demanded some years after in marriage by the King of *England*. *Francis I.* married her to the Duke of *Ferrara*, because he was a Prince whose Power he needed not to fear. She did not content her self to become knowing in History, Languages, Mathematicks, and also Astrology, but studied moreover, the most difficult points in Divinity, which engaged her insensibly in the Opinions of the Protestants. *Brantome* says, That resenting the ill turns which the Popes *Julius* and *Leo* had done the King, her Father, she denied their Power, and withdrew from their Obedience. *Calvin* passed from *France* into *Italy* in a disguise, and with *Marot*, her Secretary, confirmed her in this Belief. After the death of the Duke, her Husband, she returned into *France*, and there gave new marks of her Courage and Resolution. The Duke of *Guise*, her Son-in-Law, having summoned her to surrender some of the Protestants, who had sheltered themselves in the Castle of *Montargis*, whither she retired during that War about Religion, she utterly refused, and daringly answered, That if he attack'd the Castle, she should be the first that should come upon the breach and see whether he had the Courage to kill a King's Daughter. She died in 1575, in the Castle of *Montargis*, after having adorn'd the Town with many Fair Buildings. *Bernier Histoire de Blois.*

RENNES, a Town in *France*, the Capital of *Bretany*, with a Bishoprick suffragan of *Tours*. The River of *Villaine* divides it into two parts, and serves to enrich it by way of Trade, because of the great Boats that come up thither from the Sea. *Rennes* is a very ancient City, and hath been the ordinary Residence of the Dukes of *Bretany*. Authors call it *Redona*, or *Condate Redonum*; the ancientest Bishoprick is *St. Moderan*. The Parliament was established there by King *Henry II.* *Lewis XIV.* has since transferr'd it to *Vannes*. There are to be seen the Cathedral of *St. Peter*, the Abbies of *St. Melain* and of *St. George*; a College of *Jesuits*, and divers other Ecclesiastical and Religious Houses; not to forget the Parliament-House, built according to our Modern Architecture, and the Clock that is in it, whose Bell is esteemed to be the biggest in the Kingdom. *Rennes* stands 50 miles N. of *Nants*, 115 W. of *Tours*, as many N. of *Rochelle*, and 200 W. of *Paris*. *Santa Marthe.*

RENOMME, or **FAME**, a Goddess invented by the Poets, called the Messenger of *Jupiter* by *Homer*; they represented her like a Woman richly clad, having her Robe tuck'd up, and Wings bespangled with Eyes, with a Trumpet in her Mouth. *Virgil* describes her almost in the same manner, calling her an horrible Monster, and giving her as many watching Eyes as she has Feathers; as many Mouths with so many Tongues in them that are never silent; and as many Ears that are always listning; and that in the day time she placed her self upon high Towers to frighten Men, bringing them very often ill news, and oftner lyes than truth.

RENTY, Lat. *Rentica*, a Town in *Artois*, heretofore of great strength, which in 1554 repell'd the Forces of *Henry II.* King

King of France, but in 1638 was ruin'd. It lies Five Leagues from Bologne to the East, and four from Arras upon the River Aa, which falls into the British Sea below Graveling in Flanders.

RENTY (*Gaston John Baptista* Baron of) was born in the Castle of Beny in Lower Normandy, in the Diocess of Bayeux in 1611. He instituted a Society of Artisans to live together, as the Primitive Christians did, having all the gain of their labour in common, giving the overplus after their own necessities were supply'd, for the sustenance of the Poor. There are now at Paris two of these Communities of Tradesmen, the one of Taylors, and the other of Shooe-makers. There is also one of Shooe-makers at Tholouse; they call themselves Brethren, and live in common, observing the Rules prescribed by the Baron de Renty. He fell sick on the 11th of April 1649, and died the 24th of the same Month, aged 37 years. *Gir.*

REOLA, Lat. Regula, a City of Guienne upon the Garonne, where is a Famous Monastery Founded by Gombaud Bishop of Bazas, and William Sancha Duke of Gascony his Brother.

REPEHAM, in Norfolk, seated in a Valley, and noted for its three Churches in one Church-yard. From London 92 Miles.

REPENDON (*Philip*) an Englishman, Cardinal, and Bishop of Lincoln, was a Vigorous Opposer of the Wickliffites; He was prefer'd to the See of Lincoln in 1405, made a Cardinal three years after, and died about 1417. This Cardinal is said to have been very Learned for his time, and diverted himself sometimes with making Verses; being once in Company with one Neckam, a Person of a debauch'd Life, he made this Distich upon him.

*Et Niger & Nequam, cum sis cognomine Neckam,
Nigrior esse potes, Nequior esse neques.*

Neckam, who was pretty quick at the knack of Punning, made him the following Reply:

*Phi nota fætoris, Lippus malus omnibus horis,
Phi malus & Lippus, totus malus ergo Philippus.*

Goodwin de Præsul. Angl. Aubery Hist. des Card.

RESENDIUS (*Andrew*) Canon of Evora in Portugal; he was Descended from a Noble Family, and made Præceptor to Alphonso and Henry, Sons to King John III. He died in 1573. Aged 80. His Works are extant in two Volumes; the first contains a Treatise De Antiquitatibus Lusitaniæ, & Historia de Antiquitate de Ciudad de Evora, Translated by Andreas Schottus into Latin; the second Volume consists of divers Poems, and Historical Epistles; as de Æra Hispanica; Pro colonia Pacensis, and several other Learned Pieces. Ambrosio Morales. Osorius. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hisp. &c.

RESTITUTUS, Bilhop of London, in the IVth Century. He maintain'd a Correspondence with St. Hilary of Poitiers, as appears by several Letters of his, which have since been digested into a Volume. He assisted at the first Council of Arles, in 314, to which he Subscribed thus, Restitutus Episcopus de Civitate Londinensi, Provincia Britannia. Pits de Illust. Script. Angl. Wharton Historia de Episc. & Decan. Londinens.

RESURRECTION, a Weekly Feast Instituted in Honour of our Saviour's Rising from the Grave, which happen'd on the third day after his death. He appear'd first to Mary Magdalen, and other Holy Women who came to the Sepulchre, then to St. Peter, the Disciples that were going to Emmaus, and to the Apostles when met together. A week after he appear'd a second time to the Apostles; and here St. Thomas who was absent and doubted before, was convinc'd of his Resurrection, and Divinity. The Scripture likewise acquaints us with three other publick Appearances of our Saviour. The first was near the Sea of Tiberias, where St. Peter, St. Thomas, the two Sons of Zebedee, Nathanael, and two other Disciples were present. The second was upon a Mountain in Galilee, supposed to be Mount Tabor, where, as St. Paul informs us, he was seen by five hundred Disciples at once. The last time of his publick Appearing was the Day of his Ascension, upon which he went with all the Apostles to Mount Olivet; where, after he had Blessed them, and given 'em a Commission to Preach, and Baptize, he Ascended into Heaven in their sight. St. Matth. St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John. 1 Afs. 1 Cor. 15. Cap.

RESWICK, is a Royal Palace belonging to William III. King of England, lying betwixt the Hague, and City of Delph, and made very Famous for being the Place of the Treaty of Peace between the Most Serene Confederates, and the French King, in the Year 1697, which was happily Concluded here, after so long and bloody a War, that had ravaged and impoverish'd almost all Europe, and particularly the Kingdom of France; who by this Peace, not only agreed to acknowledge William III. to be King of England, but restor'd to him his Principality of Orange, and all his Lands in Burgundy, and other Dominions of France, with the Arrears due to him from them; yielded to the Spaniards, besides all the Places Conquer'd during the War in the Netherlands and Catalonia, the City and Duchy of Luxemburg; Dinant to the Prince of Liege, Friburg and Brisac to the Emperor (which last Place

France had been in Possession of for near threescore Years) Lorrain to that Duke, which the French had enjoy'd intirely ever since 1670. And in short, made such Concessions every way, to the Dutch in the way of Trade, and to the other Confederates, as discover'd how weary they were of the War, and what necessity they were under of a Peace.

RETEL, a Town of France in Champaign, the Capital of a little Country called the Retelois; it's now called Mazarin. It hath often-times been besieged. The Arch-Duke Leopold took this City in 1650. The King of France's Army commanded by the Marechal Du Plessis Praslin, obtain'd in the neighbourhood of this City a great Victory over the Troops of Spain, and those of the Prince of Conde, commanded by the Marechal de Turenne. The Prince re-took Retel three years after. It now has the Title of a Duchy. Retel stands 22 miles N. E. of Rheims, and 24 N. of Chalon sur Marne.

RETIARI, a sort of Gladiators who fought against the Myrmillones; the Arms of the Retiarii were a Pitch-fork with three points, and a Filhing-net, wherein they endeavour'd to entangle the Heads of their Enemies. The Myrmillones were armed with a Sword, Buckler, and an Head-piece, whereon was pictured a Fish. When the Retiarian fought, he sang, or rather the People for him, *I make not at thee, but at thy Fish; why dost thou slay me, Gaul?* It's said, That Pittacus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, was the first that invented this sort of fighting, when coming to fight against Phrynon, in order to terminate the difference that was between the Athenians and Mytilenians, touching the Bounds of their Country, he brought a Net hid under his Coat, wherein he entangled the Head of his Enemy. This name is derived from the Latin word Rete, which signifies a Fisher's or Hunter's Net. Festus. Lipsius.

RETIMO, a City in the Isle of Candia, and a Bishop's See. The Turks are Masters of it since the last Wars, wherein they brought this Island under their subjection.

REWARD (*James*) a famous Lawyer, whom Justus Lipsius calls usually the Papinian of the Low Countries, was born about 1335, in a Village near unto Bruges. He studied at Louvain, and afterwards at Orleans, where he received his Doctor's Degree. After that he returned to Bruges, where he made himself soon known by his great Abilities. He was a little after offered a Professor's Chair, but his Indisposition obliged him to retire home, where he died in 1568. He writ divers Pieces, as, De Juris ambiguitatibus, l. 5. De Præjudiciis, l. 2. Prohibentia; De Autoritate Prudentum; De Jure Liberorum; De veris usucaptionum differentiis; Comment. ad Legem Scriboniam; Commentarium ad leges duodecem Tabularum. Le Mire. Valerius Andreas.

REUCHLIN (*John*) a German, much esteemed for his Learning; he was also called la Fume or Capnion, for that Reuch in the Language of that Country, and Capnion in Greek is the same as Fumus (Smoak) in Latin. He was born in 1454 at Phortzheim, a Village of Germany near Spire, and render'd himself Famous by his Learning; the Hebrew, Greek and Latin were familiar to him; he was also skill'd in the Law, and in all Polite Learning. The Emperors and Princes of Germany honoured him with their esteem. A certain Jew called Pfeffercorn, getting himself baptized, advised the Emperor Maximilian to burn all the Books of the Rabbins, that he might oblige the Jews to buy them for a great Sum of Money, whereof he pretended to have part: Reuchlin opposed him, and that engaged him against the Monks of Cologne, that were of Pfeffercorn's Party. He published a Tract De Verbo Mirifico; De Cabbalæ placitis; a Grammar, and an Hebrew Lexicon, and divers other considerable Pieces. He died in 1521. John Henry Mayus Professor at Dourlach, publish'd all that he could Collect concerning the Life of Reuchlin, in a Volume in Quarto, Printed at Franckfort in 1687. an Extract of which, the Reader may see in the Eighth Tome of the Bibliotheque Universelle. Melchior Adam.

REVEL, an Hanse-Town in Livonia, the Capital of the Province of Esthonia or Esten, near the Gulf of Finland, part of the Baltick Sea. Waldemar or Wolmar II. King of Denmark laid the first Foundations of it about 1230. Wolmar III. sold it in 1347, with the Towns of Narva and Wesemburg to the Great Master of the Teutonic Order for nineteen thousand Marks in Silver. About 1565 this Town put it self under the protection of Erick King of Swedeland, in order to be secured against the Muscovites, who fruitlessly besieged it in 1570, and in 1577. The City of Revel began to be a trading place from 1477, and the Trade continued there till 1550, at which time the Muscovites taking the Town of Narva, established the Commerce there which they had before at Revel. It's fortify'd after the Modern way, and its Castle is built upon a Rock that is steep and craggy on all sides save towards the City. Its Haven and Road are very commodious for Trade. Its Laws are much the same with those of the City of Lubeck, and it hath a Consistory, and a Superintendant for Ecclesiastical Affairs. They profess there the Protestant Religion, following the Confession of Augsburg. The Government of Revel is Democratical; the Magistrate being obliged to call the chief among the People to the Deliberations of important Affairs. About half a League from the City there was a very fine

fine Convent of Friars and Nuns, who had there their Churches and Mansions apart. The History of that Convent reports, That the Brethren and Sisters had found out a way to speak to one another by Signs, whereof they had composed a Dictionary. *Revel* stands 120 miles West of *Narva*, 140 North of *Riga*, 124 South-east of *Abo*, and 235 East of *Stockholm*. *Olearius Voyage de Moscovie*.

REVEL (*Hugh de*) the twentieth Grand-Master of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, whose Convent was then at *Ptolemais* or *St. John de Acre*, succeeded in 1260 *William de Chateau-neuf*. He was endued with as much Courage as Prudence, but the Forces of the Souldan of *Ægypt* were too potent for him, insomuch that he was obliged to make a Truce with him, which was soon broken by the Souldan; in 1270. The *Hospitallers* lost their Fortrefs of *Crac* in the Earldom of *Tripoli*, after having generously sustained a tedious Siege, where all the Knights of the Garrison resisted unto death, rather than they would surrender. About 1276, *Bruchard Deschwenden*, Grand-Master of the *Teutonic* Order, renounced his Mastership, and received the Habit of the *Hospitallers* at the hands of the Great-Master *de Revel*, who died in 1278, after having held five noble Chapters, and made divers excellent Laws for the Government of his Order. *Nicholas de Longue* succeeded him. *Bosio. Naberat*.

REVEL, a City of the *Higher Languedoc*, in the Diocese of *Lavaur*. The Inhabitants say, It was called formerly *La Bastide de Lavaur*, and that it was named *Revel* for *Rebel*, for that it was surrounded with Walls by the Order of *Philip* surnamed the *Fair*.

REUSNER (*Nicholas*), a German Lawyer, was born in 1545, at *Lewenburg* in *Silesia*; his Learning acquired him much Reputation. He was Professor at *Jena*, and Councillor of the Dukes of *Saxony*, and died the 12th. of *April*, 1602, aged 58. He has writ divers Pieces. Poems, *Monarcharum five summorum Regum*, lib. 8. *Principum Germaniæ, five Electorum*, lib. 3. *Principum & Cesarum Austriacorum Sylula*; *Elogia illustrium Heroum*; *Germania Urbes Imperiales*; *De Italia*, lib. 2. &c. *Melchior Adam*.

REUSNER (*Elias*) a Physician, Brother to *Nicholas*, and Professor in the same University. In 1592 he publish'd a Book, entitled, *Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, &c.* which was Reprinted in 1612. He wrote likewise *Isagoge Historica*; *Hortulus Historico-Politicus*, &c.

REUTER (*Quirin*) a Lutheran, Professor of Theology in the University of *Heydelberg*, was born at *Mosbach*, a City of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in the year 1554. Having gone through his Studies in *Heydelberg*, he taught Philosophy and Theology in divers Cities of *Germany*, and returned afterwards to *Heydelberg*, where he was received to be Professor in Divinity, and elected Rector of the University, in the year 1607. He writ divers Tracts, the principal whereof are, *De Significationibus Cometarum*; *Aphorismi Theologici*; *Commentarii in Abdiam five Obadiam Prophetam*, &c. He died in 1613, and was buried in the Chapel of the University. *Melchior Adam*.

REUTLINGEN, Lat. *Reutlinga*, a small City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, made an Imperial Free Town, in 1215; or as others say, in 1240. It is of a square form, built in a Plain upon the River *Echetz* (which a League beneath it falls into the *Necker*) at the foot of Mount *Alchameck*, one mile from *Stutgard*, ten from *Ulm*, and five from *Tubinghen*, under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*.

REY, once the greatest City of *Asia*, now entirely ruin'd. It lies nine miles from *Save* to the West. The *Persians* tell incredible Stories of the greatness of it. See *Chardin*, p. 387. *Ptolemy* calls it *Raguja*. It lies in Longit. 76. 20. Lat. 35. 35. and was ruin'd in the Twelfth Century after Christ. It stood in a fertile Soil, but unhealthful Air, much subject to Agues, yet the People liv'd as long there as in other places; and it was a great while the University of *Persia*, and the greatest Mart of the East. This City is in *Parthia*, a Province of *Persia*, and is now a heap of Rubbish.

REYGATE, a large Market and Borough-Town in the County of *Surry*, in a place commonly call'd *Holmes Dale*, where Fullers-Earth is digged up in abundance, shewing the Ruines of an ancient Castle, and under ground a long Vault, with a spacious Room at the end of it, said to be the secret Chamber in which the Barons met in Council in their War against King *John*. The *Danes* fought several unsuccessful Battles near this Town. It is the Capital of its Hundred, and a Corporation, represented in the Lower House of Parliament by two Burgesses.

REYNA (*Cassiodorus*) hath translated all the Bible out of the Original into *Spanish*. This Translation is become so rare, that *Gaffarell*, who sold it to *M. Caruari*, for the King's Library, made him believe it was an old Bible of the *Jews*: But be sides that, the *New Testament* is translated as well as the *Old*. It is easily known by the Pictures of the Bears in the first Page of the Book, that it was printed at *Bâle*. The Translator has a long Discourse in *Spanish*, at the beginning of the Bible, to prove, That the *Holy Scriptures* ought to be translated into the Vulgar Tongue; he has also adorn'd it with Marginal Notes, for the explanation of the most difficult places, and principally the words that have different significations, by placing one in

the Text, and the other in the Margin, which is judiciously done. He hath also a Discourse therein, where he gives an account of the manner of his Translation. *P. Simon*.

S. REYNE was born in 238, in the City of *Alize*, in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and in the Diocese of *Autun*: This City is now a great Borough-Town called *Sainte Reyne*, for that it is the Place of the Birth and Burial of this Person. The Emperor *Decius* having put out an Edict in 253, to persecute the Christians, *Olibrius* Governour of the *Gauls* took *Sainte Reyne*, and after having to no purpose made use of Promises and Threats to oblige her to marry him, and renounce Christianity, he caused her to be cruelly tormented, and at last commanded her Head to be chopt off. Her Body was buried by the Christians at the foot of the Mountain of *Alize*, together with an Iron Chain that had been one of the Instruments made use of in her Martyrdom.

REZAN, a City of *Muscovy*, and a Bishop's See: It's the Capital of a Dutchy, which makes a great Province, where are the Springs of the River *Tanais* or *Don*. This Country formerly belong'd to *Lithuania*. *Rezan* stands 36 miles from *Mosco* to the South-east, and 12 from the Fountains of the *Tanais*, arising within this Dukedom. It is an Episcopal City. The Province of *Rezan* lies between the *Den* and *Occa*, having on the West *Muscovy*, which is divided from it by the River *Aka*. It is the most fruitful Province in this Kingdom. Besides the chief City, which lies upon the *Occa*, it has *Corsira* and *Tulla* upon a River of the same name. *Rezan* was totally ruin'd in 1669, and the Inhabitants remov'd to *Perislafe*.

RHA, or the *Volga*, a River of *Muscovy*, and one of the greatest in *Europe*; the *Tartars* call it *Edel*, and the *Armenians* *Thamar*. It riseth in *Muscovy* near unto the City of *Rescow*, or in the Country of *Twer*. It is affirmed, That to the East of this City, and near unto a great Forest call'd *Wolkow kiles*, there is a Marsh call'd *Wronow*, whose Waters form a Rivulet which discharges it self into the Lake of *Volga*; which is not past two or three Leagues distant, and 'tis there the River takes its Name I speak of. After having travers'd the *Twer* from the West to the East, as far as the Kingdom of *Cazan*, it turns toward the South, and passeth through the Kingdoms of *Bulgan* and *Astracan*, encreasing by the Waters of many great Rivers; and divided into divers Branches, it dischargeth it self into the *Caspian-Sea*, after having passed by *Astracan*, and formed the Island of *Dolgoi*, which is very barren. *Olearius*.

RHADAMANTHUS, a severe Judge; and according to others, King of *Lycia*. His great Justice has given the Poets occasion to say, That he was one of the three Judges of Hell. *Natalis Comes*.

RHADAMISTUS, the Son of *Pharasman* King of *Iberia* (which is now called *Georgia*, in *Turkey*, in *Asia*) who feigned himself to be out of favour with his Father, and retired to his Uncle *Mithridates* King of *Armenia*, whose Daughter he married; but having by his subtilty gained the Friendship of the People, and the Affections of the Grandees of the Kingdom, he made a shew of reconciling himself to his Father, to whom he went secretly to give Instructions concerning the Success of his Design; and under pretence of making War upon the People of *Albania*, he raised a potent Army, which he conducted to *Armenia*, where he besieged *Mithridates* in a Fortrefs call'd *Gorneas*. But seeing he could not prevail by force, he made use of a new stratagem, and demanded a Treaty of Peace, with his Uncle, who came to meet him in a Wood near unto *Gorneas*. *Rhadamistus* embraced *Mithridates*, and swore to him, he would offer him no violence either by Sword or Poison. There were Preparations made for the Ceremony of the Treaty; and because it was the Custom of the Country to tie the Thumb, and draw Blood thence and drink it, to ratify and confirm the Alliance, *Rhadamistus* gave Orders to one whom he had pitch'd upon for that Action, to make as if he fell himself, and throw *Mithridates* down, and so took that King, with his Wife and Children Prisoners, and afterwards caused them to be stifled with a Pillow, being unwilling to violate the Oath he had made at the beginning of their Interview. This wicked Prince was vanquish'd by *Artaban* King of the *Parthians*, in the year of our Lord 52; and being constrain'd to flee, he himself kill'd his Wife *Zenobia*, who was unwilling to survive so many Misfortunes; and finally, his Father *Pharasman* put him to death, as a Traytor. *Tacitus. Fulgofus*.

RHAMNUS, a Town of *Attica*, which the Moderns call *Tauro-Castro*, or *Ebraeo-Castro*. There was a Temple in it dedicated to the Goddess *Nemesis*, whereby it became famous, because of the admirable Statue of that Goddess, which *Phidias*, or according to others, *Agoracritus*, one of his Scholars, had placed there. It is said that *Agoracritus* and *Alcarnenes*, both brought up by *Phidias*, strove which should make the best Statue of *Venus*, and therein employ'd the utmost effort of their Skill. When they were finished, they took the People of *Athens* to be Judges between them. But as *Alcarnenes* was an *Athenian*, and *Agoracritus* of the Isle of *Paros*, they gave Judgment in favour of their own Citizen, though without doubt the Work of the last was much finer than the other. *Agoracritus* had recourse to those of *Rhamnus*, and called his Statue *Nemesis* (which was the Goddess of *Revenge*) willing perhaps to intimate thereby, That he should sufficiently revenge himself upon the *Athenians*, in placing it in a Temple where the excellency of

of this Master-piece of Art should quickly be acknowledged.
F. Spoh.

RHEA (*Silvia*). See *Numitor* and *Romulus*.

RHEMUS, the Two and twentieth King of the *Gauls*, the Son of *Namnes*, and the last of the Race of *Hercules*: He is pretended to be the Builder of *Rheims*.

RHENANUS. See *Beatus Rhenanus*.

RHENS, or *Rhenia*, a little Island in the *Ægean-Sea*, one of the *Cyclades*, near to that of *Delos*, and now one of the *Sdilles*.

RHESCUORIS, King of part of *Thrace*, who making an unjust War upon *Cotys*, his Nephew, who possess'd the other half of the Kingdom, brought him to an Interview, where he secured his Person at a Feast, and afterwards caused his Throat to be cut in Prison. The Emperor *Tiberius* coming to know of this Treachery, sent *Pomponius Flaccus*, whom *Rhescuporis* entirely lov'd, to discover the truth of the matter. *Flaccus* drew him cunningly to the Frontiers, and then carried him to *Rome*, where he was divested of his Dominions, and carried to *Alexandria* under a strong and secure Guard; and when they saw he us'd all his Efforts to make his escape, he was put to death. *Tiberius* gave one part of *Thrace* to *Rhemetalces* the Son of *Rhescuporis*, who was not an Accomplice in his Father's wicked Design; and the other part to the Children of *Cotys*, who being not of age, *Tiberius* made *Tribellius Rufus*, who was just out of the Prætorship, Lieutenant and Governour of the Kingdom, as formerly *M. Lepidus* had been made Tutor to the Children of *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*. *Tacit.*

RHESUS, King of *Thrace*: He came to help the *Trojans* against the *Greeks*; but being betray'd by *Dolon* a *Trojan* Soldier, he was put to death the very first Night by *Diomedes* and *Ulysses*; so his White Horses could not drink of the River *Xanthus*, nor feed in the Fields of *Troy*, to the end *Troy* might be impregnable, according to the Oracle. *Homer.*

RHETIA, part of the ancient Western *Illyricum* in the *Roman Empire*, whose extent at this day comprehends part of the Circles of *Swabia*, *Bavaria* and *Austria* on the South of the *Danube*, with the Country of the *Grisons*, and part of *Switzerland*; but there is none but the Country of the *Grisons* that retains its ancient Name. *Vid. Grisons. Sprecher.*

RHETORIANS, Hereticks in the Fourth Age, who maintained, That all Hereticks had Reason on their side, of what Sect soever they were. *St. August.*

RHINE, or the *Rhine*, a great River in *Germany* and the *Low-Countries*; it rises in the *Alps* in Mount *Adula*, or *S. Gothar*, two or three Leagues from the Head of the *Rhône*. It springs from two Fountains, the one called *Voder Rhin*, or the *First Rhine*; and the other *Hinder Rhin*, or the *Second Rhine*, which join both together. This River begins to be Navigable near *Chur* in *Switzerland*, and entering into the great Lake of *Constance* and *Celle*, it passeth to *Schaffhouse*, *Bazil*, &c. from thence it runs into *Alsatia* towards *Brisac*, and near to *Straßburg*; and encreasing by the Waters of many great Rivers, it waters *Philipsburgh*, *Spire*, *Wormes*, *Mayence*, *Cologne*, and divers other Cities; finally, near unto the Fort of *Schenk* it divides into two Branches, whereof the one called *Vahal* runs towards *Nimwegen*, *Tiel* and *Bommel*, and joining with the *Meuse*, it loseth its Name. The other Branch takes its course toward the North, almost as far as *Arnheim*, where it separates into two parts, whereof the one called the *Tissel* passeth to *Doersburg* and *Zutphen*, and dischargeth it self into the *Zuider-Zee*; the other Arm, which since the year 860 hath formed a new course by the overflowing of the Sea, is called *Lch*, and runs not by *Utrecht* nor *Leyden*, as it did then, but to *Wyck*, *Cullemburg* and *Newport*, and finally, dischargeth it self into the *Merwee*, and from thence into the Sea. *Möller* has writ an ample Description of the *Rhine*, with Geographical Tables of the Provinces and Countries it runs through. *Reuther*, in his *Historical and Chorographical Observations*, hath given very particular Descriptions of the Mouths of it: And *Monconis* speaks thus of the Chataracts of this River; *The Rhine running very broad, but not very deep among the Mountains, falls near Schaffhouse in Switzerland from the Rocks into a second Channel about sixty foot lower than the former, and that in five Streams, whereof that in the middle runs between two narrow and high Rocks; in the midst of the first Channel may be seen, as it were, two great Pillars, which are ruinous: This fall makes a very great noise, and is worth seeing.* *Hoffman* adds, That the ancient Inhabitants about the *Rhine* did use to try the Legitimacy of Children, by throwing them into it, reckoning such as sunk Bastards, but those who swam were look'd upon as lawfully begot. It was also called *Aurifer* by some, because of the Gold found mix'd in its Sand. It was the ancient Boundary betwixt *France* and *Germany*. *Charlemain* built a wonderful Bridge of Wood over this River at *Ments*, of 500 paces long, which was burnt by a casual Fire, about a year before his death. And *Constantine the Great* begun a Bridge over this River at *Cologne*, to strike terror into the *French*. In short, this River, fam'd by Greek and Latin Writers, is without doubt the greatest in *Europe*, next the *Danube*, and noted for the excellent Wine which grows on its Banks, call'd *Rhenish Wine*. The Etymology of its Name is variously discours'd of by Authors; some deriving it from the German word *Reyn*, which signifies *flowing hitherward*; or *Rein*, which signifies *Clearness* and *Purity*, because it was formerly made

a Test of Conjugal Chastity. Hence *Claudian*, *Et quos nascentes explorat gurgite Rhenus*; and *St. Gregory Nazianzen*, *Ἐς ῥόδον ἐν ῥοῖῳ Πρὶν καὶ δὲντα πέεθεις*. *Guichardin. Bertius. Cluvier.*

RHINEBERG, or *Rheinberg*, Lat. *Rhenoberga*, a City in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, situate upon the *Rhine*, is little, but very strong. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders* in 1633, and continued under 'em till 1672, when it was taken by the *French*, and restored to the Elector of *Cologne*, the right Owner. It stands two German miles from *Wesel* to the South, and three from *Guelldres* to the East.

RHINFELD, or *Rhinfelden*, a strong City of *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, in *Swabia*, appertaining to the House of *Austria*; it was often taken during the Wars in *Germany*, and surrendered up by the Peace of *Munster*. It was also the Theatre of the War in 1676, when it suffered much by the *French*: It was once a Free Imperial City, but in 1410 granted by *Lewis* of *Bavaria* to the Arch-duke of *Austria*. Also the more famous for a defeat of the Imperialists, and the taking of *John de Wert* by the Duke *Bernard Weymar*, in 1638.

RHINSFELD, a strong Castle upon the *Rhine* above *St. Goar*, in the County of *Catimeliboch*, under the Landgrave of *Hesse*, built by one *Dieter* a Count of this Country, in 1245, between *Coblentz* to the North, and *Bingen* to the South, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Trier*. It is sixteen miles South of *Coblentz*. The *French* besieged it in 1692, but were obliged by the Landgrave of *Hesse* to retire with loss.

RHIPHÆI, Mountains of *Sarmatia*, which are in that Country now called *Petzora*, a Province of *Muscovy*, towards the *Obdora* or *Obi*, and upon the Frontiers of *Asia* and *Tartary*.

RHODES, an Island of *Asia* in the *Mediterranean-Sea*, with a City of the same Name, the Metropolis thereof. The Inhabitants of this Island were once so very expert in Navigation, that for some Ages they gave Law to the World, and were Sovereign of the Sea, their Constitutions and Judgments in Affairs concerning the Sea being withal so just, as to become incorporated afterward into the *Roman Pandects*. It hath had formerly divers Names from Great Men, and much Reputation. Amongst the number of those ancient Kings attributed to it, there were *Ilepolemus* the Son of *Hercules*, *Dorieus*, *Demagetes*, *Diagoras*, *Evagoras*, *Cleobulus*, *Cleobulinus*, who yielded up his Right to *Erasides*, *Demagetes II.* and *Diagoras* the *Rhodian*, who reigned about *An. Mun.* 3370. It was also very famous for the *Colossus of the Sun*, which pass'd for one of the Wonders of the World. It was a Statue of the Sun seventy Cubits high, the Work of *Chares* the Disciple of *Leisippus*. It is added, That falling by an Earthquake, they durst not touch it for fear of the Oracle, which had predicted that *Rhodes* should be ruined after the Wrecks of this *Colossus*. But *Murvas* the Sultan of *Egypt* having rendred himself Master of the Isle, took up this Statue 1461 years after it had been made, and laded seventy two Camels with it, who carried it away. However, alter the loss of *Ferusalem* and *Acre*, the Hospitallers, or Knights of Saint *John*, took *Rhodes* from the *Saracens*, who had before taken it from the Emperors of *Constantinople*. *Foulques de Villaret*, a Frenchman, Grand Master of the Order, was the chief in this great Enterprize; and it was happily accomplish'd on the Day of the Assumption of the *Virgin Mary*, in 1309, or 1310. The Infidels often endeavour'd to recover this advantageous Post, but to no purpose. The Order which were called by the Name of *Rhodes*, were Masters of it till 1522. *Mahomet II.* Emperor of the Turks, attacked it in 1480; and *Peter d'Aubusson*, the Grand Master, defended it valiantly for three months, and constrained the Turks to withdraw, after they had lost the best part of their Army. *Solyman* sent an Army before *Rhodes* in 1522, and the Turks began their Siege with a frightful havock. The Knights, animated by the Grand Master *Philip Villiers de l'Isle Adam*, a Frenchman, courageously withstood them, and would have triumphed over their Enemies, if they had not been betrayed; and in effect, the Infidels being dejected with their continual Losses, were thinking of a Retreat, when the Advice they received made them take new Measures. *Andrew d'Amarat*, a Portuguese, and Chancellor of the Order, dissatisfied that *l'Isle Adam*, his Enemy, had been preferred to the Dignity of Grand Master, made no scruple of violating all the Laws of Honour, to revenge himself for the Injury he pretended was done him: He understood their Councils, as being one of them himself, and knew the weakness of the Place, and gave Information thereof to *Solyman*, who also received an Account of it from others, by means of a Jewish Physician whom he kept at *Rhodes*. The Treason of *Amarat* was at last discovered, and he was beheaded the 30th. of *October*. But the Turks being still more obstinate to push on the Siege, and the Place being no longer in a condition to defend it self, it was surrendered to *Solyman*, who entred into it on *Christmas-Day*, in the same Year. Since that time the Turks have been Masters of *Rhodes*, where they have a *Basha*. *Rhodes* hath to the North of it *Caramania*, part of *Natolia*, a Branch of the Sea running between both, being about twenty miles broad; towards the East-part of it is the Isle of *Cyprus*, to the West the Isle of *Candia*, and to the South *Egypt*. It is about six and twenty miles in circumference. The Air is there so serene, that there is no one day passeth wherein the Sun does not shine; and 'tis for that reason that the

the Ancients dedicated it to the Sun. *Phoroneus* King of the *Argives*, built the City of *Rhodes*, the Capital of the Isle, about the year of the World 2145, in 1310. *Ottoman*, King of the Turks, laid Siege to it before they had leisure to fortifie the Place: but *Amadeus* IVth. Count of *Savoy*, who came to the Relief of it, saved it; and for the eternizing this Victory, instead of the Eagles, that were the Arms of his Predecessors, he took a Cross Argent in a Field Gules, from the Order of *Rhodes*, and these four Letters *F. E. R. T.* that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*.

RHODES, the Capital City of the Isle of *Rhodes*, is situate on the Sea-side, at the foot of an Hill that grows insensibly steep, and in an agreeable Plain in the Northern part of this Island. It is invironed with several little Hills full of Springs, and cover'd with Orange, Pomegranate, and other Trees of that nature. When it was besieged by *Mahomet* II. in 1480, it was surrounded with a double Wall, and fortified with several great Towers. But to the South part, and on that Side where the Jews dwelt, in the lower Town, the Towers were at greater distance one from another; and 'tis that which rendred the Place very much weaker. That quarter thereof where the Knights lived was stronger; for besides that the Sea surrounded it to the North and East, it was fortified with Bastions and Towers; the Port was towards the East, and a little to the North. It's formed of two Moles, which coming near one another in a Demi-circle, leave no space between them, but for one Ship to pass. The Entrance of it is flanked with two great Towers, built upon two Rocks, and upon these two Rocks was formerly placed the Famous Brazen *Colossus* of the Sun: It had one Foot fixed upon the Top of one of the Rocks, and the other upon the other Rock, insomuch that Ships with Masts erect might pass between the Legs of it. There are two small Gulfs adjoining to the Port, to the North and South. The Gulf which faces to the North is shut up with a Mole, which enters above three hundred Paces into the Sea, and at the end of that Mole is a Fort, which is called *St. Nicholas Tower*. The Grand Master, *Zacosta*, caused this Tower to be built, which was called by that Name, because there had been a Church called *St. Nicholas* in the place where it was built. *Mahomet* II. looked upon the Isle of *Rhodes* as a Place that might facilitate the Conquests of *Egypt* and *Syria*; and laid a Design of besieging this City in the year 1479. The Ottoman Fleet commanded by the Basha *Paleologus*, arrived at *Rhodes* the 23d. of May, 1480. It consisted of an hundred and sixty Ships, and carried at least an hundred thousand fighting Men. The Turks coming a-shore lodged themselves forthwith upon the Mount of *St. Etienne*, and in the neighbouring Plains. Scarce were they encamped, when a Troop of their Forlorn-hope came to Skirmish as far as the Gates of the City; but they were cut to pieces by the Viscount *du Monteil*, eldest Brother to the Grand Master *d'Aubusson*. *Demetrius*, who led them, had the Honour to die there with his Arms in his hands, too much for a Runagade and a Traitor. These first Attempts having not succeeded well for the Infidels, the German Engineer, named *George Frapam*, was of opinion that the Tower of *St. Nicholas* should be battered first. Next morning that Engineer presented himself before the Ditch of the Town, over-against the Grand Master's Palace, and desired entrance, which was granted him. He pretended he would take the besieged's part, as being willing to prefer the Interest of his Salvation before that of his Fortune. The Grand Master imagined he might make good use of this Engineer; but yet that he ought not to be trusted; and therefore order'd that he should be observ'd as a Spy, and be always followed by persons who should constantly keep him in view. In the mean time the Basha *Paleologus* caused his greatest Cannon to be brought thither, where he raised the first Battery. *St. Nicholas Tower* was shattered and much ruined in divers places. So that Terror having seized upon all the Inhabitants, their Spirits were revived by the Exhortations of *Anthony Fradin*, a Franciscan, who did almost the same at *Rhodes* as *John Capistran* had done at *Belgrade*. The Grand Master knowing of what importance that Place was for the preservation of the Town, laboured all that night to put it into a posture of Defence, and put himself, together with his Brother, the Viscount *du Monteil*, into the Tower. The next day the Turks hoisted Anchor from before Mount *St. Etienne*, and drew near unto *St. Nicholas Tower* with the sound of Tabrets and Trumpets. These Barbarians leapt a-shore, and ran to the Attack with a furious Transport. On the besieged's part, the artificial Fires, Vollicies of great Shot, Showers of small Shot, Arrows and Stones, had a terrible Effect. Besides the Fire-ships had fired divers of the Turkish Gallies, and the Artillery of the Town very much annoyed those who defended themselves from the Fire-ships. So that the Enemy who before gloried that they would out-brave Death, fled and re-entred their Gallies with Precipitation. The Basha having had so bad Success on that Side, brought eight great Pieces of Canon before the Walls of the Jews, near unto the Post of *Italy*, where the Cannon and Mortars of the Turks made so horrible an havock, that the Spaniards and Italians had already caballed to excite the Grand Master to surrender the Town; but their Proposals had no other Effect, than to discover their Faint-heartedness, for

which they immediately repented, and afterwards did Wonders. The Basha who pretended to reduce the Place by his great Cannon, finding the besieged speak nothing of a Capitulation, and being unwilling to hazard the storming of it, had recourse to Treason, and sent for two Runagades who had been in the Turkish Camp from the beginning of the Siege, and had abjured the Christian Religion, and promised them a great Reward if they could kill the Grand Master by Sword or Poison. The Runagades engaged to do the Work, and returned into *Rhodes*, pretending they had fallen into the hands of the Barbarians, at the second Sallie. They were received there as persons who had escaped from Captivity; but their Treason having been discovered, they were publickly Executed. Then the Basha had no other hopes of carrying it but by Force, since he was not able to prevail by Treachery. He turned all his Efforts against *St. Nicholas Tower*, which he had abandoned, and made a furious Attack, which was vigorously sustained by the Grand Master. The Bridge was cut to pieces by the Batteries on the Tower, which also sunk four Gallies, with divers Ships of War. This hindred not the Infidels to continue their Attack, where the most remarkable of their Commanders were left upon the Place, and amongst others *Ibrahim*, *Mahomet's* Son-in-law. The Death of this Prince allayed the Fury of the Barbarians. They ran away, maugre the Resolution of the Basha, who exhorted them to revenge the Death of the Son-in-law of the Grand Seignior. And so shameful a Retreat cast the General *Paleologus* into a deep Sorrow, and obliged him to think no longer of attempting any thing against *St. Nicholas Tower*, which appeared to him impregnable. He formed a Design of reducing the City, by dividing the besieged, and attacking of it in divers Places at once. In the mean time the German Engineer was known to be a Traytor; and after having confess'd his Crime, he was publickly hanged. The Basha was sensibly afflicted for the Death of this Traytor, upon whom he depended much. And after having sent an Ambassador to *Rhodes*, who made fruitless Threats and Promises, he commanded all the Engines to be put on work, and to batter the Town night and day. They in a little time spent three thousand five hundred Shot, but that frightened not the *Rhodians*, who prepared to sustain the Assault.

Finally, on the 27th of July, the Ottoman Army assaulted the Town on all Sides, and presently gained the Jews Quarter, which the Knights regained after an Engagement of two hours. The Turks returned to the Charge, and had Orders from the Basha, to single out the Grand Master from among the rest, and not to spare him. Fresh Men like furious Beasts fell upon the Christians, and the most audacious advanced up towards the Grand Master, who received five Wounds all at a time; nevertheless they were constrained to fly, and the other Turks who had met a vigorous resistance every-where, quitted their Attacks when they saw the Walls of the Jews abandoned. At the same time they went out at the Breaches in great numbers, and the *Rhodians* pursued the Ottoman Army as far as their Camp. The Basha *Paleologus* endeavour'd to rally his Troops in vain, and was himself forced to get to the Sea-shore. The victorious Knights returned into the Town with the Grand-Seignior's Standard, which they had brought away from before the Tent of the Basha. Whereupon *Paleologus* seeing that neither open Force, nor secret Treachery could prevail, immediately gave Orders to embark; but while this was a-doing, and that the Turks took their Warlike Engines and all their Baggage on board, there appeared two great Ships, which *Ferdinand*, King of *Naples*, had sent to the relief of the Knights of *Rhodes*. The Basha, *Paleologus*, caused them to be battered from the Shore with the Artillery which he had not yet embarked, being not able to attack them by his Ships, which had the Wind contrary, one of these Ships entred happily into the Port, and the other stayed in the Channel, because of the Shot she had received, and found her self next day very near the Infidels Fleet. The Basha sent twenty Gallies to seize upon her, and commanded the General of the Gallies to go thither himself; but after a bloody Engagement of three hours, the Turks were obliged to withdraw; and the Death of the General of the Gallies made them abandon the Ship. The Ottoman Fleet put out to Sea on the 19th of August, and sailed towards Port *Fisco*, where after they had debarked their Land-army, they continued their Course towards *Constantinople*. Thus *Rhodes* continued in the Power of the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*; but forty two years after, *Solyman* II. made himself Master thereof, in 1522, by the Treachery of *Amurath*, a Portuguese, and Chancellor of the Order. *Bellonius* speaking of *Rhodes* saith, That it's seated in a Plain, fenced with double Walls, thirteen Towers and five Bastions of great strength and beauty. And adds, That the Turks have to this day so great a Veneration for the Valour of those Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, that they preserve their Houses as they left them, with all the Arms, Paintings, Statues and Inscriptions; and have put the Walls of the City in the same state they were in before the Siege. From hence these Knights passed to *Sicily*, and in 1530 obtained from *Charles* the Vth. the Isle of *Malta*. Two small Bays join to that Harbour on the North and South sides. The former is locked up by a Mole, which enters into the Sea above 300 paces, bearing a Fort

a Fort called the Tower of St. Nicholas, built by the Order in 1464. *Bosio. P. Bouhours.*

RHODIGINUS (*Cælius*) or *Lodovicus Cælius Richerius*. *Rhodiginus* was famous for his Learning towards the end of the XVth. Century, and the beginning of the XVIth. He was a Native of *Rovigo*, the capital City of *Policina*, in the State of *Venice*, where he was born in 1450. He is better known by the Name of *Rhodiginus*, which is that of his Country, than by *Richeri*, that of his Family. *Lewis XIIth.* drew him by his Liberality to *Milan*, where he taught Greek and Latin. The Publick is obliged to him for divers Works; but principally for the thirty Books *De Antiquis Lætionibus*. There are some other Tracts attributed to him. After his departure from *Milan*, he taught at *Padua*, where he died a little while after, in 1520, aged 70 years. *Julius Scaliger*, who was his Scholar, gives a great Character of him, and look'd upon him as the *Varro* of his time. *Tomasini. Vossius.*

RHODOMAN (*Lawrence*) Born at *Saffowerf*, a Village belonging to the Counts of *Stolberg*, in upper *Saxony*; he was a great *Grecian*, as appears by his Edition of *Diodorus Siculus*. He likewise publish'd *Quintus Calaber* in Greek and Latin. *Scaligerana Posteriora*, &c.

RHODOPE, a Mountain in *Thrace*, which the Italians call *Monte Argentaro*, and the Greeks *Basilissa*, as if they said, *The Queen of Mountains*. It's Mines have acquired it this Name, but they are not to be found there now.

RHODOPE, a Noted Wench, Contemporary with *Æsop*, and a Slave in the same House with him. Her Master *Xanthus* the *Samian* carry'd her into *Egypt*, where *Charaxus* a Merchant of *Mitylene*, *Sappho's* Brother, fell in Love with her, and bought her at a considerable Price; by this means she got her Freedom, upon which she settled at *Naucratis*, and being very handsome, and the Town full of Rich and Licentious People, she got a great Estate by her Scandalous Profession; but the Story of her being wealthy enough to build one of the Pyramids of *Egypt*, is a meer Fable, and rejected by *Herodotus* as such. *Herod. Lib. 2. Athenæus Lib. 13. Pliny Lib. 36, &c.*

RHONE, a River of *France*, which hath its rise in Mount *Gothard*, near unto the Fountain of the *Rhine*. It proceeds from two Fountains, and is increased with the Waters of some Brooks; runs through the Lake of *Geneva*; about five Leagues from that City loseth it self in the Earth, and some time after appears again, separating *France* from *Savoy*, and *Dauphiny* from *Bresse*. It afterwards passeth on to *Lyons*, where it receiveth into it the *Soan*, to *Vienne*, *Condrieu*, *S. Valier*, *Tournon*, and to *Valence*, and receives into it the *Isere*, a League above that City. After that, it descends to *S. Esprit*, *Avignon*, and between that City and *Tarascon* and *Beaucnaire* the *Durance* runs into it. At *Aries* it is divided into two Branches, which are again subdivided. They ordinarily attribute five Mouths to it, by which this same River, which is the most rapid in the Kingdom, dischargeth it self into the *Mediterranean*, called *Gras du Midi*, *Gras de Paulet*, *Gras d'Enfer*, *Grand Gras*, and *Gras de Passon*; others also add, *Gras Neuf*. It should seem that this word *Gras* should be derived from the Latin *Gradus*, remarked in the *Itinerary* of *Antoninus*, speaking of the Entrance of the *Rhone* into the Sea. Latin Authors call it *Rhodanus*. *Papier Masson, Bouche.*

RHUA (*Peter*) Born at *Numantia* in *Spain*; he was a Learned Antiquary, and examin'd the Works of *Antonio Guevara*, and mark'd the places in which this Author had fail'd in History and Chronology. He likewise wrote a Treatise *De Lege Julia*, *Poppæa*, *Cornelia*, *Falcidia*, &c. *De Medicina & Empyrica. Biblioth. Hispan.*

RIARIO (*Peter*) a Cardinal, was Native of *Savonna*, in the State of *Genoa*, his Uncle who became Pope, by the Name of *Sixtus IVth.* made him Cardinal in 1471, named him Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and conferred upon him at divers times the Archbishopricks of *Sevil* and *Florence*, and divers other Benefices very considerable. This Elevation made *Riario* forget the meanness of his Birth, and the Humility of a Monk, so that he suffer'd himself to be transported with the Vanities of the Age so much, that there was never any thing seen more magnificent and pompous than his Train. He equalled that of Kings, and his Expences in Entertainments were very extraordinary. To be short, he was Cardinal-Nephew, and it was he who introduced that which the Italians call the *Nepotism*. *Sixtus IVth.* who passionately loved him, named him in 1473 to be Legate of *Umbria*, and afterwards of all *Italy*. His Entrance into the principal Cities was most magnificent; and they were well pleased to flatter the Vanity of the young Man, in order to manage the Pope. But Cardinal *Riario* enjoyed not these Grandeurs long; but died at *Rome* the third of *January* in 1474, and the 29th. of his age, with great signs of Piety and Christian Behaviour. *Fulgosius. Onuphrius.*

RIARIO, or *Galeotto*, (*Raphael*) a Cardinal, born the third of *May*, 1451, at *Savonna*, being Son to *Violentina Riario*, Sister to Cardinal *Peter Riario*. Pope *Sixtus IVth.* substituted him in the Place of his Belov'd Nephew, made him take his Name, and gave him a Cardinal's Cap in 1477, although *Galeotto* was but seventeen years of age. He conferred also upon him at divers times the Bishopricks of *Imola*, *Lantriguer*,

Osma and *Cuença*; and 'tis said also, that he had the Archbishopricks of *Cosenza*, *Salerno* and *Trente*, with the Abbeyes of *Mount-Cassin* and *Cace*. *Sixtus IVth.* pretended then to have Cause to complain of *Laurence de Medicis*, he gave ear too easily to *Francis Pazzi*, who had conspired his ruine, and that of *Julian de Medicis*, his Brother. Cardinal *Riario*, who studied at *Pisa*, had Orders to be at *Florence*, to animate the Conspirators by his presence; but that Design not having the Success expected, Cardinal *Riario* was like to have been torn to pieces by the *Mobile*; this happened in 1478. He remain'd extreme pale after it all his Life. One of his Uncles, called *Ferom Riario*, Cardinal *Peter's* eldest Brother, had induced the Pope to enter into this Conspiracy. *Sixtus*, who loved him with an immoderate Passion, which caused all the Misfortunes of his Pontificate, had given him the principalities of *Forli* and *Imola*, and had married him to *Catharine*, the natural Daughter of *Galeazzo Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*. His Fortune changed not during the Pontificate of *Innocent VIIIth.* but it was not so stable under that of *Alexander VIth.* Cardinal *Galeotto Riario* had contributed much to the Election of this Pope, and believed that that Service would fix the good Fortune of his Cousins the Sons of *Ferom* already deceased. But he was mistaken, for *Alexander VIth.* deprived them of the Principalities of *Forli* and *Imola*, and also imprisoned the Princess *Catharine* their Mother. The Cardinal was forced to seek for a Sanctuary in *France*. He came afterwards to the Election of *Pius III.* and *Julius II.* and *Leo Xth.* Under this Pontificate he became an Accomplice in the Design which Cardinal *Petrucchi* had laid to take off the Pope. He was secured in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, confessed his Crime, and *Leo Xth.* generously pardoned him. Some time after *Riario* retired into *Naples*, and there died on the seventh of *July*, 1521. *Onuphrius. Machiavel. Hist. de Fior. Lib. 8th, &c.*

RIBADENEIRA (*Peter*) a Jesuit, was Native of *Toledo* in *Spain*. *Ignatius Loyola* received him among the number of his Disciples in 1540, before his Society was confirmed by the Pope. He was employed in *France* and the *Low-Countries*, and had the Charge of Provincial in *Tuscany* and *Sicily*. And finally he was sent in 1574 into *Spain*, where he died at *Madrid*, the first of *October*, in 1611, Aged 84, of which he had spent 71 in his Society, *Ribadeneira* writ the Life of *Ignatius*, *Francis Borgia*, &c. *De Schismate Anglicano*, *De Scripturibus Societatis Jesu*, &c. *Le Mire. Mariana*, &c.

RIBERA (*Francis*) a Jesuit, born at *Villecastin*, in the Territory of *Segovia* in *Spain*; he Studied at *Salamanca*, was a great Linguist, and one of the best Divines of his time. He was a Person of great Penetration and Judgment, and had a very happy Memory. His Works are, *Commentaria in 12. Prophetas Minores. Comment. Historici Selecti in eosdem XII Prophetas. In Epist. ad Hebræos. In Apocalypsin. In Evangelium secundum Johannem. De Templo & iis quæ ad Templum pertinent*. He died at *Salamanca*, in 1591. *Alegamb. De Script. Soc. Je. Miræus. Nicholas Antonio*, &c.

RIBLERA, or *Ribiezra*, the principal Town in *St. Fago*, one of the Islands of *Cape-verde*, taken by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1585, and Sir *Anthony Shirley* in 1596. It is a Colony of *Portuguese*, situate on a fine River and a beautiful Haven, by Struys this is called *Porto-de-Praye*, who saith it will contain one hundred Ships. The Town he calls *St. Fago* too, and saith it is two Leagues from the Port. This is a Bishop's-See.

RICCI (*Michael Angelo*) was Born at *Rome* in 1619, and made Cardinal by Pope *Innocent XI.* in 1681. He had a great Genius for Mathematicks, in which he made a considerable Progress, as appears by his Tract *de Maximis & Minimis*, twice or thrice Re-printed. He likewise wrote two Learned Dissertations, one of which is inserted among the Works of Cardinal *Brancaccio*, and the other in an Epistle of *Carlo Dati ad Philalethes*. Afterwards he apply'd himself with great Inclination and Industry to the Study of Divinity. *Gassendus*, Cardinal *Pallavicino*, and other Great Men speak much to his advantage. He had gone through many great Employments before he was made Cardinal, particularly he was Secretary of the Congregation of Indulgences and Relicks, and Consulor of the Holy Office; which Functions he Executed in 1678. when he gave his approbation of the Bishop of *Condom's* Book *Intituled, An Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholick Church*. *Bayle Diction. Histor.*

RICCIARDI (*Antony*) a Rhetorician and famous Philosopher, was born at *Bresse*, in the State of *Venice*, he taught Rhetorick and Philosophy at *Asola*, a City and principal Fortrefs of *Bressan*, where he acquired great Reputation. He writ two great Volumes entituled *Commentaria Symbolica*, wherein he has explained all that refers to the mystical fence of things, with *A Treatise of Angels*, another *Of the Knowledge of Man*, and another *Of the Orisflame*, which was an ancient Standard of *France*, lost in a Battle against the *Flemmings*. He compos'd also *The History of Asola*, and *A Book of the Excellency and Antiquity of Languages*, wherein he pretends to shew that the *Cimbrick* Language (now that of the People of *Futland* in *Denmark*) is ancienter than the *Hebrew*. He died in 1610. *Gbilin*.

RICCIAVELLI (Daniel) known by the Name of *Volterra*, the Place of his Nativity, was an *Italian Painter*, who lived in the *XVth Century*. He first learn'd to design under *Sodoma*, afterwards he improved much under *Baltazar de Siena*, otherwise called *Perusi*. He so applied himself to follow the Instructions and Models of that excellent Master; that although he did not appear at first to have a natural Genius for Painting, yet he came to do Land-skip and History, that were not inferior to the Works of the best in *Rome*: Those that first advanced his Reputation, were the Histories of *St. Helena*, the finding of the Cross, and the Procession wherein the Emperor *Heraclius* carried that Holy Cross into the City of *Jerusalem*. This subject took up the Roof of the Chappel de la *Trinite du Mont* at *Rome*, which belongs to the Family of the *Ursins*. He made also the Picture of an Altar of this Chappel, which is a descent from the Cross, where is represented, the wonderful manner of the vanishing of the Holy Virgin, the grief of the *Maries*, and the different postures of those that took down our Saviour's Body, which appears pale, and extended between their Arms: He made also a *Grot* in the *Belvedere*, in which his Skill appears as great as his Industry; but if these Works set forth his excellency in the Art of Painting, we have a signal testimony of his Understanding in casting of emboss'd Figures, by the Brass Horse in the *Royal Piazza* at *Paris*; it was design'd by him for the Statue of *Henry II.* on Horse-back, which *Catharine de Medicis*, his Widow, was desirous to erect for him; and which remain'd unfinished, for that *Ricciavelli* having only finished the Statue of the Horse, died in the 57th year of his Age, in 1566, before he had begun that of the King. He was a Solitary and Melancholy Man. *Vasari. Felibien.*

RICCIUS (Paul) a Physician of *Germany*, Living in the beginning of the *XVth Century*. He was born of Jewish Parents, but turn'd Christian; Profess'd in his Faculty at *Padua*, and was afterwards Physician to the Emperor *Maximilian I.* *Erasmus*, who was his Friend and Acquaintance, gives him a good Character. His Works are, *De sexcentis & tredecim Mosaisca Sanctionibus seu Pentateuchi distis. Philosophia Prophetica & Thalmudistica. Isagoge in Cabbalistarum Doctrinam, &c.* *Erasm. Lib. 1. Epist. ad Ricard. Bartolin. Gesner Bibl. Melchior Adam in Vit. Medic. Germ. &c.*

RICH (Richard) Son to an opulent Mercer in *London*, having been an industrious Student of the Laws in the *Middle-Temple*, was in 21 *H. VIII.* made choice of for the *Autumn Reader* in that Honourable Society; shortly after which, by degrees, having sundry eminent Employments, he arriv'd to great Wealth and Honour, being made Attorney General in *Wales* and the *Marches* thereof for Life; afterwards the King's Solicitor General, and Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, erected in that Reign. In 1 *Edward VI.* he was advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Rich*, and constituted Lord Chancellor of *England*; but foreseeing troublesome times he resign'd that Office in the 5 *Eliz.* He died 9 *Elizabeth*, and was succeeded in his Honour by his Son *Robert*, this by another *Robert* his Son, who by *Penelope* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter Earl of Essex*, had *Robert Henry*, afterwards created Earl of *Holland*, and *Charles Robert* succeeded him in his Honours, and was Admiral for the Long Parliament. He left two Sons, both which dying without Issue, the Dignity of Earl of *Warwick*, and those other Titles which they enjoy'd, are thereupon devolv'd to his Kinsman, the now Earl of *Holland*, descended from *Henry* second Son to *Robert* the first Earl of *Warwick*; which *Henry* being taken Prisoner by the Parliament Forces, after the miscarriage of his Design upon *Kingston upon Thames* in 1648, was beheaded before the Gates of *Westminster-Hall* upon the ninth of *March* the same year. *Dugdale.*

RICHARD I. King of *England*, for his great Courage surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his Father King *Henry II.* in 1189; whose third Son he was, but the eldest when he died. After he was Crowned, he took upon him the Cross, and went to the Holy-Land with *Philip King of France*, surnamed *Augustus*. In his way, at *Acon* in *Syria* he so behaved himself, that he became an object of Envy to the other Christian Princes. *Joppa* in *Palæstine* was rescued by him; and so might *Jerusalem* have been, had not the Duke of *Burgundy* forsaken him. In short, of all the Christian Princes then engaged in the Holy War, none was so formidable to the *Saracens* and *Turks* as King *Richard*. Where-ever he went Terror was his fore-runner; and it grew common amongst those Eastern People to terrifie their Children when they did any thing amiss, with the apprehension of King *Richard's* coming. At his return Anno 1192, being driven by a storm upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, he resolved to make the rest of his way home, as far as he could by Land; which he did *Inognito*, till he was at last discover'd passing through *Austria*, and sent to the Emperor *Henry VI.* who kept him two years his Prisoner, till he had paid 100000 Marks for his Ransom. Being arriv'd in *England*, he freely forgave his Brother *John*, who had been false to him in his absence. A War breaking out between *England* and *France*, King *Richard* went thither, and got a signal Victory over the *French* at *Gisors* in *Normandy*. Afterwards he went to besiege the Castle of *Chalus* in *Limousin*, from whence he happened to

be shot with a fatal Arrow, which gave him his mortal wound. Some say that he undertook this Siege upon a Report, that the Lord of this Castle had found there under Ground, the Statues of an Emperor with his Wife and Children sitting at Table, all of massy pure Gold; and that *Richard* resolv'd to have those Statues against the Will of the owner, went to Besiege him in his Castle. He died of his Wound, April 6. 1199, and ordered his Body to be thus disposed of; his Bowels to be buried at *Charron* amongst his rebellious *Poistovins*, as those who deserved only his worst parts; his Heart at *Rouen*, for her constant Loyalty; and his Corps at *Fontevrault*, at his Father's Feet, as a submission for his former undutifulness. He was contracted to *Alice*, Daughter to *Lewis the VIIIth* King of *France*; but he Married *Berengaria*, Daughter of *Sancho VI.* King of *Navarre*; leaving no Issue, the Crown was seiz'd by his Brother *John*.

RICHARD II. King of *England*, succeeded to his Grandfather King *Edward III.* Anno 1377. He was Son to the Famous *Edward the Black Prince*, Eldest Son to the said King *Edward*, who died before his Father. His Mother was *Joan*, Daughter to *Edmund Earl of Kent*, the youngest Son of King *Edward I.* From *Bordeaux*, his birth-place, where his Father kept his Residence as Duke of *Aquitain*, he was called *Richard of Bordeaux*. And being but eleven years old when he came to the Crown, the Kingdom was governed, during his Minority, by his two Uncles, the Dukes of *Lancaster* and *Glocester*; besides which, he had another Uncle living, *Edmund Duke of York*, all three younger Brothers of *Edward the Black Prince*, his Father. He had Wars first with *France*, and next with *Scotland*, with pretty good success, in the last especially. His Reign was inwardly disturb'd by the famous Rebellion of the two English *Maxaniello's*, *Wat Tyler* and *John Slaters*, otherwise *Jack-Straw*, tho' it ended in their destruction. Next he found himself disturb'd with a Rebellion of the Barons, who forc'd him at last to sacrifice his misleading Favourites to their Revenge. But that which proved most fatal to him, was, in the first place, the Duke of *Glocester's* Death, the Peoples Darling, who was secretly smothered, without being brought to his Trial. Then his unjust seizure of the Duke of *Lancaster's* Goods upon his decease, and his purpose to banish his Son for ever: Upon which Provocations King *Richard* being gone over to *Ireland* to pacifie a Disturbance there, *Henry*, the young Duke of *Lancaster* landed in *England* with some Forces; which presently increas'd to a great number, by the discontented Party. The Duke of *York*, whom King *Richard* had left behind him to govern the Kingdom in his absence, could gain but little Assistance to oppose the Duke of *Lancaster*. Nor did the King, who returned upon this from *Ireland*, find any effectual Assistance from his Subjects, the Nation being so much exasperated, that they lost the sence of their Allegiance in their dissatisfaction. In short, his Affairs had then so dismal a prospect, that he offer'd to resign his Crown, provided himself and eight more whom he should name might have an assurance of a private quiet Life, with an honourable Allowance. Upon promise whereof he put himself into the Duke of *Lancaster's* hands, who conducted him from *Flint-Castle* near *Chester*, to *London*, where he was lodged in the Tower. Then was summoned a Parliament to be held at *Westminster*, in which King *Richard* was charged by the Rebels with the breach of his Coronation Oath, in 32 Articles; the result whereof was his solemn Resignation of the Crown to his Cousin *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, which was accepted by the Parliament; upon which Duke *Henry* seiz'd the Crown, and this was the beginning of the Usurpation of the House of *Lancaster*; in which Line it continu'd for three Descents, till the House of *York* was restor'd in King *Edward IV.* Upon this Resignation King *Richard* was remov'd to *Ponfret-Castle* in *Yorkshire*, where he was soon after murdered. He had two Wives, *Ann* Daughter of the Emperor *Charles IV.* and *Isabel* Daughter to *Charles VI.* King of *France*. The first he loved so extravagantly, that he curs'd the place where she died, which was *Shene* in *Surry*. Speed. Trusselet.

RICHARD III. formerly Duke of *Gloucester*, was the youngest Brother of King *Edward IV.* and the last King of *England* of the Line of *York*. He was an Usurper, for he got the Crown from *Edward V.* his Nephew, and set it upon his own Head. 'Tis said of him, That he was born with all his Teeth, and Hair on his Shoulders. He was Crook-back'd, or at least Round-shoulder'd, which got him the name of *Richard the Crook-back*. This wicked Prince, to come to the Crown, and secure it when it was in his possession, spared none that stood in his way. Having first imbrued his Hands with the Blood of *Henry VI.* and Prince *Edward* his Son, he next procured the death of the Duke of *Clarence* his own Brother, by an Impeachment of High-Treason in the Reign of *Edward IV.* This King *Edward* dying left two Sons in their Nonage, *Edward V.* his next Successor, and *Richard* his Brother. Before *Edward* could be Crowned, *Richard*, his Uncle, seated himself on the Throne by the industrious Assistance of the Duke of *Buckingham*. This done, he caus'd King *Edward* and his Brother, then in the Tower, to be stifled in their Beds. Whether the horror of the Murther, or some other Resentments wrought upon the Mind of the Duke of *Buckingham*, the great Instrument

Instrument of all his Villainies, 'tis plain, that from this time he projected his Ruine, tho' he had been the chief Instrument of his Elevation. There was then at the Court of the Duke of Bretaine in France, Henry Earl of Richmond, the next Heir to the House of Lancaster, whose advancement to the Crown, Buckingham with some others of the Conspiracy resolved upon, with this sage Proviso, That Henry should consent to marry the Lady Elizabeth, eldest Daughter to King Edward IV. for the uniting of the two Houses of York and Lancaster; but before the Plot took effect, the Duke being betray'd by an old Servant of his, lost his Head, without any form of Trial. Henry, in the mean time, was preparing to come over, and landed soon after with 200 Men only, at Milford-Haven. At last, with a Body of 5000 Men, or, as Speed says, 4000, he encounter'd King Richard at Bosworth in Leicestershire, in 1485. The Fight was sharp and doubtful a long while, but at last Henry got the day, and by this single Victory obtain'd the Crown. Richard was kill'd in the Fight, after having given extraordinary Proof of Resolution and Bravery. As for his Reign, this may be said of it, That he procured many good Laws for the ease of the People, and omitted nothing that might tend to the Honour of the English Nation. His Wife was Anne the Daughter of Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, commonly call'd the make King, who was first married to Edward Prince of Wales, Son to King Henry VI. and after his death, to this Usurper, in the year 1472. He had Issue by her, Edward created Prince of Wales, but he died before his Father. Speed and Trussell.

RICHARD Duke of Cornwall, Son of John King of England: This Prince, in 1240, carry'd some English Troops into Syria against the Saracens, but had no Success in the Expedition. In 1257 he was chosen King of the Romans, and crown'd at Aix le Chapelle the 17th. of May, being Ascension-Day. Alphonfus X. King of Castile, was chosen by another part of the Electors: Notwithstanding which opposition, Richard pass'd into Germany to support his Claim; but wanting both Men and Money, he was forced to return without carrying his Point, and died soon after. Du Chesne Hist. Angl. Speed.

RICHARD Armachanus, or of Armagh, so called because he was the Archbishop of that City: He was born in Ireland, and bred at Oxford, where he commenced Doctor in Divinity, and was afterwards Vice-Chancellor of that University. Afterwards his Merit prefer'd him to the Archdeaconry of Lichfield, and from thence to the Bishoprick of Armagh. In his time the Fryars Mendicants began their Encroachments upon the Hierarchy. These Liberties were resent'd by the University of Oxford, whose Opinion was heartily espous'd by Richard their Vice-Chancellor. This honest Zeal gave him some disturbance, and rais'd the Pens of the Monks upon him: However, Richard pursu'd his Point; and after he was made Archbishop and Primate of Ireland, engag'd in a further Defence of the Ecclesiastical Government; and here he strongly undertook the Cause of the Parish Priests, who, under the Bishops, are the only lawful Pastours and Guides of Souls; to which purpose he wrote a Treatise, entituled, *Defensio Curatorum adversus Mendicantes*. He was violently attack'd by the scribbling of the Fryars, who not being contented with this Paper-War, made a further Push at him; for having preposess'd Pope Innocent VI. against the Archbishop, they prevail'd with him to cite him to Avignon. He appeared at the Place, and defended himself before four Cardinals deputed to hear the Cause; but plainly perceiving they had no inclination to do him Justice, he set forward again for Ireland, and died upon the Way, in 1359. Beside the Book above-mention'd, he wrote Sermons upon the Cross, and a Volume against the Armenians. Walsingham in Edward III. Ware de Script. Hybern. Harpsfield in Hist. Angl. Sec. xiv.

S. RICHARD, a Parisian, martyr'd by the Jews. He was a young Man, twelve years of age, a good Tradesman's Son, whom the Jews seiz'd upon at the Feast of Easter, 1180, in order to put him to death, in hatred to Christ and his Religion; having lock'd him up in a Cellar, they whipt him almost to death, and afterwards lifted him up upon a Cross, where they made him suffer all the torments which their Rage and Cruelty could inspire them with. This barbarous Impiety continued not unpunished; for soon after the Authors thereof were discovered, who were brought to condign punishment, and King Philip surnamed the August banish'd all the Jews out of his Kingdom by an Edict which hath ever since been in force. His Body was interred at first in a Church-yard called *Petits Champs*, whence it was since transferr'd into the Church of Innocence, where it continu'd till the English took Paris, in the Reign of Charles VI. King of France, and carried this Relique into their Country. Dupleix.

RICHARD, surnamed the Justiciar, Duke of Burgundy, and Count of Autun, was the Son of Beuves or Boyon, and Brother of Bofon, who gave him those Lands wherein he was supported by Hugh the Abbot. He took the City of Sens for King Charles surnamed the Simple, in 897. Afterwards, towards 898, he beat the Normans; and in 911 he defeated them again, with Robert, Brother to King Eudes. He died the first of September, in 921. He had by Alix or Adelaide, his Wife, the Daughter of Conrad II. called the Young, Count of Paris, Raoul, who was crowned King of France, Bofon Count of the Higher Burgundy, Hugh surnamed the Black Prince of Burgundy, and

Hermengarda married to Gilbert, who was Count of Autun. Santa Marthe. Mezeray.

RICHARD I. of that Name, Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Old, was the Son of William I. He made himself famous by his Valour and Piety, having founded divers Monasteries. Some say he died in 996, others in 998, and others again in 1002. He married Emma the Daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Paris, but he had no Children by her. Richard entertained Gounor, whom he married after the death of his first Wife, and had by her Richard, Robert the Archbishop of Roan, Manger Count de Corbeil, Emma Queen of England, Hadviga Wife of Geoffery Count of Bretany, Maid married to Eudes I. Count of Chartres; and another Daughter, and Geoffry, and William, his Natural Children. Richard II. surnamed Fearless, reigned after his Father till 1026; he first married Judith the Daughter of Conan, and Sister of Geoffery Count of Bretany, and had by her Richard III. who was poison'd in 1028; Robert who was Duke of Normandy, William a Monk of Fecamp, Alix Wife of Renard Count of Burgundy, Leonora who was married to Baldwin IV. Earl of Flanders, and another that died young. The second Wife of Richard II. was Paria or Poppa, the Daughter of Sueno King of Denmark or Norway, who made him Father of William Count of Talon, and of Manger Archbishop of Roan. Du Chesne.

RICHELIEU, Lat. Richeleum, a City in the Province of Poitou built by the Cardinal of that Name, who was born here, in 1585, and for some time was Secretary of State to Lewis XIII. of France. He was the greatest Politician of his Time; and amongst other of his Actions, built, or at least eebuilt this Place, to perpetuate the memory of his Name and Family, and procured it to be honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It stands four miles from Loudon to the East, five from Mirebeau, and one from Tours to the North-west, now in a flourishing state. See Plessis.

RICHER (Edmond) born at Langres in France, was Doctor in Divinity and Syndick of the University of Paris, and very remarkable for his Learning and Skill in Antiquity: He wrote a Book in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, of Ecclesiastical and Civil Power, in which there were some Propositions that were censured as erroneous; for which reason the Tract was condemn'd by a Synod of the Province of Sens, and another at Aix in 1612. Several Great Men, as Cardinal Perron, M. du Valle, &c. replied to this Author, who was turn'd out of his Office of Syndick by the Order of the King and the Faculty. Notwithstanding, this Richer was a Man of Honesty and Learning, and in 1629 he came off his Opinion, as appears by a Writing of his presented to Cardinal Richelieu. Spondan. A. C. 1612, 1629.

RICHMOND, a Market and Borough-Town of Gillingwest Wapentake, in the North-riding of Yorkshire, situate on the North-side of the River Swale, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, grac'd with handfom Houses, and well frequented by Gentry. Alan Earl of Bretagne, and first Earl of Richmond, was the Founder of it upon the Norman Conquest, from whose Loins it past three several Families, and particularly to Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King of England, by the Name of King Henry VII. The next that had his Honour from hence was Henry Fitz-Roy, Lord Admiral, base Son of Henry VIII. who was created Duke of Richmond and Somerset, but those Titles were extinct with him. An. 1613, the Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke of Richmond, was conferred by King James I. upon Lodovick Duke of Lennox, in whose House it continued till the death of Charles Stuart, who died without Issue in 1672, being then Embassador at the Court of Denmark; but the Title was revived within less than three years after, by King Charles II. upon his Grace, Lennox, the present Duke of Richmond, the King's Natural Son by the Dutcheß of Portsmouth. Richmondshire lies on the North-west of Yorkshire towards Lancashire, which bounds it on the West. It is a mountainous and desolate place, yet produceth Grass in reasonable quantity. It takes its Name from Richmond, which stands 32 miles from York to the North-west, and 20 from the Sea to the South-west. From London 175 miles.

RICHMOND, a Town in Surry, upon the Thames, between Kingston and London, heretofore called Schene, but by Henry VII. nam'd Richmond, adorn'd with an ancient Palace or Royal House belonging to the Kings of England, in which Edward III. died in 1377. Henry VII. rebuilt this Pile twice, it being burnt in his Reign, and afterwards he died here, April 22. 1509. Queen Elizabeth died here also March 24. 1602; and before her, Anne Daughter to the Emperor Charles V. and Wife to King Richard II. esteem'd a very beautiful Lady. This Town suffered in the Civil Wars, but is still fair, large, well built, and inhabited pleasantly and healthfully, situate on the easie ascent of a Hill in the Hundred of Kingston.

RICOBON (Anthony) born in 1541 at Rovigo, a little Town in Italy, in the Dominions of the State of Venice: He studied Humanity under Paulus Manutius, Carolus Sigonius, and Muretus. He made a considerable progress under these great Masters, and at the age of twenty eight years publish'd *Historical Commentaries*, with fragments of old Historians, which he illustrated with learned Notes upon 'em. After the death of Robertellus, he was invited to Padua to supply his Place, and to be Rhetorick Professor in that University. He

held the Chair thirty years, and then died in 1599. *Ricobon* was a sort of an Enemy to *Joseph Scaliger*, being one of those who was so hardy as to dispute the Advantage and Nobleness of his Family, and furnish'd *Scioptius* with Memoirs to write against that great Man; for this reason *Scaliger* treats *Ricobon* with great contempt. His Works are, *Praxis Rhetorica*; *Commentarij in Ciceronis Libros de Inventione*, &c. *Paraphrasis in Rhetoricam Aristotelis*; *De Usa Artis Rhetorica*; *Aristotelis Commentarius*; *Poetica Aristotelis Latine Conversa*; *Ars Comica ex Aristotele*; *Commentarius de Historia Aristotelis Ethica cum Commentariis*. *Jac. Phil. Thomas. Thuan. Hist.*

RICQUIUS (*Justus*) a learned Orator, Poet, Philosopher and Lawyer; he was the Son of *James Ricquius*, and born at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, May 6. 1587. He died in 1627, aged forty one years. His Treatise *De Capitolio Romano*, wherein he has made a curious Description of the Columns, Statue's, Colossus's, Trophies, and all the ancient and modern Works of Sculpture and Painting that is rare, was printed at *Gaunt* in the year 1617. *Mart. Hankins.*

RICTIOVARUS was Praefect or Governor of the *Gauls*, under the Emperor *Dioclesian*; he made so great a slaughter of the Christians at *Treves*, that the Waters of the *Moselle* were died with their Blood, which run into it in great Streams. He persecuted the Christians with so much fury, that he sent every where Officers of Justice to put cruelly to death all those they could meet with. *Vincent, l. 12. c. 135.*

RICULFUS, Archbishop of *Mayence*, had a great share in the favour of *Charlemagne*, who from his Chaplain raised him to that Dignity. It's believed that he was a *Spaniard*, and it is at least certain that from that Country he brought into *France* the Canon Law, which he expounded with much Reputation: It was a Collection of *Isidorus Mercator*. It is said also, That he laboured to digest the Capitulars of *Charlemagne*, whereunto he added afterwards some fragments of the *Decretal Epistles* of some Popes, collected by *Benet the Levite*. *Hincmar. Alcuin.*

RIDLEY (*Sir Thomas*) Doctor of Civil Law, Son of *Thomas*, and Great-Grand-Son of *Nicholas Ridley* of *Willmotswyke* in *Northumberland*, Esq; was born in *Ely*, first educated at *Eaton-School*, and then removed to *Kings-College* in *Cambridge*. He was afterwards School-Master of *Eaton*, one of the Masters of *Chancery*, Knighted, Chancellor to the Bishop of *Winchester*, and Vicar-General to *George* Archbishop *Canterbury*. *Sir Thomas Ridley* was a Man of great Parts, and general Learning. He died in 1628. He wrote *A View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law*. *Athen. Oxon.*

RIDLEY (*Nicholas*) Bishop of *London*, was born of an ancient and considerable Family in the County of *Northumberland*, and bred in the University of *Cambridge*, where he took the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity. He was mightily beloved by King *Edward VI.* who first promoted him to the Bishoprick of *Rocheſter*, and then of *London*. He wrote a Treatise *De Cæna Dominica*, and several other things against the Papists; and after Queen *Mary's* succession to the Crown, he was outed of his Bishoprick, imprison'd, and burnt at *Oxford*, where he suffered with great fortitude and composure of Mind. He was a Person of Learning, and great Judgment, and one of the best Divines of the *English* Reformation. *Burnet's History of the Reformation.*

RIDPATH, commonly pronounced and sometimes writ *Rippet* or *Ripeth*, a Barony in the Shire of *Berwick*, in the South of *Scotland*, which gave Name to an ancient and sometimes considerable Family, Possessors of the same, and chief of the Name, but now it is in other hands: Their Arms is a Field Argent, a Cheveron Engrail'd Gules between three Boars-heads eras'd; of the second, the Crest a Demi-boar Gules, bristled and hooped Or; of which Family *Geo. Ridpath*, one of those concerned in the former Edition of this Dictionary, is lineally descended.

RIETI, a City of *Italy* in *Umbria*, a Province of the Ecclesiastical Estate, with a Bishoprick depending immediately upon the See of *Rome*. It is situate upon the River *Velino*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, between *Aquila* to the East, and *Narvin* West, 28 miles from each, and 40 from ——— to the South. Though this City stands in a bad and unhealthful Air, yet it is populous, and a thriving state, and of great Antiquity, being mention'd by *Strabo*, *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

RIEUX, near the *Garonne* and the *Rize*, a City of *Languedoc*, with a Bishoprick suffragan of *Tholouse*. It was in the Diocese of *Tholouse*, but Pope *John XXIV.* made it a Spanish See in 1318, and the Cardinal *Pilefort de Rabastens* was the first Prelate of it. *Rieux* is 7 Leagues from *Tholouse* to the South, 8 from *de Foix* to the South-west, and 8 from *Lyons* to the South-east.

RIEZ, a City of *France* in *Provence*, with a Bishoprick suffragan of *Aix*. Latin Authors call it variously, as *Rejus*, *Rejenſis Civitas*, *Albecum Rejorum Apollinarium*, *Colonia Rejorum*: *Gregory of Tours*, and others, *Regium & Civitas Regiensium*. This City is very ancient, and the Inscriptions and other Monuments of Antiquity that are to be seen there are an unquestionable proof thereof. It is finely situated, and its Soil very fertile. In 439 fourteen Bishops assembled at *Riez*, for to rectify the Errors of the Ordination of *Armentarius* Bishop of *Autun*, which was by two Prelates only, without the Authority of the Metropolitan; it was rendred null, and *Armentarius* reduced to the

Dignity of Chorepiscopus. *S. Hilarius* of *Arles* presided at this Council. It stands 28 miles South of *Sisteron*, 37 North-east of *Aix*, and 46 North of *Toulon*.

RIGA, which the *Germans* call *Rigen*, and the Inhabitants *Riig*, is the Capital City of *Livonia* upon the River *Duna*, which dischargeth it self a little lower into the Gulf of *Riga*, part of the *Baltick* Sea. It was built by *Albert III.* Bishop of *Livonia* in 1196; or according to others, by *Bertold* also Bishop of *Livonia*, in 1186, who there fixed his Episcopal See. This Church was erected into an Archbishoprick, in 1215, by Pope *Innocent III.* and made Metropolitan of all *Livonia*, *Prussia* and *Curland*. The Knights of the Order of *Espadon*, and afterwards the Grand Master of the *Teutonic* Order in *Prussia*, divided there the Government and Sovereignty with the Archbishop, until the change of Religion came. At the same time the War of the *Muscovites* obliged the Inhabitants of *Riga* to have recourse to the King of *Poland*, to whom they voluntarily gave themselves up, in 1561. *Charles IX.* King of *Swedeland*, besieged the Town of *Riga*, in 1605, but he was constrained to raise the Siege then, as also in 1609. His Son, *Gustavus Adolphus*, was more fortunate, who took this City in 1621; since that time it has been in the possession of the *Swedes*. Some years ago the *Muscovites* had a design to render themselves Masters of it, but they lost a great part of their Army, and raised the Siege shamefully. The situation of this City is very agreeable, standing in a great Plain upon the brink of the River *Duna*, which is a quarter of a League broad in that same place. It is very populous and considerable, because of its Commerce as well with the *English* as with the *Hollanders*, and the *Hans-Towns* of *Germany*, when the Summer renders the *Baltick-Sea* navigable; and also with the *Muscovites*, when the Ice can bear their Sledges. Provisions there are very cheap, as also Fowl and Venison, for that every body are free to hunt. They are of the Protestant Religion: The Ministers preach in the *German* Tongue, but for the meaner sort of People they make use of the *Slavonian* Language, and in two particular Churches the *Curland* Speech. The Magistrate also expedites all Deeds, and the like, in the *German* Tongue. *Meinardus* the Apostle of *Livonia* became the first Bishop of this City, in 1186. *Bertoldus* was his Successor. He was succeeded by *Albert* of *Brandenburgh*, who walled *Riga* for a Citadel of the *Livonians*, in 1200, or thereabout; for he spent two Summers by way of Incurſion before he settled. During the time it was under the *Poles* the state of it is thus described by *Gnagninus*, who lived then in *Poland*: *Riga* is the celebrated Capital of *Livonia*, fortify'd with a strong Wall, Ramparts, and many Towers; it has two Ditches, a Counterscarp, and three rows of Cannon, one above another, round about the Town, and a Pallisado on the Counterscarp. It has Ammunition, Victuals, and a good Garrison in it, as well in times of Peace as in War. *Gothard Ketter*, Duke of *Curland*, resides (saith he) in the Castle, but he has no Authority over the City, but they pay their Tributes, and yield a willing Subjection to the King of *Poland*, and are govern'd by Magistrates of their own appointment. *Russia* sends hither Pot-ashes, Timber, Furs and Corn in vast abundance, by the River *Dwina*, and in exchange receives back the Merchandice of all the rest of *Europe*. At the entrance of the River is a strong Castle called *Dunamunt*, and another above it call'd *Blokaus*, both garriſon'd by the *Poles*, and for that reason hated by the Citizens. Thus far he. *Riga* is seated on the Banks of *Dwina*, four Leagues from the *Baltick*. It is not great, but compact, and very well peopled. Its Buildings are all of Stone or Brick, and it is fortify'd with a good Wall, good Ditches and Ramparts on that side towards *Muscovy*. Next the River it has a strong Castle, in which resides the Governour General of *Livonia*. But, after all, it's most regarded for the Commerce which it draws from all parts of the *Baltick*, the Ships coming up the *Dwina* to the very Gates of the City. In the Winter by Sledges they trade with *Plesco*, *Novogorod* and *Muscovy*, and with *Curland* at all times. *Carlisle's Embassy*, p. 338. This was the state of the place in 1664. It stands in a Champaign Country, on the North-east side of the River *Struys*, p. 116. *Riga* is 120 miles North-east of *Memel*, 250 South-east of *Stockholm*, and 320 North-east of *Warsaw*. This present year 1700 the King of *Poland* besieged it, which he afterwards turn'd into a Blockade. *Olearius. Hoffman.*

RIGAULT or *Rigaltius* (*Nicholas*) of *Paris*, Councillor to the King in the Parliament of *Metz*, and Keeper of the Royal Library, famous for his Learning, and the knowledge he acquired in the Languages, and particularly in the *Greek* Tongue. The Learned of those times kept a correspondence with him, and *Peter du Puy*, whose Life he writ, was one of the principal. The King made him Keeper of his Library after *Isaac Causabon*, and afterwards Counsellor or Member in the Parliament of *Metz*. He died very aged, in the year 1653. The principal Works we have of his, are, *Glossarium τακτικόν μετὰ βαρβαρον*; *Observationes de Populi Fundis*, *In Osonandri Stratagicum*, &c. He published also the Works of *Cyprian* and *Tertullian*, with Notes upon them, as he did also upon *Phadrus*, *Artemidorus*, *Julian*, and the Writers of *Re Agraria*. Mr. *Dodwell*, a learned Man of *England*, speaks thus of him: *Rigaltius*, though otherwise an able Critick, is little exact in the things he treats of, and being of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, yet often takes part with the *Calvinists*, when

When he found any thing in the Authors which he published that appeared not only contrary to the Customs of his Church, but also of the Universal Church, he very carefully remarks it, perhaps in order to render his Remarks the more agreeable to his Reader by their Novelty. Mr. *Dodwell* makes this Remark upon him, in the Preface of his Treatise, *De Jure Laicorum Sacerdotali*, upon the occasion of a Dispute between *Rigaltius*, and *Albaspinianus* Bishop of Orleans, about a passage in *Tertullian*, from which *Rigaltius* maintain'd It appear'd that *Tertullian* believ'd, that the Laity had a Right to Consecrate the Eucharist, when they had no opportunity of being assisted by the Clergy. *Wading. in Annal.*

S. RIGOBERT, or **ROBERT**, Archbishop of *Reims*, born in the Diocese of *Reims*, towards the middle of the Seventh Century. After the death of *Pepin*, King *Dagobert II.* gave the Office of Major of the Palace to a Lord named *Rainfroy*. *Charles Martel* who made pretensions to it, raised an Army to deprive him of that Authority, and to invest himself in the same; and after he had render'd himself Master of divers places, he drew near unto the City of *Reims*, and would have entred into it; but *Rigobert* oppos'd him, protesting to him, nevertheless, That if God put the Kingdom into his hands, he would open the Gates to him, and be very faithful and obedient. This Resolution exasperated that Prince so much, that after that he had defeated his Adversary, and render'd himself Master of the State, he drove him from his See, and put in his place one called *Milo*; he withdrew into *Gascony*, from whence *Milo* made him be recalled, and gave him liberty to celebrate Mass in the Church of *Reims*. This great Man, so unjustly deposed, led a private Life for some years in a Country House that *Pepin* had given him, and died in the year 733. *Sigebert*:

RIMINI, Lat. *Ariminum*, a City of Italy upon the *Adriatic* Sea in *Romania*, a Province of the Ecclesiastical State, with a Bishoprick suffragan of *Ravenna*. Its ancient Port formerly famous; is now filled up with Sand; and there are but very small Barks that can come in there: The Marble where-with it was built, has been used for the erecting of the Church of *St. Francis*. At one of the Gates is a fine Triumphal Arch built in honour of *Augustus*, and in the City are to be seen the remains of a great Theatre of Brick. The Bridge upon the River of *Rimini* is very famous, and joins the *Flaminian* to the *Æmilian* way. This City has had divers Masters, since the *Romans*. It resisted the *Goths* in the time of the Emperor *Justinian*: There was in it a very fine Palace built for the *Malatesti*, the ancient Lords of *Rimini*, which now belong to the See of *Rome*. This City stands between *Bononia* to the W. and *Ancona* to the E. 25 miles from *Ravenna* to the N. E. and a little more from *Urbino* to the N. The *Via Flaminia* made by the old *Romans* with so much expence, ended at the Bridge of this City, and the *Æmilian* began here, which went to *Piacenza*. The Inhabitants were very faithful to the *Romans* under the Distresses brought upon 'em by the Victorious Arms of *Hannibal* in the second *Punic* War. The taking it by *Julius Cæsar* was the first act of the Civil War between him and *Pompey*; being destroy'd by the *Dalmatians* it was rebuilt by *Dioclesian*. In the time of *Justin* it sustain'd a Siege from the *Goths* in 359. The Emperor *Constantius* Conven'd a Council at *Rimini* in 359, consisting of above 400 Prelates of the Western Church, as is observ'd by *St. Athanasius*, *Sulpitius Severus*, and *Sozomen*; the number of the *Arrians* amounted to near Eighty, the Principal of which were, *Ursacius*, *Valens*, *Germinius*, *Auxentius*, &c. The Emperor had given Orders to *Taurus*, the *Præfectus Prætorio*, to keep 'em together 'till they agreed upon one common Confession of Faith, with a promise to make him Consul if he effected the Business: Giving him in charge likewise to furnish the Bishops with all things necessary for their accommodation. But the Bishops of *Gaul* and *Britain*, except 3, refus'd to accept the Emperor's Favour. Pope *Liberius* sent his Proxies thither. In this Council the Orthodox and the *Arrians* sat in distinct Places; and here *Ursacius* and *Valens* propos'd the laying aside all the Confessions of Faith then extant, and to receive one drawn up by themselves, in which they affirm'd only, That the Son of God was like his Father in all things, without making any particular mention of Essence or Consubstantiality, which Form seem'd to favour the *Arrian* Heretic; but the Orthodox Prelates would receive no Confession but the *Nicene-Creed*, as being sufficient to secure the Faith, and free from all suspicion of Error. To this they added the Condemnation of the Heretic of the *Arrians*, and depos'd *Ursacius*, *Valens*, *Germinius*, *Auxentius*, *Demophilus*, and *Cælius*, who were the chief Hereticks of the Party. This was transacted in some of the first Sessions of the Council of *Rimini*. As for other Matters which were afterwards Debated, which *Athanasius* calls the *Innovations of Rimini*; These Matters, I say, cannot be said to be the Result of a Lawful Assembly. The Prelates gave an account to *Constantius* of their first Decrees and Resolutions, dispatching ten of their Assembly to that Emperor with a Synodical Epistle, desiring him wihal to give them leave to break up, and go home to their Diocesses. But *Constantius* being pre-possess'd in favour of *Ursacius* and *Valens*, detain'd this Committee of the Council a great while at Court, and at last oblig'd them to sign a Con-

fession of Faith, where the Son was no more than barely declar'd to be like to the Father. These Delegates, after this Act of perfidiousness, return'd with the *Arrians* to the Council, and notwithstanding they alledg'd in their excuse that they were threatned and forc'd by the Emperor into this Compliance of Signing, were yet refus'd Admittance to Communion. In the mean time the Vice-Roy *Taurus* had Orders not to suffer any Bishop to leave the Council without Signing, and to Banish those who continu'd unmanageable. This Rigour occasion'd the greater part of the Council to give up their former Constancy, and comply with the Emperor; being both very desirous to go to the Government of their Churches, and likewise tir'd out with the uneasiness of their Circumstances and Condition upon the place. This defection was so general, that in a little time there was but twenty remaining that adher'd to the Council of *Nice*; and even two of these, viz. *Phabadus* Bishop of *Agen*, and *Servatius* of *Tongres* were over-reach'd by *Valens*, who allow'd 'em to add to their Confession, that the Son of God was not a Creature like the rest, provided they did not make use of the words *Essence* and *Consubstantial*; but by this Comparative preference, these *Arrians* made the word no more than the most Excellent of God's Creatures. The *Arrians* Triumph'd in their advantage in this Confession, which had been not only Condemn'd by the rest of Christendom, but even by the greatest part of those who at last Subscrib'd it. *Athanas. de Synod. St. Hieron. Ep. 83. & cont. Luciferianos. Hilar. in Fragm. Sulpic. Sever. Lib. 2. Socrat. Lib. 2. Sozomen Lib. 4. Baron. in Annal. Godeau Hist. Eccl. &c.*

RINGWOOD, a Market-Town of Ringwood Hundred in the S. W. of *Hampshire*, situate upon the *Avon*, 75 miles from *London*.

RIO Grand de Santa Martha, or **De la Madalena**, a River of *New-Castile*, or *Castile d'Or* in *South America*; these two names have been given to it, for that it runs all along through the Province of *Santa Martha*, and that the Mouth of it was discovered by the *Spaniards* on the day of the Feast of *St. Magdalene*. This great River is formed of two Rivulets, whereof the one is called *Rio Cauca*, or *Rio grande de la Madalena* springing in the *Popayan*, and the other named *Rio Grande de la Madalena* arising in the New Kingdom of *Granada*; they unite near unto *Tenariffa*, a Town in the Province of *St. Martha*, and run in the same Channel 'till they discharge themselves into the Northern Sea. All the Merchandises of *Europe* are brought up this River into *Castile d'Or* by the help of Oars and Ropes; and all the Merchandises of the New Kingdom of *Granada* and *Popayan* descend along this River to the Sea. It is affirmed, That the Current of this River may be seen ten Leagues in the Sea, distant from its Mouth, so impetuous and violent is its Course. *De Laet*.

RIOLANUS (*John*) an Eminent Physician of *Amiens*; he was likewise well skilled in Antiquity, and very much esteem'd towards the end of the XVIth Century. He defended *Hippocrates* against the *Chymists*, and appears to have been a great Man by his Writings. In 1620. his Works were Collected and Printed in one Volume in Folio. *Lettres de Guy Patin*.

RIOM, a Town in France in *Lower Auvergne*; the Latins call it *Riomagus*. It is situate upon an Eminence, which renders its Prospect very agreeable; it is well built, and has large Streets and very uniform. This City hath in the Suburbs of it the famous Abby of *Mosac*, Founded by *Calminius* Senator of *Rome* in the beginning of the Seventh Age. It is the Capital of the Duchy of *Auvergne*, of which all the Fiefs and under-Fiefs of the Province are held, erected into a Duchy, in favour of *John Duke of Berry*, the Son of *John King of France*, in 1360. It is the Principal City of that Province, where are held the King's Courts of Judicature, and that of the *Finances*; it being above nine hundred years ago, that the Judge of this City was called the *Universal Judge of all the Province*, for that he judged by an Appeal of all Causes. There is a Seneschallship and Presidentship, the greatest and most considerable in the Kingdom. There is also a generality of *Finances*, Election, Marshalsea, and Consular Jurisdiction; the Lieutenant General of the Seneschallship is also Provost of the Chamber of the Mints, which is established there, and he is Judge of all the differences which may arise in the Convocation of the Ban and Arrier-ban of the Province held here. In this City is a Castle built magnificently by *John of Berry*, wherein are the Courts held. Here are three Chapters, that of *St. Amable*, that of *Santa Chapelle*, and that of *Nôtre Dame du Marthuret*. Here is also a College of Priests of the Oratory, where they teach Theology, founded by *Lewis XIV.* a publick Hospital, and divers Religious Houses. *Du Chesne*.

RIO THIMUS, was, as is believed, the first King of *Little Bretany*, about 470, having been elected by the *Britons* to defend their Liberty after the death of *Aetius* General of the *Roman Army*. It is from his time the History of the *Britons* ought to commence. All that is said of *Conan* and his Successors to him, being nothing but Fables. *Vignier*.

RIPA or **RIPEN**, a City of *Denmark* in *Jutland*, with a Bishoprick suffragan of *Lunden*. There is a good Port belongs to it, and a Fortress that was taken by the *Swedes* in 1645; but

but has been since retaken. In this Diocese are observ'd to be thirty Governments, 282 Parishes, six Fortresses, and five Towns. *Ripa* stands 55 miles N. W. of *Sleswick*, and 67 S. of *Wiborg*.

RIPA TRANSONA, a City of *Italy* in the Territories of *Ancona*, with a Bishop's See, founded by Pope Gregory XIII. and Suffragan of *Fermo*.

RIPATH the Son of *Gomer*, Gen. 10. from whom descended the *Ripatheans*, since called *Paphlagonians*.

RIPLEY, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in *Claro* Hundred, upon the River *Nyd*, over which it has a Bridge, 152 miles from *London*.

RIPPON, Lat. *Rhidogunnin*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, in the West Riding and Hundred of *Claro*, of good antiquity, situate near the *Toure*, over which it has a Bridge, adorn'd with a Collegiate Church with three lofty Spires, and anciently with a stately Monastery built by *Wilfride* Archbishop of *York*, till the *Danes* destroy'd it with the Tower; yet *Odo* Archbishop of *Canterbury* repair'd it again, and translated the Reliques of the holy Founder to *Canterbury*. There is a narrow hole in a Vault under ground in the Church, called *St. Wilfride's Needle*, thro' which, as it is reported, honest Women could pass, but the unchast fluck in it. It is one of the best Towns in the County, well inhabited, and of note, particularly for making good Spurs; having the privilege to be a Corporation also, represented by two Members in the House of Commons; govern'd by a Mayor and Aldermen; from *London* 158 miles.

RIPUARIÆ; so were called the *Salick* Laws of the *French* called *Ripuarians* or *Riperots*, because they dwelt near unto the Rivers of *Sal* and *Mein*, which are in *Franconia*, or, *Eastern France*.

RISBOROUGH, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire*, situate on the Hills. From *London* 29 m.

RISHANGER (*William*) an English *Benedictin*, wrote a History of his Country, from the year 1239, to his own time, Entitled *Opus Chronicorum*, &c. He died in the year 1312. *Vossius de Hist. Lat. Lib. 3. Cap. 9. Pits, &c.*

RISSUICH (*Herman*) a Dutch Heresiarch, preaching new Errors in his Country in the Fifteenth Century, was seiz'd and imprison'd by the Magistrates in 1499, but abjuring his Novelties he was dismiss'd for that time. This treatment did not render him a whit the wiser, so that resuming his darling Doctrine, he was burnt at the *Hague* in 1512. Among other things, he taught, That the Angels were not Created by God; That the Soul was not immortal: That the Matter of the Elements was Eternal; that *Moses* was a Mad-man, and rejected both the Scripture and new and old Law. *Præteol. Sanders. Spond. Gautier.*

RITTERSHUYS *Conrad*, (in Latin *Ritterhusius*) was of *Brunswick*, a City of *Lower-Saxony* in *Germany*. He made himself famous at the beginning of this Age, by the learned Notes he made upon the Epistles of *St. Isidorus* and *Pliny*, upon *Oppian*, upon *Petronius*, and upon the ancient Latin Panegyrics; he has also writ divers Law Books, wherein he hath intermix'd several Criticisms. He died in 1613. *Bibliogr. Cur.*

RITTIUS or **RIS** (*Michael*) a Lawyer and Historian, born at *Naples*, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, to wit, in 1505. He followed *K. Lewis XII.* into *France*, where he made himself known under the name of the Advocate of *Naples*. He writ a Treatise of the Duty and Privileges of Soldiers, which he dedicated to the same King *Lewis XII.* in 1505. We have also other Pieces of his written in Latin, and in an excellent Style, to wit, *The History of the Kings of France* in three Books; that of the *Kings of Spain* also in three Books; one Book of the *Kings of Jerusalem*; four of those of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the *History of the Kings of Hungary*, in two Books. *Vossius, la Croix du Maine.*

RIVET (*Andrew*) a Protestant Minister of *France*, and Professor of Divinity in the University of *Leyden*, was of *St. Maixent* in *Poitou*, where he was born in 1572: He was in great esteem among those of his Communion, who entrusted him with their most important Affairs: He presided at divers Synods in *France*, and in 1622, he was invited to *Leyden* to teach Theology there. *Rivet* has composed divers Tracts of Controversie, Commentaries upon divers Books of Scripture, *Criticus Sacer*, &c. which is collected in three Volumes in Folio. He died very old, in 1650. One of his Brothers named *William Rivet*, Minister also in *France*, has writ a Treatise of *Justification*, of *Ecclesiastical Liberty*, &c.

RIVIUS (*John*) Born at *Altendorp*, or *Oltendorp*, a Town in *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Schwembourg*. He first taught School at *Cologne*, and was afterwards Counsellor to *George Duke of Saxony*, and Preceptor to *Augustus*, who at last came to be Elector. *Rivius* being tir'd with a Court-life, withdrew, and was made Master of the College of *Meissen*, where he died in the year 1553. He wrote several Books, of which *Oporinus* made a Collection, (viz.) *De instaurata Doctrina Ecclesiastica Libellus*. *De Grammatica, Dialectica, Rhetorica Lib. XVIII.* *De Familiari Genio, seu De Præsidio Angelico Libellus*. *De Conscientia Libri Tres*. *De Spectris & Apparitionibus Umbrarum*. *De Luctu Christiana*. *De Vita & Moribus*

Christianorum. This *Rivius* was a Lutheran. *Thuan. Hist. Pantaleon Protopog. part 3. Melchior Adam.*

RIZIO (*David*) See *Mary Queen of Scots*.

ROALDES (*Francis*) a Famous Lawyer, was descended from a Noble Family of the Town of *Marillac* in *Rovergne*. The most learned Lawyers of his time esteemed him much; amongst others, *Cujacius* and *Hortoman*; and *M. Pithou* dedicated to him his Book of the Laws of the *Wifigths*, printed with *Cassiodorus*. Of all his Works there have been but two Pieces that have been published, the first called, *Annotationes in notitiam uranq; tum Orientis, tum Occidentis*; the second, *A Discourse of memorable things concerning the City of Cahors*; the rest of his Works are in the hands of *M. de Launoy*, Professor of the *French Law* in the University of *Paris*. *Thuan. St. Marthe.*

ROAN, a City of *France*, the Capital of *Normandy*, one of the greatest, richest and most populous in the Kingdom, being an Archbishop's-See, and has a Parliament holden there. The Ancients called it *Rotomagum* and *Rotomagus*. It is very ancient, and was even famous in the time of *Theodosius the Great*, as may be seen by the Letters of *St. Paulinus* to *Vitricus*, Bishop of *Roan*. It must be confess'd, that next to *Paris* it is the greatest in the Kingdom, and best situated; for one side of it is near to the Sea, and the other stands upon the Banks of the River *Seyne*, where the Tide comes up so high, that Vessels of above two hundred Tun can come up to a great Key that joins to it, for to unlade the Merchandises that are brought thither from far Countries, with which this famous City has a general Commerce; in so much that it is a Magazin of precious Commodities; which by the means of the *Seyne* are dispersed throughout the rest of the Kingdom. The Dukes of *Normandy* made choice of this Place to keep their Courts in, and there may yet be seen their ancient Palace in the Place of the old Tower, which serves at present for the publick Magazines. *Roan* is beset with Mountains, from whence proceed small Rivers, which serve to fill the Ditches of the Town, and cleanse the Streets; but especially to turn divers Mills; and many other things necessary for so great a number of Artificers that live there. They reckon one hundred and twenty five Streets in it, whereof most are very fine, not to speak of its Squares, Fountains, Palaces, and other Edifices for sacred and civil Uses, which contribute much to its Ornament. The Church of *Roan* is illustrious for its Antiquity, and the Merit of its Prelates, whereof *St. Nicasius* was the first. The Archbishops, Primates of *Normandy*, were discharged from being under the Primacy of *Lyons* since 1457, when Cardinal *d'Estouteville* obtained that Exemption from Pope *Calixtus III.* The Suffragans of this Archbishoprick are *Bajeux, Avranches, Eureux, Sees, Lizieux, and Coutances*. The Chapter consists of fifty Canons or Prebendaries, whereof ten are dignified, to wit, the Dean, Chanter, Treasurer, six Archdeacons, and a Chancellor, without mentioning eight lesser Canons, and a great number of beneficed Persons and Chaplains. The Archdeacons have under them twenty seven Country Deaneries, wherein are reckoned 1388 Parishes, whereof thirty are in the City of *Roan*, and five in the Suburbs. There are also twenty six Abbies in the Diocese, comprehending those of *St. Ouen* and *St. Amand* in *Roan*, where may be found in the City and Suburbs, twenty four Religious Houses of Men, and ten of Women. The Metropolitan Church is *Nôredame*, which is Famous for its Grandeur and Magnificence. Its Bell is esteemed one of the greatest in the World, and called the *George d'Amboise*, for that it was made by order of the Cardinal of that Name, who was also Archbishop of *Roan*; where may be seen divers Tombs and other Rarities worthy of the Curiosity of Travellers, not to speak of the Treasure of its Vestry, which has been very considerable before it was plundered, during the War about Religion, in the sixteenth Century. There is a Bridge of Boats at *Roan*, over the *Seyne*, which raiseth it self up as the Tide flows, and lowers again when it ebbs; the which it doth with that exact evenness, that one would say, this Bridge, which is paved, and two hundred and seventy Paces long, is as firm as if it were made of Stone. In this City also is a Chamber of Accompts, an Office of the Treasurers of *France*, a Mint which marks with the Letter B. and a Presidial. The Parliament has been a Court of Exchequer erected by King *Philip the Fair* about 1286, for the administration of Justice in *Normany*. *Lewis XIII.* in 1459 confirmed it, and made it perpetual at the desire of Cardinal *d'Amboise*, and in 1515, *Francis I.* having abolished that Name of Court of Exchequer, gave it the Title of Parliament. Moreover *Roan* hath often been subject to great Misfortunes, and terrible Fires, as in 1019, Authors note. It was taken by the Normans in 841. The English made themselves Masters of it in 1418. And in 1449 it was reduced under the obedience of *Charles VIIth.* It suffered much in the sixteenth Age, during the War about Religion in *France*. The Protestants took it; but was retaken and sacked by *Charles IXth.* in 1562. *Anthony de Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, received there during the Siege, near unto the Gate of *St. Hilary*, a Wound, of which he died in a little time after. His Son, *Henry the Great*, took it afterwards from those of the League in 1594, after it had been besieged in vain in 1592. The First Council of *Roan* was celebrated

celebrated about six hundred ninety two. *Ausbert*, who was Prelate of this City presided at that Assembly; which consisted of sixteen Bishops.

ROANNE, a Town of France in *Foret*, the Capital of a little Country called *Roannois*; upon the River *Loire*, which there begins to carry Boats. There is also a College of Jesuits, and divers other Religious Houses. King *Charles IXth.* erected that Country into a Dutchy for *Lewis Gouffier Boissi*.

ROBERT BOYLE Esquire, was fourth Son to *Richard* the first Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, and born at *Lisimore* in that Kingdom. The promising Blossoms of his great Piety and Capacity begun to appear very early, and after he had passed the trivial Schools in *Ireland*, he studied at *Leyden* in *Holland*, and then travelled into *France*, *Switzerland*, *Italy*, &c. without receiving the least tincture of the Vices of the Places or Times. He often owned, That his Piety receiv'd a great increase by his Converse with the Godly and Learned Archbishop *Usher*, who duly cultivated the hopeful Seeds which he foresaw would produce such a glorious Harvest. Mr. Boyle did for many years so exactly study the *Holy Scriptures* in the Original Languages, that he could readily quote both the Hebrew and Greek, and understood that Sacred Book so well, as few, whose Profession did oblige them to it, could equal him in it; and if in Converse he heard any thing which gave him a clearer view of a Text, he receiv'd it with pleasure, examined it with accuracy, and would desire it from the person in Writing, if he found them not uneasy. His Veneration for the name of God was so profound, that he never pronounced it without a discernible pause. He was constant in his secret Addresses to his Throne, and in all his Enquiries into Nature, his chief design was to raise higher thoughts in himself and others, of the Greatness, Glory, Wisdom and Goodness of God, and in that Article of his Will relating to the Royal Society, he recommends it to them, and other searchers into Physical Truths, to refer their Attainments to the Glory of the Great Author of Nature, and the Comfort of Mankind. Having possessed himself with such an amiable view of Christianity as separated from the Superstition or Soverneity of Parties; he rejoiced in every discovery from Nature which might either illustrate it or remove Objections against it; having always considered it as a System of Truths, which ought to purify the Heart and Practice. He loved nothing that might lessen that, nor any nicety which occasioned Divisions amongst Christians, so that for the advancement of pure and disinterested Christianity he hath left by his Will a liberal provision for a certain number of well-digested Sermons on purpose to evince the truth of the Christian Religion in General, without touching upon sub-divisions amongst Christians in particular. He was so zealous for propagating our Holy Religion, that he was at the charge of a Translation and Impression of the *New Testament* into the *Maljan* Tongue, which he sent over all the *East-Indies*. He gave a noble Reward to him who translated *Grotius's* incomparable Book of *the Truth of the Christian Religion* into *Arabic*, and was at the charge of an Impression, which he took care to have distributed where that Language obtains. He resolv'd also to have carried on an Impression of the *New Testament* in the *Turkish* Language, but the Company thinking that it became them to do it, suffered him only to contribute his large share: He gave 700*l.* towards the charge of the *Irish Bible*, which he ordered to be distributed in *Ireland*; and contributed liberally towards the *Welsh Bible*, and that in *Irish* for the *Highlands* of *Scotland*. He gave, during his Life, 300*l.* towards propagating the Christian Religion in *America*, and gave 100*l.* to the *East-India* Company towards their designs of the like nature in the *East-Indies*, intending a much greater Sum when the Work should be set on foot to purpose; and as his Zeal was lively toward the greatest concerns of Religion, he avoided entering far into those things which have weakened and distracted Christianity; had an utter aversion to whatever was destructive of Morality and Charity, and was particularly zealous against all Severities and Persecutions upon the account of Religion. He approved of the Church of *England's* Doctrine, and did never separate from her Communion. He was charitable in his Opinion toward Dissenters, and did plentifully supply their Necessities; so that as he shut himself up in no Party, neither did he shut out any Party from him. He had been solicited to take Orders, but declined it, conceiving that what he wrote in defence of Religion, might have the more Authority when he did not share in the Churches Patrimony. He never dictated to others, but proposed his own Sense modestly; and if he differed in his Sentiments, did never express himself so as to offend those he differed from; and as he gave no occasion of disgust to any when present, he would be silent if any thing was spoken hard of those who were absent, and it insisted on, would divert it. He was civil to the utmost, especially to Strangers; and though his time was precious, he made it a piece of Religious Charity to admit them. His Charity to those in want, and Bounty to Learned Men was extraordinary, but without Ostentation. He was particularly liberal to Persons in distress, without letting them know whence it came; so that for several years his Charity exceeded 1000*l.* per An. And

as he had a good Estate, he made a good use of it, denying himself in all worldly Pomp, and applying himself constantly to his Studies and Philosophical Experiments. He would neither lye nor equivocate, but could well be silent, by which he avoided making himself or others uneasy. He was decently Cheerful, and had nothing of that moroseness which Philosophers and Men of extraordinary Devotion are sometimes inclinable to. He made true Judgments of Men and things; his Advices were sound, yet cautious and modest, and his Invention fruitful to suggest good Expedients. He withdrew early from Courts and Publick Affairs, yet was always honourably treated by his Princes. He was very sagacious in discerning Men's Talents, and had such a vast Scheme of Projects, that he could quickly set those at work who had Leisure and Capacity, and when he saw them engaged, would enable them by a handsome Present to carry it on. He was very well vers'd in *Rabbinical* Learning, and the Fathers; had nicely considered the whole Controversies of Religion, and thoroughly understood the Body of Divinity. He was absolute Master of the *Mathematicks*, and knew the utmost in Geometry; Geography in its several parts, with History and Books of Travels were his diversions. He was expert in all the parts of Physick; but for the History of Nature, of the productions of all Countries, of the Virtues and Improvements of Plants, Oars, Minerals, with their Varieties in different Climates, he was, perhaps, the perfectest and exactest Man in the World; which enabled him to make a greater number of different Experiments than any Man that ever we read of; and he delivered his Discoveries so exactly according to Truth, that they may be safely depended upon; but his peculiar and beloved study was Chymistry, in which he engaged with no avaritious design, but only to find out Nature, to see of what principles things were compounded, and into what they might be resolved, and to prepare good Medicaments, without spending his Estate and Time upon high Pretensions, but kept always within compass. He made Chymistry much the better and himself never the worse nor the poorer by it, making it an Entertainment to himself, and a Charity to others, the Products being disposed by his Sister, &c. to whom he entrusted it. In short, his Knowledge and great Performances this way are valued through the World, and his numerous Writings universally esteem'd. He was of a weak infirm Body, which renders it the more astonishing how he could write, meditate, read and try Experiments as he did; but his simplicity of Diet to which he was advised, and so strictly observ'd, that for above thirty years he neither eat nor drank to gratify Appetite, but merely to support Nature, is thought to have preserv'd him so long. He was so wonderfully exact in keeping to his Prescription, that during all that time he never once transgressed in rule, measure, nor kind. The cause of all this Caution was, that the pains of the Stone might not increase above what he was able to bear, and to preserve his Sight, which was feeble; in both which respects the goodness of God towards him was very remarkable, for his Sight did not fail till four hours before his death, and instead of lying long in Bed, which he always dreaded for fear of the Stone, he had not lain three hours till he expir'd, and that with no great pain *December 30. 1691*, aged 64, about a Week after his Sister, the Lady *Ranelagh*, with whom he had lived 40 years. See Mr. Boyle's Funeral Sermon by Dr. *Burnet* Bishop of *Sarum*. The Books published by this great Author, and those which he did not disown to be his, are as follow: *New Experiments Physico-Mechanical* of the Spring and Weight of the Air, and its effects, with a Continuation; A Defence of the same; An Examen of *Hobbs's Dialogus de Natura Aeris*; The Sceptical Chymist; Physiological Essays; Experimental History of Colours; Considerations of the usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy, in three Volumes; an Experimental History of Cold; An Examen of *Hobbs's Doctrine of Cold*; Attempts to convey Liquors immediately into the mass of Blood; Observations and Experiments upon the *Barometer*; Hydrostatical Paradoxes made out by new Experiments; An account of an Earthquake near *Oxford*, and its Concomitants; The Origin of Forms and Qualities illustrated; A way of preserving Birds taken out of the Egg, and other small Fœtus's; An account of a new kind of *Baroscope*; A new Frigorifick Experiment to produce a considerable degree of Cold; Tryals propos'd to Dr. *Lower* for the improvement of transfusing Blood out of one live Animal into another; Free considerations about subordinate Forms; Letter to the Author of the Philosophical transactions, with Experiments of injecting Acid Liquors into Blood; New Experiments concerning the Relation between Light and Air in shining Wood and Fish, with a Continuation of the same; An Invention for estimating the Weight of Water with ordinary Balances and Weights; Certain Philosophical Essays about the absolute rest of Bodies; New Pneumatical Experiments about Respiration upon Ducks, Vipers, Frogs, &c. and a Continuation; Tracts about the Cosmical Qualities of Things, the Temperature of the Subterranean and Submarine Regions; A discovery of the admirable Rarefaction of the Air without Heat; An Essay upon the Origin and Virtues of things; Some Observations upon shining Flesh, of Veal and Pullet, without any sensible putrefaction; A new Experiment of the effect of the varying Weight of the Atmosphere upon some Bodies in the

the Water; Traacts of new Experiments touching the Relation between Flame and Air, Expositions, Hydrostaticks; Of the positive or relative Levities of Bodies under Water; Of the Airs Spring or Bodies under Water, &c. Essays of the strange Subtilty, great Efficacy, and determinate Nature of Effluvi-ums; A Letter concerning Ambergrease; Observations about the Saltness of the Sea; A Discourse about the Excellency and Ground of the Mechanical Hypothesis; An Account of the two Sorts of *Helmontian Laudanum*, with the way of Preparing it; Traacts of Suspicions about some hidden qualities of the Air, Celestial Magnets, and *Hobbs's Problemata de Vacuo*; A Discourse of the Cause of Attraction by Suction; Some Physico-Theological Considerations about the Possibility of the Resurrection, annexed to a Discourse, entitled, The Reconcilableness of Reason and Religion; A Conjecture concerning the Bladders of Air that are found in Fishes; A New Essay—Instrument, invented by the Author to try the goodness of Metals; Ten New Experiments about the weakened Spring, and some unobserved Effects of the Air; An Experimental Discourse of quicksilver growing hot with Gold; Experiments, Notes, &c. about the Mechanical Origin or Production of divers particular Qualities, with Reflections on the Hypothesis of Alkali and Acids; New Experiments about the Superficial Figures of Fluids, and a Continuation; The Sceptical Chymist, or Chymico-Physical Paradoxes; The Aërial Noctiluca; The Glacial Noctiluca; Memoirs for the Natural History of Humane Blood; Experiments about the Porosity of Bodies; Memoirs for the Natural Experimental History of Mineral Waters; Historical Account of a strangely Self-moving Liquor; The Reconcilableness of Specifick Medicines to Corpuscular Philosophy; The great Effects of Languid Unhceded Motion; A Free Enquiry into the Vulgar Notion of Nature; A Disquisition about the Final Causes of Natural Things; *Medicina Hydrostatica*; *Experimenta & Observationes Physica*; Medicinal Experiments; Theology; Seraphick Love; Considerations about the Style of the Scripture; Occasional Reflections on several Subjects of the Excellency of the Study of Theology, compared with that of Natural Philosophy; Considerations about the Reconcilableness of Reason and Religion; A Treatise of Things above Reason, with Advices about them; The Veneration that Man's Intellect owes to God; The Martyrdom of *Theodora* and *Didymus*; The Christian Virtuoso. See the Catalogue of his Works, printed for *Sam. Smith*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*.

ROBERT BRUCE, Father to him of that Name who was King of *Scotland*, was Earl of *Carrick*, descended from *Robert Bruce* called *The Noble*; a Person of High Descent and Great Estate in *England*, who married *Isabella*, second Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*. This *Bruce* being Competitor with *Baliol* for the Crown of *Scotland*, upon account of the said Descent from *David*, Brother to King *William*, was worsted by the Arbitration of *Edward I.* of *England*, for generously refusing to hold the Crown of *Scotland*, as depending on him, which his Ancestors had left him independent. But *Baliol* having broke his Agreement with King *Edward* afterwards, *Bruce* was easily persuaded by that King to join with his Party against *Baliol*, upon Promise, That he would settle him on the Throne; and having contributed much to the breaking of *Baliol's* Party, he demanded the accomplishment of King *Edward's* Promise; who, 'tis said, answer'd him, *What, Have I nothing else to do, but to conquer Kingdoms for you?* After which we hear no more of this *Bruce*. But the whole Kingdom being hereupon over-run with the *English*, *Edward*, by his Policy, kept *Bruce's* Party, and the *Cumins*, at that time the greatest and most powerful Family in *Scotland*, from opposing him by putting both of them in hopes of the Crown. And for this end he often communed with *Robert Bruce*, Son to the former *Robert*, and afterwards King of *Scotland*, and *John* the chief of the *Cumins*, apart; who conceiving that he only flatter'd them, to carry on his own Conquest, they consulted together, lamenting how their Country had been brought into Slavery; and made a private Agreement to recover their ancient Freedom, That *Bruce* should have the Crown, and *Cumin* *Bruce's* Estate, and be next to him in Dignity; which was writ, sealed and sworn betwixt themselves. *Bruce*, watching for an opportunity, went to the Court of *England*; And in the mean time *Cumin* betrayed his Design to King *Edward*, sending him the Covenant for Verification. *Bruce* was forbid to depart the Court, had a privy Guard set on him, and was design'd to have been proceeded against as a Traitor; but King *Edward* delay'd a little, for Reasons best known to himself. But the Earl of *Montgomery*, his Grand-father's old Friend, not daring to write, did however warn him of his Danger, by sending him a pair of gilt Spurs, and some Pieces of Gold, as if he had borrow'd them of him. *Bruce*, upon the receipt of them, did straightway apprehend his meaning, sent for a Smith in the night, made him shoe his Horses backward, to prevent his being traced by the Snow, and with two of his Friends escaped, joined some of his Relations in *Scotland*, and intercepted a Flying-Post from *Cumin* at the same time, advising King *Edward* to dispatch him speedily, lest being a popular, wife and bold Man, he should create him new Troubles. Hereupon *Bruce* rides straight to *Cumin*, then at *Dumfreiz*, found him at Church, upbraided him with his Treachery, shewed him his own Letters, and upon his disowning them, stab'd him, Feb. 10. 1305.

which made all the *Cumins* his Enemies; and to heighten his misfortune, the heroick *Wallace* was just then betray'd by *Menteith*, and put to death by King *Edward*. However, *Bruce* having obtain'd his Pardon from the Pope for killing a Man in Holy Church, was Crowned at *Scoon*, in April, 1306. but was twice defeated that same year, his Wife and four of his Brethren taken, and the latter executed in *England*; as were also many of his Kindred, and their Estates confiscated; so that he fled privately into the Western Isles, where he lurk'd for some months, till the Enemy thinking he was dead, had given over to search for him. But lest his Party should totally faint, being accompanied with some of his Friends, he lands in *Carrick*, surprizes a Castle of his own, put all the Garrison to the Sword; and marching as far as *Inverness*, did also surprize the Garrison there. Hereupon his old Friends, and all who were weary of the *English* Government (which grew more severe after the News of his Death) came in to him; so that he quickly reduced the North, and demolished the Garrisons because he was not strong enough to keep them. The *Cumins* oppos'd, yet durst not fight him, but came to a Truce, during which they obtained help from *England*, and in the mean time, *Bruce* grew stronger, and took more Garrisons. Not long after, he was joined by *James* the chief of the *Douglasses*, newly come from his Travels, whose Father, King *Edward* had kept in Prison till he died, and forfeited his Estate, because he would never submit. Then *Bruce* and King *Edward* fell dangerously sick at the same time: And the latter dying at *Lancaster*, in his March to *Scotland*, his Son, *Edward II.* advanced with the Army, came to *Dumfreiz*, and summoned the Nobility to attend him, but few of them obeyed. His Affairs being also declining beyond Sea, he left a Force sufficient, as he thought, to subdue King *Robert*, and returned to *England*. But *Bruce*, upon News of his Father's Death, increas'd in his Hopes, and though weak in Person, prepar'd for a Battel. *John Cumin* conceiving that King *Robert* was dead, or at least unfit to take the Field, would have the Glory of finishing the War himself, and marched directly towards the Army. King *Robert* caus'd himself to be set on Horseback, and though so weak that two Men were forced to support him, his Presence did so much encourage his Soldiers, that they oblig'd the Enemy to a shameful Retreat, but us'd the Prisoners courteously. This Victory at *Emmeray*, in 1309, recovered his Health, and established his Crown. At the same time his Brother *Edward* did also reduce *Galloway*. And the King of *England*, having entred *Scotland* as far as *Renfrew*, retired again without coming to a Battel: Whereas *Bruce* reduced many other Garrisons; and in 1310 invaded *England* twice, and returned laden with Spoils, without any Encounter. The two following years he recovered all the strong Holds which the *English* possess'd in *Scotland*, except *Sterlin-Castle*, and that had also promised to surrender, if not relieved in a year's time. The King was displeas'd with the Capitulation; but his Brother having sign'd it, he would not break it: And knowing that the *English* would endeavour its Relief before the time, he prepar'd to fight them. *Edward II.* being fretted at his Loss of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which did also diminish his Credit in *England*, he resolv'd to put an end to those Disturbances, and for that end did levy an Army not only of *English* and *Scots* who were still of his Party, but in his French Territories, which were then very large; and to those he join'd the *Flemish* Auxiliaries which he had from his Allies in *Flanders* and *Holland*, and forming an Army of 100000 Men effective, did not expect to fight but conquer. *Bruce* being unequal in Strength, makes use of Policy; levies 30000 expert Soldiers, and encamps advantageously on the River *Banrock*, two miles from *Sterlin*. And to make the River uneasy for the *English* to pass, he dug Trenches in the Valleys, which he covered with Hurdles and Turf, to conceal the Design, and strewed Iron Balls with sharp Spikes, or *Chevaux de Frise*, to lame the Horses. The *English* sat down on a neighbouring Hill, and the day before the Battle sent out 800 Horse, which were defeated by 500 *Scots*, who took it as an Omen of the ensuing Victory. The Night, though short, being the 23d. of June, seem'd long to both, because they were eager. *Bruce* commanded the Main Battle of the *Scots*, his Brother *Edward* the Right, and *Thomas Randolph*, his Nephew, the Left. The *English*, besides a multitude of Archers on their Flanks, had also Curiaffiers from *France*, who charging upon *Randolph* as he stood on the lower Ground, fell into the Ditches above mention'd, and were forced to retreat with loss; which struck a Terror into the Foot, who were afraid of being also caught in some Stratagem. Another Accident happened, which did not a little contribute to the Victory of the *Scots*: Their King riding up and down at the Head of his Army to give Orders, an *English* Knight, call'd *Sir Henry de Bobun*, who knew him, rode up and charged him with his Spear; the King warding off the Blow, struck the Cavalier dead with his Battoon. The King's extraordinary Courage and Danger did so much animate the Soldiers, that they rush'd upon the *English* in a tumultuary manner, and had certainly broken their Ranks, if they had not been repuls'd by the Archers, who made them retire with great loss. Whereupon *Bruce* commanded out some Troops of Horse, who drove back the Archers. But a fatal Mistake occasioned the total Overthrow of the *English*, which was thus; The Baggage-men, Sutlers, and others belonging to the *Scots* Camp;

Camp, having drawn up with their Carriage-horses, &c. on a neighbouring Hill, and put their Camp-sheets upon Poles, to resemble Colours; the *English* who stood next them being terrified with the approach of another fresh Army, as they believed, fell into Disorder, put the Whole into Confusion, and occasioned a total Rout, so that a vast multitude of common Soldiers were slain, *Scottish* Writers say Fifty-thousand, the *English* Ten, the Pursuit being above 40 miles: The Slaughter was certainly so great, that the *English*, though provoked by the *Scots*, did not stir in two or three years after. Two hundred of the Nobility fell, and as many were taken. King *Edward* himself had not escaped *Douglas*, who pursu'd him with 400 Horse for forty miles, had not the Earl of *March*, who was of the *English* Side, received him in his Castle at *Dumbar*, and sent him to *Berwick* in a Skiff. The *Scots* lost 4000 Men in this Battle, but none of Quality except two Knights. This Victory did not only restore the Castle of *Sterlin*, but brought Honour, Riches and Arms to the *Scots*; so that many made up their Losses which they had sustained in former Wars, and others got great Estates by the Spoil, which was very Rich; for King *Edward* and his Army reckon'd so much on an absolute Conquest, that they carried the best of their Moveables with them. The *Scots* did also raise great Sums for redemption of the *English* Captives, and set all their own at liberty. A little before this Battle there happened a remarkable Providence to King *Robert*: *John Menteith*, who had betray'd his Friend *Wallace* to the *English*, for which he incurred the general Odium of the *Scots*, had the Government of *Dunbarton-Castle* for his Reward from the *English*. King *Robert* having recover'd all or most of the other Forts in the Kingdom, was desirous also to have that, because impregnable, and made use of the Governour's Friends to encline him to a Surrender; which he would not hear of on any other Terms than having the Earldom of *Lennox* for Recompence. But the Earl of that Name had been always so true to his Majesty's Interest, that he would not consent to it till the Earl himself persuaded him: And hereupon the Bargain was made. But as the King was going to take Possession of it, a Carpenter praying to speak to him, discover'd the Governour's Design to betray his Majesty into the hands of the *English*, for which end he had a considerable number of armed Men hid in a Cellar, who were either to kill or carry him off, as at Dinner, and a Ship ready in the next Bay for that purpose. The King going on to the Castle, and having view'd all but the said Cellar, was invited by the Governour to a Feast, but refused to sit down till the Cellar were opened: And the Governour pretending that a Smith had the Key, but would come with it presently; the King caused the Door to be broke open, and the Men in Armour brought forth; who being severally examined, confess'd the Plot. *Menteith's* Associates were all put to death; but the King spared himself, on account of his Relations, lest they should have otherwise deserted him on the day of Battle; and his Sons-in-Law having undertaken for him, he was set at liberty, and placed in the Front of the Army: Where, says *Buchanan*, he behaved himself with so much Bravery, that he not only merited Pardon, but a Reward. The King having been successful in the War, spent the next Winter in settling the Kingdom, took *Berwick* the Spring following, and then convened the States at *Aire*; where, by the Suffrages of all the Orders, the Kingdom was confirm'd to him. And because he had but one Daughter, the States remembring their still bleeding Wounds by the Disputes about the Succession, made a Decree, That if the King left no Issue Male, his Brother *Edward*, and his Issue Male, should succeed: But if his Issue Male should fail, then the Crown should devolve upon *Mary*, Daughter to King *Robert*, and her Posterity; with this Condition, That the Nobility should chuse her a Husband fit for her Royal Estate, and the Succession of the Crown. And they also decreed, That in the King's Minority, *Thomas Randolph*; and if he should miscarry, *James Douglas* should be Tutors to the King. *Bruce's* Fame being great, by his Military Exploits, the *Irish* sent Embassadors to him, to put themselves and their Kingdom under his Protection; and if his Domestick Affairs would not permit him to take the Title of King himself, that he would send over his Brother to do it, that that Nation, allied to him, might no longer be under the Servitude of the *English*. They wrote to the same effect to the Pope, who, by his Missives, advis'd the *English* to forbear their oppressing the *Irish*, but in vain. So that *Edward Bruce* went thither with a great Army, and was made King by some of the *Irish* Nobility: But engaging the Army sent from *England* with an unequal number, left his Brother, who was within a Day's March of him, should obscure his Glory, and have the Honour of the Victory, he was defeated and killed. The *English*, in the mean time, understanding that *Robert* was in *Ireland* with the Flower of his Army, invaded *Scotland* by Sea and Land; but *Douglas* defeated them thrice on the Borders, killing most of their Commanders. And Bishop *Sinclare*, of *Dunkel*, repulsed them when they landed in *Fife*. For which the King, after his Return, called him always His Bishop. Next year, *Edward II.* of *England*, raised a great Army, and besieged *Berwick*; and at the same time *Thomas Randolph* passed the *Solway*, and invaded *England*, destroying the Country as far as *York*. Whereupon the Archbishop of that City raised an Army, and marching against him with more Courage than Conduct, was totally

routed, and so many Priests slain, that the *English* call'd it thence, *The White Battle*. This oblig'd *Edward* to raise the Siege, and the *Scots* withdrew. Whereupon ensued a Truce, both Kings being rather tired with War, than desirous of a Peace. During this Calm, King *Robert* called a Convention of States; and because the Calamities of the War had confounded the Right of Mens Possessions, he commanded every one to produce the Right by which they held their Estates. This was equally displeasing to the old Possessors, who had lost their Evidences during the War, and the new ones, who had acquired theirs by the Price of their Blood. So that they agreed, that upon the King's ordering them to produce their Titles in Parliament, every Man should draw his Sword, and cry out, *That they carried their Titles in their Right Hand*. Which being accordingly done, the King was amazed at such an unusual Spectacle, but put up the matter at present, till he had an opportunity of Resentment, which happen'd very quickly after; for the chief of the Conspirators dreading his Majesty's Revenge for such an Affront, conspired to deliver up the Kingdom to the *English*; which being proved against them, they were condemned in a Convention at *Perth*, and put to death; *David Brechin*, the King's own Nephew, being one of them, though the gallantest Young Man of his Age, having acquired much Honour by his Valour in the *Holy-Land*. About this time the Pope's Legates came to compose the Differences betwixt the Kingdoms; but not being able to effect it, did Excommunicate the *Scots*. However, *Bruce* despising the Pope's Curses, followed the Legates at the heels, destroying the North of *England* with Fire and Sword as far as *Stanmore Cross*. To revenge which, *Edward* levied so great an Army, that he promised himself an undoubted Victory. But *Bruce* having removed all Provisions out of his way, he was obliged to retire in a little time, destroying the Country as he went, and sparing no Place sacred nor prophane. Whereupon *Bruce* followed him as far as *York*, and surprizing him at *Biland*, not far from *Malton* in *Yorkshire*, put him to flight, took all his Baggage, Money and Furniture, and very narrowly mis'd his Person. Next year the *Scots* sent an Embassador to procure Absolution from the Pope, and another to renew their League with *France*, both which were granted; the Pope (as *Buchanan* relates it) being convinced by the Records of his Predecessors, who had determined in favour of the *Scots*, that the *English* had nothing to defend their Claim of Superiority, but old Fables, and late Injuries. And one Article was added to the League with *France*, viz. *That any future Controversie about the Succession to the Crown of Scotland, should be determined by the Council of the States, and the French should support him who had the Suffrage of the said Council by their Authority and Arms*. *Edward II.* being dead, and *Bruce* being old, he took care to settle the Succession, by an Act of the States, upon his young Son *David* and his Issue; and that failing, upon *Robert Stuart*, his Grand-child by his Daughter; and took an Oath of the States for performance of this Decree. And to leave all in quiet, he sent *James Douglas* to *Baliol*, then in *France*, with Gifts and Promises, to make him resign his Pretensions; which being extremely old, he easily consented to, confessing that he was deservedly deprived of his Kingdom, and very willing that his Kinsman *Robert* should enjoy it, who by his Valour and Success had restored its ancient Honour. This happen'd in 1327. That same year, *Edward III.* sent Embassadors to treat of a Peace; who having acted fraudulently, say the *Scots*, carried home War. Which *Bruce* being unable to manage in Person, because of his Age and Infirmary, he sent *Thomas Randolph* and *James Douglas* with 20000 Light-Horse, without any Foot, to invade *England*, harass the Country, and not fight, but when they found an Advantage. King *Edward* rais'd above 60000 Men against them. The *Scots* passed *Tine*, destroyed the Country about *Durham*; and the *English* perceiving by the Fires from the Hills where they were, made towards them; but wearied themselves, and were not able to keep pace with them. Then the Nobles came about the King, and deliberated how to bring the *Scots* to a Battle, and resolved to hinder their re-passing the *Tine*; but were mightily incommoded in their March, by the badness of the Ways, Rain, and want of Provisions; nor could they have any certain Account where the *Scots* were, till they sent out Scouts, one of which being taken by the *Scots*, was by them informed, that they had been as uncertain of them for eight days past; and bid him tell the King, that they were within three miles of him, as desirous to fight as he, and would wait for him in that Place. Upon which he advanced, but would not attack the *Scots*, because of their advantageous Post, and therefore sent a Herald, advising them to come and try their Valour in the Plain. To which they answered, *That they would not be taught by an Enemy how to fight*. Some Skirmishes pass'd, and after three days the *Scots* removed, and encamped in a more advantageous Place. Where having staid some days, and observed the *English* to be somewhat negligent in their Watch, *Douglas*, with 200 of his best Horse, entred their Camp by Night, cut the Cords of the King's Tent, and finding the Army alarm'd, retired, but kill'd 300 Men. After which the *English* kept better Guard. Having taken a *Scotchman* Prisoner afterwards, he inform'd them, that the Army had Orders to follow *Douglas*. About the third Watch of the Night they doubled their Guards at the Fords of the River, and stood all night in Arms; but

but next morning two *Scotch* Trumpeters were brought to the King, to tell him that the *Scots* were commanded to return home, and if he had a mind for Revenge, he must follow them. And sending to view the *Scots* Camp, he found they were gone, having left five hundred Stags killed, &c. behind them. And then, by Advice of a Council of War, he returned with his Army. In *March* following, the *English* sent Embassadors to treat of a Perpetual Peace, which ended in a three years Truce. Next year, being 1328, in a Parliament held at *Northampton*, the *English* agreed to a Peace with the *Scots*, on these Terms, viz. "That they should renounce all Right which they or their Ancestors pretended to the Crown of Scotland, and should leave it as free as they found it at the death of *Alexander III.* and faithfully return all Pacts, Bonds, Writings, or any other Monuments of Subjection obtained by Fraud or Force, and disannul them for the future. And that the *Scots* should surrender all the Lands which they held as Feudatories in *England*. And that *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, as far as *Stanmore*, should be Boundaries to the *Scots*. That *David*, their King's Son, should marry *Joan* the King of *England*'s Sister, and pay him 30000 Marks for the Damages they had lately done to his Kingdom, and for the Lands which his Father and Grand-father had given to their Favourites in *Scotland*." The King of *England* did the more easily consent to this Peace, because he was afraid of intestine Divisions; and the King of *Scotland*, because he was rendered incapable of the Administration, being fallen into a Leprosie, and of a great Age. So that *Randolph* and *Douglas* governed all in his Name, and he lived like a private Man. Finding his Death to approach, he called for his Nobles, commended his Son and Grandson to them, Concord among themselves, and Loyalty to their Prince; assuring them, That if they observed this, they would be unconquerable. He also gave them three other Advices: 1. That they should never make one Man Lord of all the Western Islands, lest being diffused, he might join with the Publick Enemy. 2. That they should never hazard all their Force in one Battle against the *English*, because they were more numerous, richer, and better provided for War. 3. That they should never make a Perpetual League with the *English*, lest having no other Enemy, they should grow sluggish, forget Arms, and be easily conquered by them whose Wars with *France* kept them in use of Arms. Then he commended it to *James Douglas* to carry his Heart, bury it at *Jerusalem*; and assist the Christians against the common Enemy, which he had been hindered from performing himself. See *Douglas* and *Bruce*. Having thus settled his Affairs, he died *July* 9th. 1329. in the 24th. year of his Reign; being such an Heroick Prince, that he is scarcely to be paralleled by Antiquity; Valiant in War, Temperate in Peace, Meek in Prosperity, and Undaunted in Adversity. For what Man would it not have rendered desperate, to be defeated by his Enemies, deserted by his Friends, have his Wife imprisoned, four valiant Brothers beheaded, his other Relations hang'd or banish'd, and his Kingdom and Patrimony possess'd by the greatest Monarch and Soldier of his time: And though he was surrounded with all these Calamities at once, he never doubted of recovering his Crown, nor did any thing unbecoming a King. And when over-charged with Old-age, and a grievous Distemper, was so much Master of himself as to consult the Peace of his Country, and Repose of his Posterity. So that the People bewail'd his Death, as that of a Father as well as a King. *Buchanan*.

ROBERT the II^d. the Hundredth King of *Scotland*, and First of the *Stuarts*, succeeded *David Bruce*, his Uncle, and had some little Wars with *England* in the beginning of his Reign, wherein he was successful. The Relation deliver'd by *Buchanan* and some other *Scotch* Historians, that this *Robert II.* had, before his Marriage to *Euphemia Ross*, three Sons, (viz.) *John*, *Robert*, and *Alexander*, by *Elizabeth Mure*, whilst he was Steward of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Strathern*, which *Elizabeth* was not his Wife till the third year after his Succession to *David* his Uncle; that this Account is absolutely false, appears from several unquestionable *Scotish* Records: For, first, *Euphemia Ross* did not die in the second or third year of King *Robert's* Reign, as *Buchanan* affirms, but liv'd many years after. Secondly, *John*, *Elizabeth Mure's* Eldest Son, was Earl of *Carrick*, in the first year of King *Robert's* Reign, and not in the third, as *Buchanan* pretends. Thirdly, The Convention of the Estates of Parliament, which declar'd *John*, the Eldest Son of *Robert*, by *Elizabeth Mure*, to be his lawful Successor to the Crown, was held in the first year of King *Robert's* Reign, leaving his Queen *Euphemia*, and not after her death, and in the third year of his Reign, as is asserted by *Boetius* and *Buchanan*. Fourthly, *Robert*, Steward of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Strathern*, long before his coming to the Crown, did, by several publick Instruments, own *John*, his Eldest Son by *Elizabeth Mure*, to be his Eldest Son and Heir; which *John* was likewise own'd and Recogniz'd under that Title and Relation by King *David Bruce*, which is another unanswerable Proof of the Legitimacy of his Birth. Fifthly, For a further Vindication of the Line, it appears evidently upon Record, that the three Estates conven'd in Parliament, did immediately, upon *Robert* the Second's coming to the Crown, and first year of his

Reign, own *John* above-mentioned as the undoubted Heir and Successor to *Robert*: He being likewise acknowledged as such by Queen *Euphemia* and all her Relations. Sixthly, 'Tis likewise apparent, that *Elizabeth Mure* was dead before the year 1364; and therefore the Suggestion, that her Children were advanc'd by her Marriage to the King, in the year 1373, or after *Euphemia Ross's* death; I say, it plainly appears that this Suggestion is notoriously false, and that *John's* Right and Title is clear, beyond all controversy and dispute. And, Lastly, 'Tis no less evident, that *Elizabeth Mure*, Daughter of Sir *Adam Mure*, was so far from being an obscure Person, or a Concubine, that she was a Person of Quality, and so nearly Related to *Robert* her Husband, that he was oblig'd to procure the Pope's Dispensation to marry her; which Dispensation was granted several years both before he was King, and before *Euphemia Ross's* death. Vid. *Several Charters granted by King Robert II. and King Robert III.* as likewise a Record in Parliament, mention'd in *A Vindication of Robert III. King of Scotland*, by *George Viscount of Tarbat*, &c. printed at *Edinburgh* in 1695. At the Solicitation of *Charles V. of France* he invaded *England*, and took *Berwick* and *Perith*, and defeated 15000 *English*, who invaded *Scotland* under General *Talbot*. The Duke of *Lancaster*, in Revenge, wasted the next Counties to *England*, as far as *Edinburgh*, but lost a great part of his Fleet by Tempests; and his Men being forced aboard, many of them were drowned in the hasty Flight. A Truce being agreed betwixt the *English* and *French* soon after, wherein the *Scots* were comprehended; the *English* invaded them before the Publication, wasting the Lands of the *Douglases* and *Lindseys*; and they destroyed *Northumberland* as far as *Newcastle*, to revenge themselves on the Lord *Piercy*. The Truce being ended, the *Scots* invaded *England*; whereupon *Richard II.* invaded *Scotland* with 6000 Foot, and 8000 Horse, carrying Provisions in his Navy. The *Scots*, not having Force enough to fight him, invaded *England* again, to divert him. So both Armies having destroyed their Enemies Country, returned home. *William Douglas* did after this invade *Ireland*, take *Dundalk*; and having burnt and plunder'd the same, returned. The *Scots*, not thinking themselves sufficiently revenged, designed to invade *England* again: But knowing the King to be of a peaceable Inclination, and his eldest Son unfit for War, they made Application to *Robert Earl of Fife*, the second, and levied 30000 Men privately for the Expedition, but not so secretly but the *English* had notice of it by their Spies, one of whom being taken in the *Scotish* Camp, discovered the Designs of the *English*; and the *Scots* divided their Army into two parts, the greatest commanded by the King's two Sons, march'd towards *Carlisle*: And *Douglas* with 300 Horse and 2000 Foot entred *Northumberland*. The great Army carried all before them without opposition; but *Douglas*, having wasted the Country as far as *Durham*, came before *Newcastle*, and threatned them with a Siege. He staid before the Town two days, which were spent in Skirmishes; and at last the Generals, *Douglas* and *Piercy*, agreed upon a personal Rencounter, wherein *Piercy* (as *Buchanan* relates) was dismounted and disarm'd; but his Men coming to his Rescue, *Douglas* carried off his Spear, telling him aloud, That he would carry it with him into *Scotland*; and *Piercy* answer'd, That he should not. In the mean time *Douglas* march'd off with his Men, not thinking it safe to stay near a City well peopled, and full of Enemies, but attack'd a neighbouring Castle called *Otterburn*. The other Commanders were for joining the great Army ere they fought, but *Douglas* resolved to stay there and answer *Piercy's* Challenge; who marching against him with 10000 Men, had well nigh surpriz'd him at Supper: But the Alarm being given, and the *Scots* advantageously posted, the Battle began with great Vigour; *Piercy* fighting to redeem, and *Douglas* to maintain his Honour. So the fight continued till late at night, that the Moon being over-clouded, they ceased a while. At next On-set the *Scots* lost Ground; but by the Valour of their Leaders, did quickly recover it: And *Douglas* falling in amongst the thick of his Enemies, with two of his Friends, made a terrible slaughter; but ere his Men could come up, he had received three mortal Wounds, and was laid down on the Ground, a Priest defending him valiantly from any farther hurt. The Nobles coming up, ask'd him, How he did? To which he answer'd, Very well; That he was dying in the Field of Honour, as most of his Ancestors had done, and had only three things to desire of them; First, That they would conceal his Death till the Battle was over. Secondly, That they would not suffer his Standard to be taken down. Thirdly, (an Expression much to his disadvantage) That they should Revenge his Death. Whereupon they cover'd his Body with a Cloak, display'd his Banner, and cry'd out, A Douglas! A Douglas! At which his Friends making a desperate Charge, they beat (as the *Scotish* History goes on) the Enemy back, took *Henry Piercy* their General, and put the rest to flight. *Henry Piercy* junior being also taken and defeated by the other Wing. The *English* were totally routed, 1840 slain, 1000 wounded, and 1040 taken Prisoners. Of the *Scots* 100 fell, and 200 were taken, as pursuing a much greater number of the *English*. The Bishop of *Durham* was on his March with 10000 Men, to assist *Piercy*; but hearing of the Defeat, returned to *Newcastle*, and

and advising with his Friends, resolved to attack the Scots, while weary and wounded. The Earl of Murray, who was General after Douglas's death, having notice of it, called a Council of War. Their greatest Difficulty was, how to dispose of the Prisoners; to kill them was inhumane; and to save them, being almost equal to themselves in number, was dangerous; and therefore having sworn them not to stir, they left them in the Camp under a small Guard, with Orders to cut them off, if they began to move. The Scots being encouraged by their late Victory, posted themselves so as that they could not be attacked but in Front; and ordered every man to take a Horn and blow on the Enemies approach, which being resounded by the echoing Hills, made such a terrible Noise, that the Bishop believing them to be re-inforced, and his Men being frightened at the Sight of their own Slain and the bold Advance of the Scots, retired without Fighting. This Blast being over, the Scots carried off the *Piercies*, with four hundred Prisoners of Note; dismissed the rest; took Douglas's Corps, with those of other great Men, along with them, and buried them at *Melrose*. His Standard is at this day kept in the House of Sir William Douglas of Cavers in the County of Roxburgh, that Family being hereditary Sheriffs of that County, and his lineal Descendants. This Victory was obtained July 21. An. 1338. But the Loss of Douglas was so laid to Heart, that both the Scots Armies returned home as melancholy as if they had been Conquered. Next year Archibald, Earl of Douglas, made an Inroad into England, and returned with great Booty. Not long after, by the Pope's mediation a Truce was concluded betwixt the French and English, wherein the Allies were to be included on both Sides. King Robert of Scotland assented to the same; King Robert died April 19. 1390. in the nineteenth year of his Reign. *Buchan*.

ROBERT III. the 101st King of Scotland, succeeded Robert the II. His first name was John, but that name being hateful to the Scots on account of John Balliol, he chang'd it to Robert. He carried the name of King, but being an unactive Man, his Brother Robert had the charge of the Government. In the beginning of his Reign the Highland Clans fell at such variance one with another, especially the Clan Chattan, and Clan Cameron, that the Courtiers, to put an end to the Cruelties on both sides, perswaded them to fight it out with an equal number, and that the Conquerors should have a Pardon, and the Conquered the respect of the King and the Nobles; whereupon 30, some say 300 of a side met on an Island in the River Tay, before Perth; but one of the number having absconded for fear, none of the rest would suffer himself to be laid aside on his account; whereupon an ordinary Tradesman offers himself in place of him who had run, for a Reward; and by his Valour, especially, the Party that he espoused obtain'd the Victory after a bloody and barbarous fight, ten being only left of the Conquering side, and but one of the other; so that both Parties were at Peace for many years after. This happened in 1396. King Robert was the first who created Dukes in Scotland, and his Brother, the Vice-Roy was made Duke of Albany; but Douglas disdain'd and refused this new Title. A War happened afterwards with England, by an affront given to George Earl of March, whose Daughter was to have been Married to the King's Son, but it was prevented by Douglas, who objected, That the Prince ought not to be match'd without consent of the States, and so carried it for his own Daughter; whereupon the Earl of March took part with the English, who invaded the Kingdom, and besieged the Castle of Edinburgh with the Heir of the Crown in it, and by his Uncle, the Governours slow March to relieve it, it appear'd that he wish'd him out of the way, to make room for his own Issue; but the English returning without effecting it, the Scots invaded Northumberland, and were surprized and defeated, returning with the Spoil; whereupon Archibald Douglas Levy'd 10000 Men, but was defeated, himself taken Prisoner, and many of the Nobles slain by Henry Percy of Northumberland, and George Earl of March above-mention'd, May 7. 1401. In the mean time all things went to wrack in Scotland by the Tyranny of the Governour, who starv'd his Nephew, the Prince, to death; so that the King was obliged to send James, afterwards James I. his remaining Son, into France to preserve him, having writ a lamentable Letter to all the Princes bordering upon the Ocean, beseeching them to treat him gently if he should be driven upon their Coasts; but Landing at Flamborough in Yorkshire, he was detained Prisoner by the English, which broke his Father's Heart, so that he died April 1. 1406, and the Government was settled upon his Brother by the States, during whose Administration the English invaded Scotland, and wasted the Southern Counties. In 1411 Donald of the Isles rebell'd, and was fought at Harlaw in the North by Alexander the Governour's Brother, in which Battle there fell more Nobles than ever there did in any fight against a Foreign Enemy; and the Success was so dubious, that each Party claim'd the Victory. Much about this time the University of St. Andrews was first erected, and the Scots Clergy adhered to Martin the Vth. according to the decision of the Council of Constance against Peter de Luna the Antipope. In 1419 Auxiliaries were sent to France under the Earl of Buchan, who defeated the Duke of Clarence the King of England's Brother, for which

the Earl of Buchan was made Lord High Constable of France. Robert the Governour of Scotland died in 1420, and his Son Murdo succeeded, during whose Regency more Auxiliaries were sent to France, and Douglas was created Duke of Turenne in that Kingdom; but they were twice defeated by the English, under the Conduct of John Duke of Bedford, who carried James I. King of Scotland with him, being still Prisoner since his arrival at Flamborough as afore said; who being prevailed upon to forbid his Subjects to fight against that Army where he was in person; they answered, That they did not acknowledge him for their King while he was in the power of his Enemy: But not long after, Murdo the Governour being displeased with the Insolence of his own Sons, who would not obey him, told them, That he would send for one whom he and they both should be oblig'd to obey; and accordingly King James I. was Ransomed and brought home in 1423. *Buchanan*.

ROBERT, first Abbot of Chaize-Dieu, in the Diocess of Clermont, was the first Canon of the Church of St. Julian in the City of Brioude. After having made a Journey into Rome, he retired, together with two converted Soldiers, called Stephen and Dalmacus into a Solitary Place, where he found an old Building of a ruined Church, the number of these Hermits being much augmented, and the Devotion of others offering them a Maintenance. Robert, by the Consent of the Bishop of Clermont, caused a Monastery to be built hard by, which was called la Case, or La Chaize Dieu. The Bishop made Application to Pope Leo IXth. to obtain his Approbation, and desired K. Henry I. to ratifie some Gifts made to his Monastery. Both the one and the other being returned, they performed the Ceremonies of the Dedication of the Church. Then Robert received the Habit at the hands of the Bishop, and took upon him the Government of the Brethren according to the Pope's Order. In a little time there came above three hundred Monks into his Monastery, and found the means to repair almost fifty Churches which had been ruined during the Wars. He died in 1067, or 1068. *Bollandus, Baronius*.

ROBERT, King of France, surnamed The Saint, The Devout and The Wise, was the Son of Hugh Capet. In 988 he was crowned King at Orleans, in the life time of his Father, who succeeded him not till 997. He had married Berta, his Cousin, the Daughter of Conrad, King of Burgundy, and of Maud of France, whom having divorced by the Sentence of Pope Gregory Vth. he married Constance, surnamed Blanche, Daughter of William Count of Arles and Provence. The lofty and violent Humour of this Woman would have overturned the Kingdom, had not the Prince's Wisdom prevented the spreading of the Disorder. Eudes, Count of Champagne plotting to molest him, was very quickly punished for his Temerity. Otto William, Count of Outre-Sône, or the Upper-Burgundy, thinking to invade the Dutchy of Burgundy, which fell to Robert by the Death of Duke Henry, his Uncle on the Father's side, he beat and expelled him with his Party, and at the same time Sens was seized upon, and taken from Renard, Count of that City, for his ill Treatment of his Archbishop, whom the King protected. And thus having quitted his Dominions, his inclinations for Learning and Piety began to appear, giving countenance to Men of Letters, and assisting the devotion of the People, by building a great many magnificent Churches. He caused Hugh, his eldest Son, to be crowned at the Age of eighteen years at Champagne in 1016, for the securing the Succession in his Family; but this young Prince dying at the Age of 28 in 1026, he advanced Henry his younger Brother into his place, in spite of all the Artifices used by the Queen his Wife, who forgot nothing that might contribute to the preferring his youngest Brother before him, to wit, Robert, who was Duke of Burgundy. This good King died at Melun, the 20th. of July, in 1031, or 32, according to others, aged 60 years; after he had Reigned 33 years, nine months, and four days, after the death of his Father. He was buried at St. Denys. *Vezelai. Glaber. Hist.*

ROBERT I. of that Name, called The Strong, Duke and Marquess of France, and Abbot of St. Martin de Tours, is one of the Ancestors of the Kings of France of the third Race, descended from Childebrand, the Son of Pepin the Gross. Childebrand left Nebelung behind him, the Father of Theobert, who was the Father of Robert, who by his Courage and great Actions came to merit the Name of Strong. In 861 King Charles the Bald gave him the Dutchy, that is, the Government between the Seyne and the Loire, for to preserve it against the Enemies of the State. He was the Support of the Church, and the Bulwark of his Country, courageously opposing the Infidels; so that he was called the Macchabee of his time. In 862 he took twelve Norman Ships which came up the River Loire, and killed those that were on board of them. Some time after he beat the Britons, who had fallen into Anjou; but at last lost his Life, in fighting against the Normans at Briferte upon the Maine; others say at Anjou, in 866, according to the Annals of St. Bertin; or 867, according to those of Metz and Fulder. *Mezerai. Sante Marthe*.

ROBERT II. was the Son of Robert the Strong, and Brother of Eudes, who was proclaimed King of France, and who left the Crown to King Charles the Simple. A Favourite named Haganon, abusing the simplicity of this Prince, drew upon him

him the publick hatred of the Nobility, who resolved in 920, to dethrone him. *Robert*, who contented himself before with the Quality of D. of *France*, Count of *Poitiers*, and Marquess of *Orleans*, was the chief of a Party of Malecontents; and pretending to have a right to succeed his Brother *Eudes*, he caused himself to be proclaimed King of *France* in 922. He was Crowned the 29th of *June* by *Heriveus* or *Harveus*, Archbishop of *Reims*, who died three days after. In the mean time *Robert* put himself at the Head of a potent Army. *Charles* had another who gave him Battle on the River of *Aisne*, near unto *Soissons*, and killed him himself according to the relation of some Authors, which happened on the 15th day of *June*, 923. *Robert* had married *Beatrix*, of *Vermandois*, the Daughter of *Herbert I.* He had by her *Hugh the Great*, Father of *Hugh Capet*, and *Einma*, married to *Raoul*, or *Ralph*, who was crowned King of *France* after the death of this *Robert*. *Flodoard* in *Chron. Dupleix*.

ROBERT of *France*, the first of that Name, Duke of *Burgundy*, was the Son of King *Robert* and *Constance* of *Provence*. This Princess, who loved him tenderly, would have preferred him before *Henry* his Elder Brother, but she could not compass her Design. *Robert* contented himself with *Burgundy*; he had a great share in the Affairs of his time. *Robert* had also a great Difference with *Renard I.* Count of *Nevers*, his Brother-in-law, about the Limits of the Earldom of *Auxerre*, and killed his Brother-in-law with his own hands. He died by a shameful and sudden Accident in the Church of *Floeri*, upon the *Ousche*, in the Diocess of *Langres*, in 1075. *Du Chesne*.

ROBERT of *France*, Count of *Dreux*, *Perche* and *Braine*, Lord of *Frere*, in *Tardenois*, of *Pouterat*, *Nesse*, *Longueville*, *Quincy*, *Savigni*, *Forci*, *Brie-Comte-Robert*, *Chilli*, *Longjumeau* and *Baudemont*, was surnamed *The Great*. He was the fifth Son of King *Lewis the Gross*. He took a Voyage beyond Sea, for the Relief of the *Holy-Land* in 1147, and after his Return assisted King *Lewis the Young*, his Brother, in his War against the *English*, in 1158. He died very Aged, in 1188. *Du Chesne*.

ROBERT II. surnamed *The Young*, Count of *Dreux*, *Braine* and *Nevers*, Master of *Frere* in the *Tardenois*, &c. Founded in 1115, the Priory of *Fermincourt*, of the Order of *St. Augustin*. He was at the Siege and taking of *Acre* in 1191, and after his Return served King *Philip the August*, his Cousin, in his Wars against the *English*, at the Siege of *Roan* in 1204, at the Fight of *Bovines* in 1214, and elsewhere. He also carried Succours to *Simon*, Count of *Montfort* in *Languedoc*, against the *Albigenses*; and died the 28th. of *December*, in 1218, or 19, according to *Alberick*.

ROBERT III. Count of *Dreux* and *Braine*, Sieur of *St. Valeri*, *Gamaches*, &c. was surnamed *Gastebie* by *William le Breton*. King *Philip the August* knighted him in 1209. He defended the City of *Nantes* against *John*, King of *England*, and fell into an Ambuscade, by which means he came into the hands of his Enemies, and continued so 'till 1214. When after the Battle of *Bovines* he was exchanged for the Earl of *Salisbury*. Afterwards he accompanied Prince *Lewis* in his Voyage into *England*, was at the Battle of *Avignon* in 1226, and died in 1233.

ROBERT II. Count of *Artois*, surnamed *The Good* and *The Noble*, was knighted by *St. Lewis*, whom he followed into *Africa*. Afterwards King *Philip the Bold* sent him against the Rebels of *Navarre*. He was made Regent of the Kingdom of *Naples* during the Imprisonment of *Charles II.* and he defeated the *Arragonians* at Sea. He got also great advantage over the *Flemmings*, near unto *Furnes*, in 1297. In acknowledgment of which the King made him a Peer of *France*. Afterwards endeavouring to force the *Flemmings* near *Courtray*, he lost the Battle, and was killed there, having received thirty Wounds, in 1302, Aged 54.

ROBERT of *France*, Earl of *Clermont*, in *Beauvoisis*, and Head or first Ancestor of the Royal Branch of *Bourbon*, was the sixth Son of King *St. Lewis* and *Margaret* of *Provence*. He was a Prince much esteemed for his Piety, and the sweetness of his Temper, and had a considerable share in the Publick Affairs in his time. He Married *Beatrix* of *Burgundy*, Daughter to *John* of *Burgundy*, and *Agnes* Heiress of *Bourbon*, by whom he had several Children, *Lewis* the first Duke of *Bourbon* being his Eldest Son. This Prince *Robert* died in *February*, 1318, and was buried at *Paris*. *Peter Mathew Hist. de St. Lewis. St. Marthe Hist. Geneal. de France*.

ROBERT of *Courtenay*, Emperor of *Constantinople*, was the Son of *Peter II.* and of *Joland* of *Hainault*, his second Wife. He succeeded his Father about 1224. He went to take possession of the Empire of *Constantinople* in 1220. It was in right of his Mother, the Sister of *Baldwin I.* and of *Henry* of *Hainault*, Emperors of *Constantinople*. *Robert* was there Crowned in 1221. He was worsted by *John Ducas*, surnamed *Varaces*, Emperor of *Nicaea*, in the Battle of *Pimarin*, in 1224. It's said that *Robert* having taken away the Wife of a certain Lord in *Burgundy*, this same Lord bore such a Grudge for it, that entering into the Emperor's Palace he cut off the Ears and Nose of this Elover, and threw her Mother into the Sea, who was privy to this foul play. He died in

Achaia, in his Return to *Constantinople*, in 1228, or 1229. His want of Courage, and Weakness, caused great Revolution in the Eastern Empire. *Du Cange. Hist. Constantinop. Blondin. Spondan, &c.*

ROBERT, Emperor of the East, surnamed *The Little*, was Prince *Palatine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*. Part of the Electors made choice of him, after the deposing of *Wenceslaus* King of *Bohemia*, which was in 1400. Pope *Boniface IXth.* approved of this Choice. He died at *Oppenheim* upon the *Rhine* in 1410. and was buried at *Heidelberg*, where he had founded an University.

ROBERT, surnamed *The Wise* and *The Good*, King of *Naples*, *Jerusalem* and *Sicily*, Count of *Provence*, was the Third Son of *Charles II.* called *The Lamb*. *Charles II.* called *Charibert*, King of *Hungary*, and Son to *Charles Martel*, eldest Brother of *Robert*, pretended to succeed his Uncle by the Right of Representation, but this Affair was terminated by Pope *Clement V.* in favour of the Prince I speak of. The Emperor *Henry VIII.* created him some trouble, from which he successfully freed himself. He made divers Journeys into *Provence* and *Naples*, where he died in the beginning of 1343, aged sixty four, and in the thirty third of his Reign. This Prince was good, prudent, liberal and magnificent. He loved men of Learning, and Founded divers Religious Houses. *Petrarch*, who had a great share in his favour, made him an Epitaph. *Brounus de Sponde in Annal.*

ROBERT I. Duke of *Normandy*, took this Name at his Baptism. His own Name was *Rollo*, or *Roul*, Commander of the *Danes* or *Normans*, that made Inroads into *France* in the ninth and tenth Centuries. In order to put a stop to them, King *Charles The Simple* allotted them a part of the ancient *Neustria*, since called *Normandy*, and *Rollo* married *Gisla*, that King's Daughter. In the mean time, having been instructed in the Christian Religion, by *Francon*, Archbishop of *Roan*, he was Baptized, and called *Robert*, for that at that Ceremony *Robert*, Duke of *France* and *Paris* was Godfather to him. He died in 917, or 920.

ROBERT Guichard, Duke of *Poitilla* and *Calabria*, was a Norman. *Tancrede de Hauteville*, a Lord of *Normandy*, having a great Family, and having but a small Estate, sent his two eldest Sons into *Italy*, to try their Fortune there. These same called *Fierebras* and *Dreux*, put themselves into the Service of *Pandulfus*, Lord of *Capua*; afterwards joining themselves with others, they attempted to make War upon the *Saracens* of *Sicily*. They had Success in their Design, and sent for their Brethren and Friends from *Normandy* to come to them. *Robert Guichard* was the most illustrious of them. He defeated his Enemies divers times, and after many Adventures he died in 1085, aged about sixty two years, leaving *Beaumont* behind him, renowned for his Wars in *Palastine*, and *Roger*, who had *Poitilla*, *Paglia* and *Calabria* for his share. *Andrew du Chesne in T. Script. Norm. Baron. in Annal.*

ROBERT I. of that name Count of *Flanders*, called the *Friezlander*, or of *Cassel*, was the second Son of *Baldwin V.* of *Lisle*, and of *Alice*, the Daughter of *Robert* King of *France*, and Brother of *Baldwin VI.* surnamed of *Mons*; this last dying in 1070, left by *Richilda* of *Hainault*, *Arnold* and *Baldwin*. *Robert* was made their Tutor, and in that quality banished *Richilda*, and put himself into a posture of becoming Master of *Flanders*. *Arnold III.* surnamed *The Unfortunate*, assisted by the Troops of King *Philip I.* fought the Battle of *Mont-Cassel* on the 20th of *February* in 1071; he afterwards reconciled himself to the said King *Philip*, and having overpowered his other Nephew *Baldwin*, he obliged him to content himself with *Hainault*, which belonged to him in right of his Mother. He married *Gertruda* of *Saxony*, and had two Sons and three Daughters by her; *Robert II.* was the eldest, he was surnamed *The Jerusalemite*, because that he undertook a Voyage beyond Sea, and was at the taking of *Jerusalem* under *Godfrey of Bullen*; he was also in a Battle with King *Lewis the Burly*, fought against *Thibaut* Count of *Champaign*, where falling from his Horse he was trampled upon and died; some time after, in 1111, he was buried in the Church of *Sant Wast d'Aras*. *Ordoric. Vitalis.*

S. ROBERT, the Founder of the *Cistercians*, died in 1110.

ROBERT, Duke of *Gloucester*, Natural Son to *Henry I.* King of *England*, was both a Great Soldier, and a Scholar; the fine Speeches he made to his Troops in the Civil Wars of *England*, were very much admir'd. He wrote likewise several curious Letters to the King, and to some English Boroughs. There's Extant of this Prince, *Opusculorum, Lib. 1.* He liv'd to 1140. in the Reign of King *Stephen*. *Pis de Illust. Angl. Script.*

ROBERT call'd *Persecutor*, or the *Inquisitive*, was an English *Dominican* born at *York*, and liv'd in the XIVth Century, to the beginning of the Reign of *Edward III.* He was for his time, a great Philosopher and Mathematician, which made some People count him a Magician; and 'tis possible he might go a little too far in some Curiosities. His Works are, *Mirabilia Elementorum. Impressiones Aeris. Magia Ceremonialis. Mysteria Secretorum. Correctorium Alchymia. Pis de Illust. Angl. Script. Leland, &c.*

ROBERT Archbishop of *Roan*, was the Son of *Richard I.* of that Name, Duke of *Normandy*, and was named to that Archbishoprick in 989, which he govern'd about 48 years. He Baptiz'd *Olaus* King of *Norrick* or *Norway*, whom *Richard* had caused to come to assist him in the War he had with the *Britons*. He had part of the Earldom of *Eureux* granted him, and the three Sons he had by a Concubine named *Helena*, to wit, *Richard*, *Radulphus*, or *Ralph*, and *William* who succeeded him in the Earldom; but for these Liberties he was Exemplarily Penitent afterwards. It was he that laid the first Foundation of the Cathedral Church of *Roan*. *John Dadre*.

ROBERT surnamed *Paulin*, Archbishop of *Roan*, was chosen for that Dignity, in 1207, after the death of *Gautier*. There was a Bull sent to him by Pope *Honorius I.* about the reception of Canons: In the same year the Privileges of the *Roman* Church were disputed, but the King's Officers for *Philip the August* a little before, had made himself Master of all *Normandy*; the King commissioned the Archbishop and Judges of the Arches to take information of the matter, which they did, and sent his Majesty the result of their Inquiry, which imported, That since the time of *Henry* and *Richard*, Kings of *England*, there had been no difference upon this Subject, and that when the Procession went through the Castle, the Canons went to the Gate-house, and set him at liberty whom they pleased, provided he were not accused of Treason against the King's person: That it was very true, that when King *Richard* was detained a Prisoner in his return from the *Holy-Land* by the Archduke and the Emperor, they let out no Prisoner out of the respect they had for the King then in Prison; but the year following, the King being set at liberty, they set two Prisoners free for that and the preceeding year. The King confirmed this Privilege to him. *Robert* engaged himself in the War against the *Albigenses*, with divers other Prelates. He died in 1221, and was buried in the Abby of *Mortimer*, as he himself had ordered it before. *John Dadre*.

ROBERT of *Arbrissel*, Founder of the Order of *Fontevraud*, was a Native of *Arbrissel* in the Diocese of *Rennes* in *Bretany*; he studied Theology at *Paris*, and after having received his Doctor's Degree he retired into *Bretany*, where his Preaching drew a vast number of People of both Sexes after him: He caused Cells to be built for them in the Wood of *Fontevraud*, three Leagues from *Saumur*; he afterwards shut up the Women apart, so that in 1100 this famous Monastery was founded and perfected. He died in 1117. This *Robert* has been reflected on for being too free with the Nuns of his Order. A Monk of the same Order, named *Mainferme*, hath put out an Apology for him, printed at *Paris* in 1684, entituled, *Clypeus Nascentis Fontevraldensis ordinis*, &c.

ROBERT du MONT, so called for that he was Abbot of *Mont St. Michael* in *Normandy*, was of the House of *Torigny*. The History of his Monastery affirms, he had composed an hundred and forty Volumes, whereof we have but some Historical Pieces. He died June 24. 1186. *Vossius*. *Possavin*.

ROBERT, or *Albert de St. Remi*, a Monk of the Abby of *St. Remi*, or *Reims*. He took a Voyage to the *Holy-Land*, and writ *The History of the War* which the *French* Princes undertook under *Godfrey* of *Bullen* against the *Saracens*. This Piece which begins with a Relation of what was done at the Council of *Clermont*, where the Author assisted, speaks of the taking of *Jerusalem*, and ends in 1099. We have this History in a Collection called *Gesta Dei per Francos*. *Robert* collected *The Acts of the Councils*, and was alive in 1120. *Trihemius*, *Vossius*, *Simler*.

ROBERT CLAUD, great Arch-deacon of *Chalons* upon the *Saone*, was a Scholar of Reputation in the XVIIth. Century, and much esteem'd by Cardinal *Baronius*, *d'Osset*, *Belarmine*, and other great Men; the most considerable of his Writings is that laborious Collection of all the Bishops of *France*, which he publish'd in Folio in 1626, under the Title of *Gallia Christiana*; and which has since been considerably enlarg'd by *St. Marthe* in 1656.

ROBERT (*Ivori* so call'd from a Town in *Normandy*, the Birth-place of his Grandfather) was an Englishman born at *London*. He took the Habit of a *Carmelite*, and Studied at *Cambridge*, where he was esteem'd a Celebrated Preacher, and an Eminent Philosopher and Divine. He was chosen Provincial of his Order for *England*, and died in 1392, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* He wrote *Commentarii in Apocalypsin*. *Lectura Scripturarum*. *Registrum Monumentorum Provinciae*, &c. *Pits de Illust. Angl. Scriptor*. *Sixtus Senensis*.

ROBERT SORBON, or *de Sorbonne*, Founder of the College of that Name at *Paris* in 1252. He composed three Tracts, which are in the Library of the Fathers: 1. *De Conscientia*, 2. *De Confessione*, 3. *Iter Paradisi*. He died about the year 1271. *Bellarmine*, *Dupleix* & *Mezerai*.

ROBERTELLO (*Francis*) a Native of *Udine* in *Friuli*, was a Learned Critick in the 16th. Age. He was Professor of Rhetorick and moral Philosophy in the Universities of *Italy*, as at *Luques*, *Pisa*, *Venice*, *Bologna*, and *Padua*, where he died in 1567, the 51st of his Age. His Treatise of History was writ by him with such order and exactness, according to *Keckermannus*, that it exceeds all those that have been done upon that Subject. We have divers Tracts of his of the same Na-

ture; as, his Commentaries upon the Greek and Latin Poets; *De Republica Romana*, *De Nominibus Romanorum*, *Explicationes de Satyra*, *Epigrammate*, *Comedia*, *Salibus ac Elegia*, *De Artificio Dicendi*, *De Nominibus Arborum*, &c. This Author ordinarily disputed with that passion that becomes not a Man of Learning. He contested with *Alciat*, *Sigonius* and *Baptista Ignatius*, who would have killed him once at *Venice*. The *German*s were Favourers of him; they honoured him much after his death, and made him an Epitaph, which may be seen in *St. Anthony's Church* at *Padua*. *Thuan*.

ROBIGO, a Goddess to whom the *Romans* offered Sacrifice, to keep off the Mildew that came upon the Corn through too much Drought, which the *Latins* call *Robigo*; *Varro* saith, That it was the God *Robigus* which was joined with *Flora*. *Numa Pompilius* was the Author of the Feasts called *Robigalia*, which they celebrated in honour of him about the Month of April. *Alex. ab Alex.*

ROBIL, or *REBIL*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, in the D. of *Mechlenburg*. It stands by the Lake *Muritz*, near the Confines of *Brandenburg*. Lon. 33. 8. Lat. 53. 34.

ROBIN-HOOD'S BAY in *Yorkshire* North-riding, so called from *Robin* the famous Robber, and noted for the Jet and black Amber found in it.

ROBOGH, a Village in the County of *Tyrone*, upon the Sea-shore, over-against *Scotland*, in the Province of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, which has preserved the memory of the *Rhobogdii*, an old *Irish* Clan that possess'd the Counties of *Antrim*, *Colrain* and *Tyrone* in this Province, from whence that Cape now called *The Fair-fore-land* by the *English*, was then called *Rhobogdium*, being in the County of *Antrim*, scarce 15 miles South of the nearest shore of *Scotland*.

ROC, surnamed *The Brazilian*, was a Native of *Groningen*, in the States of *Holland*. His Relations carried him with them into *Brasil*, when they went to settle, whilst the *Hollanders* were in Possession of that Country, which they had taken from the *Portuguese* in 1623; but the *Portuguese* entering upon it again, *Roc* retired into the *Antilles*, which belonged to the *French*, and where the *Hollanders* drove a great Trade. It was not long before that he perfectly learned the *French* Tongue; but not liking well these Islands, he went from thence into *Jamaica*, where he quickly learn'd *English*, and laid a design of turning Pyrate. He had scarce made three Voyages as single Companion of Fortune, when that a Company of Adventurers, that had revolted from their Captain, made choice of him for their Chief. Some few days after he took a very rich *Spanish* Ship, and afterwards continued his Piracy with good success. But at last he was taken by the *Spaniards*, who would have put him to death, if he had not frighted the Governour of *Campescha* by a Letter which a Slave brought him. He had found a way to win this Slave, and gave him that Letter, as if it had been writ by a famous Pyrate who threatned the Governour he would come and plunder the City if he gave not *Roc* his Life. This Stratagem succeeding, he was put on board a Fleet of Gallies of the King of *Spain's*. As soon as he got into *Spain* he was propos'd not only to have his Liberty granted him, but also some good Employ. And pretending to accept of the same, he presently sought an opportunity to escape into *England*. He went afterwards back into *Jamaica*, where he signalized himself in many bold Adventures, and in the taking of divers *Spaniards*, for whom he had an irreconcilable Hatred. *Oëxmelin*.

ROCAS, or the Count of *Rocas*, was Regent of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, while *Peter I.* was employ'd in his Conquests of *Egypt* and *Syria*; but abusing the Authority his Prince gave him, he endeavour'd to make himself King, and debauched also the Queen; which oblig'd the King to return into *Cyprus*, where he caus'd this Traytor to be seized and try'd, in order to have him punished according to the rigour of the Law. The Queen's Protection, his own Credit, and his great Riches, saved his Life, the corrupted Judges acquitting him, and condemning *Visconti*, Steward of the King's Household, his Accuser, to perpetual Banishment. This Injustice gave way for *Rocas* to continue his Disorders, and to disturb the King's mind, who became furious, and committed a thousand Indignities on Wives and Maidens to be revenged for the Dishonour done him. *Gratiani Hist. de Cypr.*

ROCCA Nova, a Dutchy in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Territories of *Otranto*; *Rocca de Mondragone*, otherwise called *Sinuessa*, *Rocca Romana*, a Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Territories of *Labour*, near unto *Alifi*.

ROCHDALE, a Market-Town in *Lancashire* in *Salford* Hundred, upon the River *Roche*, in a Dale, from *London* 145 miles.

La ROCHE, in Latin *Rupes*, a little Town in *Savoy*, near the Country of *Geneva*. It is about five or six Leagues from the City of *Geneva*, and a little less from *Anneci*, from whence to it is a difficult way called the *Borness* or *Bounds*. There is a Collegiate Church in it, a College of *Jesuits*, and a Nunnery. *La Roche* is situate at the foot of the Mountains, from whence there is a Descent into a great Plain stretching as far as the River of *Arve*, which is about a League distant.

ROCHE-BLOND, a Citizen of *Paris*, begun the Faction of Sixteen, in order to oppose the King's Designs, whom they said favoured the Reformed. And to hinder the King of *Navarre's* succeeding in the Kingdom; he first applied himself to a Canon of *Soissons*, who preached at *Paris*, called *Matthew de Launoy*. Afterwards he communicated his Design to two seditious Curates, the one of *St. Severin*, called *John Brevôt*; and the other of *St. Bennet*, who was the famous *John Boucher*. These drew in eight more; and those twelve quickly got a good many Associates, as well Ecclesiasticks as Courtiers and Merchants. *Maimbourg's Hist. de la Ligue*.

ROCHECHOVART, the Name of an Illustrious House descended from that of the Viscounts of *Limoges*.

La ROCHE-EN-ARDENNE, a little Town of *Luxembourg*, upon the River *Urt*. It is very well fortified, stands within twelve Leagues of *Luxemburg*, and nine from *Liege*, towards *Bastogne*. *La Roche* has the Title of an Earldom.

ROCHEFORT, a Town and Port of *France*, in the Country of *Aunis*, at the mouth of the *Charent*. It was formerly but a Village; but not long since it has been fortified with Bastions, and beset with rows of Trees planted in order. There are very fine Magazines in it, and they pretend to bring the River *Surgerie* into the *Charent*, and so make a Chanel whereby to supply it with Provisions. They erect there also divers forts of Buildings, and among the rest an Hospital for Seamen.

ROCHEFOUCALD, the Name of one of the most Noble and Ancient Families of the Kingdom of *France*.

ROCHEL, a City and Sea-port in *France*, in the Country of *Aunis*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Bordeaux*. Latin Authors call it *Rupella Santorum*, or *Rupella* only. It hath been always a considerable and trading City, especially since they began to build there some Houses, to oppose the Descent of the *Normans*. It was subjected to the *English* by the Treaty of *Bretigny*, but came again under the Dominion of *France*. In the sixteenth Century the Inhabitants embraced *Calvinism*, and in 1567 delivered their City to those of that Party during the Civil War. *Henry*, Duke of *Anjou*, Brother to King *Charles IX.* besieged it in 1573, and had without doubt carried it, although defended by the brave *La Noüe*, had not the Embassadors of *Poland*, who brought him a Crown, made him give over the Siege. The *Rochellers* not being punish'd for their Revolt, grew hardy and obstinate, and Triumph'd (as *Morery* speaks) in the security of their Town. The Roman-Catholick Religion being restored in *Bearn*, by the Arms of *Lewis XIIIth.* and the Design which that Prince had of bringing the Protestants to a Compliance, frighted 'em very much; upon this, in 1620 they met at *Rochel*, and Revolted against their Prince; being beaten in 1622 they sued for the King's Mercy; but relapsing afterwards into Disobedience, the K. by the Advice of Cardinal *Richelieu*, besieg'd the Town, and having intercepted any Supplies from the Sea, oblig'd (as *Morery* continues) the Rebels to Surrender in *October* 1628. After the Reduction of *Rochel* the King made his Entry into it on *All-Saints-Day*, and there establish'd the Roman Catholick Religion, and demolished the Fortifications of the Town, but yet reserved some Towers for the Defence of the Port. The Entrance of this Port is a perfect Arm of the Sea which comes up to the Town, where there are two Towers, built formerly by King *Charles Vth.* out of the Ruins of the old Castle. To these Towers is fastned a Chain, which locks up the Port in the night-time when 'tis lifted up. The distance between the two Towers is two and forty foot; and Ships of two hundred Tun can come in with the Tide. After the taking of *Rochel*, King *Lewis XIIIth.* designed to settle a Bishop there; but that was not done, till after his death the King his Son obtained of Pope *Innocent Xth.* to translate the Episcopal See of *Maillezais* thither in 1648. They have a *Præsidial* there, a Sovereign Court, for the Salt-Works of the Western Parts, a Mint, &c. Its Port is much frequented. *Rochel* is 68 miles South of *Nants*, 80 North of *Bordeaux*, 166 S.W. of *Orleans*, and 230 of *Paris*. *Thuan. Sponde. Duplex.*

ROCHES (*Catharine*) of *Poitiers*, is often mentioned in the Writings of the Learned Men that lived in 1580. She was the Daughter of *N. Fredonnet Sieur de Roches* and of *Madelaine Neveu*. This Lady, who was much skilled in the Languages and Sciences, brought up her Daughters so well that they were considered as the *Muses* of *France*. They composed divers ingenious Pieces both in Prose and Verse. The Mansion of these Illustrious Ladies, says *Scævola de Sainte Marthe*, was at *Poitiers*, an Academy of Honour, resorted to daily by many Excellent Men, who were received with much Civility. There was so perfect an Union between them, and such tender Friendship, that they said, It was not in the power even of Death it self to separate them one from the other. This just Tenderness was the Cause, that though divers Men of Quality sought *Catharine de Roches* in Marriage, she could never be persuaded to leave her Mother. They lived thus till 1587, when the Plague which reigned furiously in *Poitiers*, seized upon them both at the same time, and carried away those two persons on the same day. *Sainte Marthe*.

ROCHESTER, Lat. *Roffa*, *Durobius*, *Derebrevis*, Ru-

tupia, a City in the County of *Kent*, and a Bishop's-See under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, situate upon the River *Medway*, over which it has a stately Stone-bridge, one of the fairest in *England*. This is an ancient City, consisting most of one principal Street; but it has undergone many Calamities. First, in 680, when the *Saxons* contended amongst themselves for Superiority, then in the Attempts of their common Enemy the *Danes*, who about 884 failed up the River *Medway*, and besieged this City so close, that had not King *Alfred* hastned to its Relief, it must have fallen into their hands. Secondly, In 999, when the *Danes* miserably spoiled it. Thirdly, In the Reign of King *Henry I.* by Casualty of Fire, which consumed a great part of it, the King being then present with most of his Nobility, for the Consecration of the Cathedral Church. Lastly, In 1177, about the latter end of *Henry* the Second's Reign, when it hapened to be almost all buried in its Ashes. Yet by the Bounty of King *Henry III.* it recover'd again from all these Calamities. Here was a Castle, the Arms whereof are still to be seen. As for the Cathedral, which is the greatest Ornament of the City, the same was first erected by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, to Saint *Andrew*, wherein he placed a Dean and six Prebendaries; but being grown ruinous and decayed, it was repaired by *Gundulphus* a Bishop of this See, about 1080. The Diocess is the least in *England*, containing only a small part of *Kent*, in all but 98 Parishes, whereof 36 are improprieate. Yet it is the most ancient See next to *Canterbury*, being erected by that *Austin* who first preach'd the Gospel to the *Saxons*, *An.* 606. In the King's Books it's valued at but 358 l. 3 s. 2 d. and the Tenth of the Clergy hereof amount but to 222 l. 14 s. 6 d. But the better to support the Episcopal Dignity, the Deanary of *Westminster* does commonly go along with it. 'Tis observable that this Bishoprick was anciently and a long time together in the immediate Patronage of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, until under colour of free and capitular Elections the Popes had brought all Churches into their own hands. However, after this the Bishops of *Rochester* ow'd more than ordinary obedience to their Metropolitan, and in all Solemnities were commonly their Cross-bearers. Lastly, This City gave first the Title of Viscount to Sir *Robert Carr*, Knight, created Viscount of *Rochester* by King *James I.* *An.* 1611. Afterwards it gave that of Earl to *Henry Wilmot*, Viscount of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, which continuing but in two Generations; after him *Laurence Hyde*, second Son to Sir *Edward Hyde* Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord Chancellor of *England* was by King *Charles II.* created Earl of *Rochester*, *November* 29. 1682. From *London* 30 miles.

La ROCHE-SUR-YON, in Latin, *Rupes ad Tonem*, a City of *France* in *Lower-Poitou*, towards *Lucon*, with the Title of a Principality. It is situate upon the little River *Ton*, which afterwards joins with the *Lay*.

ROCHETAILLADE (*John de*) a famous *Franciscan* Friar of the City of *Avignon*, whom Pope *Innocent VIth.* caused to be imprisoned, for that he stirred up Commotions among the People by his Prophecies. He said, *That Divine Justice would punish the Pride of Prelates and the Tyranny of Kings*; and made use of some Passages out of the *Revelations* and the *Prophets* for to enforce what he would have believed. In 1346 he published a Book wherein he predicted things that astonished the People, and menaced also the Kingdom of *France* with an entire Desolation. And as an Invasion of the *English* happened at that time, *Edward* having made a Descent into *Normandy* with a potent Army, they imagined that this *Cordelier* had had some Revelation from Heaven, or that he had some secret knowledge in understanding the Mysteries of the *Apocalypse*, from whence he drew part of his Predictions. His *Vade-mecum in tribulatione* is printed in the Appendix of the *Fasciculus Rerum Expetendarum*, *London*, 1690. *Froissard*.

ROCHFORD, a Market-Town in the County of *Essex*, the capital of its Hundred. This Place by His Majesty King *William III.* has been Dignified with giving the Title of Earl to *William Zulestein*, of the Noble Family of the *Nassaws*.

ROCKINGHAM, a Market Town in *Northamptonshire* in *Corby* Hundred, upon the River *Welam*, giving the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Edward Watson*, Lord *Rockingham*, to whom belongs the Castle here, formerly very strong, but now ruinous. From *London* 62 miles.

ROCKLY, in *Wiltshire*, a small Village, so called from divers Stones like Rocks pitch'd up on end, amongst which there sometimes breaks forth a violent Stream of Water, which is reputed the Fore-runner of a Dearth, and by the Country People called *Hungersborn*.

ROCKLEY (*Catharine*) of *Rockley* in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*. This Family is very Ancient, having been seated at *Rockley* ever since the Reign of *Henry II.* The *Rockleys* have likewise Inter-marry'd with very Considerable Families, as the *Fitz-Williams*, *Duckensfields*, *Warrens*, *Nevels*, *Fairfaxs*, *Wentworths*, &c. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* several of this Family were kill'd in the Field, in his Majesty's Service.

ROCROY, a Town of *France* in *Champeign*, upon the Frontiers of the *Low-Countries*. It is an important and well-fortified Place. *Lewis de Bourbon*, Duke of *Anguien*, won there the

the 19th. of May in the year 1643, and six days after the death of *Lewis XIIIth.* a famous Victory over the *Spaniards.* *Don Francisco de Melo,* Governor of the *Netherlands,* had promised to himself great Success, because of the Consternation he found *France* in for the Sickness, and afterwards the Death of the King. He laid Siege to *Rocroy,* where the Duke defeated him, took all his Cannon and Baggage, and above sixty Colours, leaving near seven thousand dead upon the place, and almost as many Prisoners. The Count of *Fuenta,* one of the *Spanish* Generals was killed there, sitting in a Chair to give Orders for the Battle. This Advantage was followed by the taking of *Maubeuge, Barlemont, Armeruck* and *Bince.* *Rocroy* stands 10 miles South of *Marienburg,* and 29 North of *Rethel. Thionville.*

RODAS, the strongest Fort in *Asia,* seated upon a Mountain fortified with six Bastions and twenty seven Cannons, surrounded with three Moats full of water and good Fish. The Mountain is not to be ascended but in one Place, the rest is Precipices covered with great Trees; at the Top is a fruitful Plain watered with 20 Springs, and producing Rice and Corn. It is about a mile and a half in compass. This strong place belonged to the *Raja of Soumelpour,* but was bought by Treachery from him by *Aureng-zeb,* now *Mogul,* who keeps in it 800 Men in Garrison. It stands 191 Leagues from *Agra East,* and 30 from *Soumelpour West.* *Tavern. part. 2. p. 139.*

RODERICK, the last King of the *Visigoths* in *Spain,* who in conjunction with his Brother *Cossa,* raised a Rebellion against the King *Vitiza,* caused his Eyes to be pulled out, and rendred themselves Masters of the Kingdom in 710. They governed it with much violence. The two Sons of *Vitiza,* accompanied by the Count of *Julian,* passed into *Africa,* and solicited the *Moors* to fall upon the Dominions of *Roderick.* This Count complained of Violence offered his Daughter, which Authors speak of very variously. However it was, they persuaded them to what they desired. The *Infidels* fell with their Troops upon *Spain,* subdued part of it, and in 713 the unfortunate King lost his Crown and Life in a Battle against the *Infidels,* in the 94th. of the *Hegira,* and the 751st. of the *Æra* of *Spain.* *Ishidre, Mariana.*

RODERICK, *Sanche d' Arevalo,* Bishop of *Valencia,* was very much esteem'd for his Learning about the middle of the XVth Century. He was Almoner to *Henry IVth.* King of *Castile,* and one of his Council. He wrote the History of *Spain,* which is extant in the third Volume of the Collection of Authors, call'd, *Hispania Illustrata.* *Bassæus in Hist. Chron. c. 4 Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

RODERICK I. King of *Wales,* was the Son of *Idwallo,* Son of *Cadwalader,* the last King of the *Britains,* and first King of *Wales.* He lived in the eighth Century.

RODERICK II. King of *Wales,* surnamed *The Great,* succeeded his Father *Mervin,* Anno 843. His Kingdom, small enough before, he divided amongst his Sons; giving *North-Wales* to *Amarand,* the eldest; *South-Wales* to *Cadal,* his second Son; and *Powisland* to *Mervin,* the Youngest; with this proviso, that the two younger Sons should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales,* and acknowledge the Sovereignty thereof as Liege-men and Homagers. But notwithstanding the Reservation of the Sovereignty to the Kings of *North-Wales,* *Roderick* committed a great Solecism in point of State by this Disinheriting of his Kingdom, especially at a Time when all the Kingdoms of the *Saxons* were reduced into one, and that one apt enough upon all occasions to work upon the weakness of the neighbouring *Welsh.* Who, had they continued under one sole Prince, might have preserved their Liberty, and themselves a Kingdom, as well as those of *Scotland,* against the Power of *England.* But *Roderick* did not think what might be the Consequence, nor his Successors neither; who, following his Example, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels. Inasmuch that of the eight Tributary Kings which Rowed *Edgar* on the *Dee,* five of them were the Kings (or Princes) of *Wales.*

RODES (Francis) one of the Learned Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas, *sub Elizab. Regina;* a Person of a most ancient Family, which hath now flourish'd for above 500 years, in the Counties of *Nottingham, Lincoln, York,* and *Derby* successively, being extracted from, as well as allied to many Worthy Houses: His Lineal Ancestor *Gerard de Rodes* living tem. *Hen. II.* whose Mother was Sister to *Gerbald Scald,* otherwise call'd *Gerbod de Scaud,* and *Gherbod de Escalt,* or *Gerbod de Eschaud* (a *Fleming*) to whom that King gave *Clifton* and *Langar,* &c. Principal Mannors in *Com. Nottingh.* (of the Demelne of *William Peverell,* and forfeited by him to the Crown) as also dispos'd of the Barony of *Horncastle,* in *Lincolnshire* [lately bestow'd on *Ralph Fitz-Gilbert* temp. *Steph.* which formerly belong'd to *Adeliza de Conde,* or (as others have it) *Alicia de Cundi* sole Daughter and Heir to *William de Cheney* Lord of *Cavenby* and *Glenthams,* in this County, Wife to *Roger de Cundi,* in her Right, of *Cavenby* and *Glenthams* aforesaid,] after whose Death one *Richard Revell* had it, by the Gift of *Richard I.* and held it during Lite; but *Gerard de Rodes* (Nephew and Heir to *Gherbod Scald*) recover'd, by the Favour of the same King, all the Soke of *Horncastle* (a Seigniorship of 13 Lordships) having four Farms that *Hugh,* the Son of *Ralph*

Fitz-Gilbert, and the Son of *Richard Revell,* (during his Fathers Occupation) had granted away; which *Hugh,* in the time of the Wars of King *Stephen,* entred upon this Barony; and alienated some part thereof, like as *Richard Revell,* before-mentioned, also did after him. This *Gerard de Rodes,* by the consent of *Hen. III.* convey'd the Barony and Soke of *Horn-Castle* to *Walter (le Mal-Clerk)* Bishop of *Carlisle,* and to his Successors; having, in the first year of that King's Reign, obtain'd a Grant of all the Lands lying within the several Counties of *York, Lincoln, Cambridge, Essex* and *Northampton,* belonging to *Gilbert de Gant,* one of the Rebellious Barons, who adhered to Prince *Lewis* of *France,* An. 1216, then call'd in, with purpose to be made King; and coming to him at *London,* was thereupon constituted Earl of *Lincoln.* To which *Gerard* the two Lordships of *Langar* and *Barnston* (amongst others) were ratified by *Rich. I.* which King *John* (for whom he was Ambassador to Foreign Parts) likewise confirm'd; and these Estates continued some time to his Posterity, who afterwards settled at *Thorp,* near *Rotherham, Com. Ebor.* and remov'd from thence (upon the Marriage of an Heiress) to *Stavelay-Woodthorp* in *Derbshire,* where they were seated several Generations; till this *Francis Rodes Esq;* the Judge, Purchased *Barlborough,* (which hath ever since been their principal Mansion) whose Eldest Son and Heir, *Sir John Rodes* of *Barlborough,* was Knighted at the Tower of *London,* Mar. 15. 1603, and Father to *Sir Francis Rodes* of *Barlborough,* who received the Honour of Knighthood at *Whitehall,* Aug. 9. 1641. and was Created Baronet the 14th of the same Month, An. 17. Car. I. to whom succeeded another *Sir Francis Rodes* Baronet his Son, Father of a third *Sir Francis Rodes* Baronet, deceased, whose only Son and Heir *Sir John Rodes* of *Barlborough,* is the present Inheritor of that Dignity.

RODES (Sir Godfrey) of *Great Houghton* in *Yorkshire,* (one of the Judge's younger Sons, but the eldest, by a second Venter) was Knighted at *Havering Com. Essex,* July 13. 1615. and left Issue (among others) *Sir Edward Rodes,* late of *Great Houghton* Knight, as also *Elizabeth* Countess Dowager of *Strafford* deceased, 3d Wife to that most Renowned Peer, the truly Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford,* Viscount *Wentworth,* Baron *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse, Newmarch, Oversley* and *Raby* Baronet, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, sometime Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland,* &c.

RODEZ, near unto *Aveiron,* a City of *France,* the Capital of *Kozerque,* with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Albi.* It is very ancient, but is much decayed from its former Grandeur, in that it has been often ruined by the *Goths, Saracens,* and since by the *French.* Latin Authors call it *Rutena* and *Segodunum Rutenorum.* It is 36 m. S. of *Orkilack,* 48 W. of *Mende,* 74 N. E. of *Toulouse,* 80 of *Narbonne.*

RODOGUNA, the Daughter of *Phraates,* King of the *Parthians,* she was married to *Demetrius Nicanor,* King of *Syria,* whom *Phraates* kept Prisoner, which was the Cause of great Misfortunes, through the Jealousie of *Cleopatra,* Wife to that Prince.

RODOLPHUS I. of that Name, Emperor, was Count of *Hapsburg,* which is a Castle between *Bale* and *Zurich,* in the Country of *Argov.* He was elected at *Frankford,* on the last day of *September,* in 1273. This unexpected Promotion was by many look'd upon as the Reward of his extraordinary Piety, concerning which, to mention no more, we shall Relate one Remarkable Instance. Being one day in the Field with a Servant, he happen'd to meet in bad way, a Parish Priest a foot, who had the Consecrated Host about him, which he was going to Administer to a Sick Person. *Rodolphus* ask'd him how it came to pass that he travel'd without a Horse in such troublesome Roads? The Priest answer'd him, that his Poverty was the occasion of his footing it, upon which the Earl gave him his Horse, and follow'd him on foot to attend the blessed Sacrament. Pope *Gregory Xth.* confirmed the Choice that was made of *Rodolphus,* who would not go to *Rome* to be Crowned there, after it had been done at *Aix la Chapelle.* He overcame *Ottocarus,* King of *Bohemia,* and bestowed *Austria* upon his Son *Albert,* from whom the Princes, his Successors, have taken the Name. *Rodolphus* got vast sums of Money from the Cities of *Italy,* for freeing them from the Yoke of the Empire; and died at *Germensheim,* upon the way from *Erford* to *Spire,* in 1291. *Serrarius.*

RODOLPHUS II. was first King of *Hungary,* and afterwards crowned King of the *Romans* in the life-time of his Father *Maximilian II.* in 1575. He succeeded him in the Government of the Empire in 1576. The beginning of his Reign was very peaceable; but that lasted not long. The *Turks,* with whom he had made a Truce, carried the War into *Hungary;* took the strong Town of *Raab,* raised the Siege of *Gran,* and caused divers other great Disorders and Troubles. *Rodolphus* demanded Succour, made a League with *Sigismund* *Bathori* Prince of *Transylvania,* which had very pernicious effects, and sent an Army into *Hungary,* which arriv'd not there till after the taking of *Agria.* He gave them Battle, wherein the *Turks* were defeated, but they revenged themselves at the same time by cutting off divers Christians, who amus'd themselves to plunder. The Duke de *Mercoeur,* accompanied by a great

great number of *French*, did in 1600 re-settle the Affairs of that Kingdom by relieving *Canisa*, by the taking of *Alba-Regalis*, and by some other considerable Advantages, whilst the Emperor was taken up in opposing the Revolt of his Brother *Matthias*, to whom he yielded the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. He died in 1612 of Grief, that the Electors had Demanded his leave to chuse a Successor to the Empire. *Sanfovin, Sponde.*

RODOLPHUS, surnamed *The Debonnaire*, and the fourteenth of those who commanded in *Bohemia* during the *Interregnum's*, was Duke of *Austria*, and Son of the Emperor *Albert I. Henry* Prince of *Carinthia*, disputed with him for the Crown, and carried it in Right of *Anu* his Wife, the Daughter of *Wenceslaus* surnamed *The Pious*, King of *Bohemia*. *Rodolphus* was the first of the House of *Austria* who governed that Kingdom. He had at first but a small Court, but afterwards by his complaisant temper, he drew all his Subjects thither. He married the second time *Elizabeth*, Widow to *Wenceslaus the Pious*, and paid out of the Estate the Debts of the last Kings, without laying new Impositions on his People. He was obliged to muster his Troops against some Lords who opposed him, and against the Governour of *Siratonica*, and laid Siege to *Horazdicum*, whither he was retired. He died at that Siege, but 'tis not certain whether it was through eating too much Fruit, or through Poison. He reigned but one year. *Jul. Solimanus.*

RODOLPHUS, or *Raoul*, I. the Son of *Conrad II.* Count of *Paris*, established a little Kingdom in the *Alps*, between *France*, *Italy* and *Germany*, about the end of the IX Century. The Wars of *France*, and the Misfortunes that happened after the deposing of *Charles the Gros*, put several Princes upon thoughts of seizing Sovereignities for themselves. This whom I speak of gave to his new Dominion the Name of *Burgundy Transjurana*. *Arnold*, who stood for Successor and Heir to *Charles the Gros*, understanding that *Rodolphus* had been Crowned by the Bishops and Lords assembled at the Abbey of *St. Maurice* in *Chablais*, fell upon him with a powerful Army, but without Success. For *Rodolphus* was so well fortified in those inaccessible Places, that *Arnold* was constrained to retire and leave him to enjoy his Usurpation till 911, which was the time of his death. *Paradin. Vignier.*

RODOLPHUS II. the Son of the former, succeeded him in 911. *Albert* Marquess of *Turee*, and some other Lords of *Italy* persuaded him to come into their Country. He followed their Council, defeated *Beranger*, who was kill'd in 924, and reigned two or three Months after him; but he was at last forc'd to quit the place by *Hugh* King of *Arles*, with whom he capitulated to repass the *Alps*, and to go live peaceably in his own Estate. He died in 937, leaving a Son behind him called *Conrad*, very young. *Du Chesne. Chorier. Bouche.*

RODOLPHUS III. surnamed *the Idle*, succeeded his Father *Conrad I.* in 994; his Negligence and want of Courage caused great disorders in his Government, wherein divers Lords revolted. Having no Children by the two Wives he married, he sought for an Heir that could protect him; named first *Henry* Emperor, but that Prince dying a little while after, *Rodolphus* confirmed his Gift to *Conradus the Salick*, Successor of *Henry*. About the end of his Life he sent him his Scepter and Crown, with the Launce of *St. Maurice*, and died September 6. 1032, after he had reigned 38 years. *Delbene, Paradin, du Chesne.*

RODOLPHUS (*Anthony*) a French Gentleman born in *Normandy*. He studied with good success, and learnt the Hebrew Tongue at *Paris* under *Francis Vatable*, and in *England* at *Oxford*, under *Paul Fagius*: He afterwards engaged himself in the Service of Queen *Elizabeth*, and taught her the French Tongue. After the death of *Edward VIth.* going into *Germany*, he married *Emanuel Tremelius's* Wife's Daughter. He afterwards taught at *Strasburg* and *Geneva* with great applause. In 1563 he came to *Caen*, where he lived peaceably until that the Civil Wars being kindled in *France*, he was constrained to go into *England* two years after, to wit, in 1565, but when the Peace was made in *France* with the Reformed, he returned again to *Caen*, from whence he was obliged that same year to repass again into *England*; but as the Air of this Country did not agree with him he retired into the Isle of *Guernsey*, where he died in 1572, aged 65. Besides the *Theaurus* of *Pagninus*, which he had enriched with large Notes, and his Grammar of the Hebrew Tongue, he had also undertaken a new Edition of the Bible in four Languages.

RODOLPHUS (*Stadler*) a Protestant, was a Native of *Zurick* in *Switzerland*, and a Clock-maker by profession: He went first into the Service of the *Sieur Smith* the Emperor's Resident at the Port, and accompanied him to *Constantinople*, inasmuch that he was ordinarily called *Rodolphus Smith* from his Master's Name. The *Sieur Tavernier* carried him from *Constantinople* to *Ispahan*, where his Industry gained him much Credit, for that they had never seen before him any Clock-maker in *Persia*. He made a curious striking Watch of the bigness of a Crown piece, which the *Kam de Schiras* presented the King withal, who having admired the Artifice thereof, ordered *Rodolphus* a Pension of thirty *Tomans*, which makes about 450 Crowns of our Money, with Provision for himself,

a Man, and two Horses, commanding him to undertake some other piece of Clock-work. *Rodolphus* was obliged to be every Morning at the King's Levy for to set his Watch, and as he spoke the *Turkish* Language very well, the King took much pleasure to converse with him. He presented him every day after he had finished his business with a Bowl of Wine, and the King afterwards conceiv'd so great an affection for him, that he solicited him divers times, and caused some of his prime Courtiers to solicit him to forsake the Christian Religion, and turn *Mahometan*. *Rodolphus* was often with the Embassadors of the Duke of *Holstein*, who were at *Ispahan*, and had engaged him in their Interests. One day returning from a Feast which these Embassadors had made, he found a young *Persian* in his Lodging, where he kept a fair *Nestorian*, which incensed him highly; for 'tis a great Crime in *Persia* to enter into a House that has Women in it without the leave of the Husband; and every Man in that Country is esteemed the Husband of the Woman he keeps without taking any notice of his being married to her. This *Persian*, who loved *Rodolphus's* Wife, or her Sister that was with her, made his escape over the Wall of the Garden; he was Brother to one of the Porters of the King's Palace, which when *Rodolphus* came to understand, he gave him warning to return thither no more; notwithstanding, some days after he found him in his Lodgings again, and tied him fast to a Tree that was in the Court, and afterwards shot him with a Pistol through the Head, of which wound he died the next day: *Rodolphus* unconcern'd, and relying much upon the King's Favour, went according to custom to the King's Levy for to set his Clock. The King, who was used to ask him what news there was in *Ispahan*, was a little surpriz'd at the cold answer *Rodolphus* made him, that he had kill'd the Brother of one of his Porters, because he had found him twice in his Lodgings after that he had forbid him, and intreated the Porter, his Brother, to admonish him not to hazard his life any more. The King, upon this Relation, told him he had done well, and gave him his Pardon; but *Mirza-Take*, who was *Atemat Doulet*, that is, Chief Minister of State, and who loved not *Rodolphus* for some time past, perswaded the King that *Rodolphus* had mis-represented the thing unto him, and represented to his Majesty, That there was now a good opportunity to oblige *Rodolphus* to become *Mahometan*, seeing that when a Christian kills a *Musulman*, there is nothing but the Christian's Blood that can wash away that Crime, or at least-wise, he must embrace the Law of *Mahomet*. The King believing that *Rodolphus* was culpable, declared to him, That he must resolve to turn *Mahometan* or die. *Rodolphus* generously answered, That he would never renounce the Christian Religion. The King cast him into Prison, in order to bring him to comply, and having caused him to be brought into his Presence again, made him an offer of ten thousand *Tomans*, which was an hundred and fifty thousand Crowns in value, and a Wife out of his *Haram* or *Seraglio*, with all her Jewels; but *Rodolphus* remained always constant in his Faith: At length, the King provoked to see him continue his Resolutions, delivered him up, according to custom, to the Brother of the deceased, to carry him to the *Meidan*, there to be executed. The Embassadors of *Holstein* hoped from day to day to have audience, and intended to beg his Life of the King; but the *Atemat-Doulet* foreseeing their design, retarded the Audience. *Rodolphus* being brought to the *Meidan*, the Brother of the deceased (to whom it belong'd, according to the Law, to do the Execution) miss'd the first blow, and the Sabre falling upon one of the branches of the Palank, he gave himself a wound in the Leg (the Palank is an Instrument of Wood made of a triangular form whereon is put the Neck of the Criminal) hereupon the People made a great noise, and hindred the Execution. The King being advertised therewith, commanded he should be remitted into Prison, and a few days after caused him to be brought into his Presence again. Some Lords press'd him very much to change his Religion, at least in appearance, and the King made him then an offer of twenty thousand *Tomans*, that is, above three hundred thousand Crowns; but the Constancy of *Rodolphus* was not at all shaken, and the King not being able to gain him by his Promises, nor to intimidate him by his Threats, remitted him into the hands of the Relations of the deceased, who carried him to the place of Execution; and that they might not miss their blow, they removed the Palank from him, and after *Rodolphus* had prayed, his head was struck off. This Execution was done in 1637, *Rodolphus* being about eight and twenty years of age. The King sent Orders to all the *Franks*, as well Religious as Secular, and to all the *Armenian* Clergy to go to the *Meidan* for to gather all his Blood, and to put his Body in a Coffin, to the end it might be carried to *Zurpha*, where he would have a Tomb erected for him in the Church-yard of the *Armenians*. The *Carmelites* and *Capuchins* write, That if he had embraced the *Roman* Religion before his death, they would have made no scruple to acknowledge him for a Martyr. His Tomb is covered with a little Dome, standing upon four Pillars, which is renewed almost every year; for that all the *Armenians* come thither to say their Prayers, and carry always some pieces of the Stone away with them. The *Atemat-Doulet* presented *Rodolphus's* Servant to the King, in order to supply his Master's Places

Place; but he being not expert enough in his Calling, the King threw his Watch at the *Atemat-Doulet's* Head, and after having reproached him bitterly, swore by his Throne, That he would never again suffer any Christian to die for his Religion. In effect, since that time there had been great Respect for the *Franks* in *Persia*, and none of them put to death, though some committed such Actions as might have endangered their Lives. *Tavernier Voyage de Perse.*

R O D O S T O, a City of *Romania* upon the Sea of *Marmora*, at the mouth of the Streight of *Gallipoli*; it is situate at the end of a little Gulf, which affords it the conveniency of a very good Port. The Commerce it holds with the Merchants of *Romania* by the Sea of *Marmora* and the *Black-Sea*, renders it the most frequented of all other Towns in those Parts. It is well peopled, and may contain about 15000 Persons. There are many great Mosques in it, some Churches of the *Greeks*, and two *Jewish* Synagogues. On the Land-side are to be seen divers Gardens, but ill cultivated; yet they bear a great quantity of Cotton. *Grelot Voyage de Constantinople.*

ROGATIANUS, a *Donatist* Bishop in the Fourth Century, who was deputed, together with *Pontius* and *Cassianus*, two other *Donatist* Bishops, to *Julian the Apostate*, to get the Edicts of *Constantine*, *Constantius* and *Constans* revoked; by which the *Donatist* Bishops were deprived of their Churches. *Julian* granted their Request, and restor'd to 'em the Churches they had been dispossest of: But *Honorius* renewed the Edicts of those three Emperors, and revoked all that had been done by *Julian* in favour of the *Donatists*. *Baronius.*

ROGATIONS, Publick Prayers which are us'd three Days before the Feast of *Ascension*. *St. Mamertus*, Bishop of *Vienne* in *Dauphiné*, began the Custom of these Devotions, in 474. 'Tis said, the Design of 'em was, that the Earthquakes might cease, and to free the People from being disturb'd by Wolves, which at that time were very numerous, and did much mischief in the Country, sometimes coming even into the Towns, and devouring all they met with. Fasting, and these Rogation-Prayers, having remov'd this Judgment, the Devotions were annually kept on; that what serv'd for a Remedy for the time past, might be a Preservative for the future. Afterwards the Council of *Orleans*, held in 511, Decreed, That these Rogations should be practis'd all over *France*, at the same time they were at *Vienne*. These Processions have since been call'd the *Little Litany*, or the *Gallican Litany*, to distinguish it from the Great or *Roman Litany* introduc'd by *Pope Gregory the Great*. *Gregor. Turon. Hist. lib. 2. Avita*, Bishop of *Vienne*, *Homil. de Rogat.*

ROGER, Duke and Count of *Apuleia* and *Calabria*, was the Son of *Robert Guiscard*, and Brother of *Boemond*, renowned in the Wars of *Palæstine*. Their Uncle by the Father's side, *Roger I.* surnamed the *Crooked*, drove the *Saracens* out of *Sicily*, and rendred himself absolute Master of it. He died in 1101, extremely regretted by his People, leaving two Sons behind him, to wit, *Simon*, and *Roger II.* This latter seiz'd upon *Apuleia* and *Calabria*, partly in the life-time, and partly after the death of his Cousin *William*, the Son of *Roger*, and Nephew of *Boemond*, in 1129. He was crowned King of *Sicily* at *Palermo*, and obtained the confirmation of it of the Anti-Pope *Anaclet II.* for taking his part. Afterwards, in 1130, he was reconciled to *Pope Innocent II.* made War upon the *Greeks*, deliver'd out of their hands *K. Lewis VII.* surnamed the *Younger*, whom they had taken Prisoner in his return from the *Holy-Land*, in 1129; and after he had taken much Pains, and acquired a great deal of Glory, he died in 1152. It is affirmed he had this Verse engraven upon his Sword;

Appulus & Calaber, Siculus mihi servit & Afer.

to signifie, that he had won all these Provinces, and that he ow'd 'em to his own Valour. He left *William I.* surnamed the *Bad*, the Father of *William II.* call'd the *Good*; who dying without Children, had for his Successor *Tancrede* the Bastard Son of *Roger*. *Tancrede* left one Son call'd *Roger*, whose Eyes *Henry II.* caused to be put out, and kept him in Prison. *Fazel. Baronius.*

ROGER Prince of *Antioch*, the Son of *Richard*, received the Principality by the Last Will of his Cousin *Tancrede*, till such time as *Raymond II.* the true Heir, should be of Age, to whom he was to have restored it. He first married the Sister of *Josselin* of *Courtney*, but he would not surrender the Principality to *Raymond*. He received a mortal Wound in a Battle against the Infidels, and died some time after, leaving no Children. *Hist. du Roiaume de Cypre.*

ROGER of *Brussels*, so called for that he was of that City, but *Vanderweyde* was the Surname of his Family. He was a famous Painter, and died in the year 1529. His chief Pieces are, the Emperor *Trajan* at the Head of his Army, with a Woman prostrate at his Feet, desiring Justice upon a Soldier who had kill'd her Son. The second, *Pope Gregory the Great* on his Knees before an Altar, holding the Emperor *Adrian's* Head. The subject of the third is *Archambault* Prince of *Brabant*, who lying on his Bed, holds his Nephew by the Hair, and runs a Knife into his Throat, to punish him for a Crime he had committed; the other part of this Picture represents a Bishop near the Prince's Bed, who seems to contest with him, and refuse

him the *Viaticum*, because he does not repent for the Murther. He has also curiously drawn the whole History of *Zeleucus*, Legislator of the *Locrians*, who having made a Law to punish Adulterers with the loss of their Eyes, and finding his own Son convict of the Crime, put out his own Right Eye, and his Son's Left, to manifest himself at the same time a severe Judge and a tender Father. *Vasari.*

ROGER (*Michael*) a Jesuit and Missioner in the *Indies* about 1575; being returned to *Rome*, he was sent again in 1583, together with *F. Matthew Riccius*, to preach in *China*, where they found an access to the Vice-Roy of the Province of *Quantung*, through the favour of the *Portuguese* Embassador, who was then at *Canton*, the Capital City of that Province. They presented the Vice-Roy with divers Curiosities which he admired, among other things, with a Clock which shewed every Day the course of the Moon as well as the Sun, and with some Maps of the World, which surprized the Vice-Roy, for that the *Chineses* believed there was no other Empire but theirs. These Missionaries, through his Favour, succeeded well in their Designs, notwithstanding the Persecutions of the *Bonzes*. *Kircher de la Chine.*

ROHAN, the Name of a Family in *Bretany*, which is one of the most ancient and most illustrious in the Kingdom of *France*.

ROHAN (*Henry II.*) a Protestant Duke of *Rohan*, Peer of *France*, Prince of *Leon*, Count of *Porhoet*, was the chief of the Protestants in *France*. He re-enter'd into the Favour of *Lewis XIII.* who sent him into *Switzerland*, and among the *Grisons*, and afterwards made him Lieutenant-General of his Armies in *Germany*, where he was wounded in 1638, at the first Battle of *Rhinfeld*, and sometime after died in the Abbey of *Cunefild* in *Switzerland*. His Body was buried on the 27th. of May following in the Church of *St. Peter* in *Geneva*, where was erected for him a magnificent Marble Tomb, with this Epitaph in Golden Letters, which I have formerly taken a Copy of upon the place; it contains the most famous Actions of the Duke of *Rohan*:

D. O. M. S. Henricus Rohanij Dux inclitus, priscorum Armnicæ Regum genuina & Mascula Soboles, Navarrae & Scotiae Princeps, summis Europæ Dynastiis affinitate innexus, hic jacet. O Viator! noli in gesta altum inquirere, non sunt illa Mausolei, manent in animis hominum fama rerum, æternitate temporum. Abi contentus: Quod strictum tibi edissero. An. Etatis XVI. satis ostensus sub Ambrasi manibus obsessis ante Henrici Magni ora equo prostrato casoque, Audax Juventa optima reportavit. Apud Belgas Grollacensi, apud Sicambros Juliacensi obsidione illustris; in Taurinis ad Felissanum feliciter pugnavit, Germanos & Iberos in Rhetia & Insubria quadruplici prælio debellavit, Ad Rhenum in campis Rhinfeldiacis, in Devexo Hirciniæ Kalend. Mart. An. MDCXXXVIII. Caesaris exercitu fuso, confossus vulneribus, parva victoriæ superstes, maestus gloria, obiit Kungsfeldæ idib. April. Anno ætatis LIX. felix claritate Letibi, felicior claritate vitæ. Mortalitatæ exuvias totum per orbem dividendas supremæ voluntate in urbe dilectâ perpetuum servari voluit. Ex Decreto senatus populique Genevensis Margareta Bethuniæ Sullici Ducis filia, conjux tam Mariti fata intrepide secuta, mentem ingenio assecuta, Mandata invictæ animo executâ Domi Militiæque in fluctus & bella comes, posuit infelix æternum æterni luctus Monumentum. Quod manes cineresque diu testatur Amator.

The Duke of *Rohan* was a Man indeed constant in his Resolution, of quick Apprehension, solid Judgment, and heroick Courage. Before his death, he left the Arms he usually wore to the Republick of *Venice*, as a mark of his Esteem. His *Memoirs* are extant.

ROHAN (*Peter de*) Knight, Lord of *Gie Verger* and *Ham*, Count of *Marle*, &c. Marechal of *France*, known by the Name of Marechal de *Gie*. He was Son of *Lewis* of *Rohan*, the first of that Name, Sieur of *Guemene*, and of *Mary* of *Montauban*. He rendred himself considerable both in the Field and at Court, in the Reign of *Lewis XI.* who made him Marechal of *France* in 1475; and afterwards, in 1480, he was made one of the four Lords that governed the Kingdom during that King's Sickness at *Chinon*. He assisted at the Coronation of King *Charles VIII.* in 1484, and two years after he made head against the Arch-Duke of *Austria* in *Picardy*; his Conduct defied that Province from the Insults of the Enemy: He got also, in 1487, great advantage over the Duke of *Guelderland* and Count of *Nassau*; and in 1489 the Count of *Angoulême* and he defended again the Frontiers of *Picardy*. Afterwards the Expedition of *Naples* being resolved upon, the Marechal de *Gie* accompanied the King in that Conquest, and commanded the Van of the Army at the Battle of *Fournova*, and contributed much to the defeating of so many Princes confederated against the *French*. It was in 1495 after that he concluded a Truce with the *Venetians*. When King *Lewis XII.* came to the Crown, the Marechal de *Gie* accompanied him again into *Italy*, and was at the famous Entry he made into *Genova* on the 26th. of August, 1502. The King honoured him with his particular Esteem, made him President of his Council, Lieutenant of *Bretany*, and General of his Armies in *Italy*: But after that, having the misfortune to displease Queen *Anne* of *Bretany*, she caused him to be proceeded against in the Parliament of *Tholouse*, deprived him of his Pensions and Government, and suspended him from his Charge of Marechal of *France*, being forbid

forbid to come within ten Leagues of the Court. The Marechal de Gie died at Paris the 22d. of April, in the year 1513. His Body was carried to the Church of St. Croix of Verger, which Church he had founded.

ROHAULT (James) a Cartesian Philosopher, was the Son of a Merchant of Amiens; his Inclination carried him chiefly to study the Mathematicks, in which he made such a great progress that he taught it at Paris; here he came acquainted with Monsieur Clercelier, an Advocate who render'd his Name famous by his Learning, and who hath publish'd divers Pieces of the illustrious *Renatus des Cartes*, some whereof he translated out of Latin into French. This learned Man understanding the Genius of Rohault, engaged him to read over all the Works of *Des Cartes*, and to write his Reflections upon them; which gave him occasion to compose the *Physicks* we have of his, and which he taught ten or a dozen years at Paris before they were publish'd. He died in 1675, aged 55. *Memoirs du Temps*.

ROLL-RICH-STONES, a Monument of vast unwrought Stones circularly set near Enskam in Oxfordshire, supposed to have been erected in commemoration of some great Victory in ancient Times.

ROMAGNA, or Romandiola, a Province of Italy in the Ecclesiastical State, which comprehends the greatest part of the ancient *Emilia* and *Flaminia*; it is between *Boulonese*, the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, the Country of *Urbino* and *Tuscany*. Its Cities are *Ravenna*, *Faenza*, *Imola*, *Forli*, *Bertinora*, *Rimini*, *Cervia*, *Cesene*, *Sarsina*, &c. The Northern part of *Romagna* belongs to the Duke of *Tuscany*, with the *Cita de Sole*, and is therefore called *Romandiola Fiorentina*. *Leandr. Alberti Desc. Ital.*

ROMAN, the Country Roman, or the Country of *Vaux* in *Switzerland*, in the Canton of *Berne*, and formerly belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*.

ROMANIA, a Province of Europe in Turkey. (Vid. *Thrace*.) It must not be confounded with *Little Romania*, a Country in the *Morea*, about *Argos*.

ROMANS, a People of Italy of whom we shall speak under the Article of *Rome*. But here somewhat must be said of the particular Genius of their Learned Men, and of the Authors of that Nation. It seems the Romans had at first a greater disposition of Mind for the exercising the Faculty of Commanding, than for cultivating Sciences purely speculative, and good Literature; which was more the Genius of the *Grecians*, and of that Eastern People. But by the Commerce they had with the *Greeks*, they learn'd Philosophy and the other Sciences. They formed also their Eloquence upon the Models of that Nation, and if they came not up to them in Delicacy of Style, they surpassed them perhaps in the Solidity of their Conceptions. But this Glory is almost confined within the limits of two Ages, whereof one was the last of the Republick, and the other the first of the Monarchy, in the Reign of *Cæsar* and *Augustus*. It was in this interval of time that those Authors appeared which we call *Classick*, or of the first Class, whose number is very small, and consists almost of none but Poets and Historians. We have none remaining of the Orators and Philosophers of these two Ages, but *Cicero*; *Seneca*, perhaps, may be placed in the number of Roman Philosophers, but we cannot grant him the Name of a *Classick* Author, which belongs to those only who are remarkable for Purity of Style, and Propriety of Thought or good Sense. Their Historians bear greater Credit, and are less stuffed with Fictions than the *Greeks*; but their Vanity hath made them often come short of Sincerity in speaking of foreign Nations. The Romans had almost no inclination for the Mathematicks, and few of their Writers have succeeded therein.

ROMANUM, in French, *Romans*, a City of France in *Dauphiny*, situate upon the *Isere*, between *Grenoble* and *Valence*; in it is the Collegiate-Church of St. Bernard. The Jurisdiction of this City did formerly belong to the Chapter. Pope *Clement VI.* gave it, in the year 1344, to the Dauphin *Humber*, who yielded up to him *Avignon*. The situation and form of this City is thought to be like to the situation and form of that of *Jerusalem*. An Eminence adjoining to its Walls perfectly resembles *Mount-Calvary*. *Romanetus Boffin*, who travelled into the *Holy Land*, has made this Observation. There is in this Place a Building resembling St. Sepulchre. King *Francis I.* in 1520, laid the first Stone of it. *Boffin* founded there a Convent which he bestowed upon the Monks of St. Francis, under the Title of the House of *Mount-Calvary*. *Tbuan*.

S. ROMANUS, Archbishop of *Rohan*, descended from the Kings of France, was named to that Archbishoprick in the time of King *Dagobert*, in 622. The Legend saith, That there being in his time, about the City of *Rohan*, a Dragon which devoured both Men and Beasts: This Prelate went on Ascension-Day into the Prison, where finding a Prisoner condemn'd for Murder and Theft, he carried him to the place where that Dragon was, and having signed him with the Sign of the Cross, he commanded him to bring him away; which he boldly executed, leading the venomous Beast tamely into the City, in the midst whereof he was burned, in the presence of all the Inhabitants. The King, after that, gave power to the Church of *Rohan* to set at liberty every year a Criminal, whatever Crime he had committed, on the same Day, in commemoration of so

miraculous an Action, which is observed to this day with a great deal of Ceremony. There is a famous Procession made, the Streets hung with Tapestry, and a Resting-place prepared at the old Tower, where the Prisoner takes up the Shrine of St. Romanus, which he and a Priest carry to the Church of *Nôtre-Dame*. The Procession ended, they sing the ordinary Mass at Five a Clock in the Evening, for that that Ceremony is generally performed after the *Vespers*, and the Prisoner takes the Sacrament there. *John Dadre. Chron. Hist. des Archev. de Roan.*

ROMANUS, a Pope, was advanced to that See after *Stephen VI.* in 900. It's not certain whether he was elected by the Faction of the People, or by the lawful Suffrages, which is the reason that some Authors place him among the number of Anti-Popes, and others, on the contrary, among those Canonically elected. He condemned the Severity of *Stephen VI.* and repeal'd his Acts, and died after he had reigned four months and twenty days. *Onuphrius & Genebrard.*

ROMANUS I. surnamed *Lecapene*, Emperor of the East, being General of the Armies of *Constantine Porphyrogenetus*, acquired much of his Favour, and persuaded him to shut up his Mother *Zoe* in a Monastery; at last he managed his business so effectually, that that Prince, who was become his Son-in-law, having married his Daughter *Helena*, declared him first of all *Cæsar*, on September 24. 919; and afterwards *Augustus*, in the month of December following. This Advancement render'd him so insolent, that he became unsupportable to every body; abusing the youth of the Prince, he inserted his own Name in the Publick Records before that of *Constantine*; and some time after caused his Sons to be proclaimed *Cæsars*, and made the youngest Patriarch of *Constantinople*, though he was but sixteen years of age: But God travers'd all his temerarious Designs; for one of his own Sons, named *Stephen*, dispossest'd and sent him into Banishment, in 944; and disputing the Precedency with his other Brother called *Constantine*, the lawful Emperor awaking out of his Lethargy, caused them both to be seized, and banished them into the Islands. *Curopolat. Lupprand. Baronius.*

ROMANUS II. surnamed the Young, Son of *Constantine Porphyrogenetus*, succeeded him on the 9th. of November, 959. It was said, that it was by Parricide he got upon the Throne, as having poison'd his Father. He expell'd his Mother *Helene* and his Sisters, who were forced to prostitute themselves, to get wherewithal to subsist. *Nicephorus Phocas*, General of his Army, took *Candia* from the *Saracens*, while *Romanus* led an idle and debauch'd life at home; but it was not long so with him, he dying in 963, either by Poison, or rather consumed with his continual Debaucheries. *John Curopolates. Cedrenus.*

ROMANUS III. surnamed *Argyre*, or *Argyrophilus*, came to the Empire by his marrying of *Zoe* the Daughter of *Constantine*, and began to Reign the 9th. of November, 1028. He appeared at first Pious, Liberal and Magnificent, but some Losses he sustained against the *Saracens* made him covetous. It's said, That being a rich Banker, *Constantine the Young* made him divorce his Wife to marry *Zo*, a Woman exceeding lascivious, though very old, who becoming enamour'd on her Privy Purse, named *Michael*, in order to put him upon the Throne, poisoned *Romanus*; and because the Poison was too slow, she got him strangled in a Bath, the 11th. of April, 1034, and the 46th. of his age, when he had reigned five years and six months. *John Curopolates. Cedrenus. Baronius.*

ROMANUS IV. called *Diogenes*, was Emperor after *Constantine Ducas*. This latter left three Sons under the Tutorage of his Wife *Eudoxia*, who had promised him not to marry again; but changing her Sentiments, she married *Romanus*, who had been in Banishment, and who was crowned the 1st. of January, 1068. The Turks making Incursions into the Territories of the Empire, he raised an Army to oppose them. This Design succeeded well; but afterwards receiving some Losses through the Treachery of his Subjects, he fell into the hands of *Azan* Captain of the Infidels, it is affirmed that he ask'd him, that if he had had the same good Fortune, how he would have treated him; and that *Romanus* confessed he should have run him through. *I will not* (replied *Azan*) *imitate that Cruelty, so little conformable to what Jesus Christ your Prophet hath commanded you*; and afterwards sent him away with all manner of Civility. But the News of his being taken arriving at *Constantinople*, *Michael* the Son of *Constantine Ducas* got himself crowned Emperor, and shut up his Mother *Eudoxia* in a Monastery; in the mean time he seized *Romanus*, who being clad in Black, and mounted on a Mule, was conducted to the Emperor, who caused his Eyes to be plucked out. And as there was no care taken of his Wounds, his Head swelled extremely, and was quickly fill'd with purulent Matter, Worms and Putrefaction. This unfortunate Prince suffered these Pains with an admirable Patience, and died about the month of October, 1071, having reigned three years, eight months, and twelve days. *Curopolates, Cedrenus, Baronius, &c.*

ROMANUS, an illustrious Deacon of the Church of *Cæsarea*, born in *Palästina*, generously suffered Martyrdom under the Emperor *Dioclesian*. This holy Deacon publicly reproving the Christians, who, to avoid the Fury of the Executioners, went into the Temples to worship their False Gods, was taken and carried before the Judge, and condemned to be burned.

burned. Seeing himself upon the Pile, and fastned to the Stake, and the Executioners ready, waiting the Emperor's Order to put the Fire to him; he very importunately demanded where the Fire was? The Emperor being advertised thereof, caused him to be brought before him, to condemn him to suffer another Punishment, and ordered his Tongue should be cut out; which he generously offer'd them, and was afterwards carried into Prison. In the twentieth year of the Reign of *Dioclesian*, an Edict was publish'd, whereby Liberty was granted to all the Christians: There was none strangled but he; so he had his Wish, to die a Martyr. *Eusebius*.

ROME. This City, which for its Magnificence, Antiquities, Greatness, and other Curiosities to be seen in it, passeth for one of the finest in the Universe, is situate upon the *Tyber*. *Dionysius Halicarnassus* relates divers opinions concerning its Founders, but it is most likely that *Romulus* built it. It had a secret Name which its Religion forbade to be divulged, and which, 'tis likely, was *Valencia*. The Emperor *Commodus* would have had it take the Name of *Colonia Commodiana*; a King of the *Goths*, that of *Gothia*; and other Princes their own Names: But that of *Rome* has been always continued. *Romulus* built it square, and took in the Mounts *Capitolinus* and *Palatinus*: This was done *An. Mun.* 3301, in the fourth of the seventh Olympiad. It had four Gates, called *Trigonia*, *Mugonia*, *Fandina*, and *Carmentalis*. In process of Time the City encreased, and took in five Mountains to the other two aforesaid, besides five other lesser ones. *Tarquinius Superbus* began to build the Walls of good Stone, which before were only made of Mud. Their circumference, in the Reigns of the first Emperors, till its declension, was fifty miles, but now it exceeds not thirteen or fourteen at most. The great Mounts of *Rome* were *Capitolinus*, *Palatinus*, *Aventinus*, *Caelius*, *Esquilinus*, *Viminalis* and *Quirinalis*. The lesser ones, *Janiculus*, *Pincio*, *Vaticanus*, *Citorio*, and *Giordiano*. There are eighteen Gates belonging to *Rome*; *Port de Populo*, formerly *Flaminia*; *Port de Sainte Methoda*, formerly *Gabiosa*; *la Pinciana*, formerly *Collatina*; *la Latina*, anciently *Ferentina*; *l'Agonia*, formerly *Quirinalis*; *la Port St. Sebastian*, formerly *Casenna*; that of *S. Agnes*, anciently *Viminalis*; the *Port de S. Paul*, or *d'Ostia*, called *Irigemina*; *la Ripa*, formerly *Portuensis*; that of *S. Lawrence*, anciently *Esquilina*; the *Port of S. Pancras*, called *Aurelia*, or *Septima*; *la Port Major*, formerly *Nevia*; *la Septimiana*, called *Fontana's*; *la Port S. John*, formerly *Celimentana*; the others are *Porta Fabricia*, *Petusa*, *Angelica*, *la Porta del Castello*. The Walls are flanked with three hundred and sixty Towers, which under the first Emperors have been seven hundred and forty. The Gate of the *Holy Ghost*, called formerly *Triumphalis*, leads from the *Vatican* to the *Capitol*; and this Name was given it, for that those that triumphed passed that way: For this reason the Emperor *Charles V.* would enter *Rome* through that Gate where the Peasants were not to pass at all. The Ancients made them thirty Gates, which gave a beginning to as many great Roads paved with incredible Industry, not sparing any thing that might contribute to make them lasting and convenient for Travellers. Thus the greatness of the Stones, the evenness of the most rough Places, the filling up of Vales, and the Marble Pillars set at every mile's end, are convincing Testimonies of its wonderful Magnificence. These ancient great Roads were thus called, *Via appia*, *Campaniana*, *Valeria*, *Cassia*, *Tiburina*, *Latina*, *Prænestina*, *Laurentina*, *Ostiensis*, *Collatina*, *Labicana*, *Cimina*, *Flaminia*, *Ardeatina*, *Gallicana*, *Tiberina*, *Setina*, *Portuensis*, *Cornelia*, *Laticulensis*, *Nomentana*, *Quintilia*, *Prætoriana*, *Claudia*, *Salaria*, *Æmylia*, *Triumphalis*, and *Aurelia*. All along these great Roads are to be seen divers Aqueducts which served to bring Water into the Baths of the City, where Persons went to wash and perfume themselves, the Wood and the Oil being furnished by the Publick. There may also be seen the Remains of divers Tombs which have been raised there, for that it was forbid to bury the Dead within the City, conformable to that Law of the Twelve Tables, *In Urbe ne sepelire, neve urito*. There were formerly eight Bridges in *Rome*; *Pons Sublicius*, built by *Ancus Martius*, and afterwards repaired by *Æmylius Lepidus*. It was upon this Bridge that *Horatius Cocles* sustained the Efforts of the *Tuscan*s, who endeavoured to restore *Tarquinius Superbus* to the Throne, and where *Heliogabalus* was thrown headlong into the *Tiber*. It is now ruined, as well as that whose Foundations may be seen behind the Hospital of the *Holy Ghost*, called *Pons Triumphalis*, or *Vaticanus*. The Bridge *Saint Angelo* hath been called *Ælius*, according to the Name of *Ælius Adrianus* the Emperor. The *Aurelius*, or *Janiculensis* of the Ancients, is the *Pons Sixtus* now. And that of *St. Bartholomew* was the *Cestius* formerly. The Bridge *Quadro-capi*, so called because of a Marble Stone with four sides, is the *Fabricius*, or *Tapeius* of the Ancients. Their *Senatorius*, or *Palatinus*, is that of *St. Mary of Egypt*, or *Trastevere*, broken down by the Inundation of the *Tyber*. *Pont Mole*, formerly called *Milvius*, is without *Rome*, remarkable for the Victory of *Constantine the Great* over *Maxentius*, who was there drown'd in the *Tyber*. They reckon'd in *Rome* of old eighteen Fountains (now there are but three of principal note, *la Virginia* or *Trivio*, *la Felica*, and *Paulina*), which furnished so great a quantity of Water, that there were but few Houses which had not some sort of Pipe in 'em. There was a vast number of Statues, and the Streets and Houses were so

full of them, that Chariots could not pass for them in divers places; one may yet see the glorious Remains of them as well as of *Colossus's* Obelisks, and especially Pillars, whereof that of *Trajan* and *Anthony* are admirable. Antiquaries speak of about forty five Obelisks that were at *Rome*; there are but eight now. The Palaces there were magnificent, the Families powerful, and all things so well ordered, that there were divers Common-Shores made, which emptied themselves all into one that was so large that a Cart-load of Hay might easily go into it; and, what is strange, is, That the Censors, who caused them sometimes to be drained, sold the Filth and Excrements to the Gardeners for six hundred thousand Crowns. I say nothing of the ancient Temples of this City; one may easily guess at their number by the many Gods the *Romans* worshipped, who, according to the Remarks of *Varo* and some others, were no less than thirty thousand. *Romulus*, the first King of *Rome*, had for Successors *Numa Pompilius*, *Tullus Hostilius*, *Ancus Martius*, *Tarquinius Priscus*, *Servius Tullius*, and *Tarquinius Superbus*. The Cruelty, Avarice and Insolence of this last, made the *Romans* shake off this Government. The Violence which his Son *Sixtus* offered *Lucretia*, served them for a Pretence in the 220th year of the Foundation of *Rome*, which was afterwards governed by two Consuls, who were elected every year, unless it was in extreme danger, and then they gave all the Authority to a Dictator. The Consuls had under them Prætors, Tribunes, Quæstors, Ediles, Censors, Præfects, and some other Magistrates. *Rome* governed by the Consuls, became almost Sovereign of all the Universe. *Julius Cæsar*, after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, was declared perpetual Dictator, about the year 708, or 709, which was the first *Julian* year; and neglecting the Title of King, as odious and unsupportable to the *Romans*, he took that of Emperor upon him; which Title they gave to the General of an Army, after he had gain'd a Victory in which there were at least 2000 of the Enemy slain. There seems to be somewhat of Hyperbole in what Authors tell us of the Power, Grandeur, Magnificence and Riches of the *Romans*. *Augustus* found them to be One million, three hundred one thousand and thirty seven Persons. And *Tiberius* counted them Sixteen hundred thousand, two hundred and ninety one. To say nothing of the Calculation made in the time of *Servius*, after the Defeat of the *Fabij*, and at the beginning of the *Punic* War. Their usual Army in the time of the Emperors, according to *Appian* and *Plutarch*, was Two hundred thousand Foot, Forty thousand Horse, Three hundred Elephants, and Two thousand Chariots: And their Maritime Force consisted of Fifteen hundred Gallies, from two to five Banks of Oars, and Two thousand Frigats. They had an Hundred and sixty Granaries, a great Arsenal, and two Places where they kept their Treasures. And finally, Their Empire had for its Bounds, to the East, the River *Euphrates*; and in *Trajan's* time, the River *Tigris*, *Mount Taurus*, &c. *Armenia*; and to the South, *Æthiopia*; the *Danube* to the North; and the Main Ocean to the West. But one may better judge of the Power of this Empire, if he make Reflection upon what Authors say of particular Persons, to wit, that the Riches of the *Romans* were found to be so great, that they had above Twenty thousand Subjects whose Revenues were large enough to maintain the Army of the Republick for a whole year: *Lucullus* was of that number; so that after his death there were found in his Wardrobe Five thousand Suits of Cloaths, and Fish in his Fish-pond sold for Thirty thousand Sesterces. It is added, That the *Romans*, from the time of the Consuls, had Seventy five thousand Talents from *Egypt*; That every one of those Talents amounted to Eight thousand Crowns: so that the Seventy five Talents, according to our Computation, must be equivalent to Six hundred millions of Crowns. But to proceed: The Republick, from the time of *Julius Cæsar*, changed its Name into that of the *Roman* Empire, because of the Government of the Emperors. Though it was taken by *Brennus* King of the *Gauls*, in 365, and all burnt except the Capitol, shook by *Hannibal*, rent by the domestick Broils under *Marius* and *Sylla*; yet it continued a free State until *Julius Cæsar*, after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, *An. Rom.* 705, made himself to be declared perpetual Dictator and Emperor. And tho' the Civil Wars broke out again after his death, *Augustus* put an end to them by the Victory of *Actium* in 721, and prepar'd the World to receive the Prince of Peace by an Universal Peace. He was born under this Prince in 753 of *Rome*, and the 3950 year of the World; and *Rome* continued still great until *Constantine*, having defeated *Maxentius* under its Walls, *An. Chr.* 312, laid the Foundation of its Ruine by removing the Seat of the Empire to *Byzantium* or *Constantinople*, which afterwards brought on the Division into Eastern and Western, with the many Calamities that followed it. *Alaricus*, *An. Chr.* 410, took and sack'd *Rome*. *Gensericus* the *Vandal* did the like in 455, *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli* in 465, and *Totila* in 546. So that in the space of 137 years it was a Prey four several times to *Barbarians*. But it was again recovered by the Eastern Emperors. And *Narses*, General to *Justinian* in *Italy*, having slain *Totila* in 553, and three years after taking the Town of *Capua*, put an happy end to the *Gothick* War. The next Troubles were occasioned by the Popes, to be revenged of the Emperors who prohibited the Worship of Images; and being oppress'd by the *Lombards*, who grew powerful in this Change, sent first for *Pepin*, then for *Charlemain*, to their assistance; which

which last put an end to the Kingdom of the Lombards, and made the Western Empire once more considerable, and bestowed some Territories upon the Sea of Rome. The Empire being translated from the Franks to the Germans, in the Person of Arnulph, a Natural Son of Carloman, about 890, and a Schism being about this time in the Church of Rome, little was done by the Popes, till Berengarius growing potent in Italy, necessitated them to have recourse to Otto I. who being crowned at Rome in 962, a Council there held in 964 acknowledged in him the same Right that had been in Charles the Great. Gregory VII. on this account begins a Quarrel with Henry IV. Emperor, sets up Anti-Emperors, and excommunicates him: Whereupon that Prince thus provoked, besieged Rome in 1081, took and burnt it in 1084; and soon after this turbulent Pope died in banishment, in great misery. In 1242, Pope Gregory IX. having excommunicated Frederick II. Emperor, for refusing to give the See of Sardinia to Rome, and proclaiming a Croisade against him, that Prince defeated his Army, and following his blow, took Ravenna, Siena, and Faenza, with divers of the Cardinals, and reduced the See of Rome to a mean condition. Innocent IV. renews the Excommunication against the Emperor in 1242; whereupon arose the famous Factions of the Guelphs for the Pope, and the Ghibelines for the Emperor, which made Italy extremely miserable for some Ages, during part of which time, in 1305, Pope Clement V. removed the See to Avignon in France, where it continued to 1376, upon which arose a Schism between the Popes of Rome, and Avignon, not ended till the Council of Constance, which begun in 1414. In 1408, Ladislaus King of Naples took Rome, and levelled its Walls. In 1494, Charles VIII. of France, in his Expedition to Naples, march'd through Rome without Resistance; and in 1527 the Forces of Charles V. commanded by the Duke of Bourbon, took and sack'd it. Philip II. besieged it also, and had certainly taken it, if the Pope had not complied in 1557. Yet after all these Changes and Calamities, it's at this day 13 or 14 miles in compass, very populous, and full of magnificent Buildings, as well ancient as modern. They reckon in it above three hundred thousand Souls, besides eight thousand Jews who have a particular quarter of the City to themselves, and are obliged every Saturday to hear a Christian Sermon; Houses and Palaces twenty two thousand, Parishes ninety two, forty one National Churches, sixty four Religious Houses for Men, above forty for Women, thirty Hospitals, one hundred and six Societies of Penitents, and divers Colleges. It hath eighteen Gates, three hundred and sixty Towers flanking the Walls, six Bridges over the Tyber, three principal Fountains, and eight Obelisks out of about forty five it formerly had, rehearsed in the Writings of Antiquaries. The seven principal Churches are, St. John of Lateran, St. Paul's without the Walls, St. Mary Major, St. Laurence without the Walls, St. Sebastian, St. Croix's, and St. Peter's: This last, in which the Body of that Apostle is said to be deposited, is the most stately Building, perhaps, that ever was seen, it is built within and without of Marble, in the figure of a Cross about six hundred Foot long, and 395 broad in the Branches, with a Dome three hundred thirty foot high, and a Square one hundred forty four. The Portal, erected by Paul V. together with all its Riches, Paintings, Columns, Statues, Altars and Galleries, surpasses the greatest Idea that the Mind can well form of Beauty and Grandeur. In the magnificent Gallery, over the Portique, the Pope blesses the People every Holy-Tuesday and Easter-Day, who kneel in the great Place before it. The great Altar under the Dome, upon which the Pope is placed immediately after the Election, and acknowledged St. Peter's Successor, is richly built over St. Peter's Tomb. This Church is paved with Marble, and the Roof gilded with Gold. The Place that fronts the Church is environ'd with a great Gallery, which gives it the oval form of a Theatre, three hundred Paces in length, and two hundred and twenty wide. Three hundred twenty four Pillars support the Gallery, ornamented with a fine Balustrade, embellish'd with the Copper Figures of the Twelve Apostles, and eighty eight other Saints, with the Arms of Pope Alexander VII. This Gallery was Desig'n'd by the famous Monsieur Bernini, and built by Pope Alexander VII. In the middle of this Place or Square are two fine Fountains, and between both their curious Basins one of the most magnificent Obelisks in the World, all of one piece of unpolish'd Marble, eighty foot high besides the Basis and Pedestal, which add twenty eight more. Some Authors say, That the Urn that contained Julius Caesar's Ashes was formerly on the top of this Obelisk, where now the Cross stands. The fourteen quarters of Rome, are, 1. de Monti, 2. del Borgo, 3. della Colonna, 4. del Ponte, 5. de Aronula or Regola, 6. della Pigna, 7. del Capitello, 8. del Travesio vere, 9. del Campo Marzo, 10. di Parione, 11. di S. Angilo, 12. della Ripa, 13. di S. Eustachio, 14. di Rivo. The most considerable Families are, the Ursins, Colonnis, Contis, Savelli, Farnese, Cajetan, Baglioni, Vitelli, Sforza, Perreri, Bum compagni, Aldobrandin, Gesi, Altiepi, Borghese, Barbarini, Pamphilio, Rospigliosi, &c. Besides the Council which the Church of Rome calls General, held in the Lateran, Pope Victor held a Synod about the Celebration of the Feast of Easter, in 197. After Pope Fabian's death, the

Clergy and neighbouring Bishops met, in 250, about the Libellatici, and others that had fallen during the Persecution. Cornelius, Fabian's Successor, confirmed in a Synod held in 252, what the Church of Carthage had ordered concerning those that had fallen into Idolatry; and added, That the Priests who had apostatized from their Faith, might be received into the Communion of the Church, but not be permitted to exercise their Function. And in execution of this Canon he received a Bishop call'd Trophimus, who had fallen off during the Persecution: for that together with himself, he had brought back to the Church all those who by his Fall he had caused to leave it, and that he had by his Tears and Humility testified a sincere Repentance for his Offence; but he lost his Office. In 253, the same Pope, willing entirely to exterminate the growing Error of the Novatians, assembled a Synod at Rome, consisting of forty two Bishops, and a great number of Priests, where by common consent it was condemned, and those that followed it were expelled the Church by Excommunication. St. Jerom makes mention of another National Synod of Italy. Pope Stephen I. in 257, ordered in an Assembly, That that Tradition should be followed which forbade Re-baptization, and that it was enough they should be received upon their Repentance only who forsook Hereticks. About the year 270, Pope Denys assembled a Synod at Rome, to examine the Accusation of some Christians of Pentapolis, against St. Denys of Alexandria. In 313, Melchiodes held an Assembly of nineteen Bishops. They examined with much diligence the Cause of Cecilian of Carthage and that of Donatus. The first, upon the Confession of the Witnesses produced against him, who acknowledged they had nothing to say either against the Innocency of his Life or his Behaviour, was discharged by the common consent of the Prelates; and the other, convinced by his own Confession, to have re-baptized and ordained Bishops which had fallen into Idolatry during the Persecution, was condemned. After the Condemnation of the Arians and some other Hereticks, they laboured to regulate the Revenues of the Church, which began to be very considerable, and divided it into four parts; for the Bishops, for the Clergy, Places of Worship, and for the Poor; the Number and Age also of the Church Ministers was regulated in a Council of two hundred and thirty Bishops, held in 324, under Pope Sylvester, who again the year following celebrated another consisting of 275 Prelates, and received there the Decrees of the General Council of Nice. Julius I. held three other Synods: The first in 337, with an hundred and sixteen Prelates; they confirmed the Acts of the Council of Nice, and the Errors of the Arians were then also condemned. The second in 341, celebrated in favour of Athanasius, who was there discharged of the Calumnies charged upon him by the Hereticks, and received to Communion, after he had waited eighteen months for his Accusers. The year following the same Pope assembled the third upon the same account: It was in this Synod, and in the Name of them, that he writ a very excellent Epistle to the Arians. The Sacrament was denied these Arians, and given to the Holy Prelate, in a Council held by Liberius the Successor of Julius, in 352. Damasus deposed Ursacius and Valens, Arian Bishops, in a Synod held in 368. The year following was celebrated another by him, consisting of fourscore and ten Prelates, as well of France as Italy. Auxentius of Milan, an Arian, was deposed there; the Articles of Faith of Rimini condemned, and those of Nice confirmed. The same Pope condemned the Heresy of Apollinarius, in a Synod celebrated in 373; and in another held in 382, he endeavoured to find some Expedient for the Schism that disturb'd the Church of Antioch, which grew very flagrant since the Ordination of Flavian. Siricius succeeded Damasus, he laboured to reform the Church of Africa in a Synod assembled at Rome in the Church of St. Peter, in 386, where fourscore Bishops were present. Zosimus assembled a Synod in the Church of St. Clement, in 418, against Celestius. Celestius convoked one in 430, where Nestorius was condemned, and to be deposed, if in six days after the Publication of the said Judgment he did not abjure his Errors. Sixtus III. the Successor of Celestius, was accused by Anicius Bassus to have debauched a Virgin in the Church; and in order to discover the Truth, the Emperor Valentinian assembled a Council at Rome, where fifty six Bishops were present: They examin'd his Life with much Rigour and Exactness; and having found him innocent as to what was charged upon him, they condemned Bassus for a false Accuser. Leo the Great, who succeeded Sixtus, assembled divers Synods in 444: He condemned and judicially proceeded against divers Manicheans, in an Assembly where several of those erroneous Persons were examined, especially those whom they called the Elected and the Exalted: They confessed such strange Villainies, and abominable Crimes, that the Bishops and Priests that heard them, were struck with Horrour thereat. Wherefore there was made a Record of the Examination, whereby it appear'd that there was neither Honesty, Shame nor Modesty among that Sect. The same Pope, in 445, assembled another Council upon the account of St. Hilarius of Arles. In 449 he held a Synod, wherein was repealed all that was enacted in the pretended Council of Ephesus. Pope Hilarius, elected after Leo, laboured much to re-establish Ecclesiastical Discipline. Divers Bishops came to Rome in 465, to celebrate the Anniversary of his Ordination, which happened

pened on the twelfth of November. He together with them held a Synod, where he acquainted them how the Bishops of Spain had consulted him, concerning some Ordinations made by the Bishop Sylvanus, contrary to the Canons, and about other important Affairs. About 470, Pope Simplicius assembled a Synod, where Eutyches and Dioscorus were condemned, and the Council of Chalcedon confirmed. Felix, who succeeded him, deposed Petrus Fullo in an Assembly of the Bishops of Italy, called upon the Request of the Patriarch of Alexandria, whom the same Peter had driven from his See. He had written to Acacius of Constantinople, but the Legates, who carried those Letters suffering themselves to be seduced, were condemned in another Synod composed of sixty seven Bishops, which the same Pope Celebrated in 484. He assembled a third in 487, for the reconciling of those who had been re-baptized in Africa during the Persecution of the Vandals. Gelasius, the Successor of Felix, celebrated in 494 a Council consisting of seventy Bishops, who after they had declared which were the Canonical Books that the Church received, put among the number of Apocryphal divers Writings of some Authors who had lived in the preceeding Ages. The year after, in another Synod, he gave Absolution to Misenus, one of the Legates, condemned by Felix in 484. Symmachus called six Councils. In the first, in 499, he was acknowledged lawful Pope, in opposition to Laurentius. And in the second, in 504, he was acquitted of the Crimes laid to his Charge by his Adversaries, who were condemned by the third in 501; and in the fourth in 502. He was also obliged to assemble the Bishops in a fifth Synod, against the Disturbers of the Repose of the Church, who had published a Libel against the validity of the Pope's absolving, against the competency of the Judges; and the Legality of the form of Judgment. Ennodius was appointed to refute these Calumnies; and he made so strong and eloquent a Defence, that the Pope's Enemies made no Reply to it. There were two Decrees made there, the one against the Liberty that was taken to accuse the Bishops upon other Heads than the Articles of Faith. The other was, That no Prelate accused should be obliged to appear before other Prelates, before the time that he should be established in his See, and in the Possession of those things which appertained to him. The sixth Synod was held in 504, against those who encroached upon, or invaded the patrimony of the Church. In 518, Pope Hormisdas assembled a Synod of Bishops who refused to receive the Reconciliation of the Eastern Church, if they raised not the Names of Acacius, Euphemius and Macedonius out of their Church-Register or Diptychs. Boniface II. who had observed the Trouble that happened at his Election, and who feared the like might be after his death, called a Synod in 531, and having Nominated the Deacon Vigilius for his Successor, he made that Nomination to be subscribed at the Sepulchre of St. Peter; but this being a Violation of the Canons, the Innovation was revoked in another Synod held soon after; Boniface being better advised there, changed his Sentiments, and had John II. for his Successor; who assembled the Bishops in 532; upon the account of a Eroid that happened between the Emperor Justinian (who said that one of the Trinity who was made Man, was dead) and the Monks surnamed Acemites, which were Nestrians, who would have this Proposition condemned; but they succeeded not. Pelagius II. held a Council in 589, of whom there is mention made in an Epistle to the Bishops of Gaul and Germany, who had writ to him, to know what Prefaces were made use of by the Roman Church. St. Gregory the Great was Elected after Pelagius; the Emperor Maurice writ to him, to exhort him to hold a Synod of Bishops, in order to find out a way to quell the Schism of those of Istria, the Milanese, and Country of Venice. The Pope assembled them, but the Bishops of Istria would not come thither. In another Council Celestated in 595, John, a Priest of Chalcedon, was acquitted of the Crime of Heresie laid to his Charge, for which he had been condemned at Constantinople, and whipped with Rods, according to the Sentence of the Judges. There were six Canons made in that Council. The same Pope celebrated two more in six hundred and one. The one in favour of Monks, and the other against an Impostor named Andreas, who belonged to the Church of St. Paul. Boniface III. Assembled a Synod in 606, where some abuses at the Election of Popes were Retorm'd. Boniface IVth, in 610, Conven'd a Synod to provide for the Necessities, and Regulate the Affairs of the English newly Converted. In 640, John the IVth held a Synod against the Monothelites. In 680 Pope Agatho held two Councils, for settling the Affairs of the English Church. In 721, Gregory II. Conven'd a Council against the Emperor Leo, in Defence of the Worship of Images. Formosus, in 893, endeavour'd to find out some Synodical Expedient to put a stop to the Schism, as they call it, of the Greek Church. Stephen who succeeded him, Decreed that the Pope Formosus should be dug up, degraded, and thrown into Tyber; but John IXth declar'd against this violence, in a Council held in 901. In 996, Gregory Vth had a Form drawn up into an Ordinance, relating to the Election of Emperors. In the XIth Century Gregory VIth held a Council in 1047, to Reform the Clergy, and particularly to prevent the practice of Simony. And Leo IXth held another

in 1050, in which Berengarius was Condemn'd for denying the Corporal presence of our Saviour in the Eucharist. In 1081, Gregory VII held a Council against the Emperor Henry IVth, who was there Excommunicated. Urban II. confirm'd the Proceedings of Gregory against the Emperor, and some Schismatical Bishops in a Synod held in 1089. Otto the IVth was Depos'd by Pope Innocent III. in a Council held in 1210; and Gregory IX held another against Frederick II. in 1228; as did likewise Boniface VIII, against Philip the Fair in 1302. And to conclude, John XXIII. made use of the same method in 1413, against John Hus and Wickliff. See Councils of Lateran.

Though an Account of the 244 Popes that have held their Sees at Rome and Avignon, may be seen under their several Names. However, to present the whole under one view, and to shew the Order of Time, it may not be amiss to insert a Chronological List of the Popes and Emperors, which are as follow.

A Chronological Table of the P O P E S.

	A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
January 18.	43	St. PETER	24	5	10
June 30.	67	St. Linus	11	2	23
In	78	St. Cletus	12	7	2
In	91	St. Clement I	9	6	6
April 23.	101	St. Anacletus	9	3	10
April 26.	110	St. Evaristus	9	3	0
Nov. 23.	119	St. Alexander I.	10	5	20
In	130	St. Sixtus I.	9	10	8
April 8.	140	St. Telesphorus	11	9	0
Jan. 13.	152	St. Higinus	3	0	28
Jan. 15.	156	St. Pius I.	9	5	24
July 25.	165	St. Anicetus	7	8	24
May 14.	173	St. Soter	3	11	21
In May	177	St. Eleutherus	15	0	23
June 1.	192	St. Victor I.	9	1	8
Aug. 8.	201	St. Zephyrinus	18	0	18
In Sept.	219	St. Calixtus I.	5	1	12
Octob. 21.	224	St. Urban I.	6	7	4
In June	231	St. Pontianus	4	0	6
In Dec.	235	St. Anterus	0	1	0
Jan. 15.	236	St. Fabian	15	0	5

There is a great Dispute between Chronologists about the time of the Choice and Decease of the preceding POPES; those who have wrote best upon this Subject are our two Learned English-Men, Doctor John Pearson, and Mr. Henry Dodwell, in their Dissertations of the Succession of the first Bishops of Rome, and in the Annales Cyprianicæ, written by the former.

In April	251	St. Cornelius	2	4	17
Octob. 21.	253	St. Lucius I.	1	4	0
April 9.	255	St. Stephen I.	2	3	22
April 2.	257	St. Sixtus II.	1	1	13
In Sept.	258	St. Denys	12	3	22
Dec. 31.	270	St. Felix I.	4	4	29
June 4.	275	St. Eutychianus	8	6	4
Sept. 17.	283	St. Gajus	12	4	5
May 13.	296	St. Marcellinus	7	11	26
In Nov.	304	St. Marcellus I.	4	1	25
Feb. 5.	309	St. Eusebius	2	8	21
Octob. 3.	311	St. Melchiades	2	2	7
Febr. 1.	314	St. Sylvester I.	2	11	0
Jan. 16.	336	St. Mark	0	8	22
Octob. 27.	336	St. Julius I.	15	5	17
May 8.	352	Liberius	15	4	2
In	356	St. Felix II.	1	3	3
Sept. 25.	365	St. Damasus I.	17	2	28
Jan. 12.	385	St. Siricius	13	1	14
March 14	398	St. Anastasius I.	4	1	13
May 18.	402	St. Innocent I.	15	2	10
Aug. 19.	417	St. Zozimus	1	4	7
Dec. 28.	418	St. Boniface	4	9	28
Nov. 3.	423	St. Celestine I.	8	5	3
April 26.	432	St. Sixtus III.	7	11	0
May 10.	440	St. Leo I. firm. the Great	20	1	0
Nov. 12.	461	St. Hilary	5	9	29
Sept. 20.	467	St. Simplicius	15	5	10
March 8.	483	St. Felix III.	8	11	22
March 2.	492	St. Gelasius I.	4	8	19
Nov. 28.	496	St. Anastasius II.	1	11	23
Dec. 2.	498	St. Symmachus	15	7	27
July 26	514	St. Hormisdas	9	0	10
Aug. 13.	523	St. John I.	2	9	14
					In

A Chronological Table of the P O P E S.

A. D.			Y.	M.	D.	A. D.			Y.	M.	D.
In July	526	St. Felix IV.	4	2	18	In	955	John XII.	9 or 10	0	0
Octob. 15	530	St. Boniface II.	2	0	2	In Nov.	962	Leo VIII.	3	0	0
In Jan.	532	John II. <i>named</i> Mercury	2	6	0	In	964	Benedict V.	1	0	0
In July	535	St. Agapetus I.	0	10	18	In	965	John XIII.	6	11	5
June 20.	536	St. Silverus	4	0	0	Sept. 20.	972	Domnus or Domnion II.	0	3	0
In	540	Vigilius	15	6	18	Dec. 20.	972	Benedict VI.	1	save few D.	
April 16.	555	St. Pelagius I.	3	10	18	In	975	Benedict VII.	9	0	0
July 27.	559	St. John III. <i>call'd</i> Catelinus	12	11	16	In	984	John XIV.	1	& some M.	
May 16.	573	St. Benedictus I. <i>nam'd</i> Bonofus	4	2	15	In	985	John XV.	10	4	12
Nov. 10.	577	Pelagius II.	12	2	27	June 13.	996	Gregory V.	2	8	6
Sept. 3.	590	St. Gregory I. <i>firnam'd</i> the Great	13	3	10	In	999	Silvester II.	4	2 or 3	M.
Sept. 1.	604	Sabinus	0	5	19	In	1003	John XVII.	0	5	0
Feb. 15.	606	Boniface III.	0	8	23	Nov. 20.	1003	John XVIII.	5	7	28
Sept. 18.	607	Boniface IV.	6	8	13	Aug. 31.	1009	Sergius IV.	2	8	13
Nov. 13.	614	Deusdedit	2	22	26	Feb. 27.	1012	Benedict VIII.	about 12	0	0
Dec. 24.	617	Boniface V.	7	10	1	In	1024	John XIX.	9	8	0
May 14.	626	Honorius I.	12	4	27	In	1034	Benedict IX.	10	0	0
Aug. 2.	639	Severinus	0	2	4	In April	1044	Gregory VI.	2	8	0
Dec. 31.	639	John IV.	1	9	6	In Dec.	1046	Clement II.	9	0	0
Nov. 25.	641	Theodorus	7	5	20	In	1048	Damasus II.	0	0	23
July 1.	649	St. Martin I.	5	4	12	In Feb.	1049	St. Leo IX.	5	2	7
In	655	Eugenius I.	0	5 or 6	23	In	1054	Victor II.	2	6	0
July 1.	655	Vitalianus	13	4	27	Aug. 2.	1057	Stephen X.	about 8	0	0
April 2.	669	Adeodatus	7	2	17	In	1059	Nicholas II.	2	6	0
Nov. 1.	676	Domnus or Domnionus	1	5	10	Octob. 1.	1061	Alexander II.	11	6	22
June 16.	678	St. Agatho	3	6	26	April 22.	1073	Gregory VII.	12	1	3
Aug. 15.	683	St. Leo II.	0	10	14	May 24.	1086	Victor III.	about 10	0	0
Aug. 20.	684	St. Benedict II.	0	8	17	Mar. 12.	1087	Urban II.	11	4	18
July 22.	685	John V.	1	0	11	Aug. 12.	1099	Paschal II.	18	5	4
Octob. 20.	686	Conon	0	11	23	Jan. 25.	1118	Gelasius II.	1	0	4
Dec. 26.	687	St. Sergius I.	13	8	14	In Feb.	1119	Calixtus II.	5	10	13
Octob. 30.	701	John VI.	3	2	12	Dec. 21.	1124	Honorius II.	5	wanting 17	
Mar. 1.	705	John VII.	2	7	17	Feb. 14.	1130	Innocent II.	13	7	10
Jan. 18.	708	Sifinius	0	0	20	Sept. 25.	1143	Celestine II.	0	5	13
Mar. 7.	708	Constantine	6	1	2	Mar. 9.	1144	Lucius II.	0	11	14
May 20.	714	Gregory II.	16	8	20	Feb. 25.	1145	Eugenius III.	8	4	13
Feb. 16.	731	Gregory III.	10	9	12	July 9.	1153	Anastasius IV.	1	4	24
Dec. 2 or 6.	741	St. Zachary	10	3	10	Dec. 3.	1154	Adrian IV.	4	8	29
Mar. 20.	754	Stephen II.	0	0	4	Sept. 6.	1159	Alexander III.	21	11	21
May 30.	754	Stephen III.	5	0	20	Aug. 29.	1181	Lucius III.	4	2	18
May 28.	757	Paul I.	1	10	0	In	1187	Gregory VIII.	about 2	0	0
Aug. 3.	768	Stephen IV.	3	5	28	Jan. 6.	1188	Clement III.	5	2	10
Feb. 9.	772	Adrian I.	23	10	17	April 12.	1191	Celestine III.	6	8	28
Dec. 26.	795	Leo III.	20	5	17	Jan. 8.	1199	Innocent III.	18	6	9
June 22.	816	Stephen V.	1	7	3	July 17.	1216	Honorius III.	10	8	0
Jan. 27.	817	Paschal I.	7	3	16	Mar. 20.	1227	Gregory IX.	14	5	3
May 19.	824	Eugenius II.	3	2	23	Sept. 22.	1241	Celestine IV.	0	0	18
In Aug.	827	Valentinus	0	0	4	June 12.	1243	Innocent IV.	11	5	14
Sept. 24.	827	Gregory IV.	15	4	0	Dec. 21.	1254	Alexander IV.	6	5	4
Feb. 10.	844	Sergius II.	3	1	2	Aug. 29.	1261	Urban IV.	3	1	4
April 12.	847	Leo IV.	8	3	5	Feb. 5.	1265	Clement IV.	3	9	25
						Sept. 1.	1271	Gregory X.	4	4	10
						Feb. 22.	1276	Innocent V.	0	5	5
						July 12.	1276	John XXI.	0	8	8
						Nov. 25.	1277	Nicholas III.	2	9	2
						Feb. 22.	1281	Martin IV.	3	1	7
						April 2.	1285	Honorius IV.	2	0	1
						Feb. 22.	1287	Nicholas IV.	4	1	14
						July 5.	1294	St. Celestine V.	0	5	8
						April 24.	1295	Boniface VIII.	8	9	18
						Octob. 22.	1303	Benedict XI.	0	8	17
The Holy See at Avignon.											
						June 5.	1305	Clement V.	8	10	16
						Sep. 5 or 8.	1316	John XXII.	18	3	18
						Dec. 20.	1334	Benedict XII.	7	4	6
						May 7.	1342	Clement VI.	10	6	29
						Dec. 18.	1352	Innocent VI.	2	8	20
						Octob. 28.	1369	Urban V.	8	1	23
						Dec. 29.	1370	Gregory XI.	7	2	24
The Holy See re-settled at Rome.											
						April 7.	1378	Urban VI.	11	6	6
						Sept. 21.	1378	Clement VII.	He died in 1394.		
						Nov. 2.	1389	Boniface IX.	14	11	0
						Octob. 17.	1404	Innocent VII.	2	0	22
						Nov. 23.	1406	Gregory XII.	2	6	14
						June 26.	1409	Alexander V.	0	18	8
						May 17.	1410	John XXIII.	5	0	15
						Nov. 11.	1417	Martin V.	13	3	10
						Mar. 3.	1441	Eugenius IV.	15	11	10

A Chronological Table of the **KINGS, EMPERORS, &c.**

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
Mar. 6. 1447	Nicholas V.	8	0	19
April 8. 1455	Calixtus III.	3	5	29
Aug. 19. 1458	Pius II.	5	11	27
Aug. 29. 1464	Paul III.	6	10	26
Aug. 9. 1471	Sixtus IV.	13	0	5
Aug. 29. 1484	Innocent VIII.	7	10	27
Aug. 11. 1492	Alexander VI.	11	0	8
Sept. 22. 1503	Pius III.	0	0	26
Octob. 30. 1503	Julius II.	9	3	21
Mar. 11. 1513	Leo X.	8	8	20
Jan. 9. 1522	Adrian VI.	1	8	06
Nov. 19. 1523	Clement VII.	10	10	7
Octob. 13. 1534	Paul III.	15	0	28
Feb. 8. 1550	Julius III.	5	1	16
April 9. 1555	Marcellus II.	0	0	21
May 23. 1555	Paul IV.	4	2	24
Dec. 26. 1559	Pius IV.	5	11	15
Jan. 7. 1566	Pius V.	6	3	24
May 13. 1572	Gregory XIII.	12	10	29
April 24. 1585	Sixtus V.	5	4	3
Sept. 15. 1590	Urban VII.	0	0	13
Dec. 5. 1590	Gregory XIV.	0	10	10
Octob. 29. 1591	Innocent IX.	0	2	0
Jan. 30. 1592	Clement VIII.	13	1	3
April 1. 1605	Leo XI.	0	0	37
May 17. 1605	Paul V.	15	8	12
Feb. 9. 1621	Gregory XV.	2	5	0
Aug. 6. 1623	Urban VIII.	20	11	22
Sept. 15. 1644	Innocent X.	10	4	22
April 6. 1655	Alexander VII.	12	1	16
June 20. 1667	Clement IX.	2	5	19
April 29. 1670	Clement X.	6	2	23
Sept. 21. 1676	Innocent XI.	13	0	0
In 1689	Alexander VIII.	1	5	0
In 1691	Innocent XII.	9		

Anti-Popes and Schisms.

In the Year

251	N OVatian, Arch-Heretic.
367	Urficinus or Urcimus.
418	Eulalius, Arch-Deacon.
498	Laurence, Arch-Deacon.
530	Dioscorus.
686	Peter and Theodorus.
687	Theodorus and Paschal.
757	Theophylact, Arch-Priest.
768	Constantine.
824	Zinzimus.
844	John the Deacon.
890	Sergius and Boniface VI.
897	Romanus Gallefinus.
962	Leo VIII.
990	John XVI.
1013	Gregory.
1043	Sylvester III. and John XX.
1059	John Minceus, call'd Benedict.
1061	Cadalous, call'd Honorius II.
1080	Guidert, call'd Clement III.
1118	Maurice Burdin, call'd Gregory VIII.
1124	Thibaut, call'd Calixtus III.
1130	Peter de Leon, call'd Anacletus II.
1138	Gregory, call'd Victor.
1159	Octavian, call'd Victor IV.
1164	Guy de Creme, call'd Paschal III.
1170	John, Abbot of Strume, call'd Calixtus III.
1378	Clement VII. look'd upon as Anti-Pope.
1394	Peter de la Lune, call'd Benedict XIII.
1424	Gillus, call'd Clement VIII.
1439	Amadeus VIII. Duke of Savoy, call'd Felix V.

The Seven **KINGS** of Rome.

A. M. 3301, the 4th. of the 6th. Olympiad, 3961 of the Julian Period, 431 after the Destruction of Troy, 753 before the Birth of Christ.

	Romulus reigned	38
A. R. 39	A. M. 3339	An Interregnum
A. R. 49	A. M. 3340	Numa Pompilius 43
A. R. 83	A. M. 3383	Tullius Hostilius 32
A. R. 114	A. M. 3414	Ancus Martius 24
A. R. 139	A. M. 3439	Tarquinius Priscus 38
A. R. 177	A. M. 3477	Servius Tullius 44
A. R. 221	A. M. 3521	Tarquinius Superb. 24

The two first Consuls, Brutus and Collatinus, govern'd A. R. 245.

The Eight Centuries before our Saviour's Birth, distinguished by Illustrious Personages.

I. In the first reigned *Romulus*, and in this lived also *Sennacherib*, *Merodach*, *Gyges*, and *Cyaxares*.

II. In the 101 of Rome, and 3401 of the World, *Tarquin the Ancient*, *Nebuchodonosor*, *Balthazar*, *Petriander*, and *Astyages*.

III. From 201 of Rome, 3501 of the World, *Tarquin the Proud*, *Zerobabel*, *Mardocheus*, *Cambyfes* and *Xerxes*, Kings of *Persia*.

IV. From A. R. 301, A. M. 3601, the Dictator *Furius Camillus*, *Nehemias* and *Esdra*s, the Wars of the Grecians in the *Morea*.

V. From A. R. 401, A. M. 3701, *Papirius Curser* Dictator against the *Samnites*, *Jaddus*, *Simon the Just*, *Alexander the Great*, and *Pyrrhus*.

VI. From A. R. 501, A. M. 3801, *Fabius Maximus* Dictator against *Hannibal*, *Matthias*, his Son *Judas*, and the Kings *Philip* and *Perseus*.

VII. From A. R. 601, and A. M. 3901, *Cronelius Silla* Dictator, *John Hircanus*, and the Kings *Mithridates* and *Tigranes*.

VIII. From A. R. 701, A. M. 4001, *Julius Caesar* Dictator and first Emperor of Rome, *Herod*, *Pompey*, *Mark Anthony*, and Queen *Cleopatra*.

Our Saviour was born in this Eighth Century of Rome, the 25th. of December 753, A. M. 4055, the fourth year of the 194th. Olympiad, the 43d. of *Augustus* his Reign, *Cornelius Lentulus* and *L. Calpurnius Piso* being Consuls.

A Chronological Table of the **EMPERORS** of Rome, from Julius Cæsar to Augustulus.

Of the Twelve Emperors called **CÆSARS**.

In the Year of Rome 705, of the World 4005, Julius Cæsar was Emperor, and was also assassinated on the Ides of March, in the Year 710; yet he was Perpetual Dictator, no longer than three Years, four Months, and six Days.

In the Year of Rome 711, Augustus was Emperor, or in 724, after the death of Mark Antony. He reigned 57 Years, and governed alone 45. He died in the fourteenth Year of the Christian Æra.

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
14	T iberius Reigned	22	6	0
37	Caligula	3	10	8
41	Claudius I.	13	8	20
54	Nero	13	7	28
68	Galba	0	6	7
69	Otho	0	3	5
69	Vitellius	0	8	5
69	Vespasian	10	wanting	5
79	Titus	2	2	20
81	Domitian	15	6	0

They usually call these Twelve Emperors Cæsars, the rest follow the Succession of the Emperors.

96	Nerva	1	4	11
98	Trajan	19	6	15
117	Adrian	20	11	0
138	Antoninus Pius	22	6	0
161	Marcus Aurelius Antoninus	19	0	10
161	L. Verus	9	0	0
180	Commodus	12	9	14
193	Helvius Pertinax	0	2	26
193	Didius Julianus	0	2	5
193	Severus	17	8	3
211	Antoninus Caracalla	6	2	5
217	Macrinus and his Son	1	2	0
218	Antoninus Heliogabalus	3	9	4
222	Alexander Severus	13	0	9
235	Maximinus and his Son	2	& some M.	
238	Pupienus and Balbinus	0	10 or 11 M.	
238	The Gordians	5 or 6	0	0
244	Philip and his Son	5	& some M.	
249	Decius and his Son	about 3	0	0
251	Gallus, and Volusianus his Son	2	4	0
254	Valerian	6 or 7	0	0
259	Galienus	about 8	0	0
268	Claudius II.	about 2	0	0
270	Aurelian	5 or 6	0	0

275 Tacitus

A Chronological Table of the EMPERORS, &c.

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
275	Tacitus	0	6	6
276	Probus	6	4	0
282	Carus	1	0	0
282	Carinus <i>slain in 285</i>	0	0	0
282	Numerianus, <i>slain by his Father-in-Law Aper, in 284.</i>	0	0	0
284	Dioclesian	2	0	0
285	Maximianus Herculeus	18	0	0
304	Constantius Chlorus	2	3	25
304	Maximianus Armentarius	7	0	0
306	Constantine the Great	30	9	27
337	Constantius, <i>with his Brothers Constantine and Constans, 25 and afterwards all alone,</i>	5	5	13
361	Julian the Apostate	1	7	27
363	Jovian	0	7	22
364	Valentinian the Great	0	8	22
375	Gratian	7	9	12
383	Valentinian II.	8	8	21
392	Theodosius the Great	2	5	0
395	Honorius	28	7	0
421	Constantius	<i>about</i>	7	0
425	Valentinian III.	<i>about</i>	30	0
455	Maximus	0	0	77
455	Avitus	<i>about</i>	1	0
457	Majorianus	4	4	21
461	Severus	3	8	27
<i>An Interregnum about Two Years.</i>				
467	Anthemius	4	11	0
472	Olibrius	0	6 or 7	0
473	Glycerius	<i>about</i>	1	0
474	Nepos	<i>about</i>	15	0
475	Augustulus	<i>about</i>	1	0

I have spoken of the Emperors of the West, under the word Germany; and of those of the East, under that of Constantinople: Those that are mention'd here, are those that have reigned at Rome, and 'tis that Time alone which I have taken notice of, which should be carefully observed. For Example: When I make mention of Theodosius, I say, that he reigned 2 Years and 5 Months from the Year 392, which must be applied to the time wherein he governed the West, after the death of Valentinian the Younger: He was Emperor of the East from the Year 379, and reigned in all 16 Years wanting 2 Days; and this Observation will suffice. But that we may not overlook any thing proper for this Occasion, I shall give you the Names of those who have usurped the Sovereign Power in several of the Provinces of the Empire, which are commonly distinguish'd by the Name of Tyrants. Trebellius Pollio hath oblig'd us with the Lives of thirty of those Tyrants who embroyl'd the Empire in the Reign of Gallienus: Besides which, I shall likewise set down the Names of those who have been Colleagues in the Empire.

In the Year of our Lord 137, Lucius Ælius Verus Cæsonius was made Colleague in the Empire by Adrian: He died in 138.

175	Avidius Cassius	0	3	0
194	Pescennius Niger	1	6	0
194	Clodius Albinus	4	0	0
<i>About 228</i>	Antoninus and Uranius			
<i>About 233</i>	Taurinus			
	Ovinus Camillus			
<i>In 235</i>	Gordianus	<i>about</i>	18 Months	
237	Pompeianus			
240	Sabinianus			
<i>About 246</i>	M. Aurelius Severus Hostilianus.			
	Carvilius Marinus			
	Papianus or Jotapianus, under Philip			
249	Priscus			
	Caius Lucius Valens Licinianus			
	Hostilianus Perpenna Licinianus			
254	Caius Julius Æmilianus			
<i>Under Gallienus,</i>				
1.	Marcus Ciriades			
2.	Ingenus			
3.	Q. Nonius Regillianus			
4.	M. Fulvius Marcianus			

5.	Q. Fulvius Marcianus			
6.	C. Fulvius Quietus			
7.	Balista			
8.	Odenatus			
9.	Herodes or Herodian			
10.	P. Valerius Valens			
11.	L. Calpurnius Piso			
12.	Tiberius Cestus Alexander Æmilianus			
13.	G. Annius Trebellianus			
14.	S. Julius Saturninus			
15.	C. Titus Cornelius Celsus			
16.	M. Piavonius Victorinus			
17.	Victorinus			
18.	M. Cassius Latinus Posthumus			
19.	C. Junius Cassius Latienus Posthumus			
20.	Spurius Servilius Lollianus			
21.	Marcus Aurelius Marius			
22.	Victoria or Victorina			
23.	Appius Claudius Censorinus			
24.	M. Acilius Aureolus			
25.	Mæonius			
26.	Zenobia			
27.	Timolaus			
28.	Herennianus			
29.	Tetricus			
30.	Pivesuvius Tetricus.			

A. D.		Y.	M.	D.
170	M. Aurelius Quintilius	0	0	17
	Firmius			
	Septimius			
	Domitianus			
	Antiochus			

Under Aurelian.

275	M. Aurelius Florianus	0	2	20
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	P. Sempronius Saturninus			
	Q. Bonofus			
	J. Ælius Proculus			
	Herennianus			

Under Probus.

	Julianus or Julius Sabinus			
	L. Pomponius Ælianus			
	Salonius Amandus			
	L. Achilleus			
	M. Aurelius Julianus			
	Eugenius			
	Carausius			
	Alectus			

Under Dioclesian and Maximianus.

<i>About 304</i>	Maximinus Daza			
304	Severus		4 Years	
306	Maxentius		6 Years	
308	Romulus Alexander			
307	C. Valerius Licinianus Licinius, kill'd in 325.			
317	Licinius the Son			
317	Crispus, the Son of Constantine, died in 326.			
317	C. Julius Valens			
	M. Martinianus			
	Calocerus			
350	Magnentius		3 Years	
350	Magnus Decentius			
350	Vetranio		1 Year, 7 Mon.	
350	Fl. Popilius Nepotianus		28 Days	
	Silvanus, under Constans			
	Firmus, under Valentinian			
382	Fl. Magnus Maximus Clemens		6 Years	
	Victor			
	Andragathus			
392	Eugenius		2 Years	
	Arbogastus			
398	Gildon			
403	Eucherius			
407	Marcus			
407	Gratianus		4 Months	
407	Constantine		4 Years	
	Constans			
410	Priscus Attalus			
411	Gerontius			
411	Jovinus and Sallust			
	Heraclianus			
423	John, Principal Secretary.			

ROMESCOTT, or *Peter-Pence*, was a yearly Acknowledgment of One Penny paid out of every Family to the Bishop of *Rome*, at the Feast of *St. Peter*. *Malsburienfis* affirms, That *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons* was the first who order'd this Payment to be made, though other Historians assign the beginning of this Custom to *Offa* King of the *Mercians*. The Church of *St. Alban* was not only exempted from this Contribution, but likewise receiv'd what was collected, upon this account, in the County of *Hertford*, for its own Use; this Privilege being granted 'em by the Pope, at the Instance of King *Offa*. *Mat. West.* in 794. *Spelman. Glossar.*

ROMIEU (*Mary de*) a Damsel who lived in the last Age, was a *French-woman*, of the Province of *Vivaretz*, Sister to *James de Romieu*, and Niece to the *Sieur d'Auberts*; she had much Wit, and was very deserving; she publish'd in 1581 her Poetical Labours, and has there a Tract wherein she sets forth the Excellency of her Sex above ours; it was an ingenious Answer to a Satyr which her Brother had made against Women. She has also put forth a Book of Instruction for young Ladies.

ROMILDA, Dutcheß of *Frejus*, withdrew into the City of *Frejus* after the death of her Husband *Cisulphus*, and brought with her the four Sons and four Daughters he had left her. She retired into this City with a design to secure her self against *Cacanus* King of the *Huns*; and her Undertaking had proved effectual, if so be she had had but Constancy; but having one day seen *Cacanus* airing himself on Horse back near unto the Walls of the City, she fell in love with him, and sent forthwith to acquaint him, That he ought not to come with his Sword in his Hand against a Woman; That she made him an offer of the City, and was ready to end the War by marrying of him. *Cacanus* accepted of this Proposal, and entered the Town, which he put to Fire and Sword, and the same day took *Romilda* in marriage, which lasted but for one night, for next day he caused her shamefully to be fastned to a Stake, where she died. Her four Sons made their escape, and her Daughters preserved their Chastity by a strange shift; they hid in their Bosoms a piece of raw flesh, which being heated, caused a very noisome smell, so that their Enemies could not approach them, and said in way of scorn, That the *Lombard* Women had stinking Breaths. *Andreas Brunet.*

ROMUALD, the Founder and first Abbot of the Order of *Camaldoli*, was of *Ravenna*; he died in the year 1027, aged 120, an hundred whereof he had spent in a retir'd life, and the service of God.

ROMUALD, Archbishop of *Salerno*, lived about the end of the Twelfth Century. He writ a Chronicle, which Cardinal *Baronius* cites in 1085 and in 1177, and affirms, he had seen two Copies of that Work. He speaks of what happened from the beginning of the World till 1177. *Romuald* was one of the Legates sent to *Venice* to propose Methods for accommodating the Differences that arose between Pope *Alexander III.* and *Frederick Barbarossa*.

ROMULUS, the first King and Founder of the City of *Rome*, was Brother of *Remus*, and Son of *Rhea Sylvia*, the Daughter of *Numitor*. This latter, who was the rightful King of *Alba*, had been dethroned by his Brother *Amulius*, who also put *Rhea* his Niece amongst the Vestal Virgins; but conceiving by *Mars*, as she said, she was brought to bed of Twins. *Amulius*, who would have no Heir, caused these two Brothers to be cast into the *Tyber*, whom the King's Shepherd found upon the Banks of that River, and bred up in his own House. It's said, That at the age of fifteen they settled the Feasts called *Lupercalia*, and that afterward coming to know their true Descent, they expelled their Uncle *Amulius* from the Throne, to restore their Grand-father *Numitor* therein. Some time after, to wit, in the 2301st year of the World, they built the City of *Rome*, of which *Romulus* had the Name of the Founder. He surrounded it with a slight Ditch, which *Remus* leaped over in a way of scorn and derision, which contempt cost him his life. In the mean time *Romulus* made it an *Asylum*, or Privileged Place, thereby to draw People to dwell there; and because they had no Women, retained the Daughters of the *Sabines* who came thither to a Feast. This violence was the cause of several Wars, which were successfully terminated. *Romulus* constituted the Senate, made good Laws, and died after he had reigned 58 years. *Vid. QUIRINALIA* and *QUIRINUS*. *Proclus.*

ROMULUS, the Son of the Tyrant *Maxentius*, and of a Daughter of the Emperor *Galerius Maximinus*; he was declared *Cæsar* by his Father, and after his death was deify'd after the manner of the *Pagans*. *Idacius*, in his *Annals*, makes him to have been twice Consul with his Father *Maxentius*, to wit, in the year 308 of *Rome*, and the next following.

RONSARD (*Peter*) a famous *French* Poet. He was born in the Castle of *Possoniere* in *Vandomois*, in 1524, bred at *Paris* in the College of *Navarre*. Having no inclination for Study, he put himself Page with the Duke of *Orleans*, who presented him to *James Stewart*, King of *Scotland*, with whom he lived above two years. After his return into *France* the same Duke employ'd him in divers Negotiations, and he accompany'd *Lazarus de Baif*, Master of Requests, to a Dyet at *Spire*; the Conversation of this learned Man, and his own Inclination, engaged him again to Study. We have his *Franciades*, *Odes*, and divers

other Pieces. King *Henry II.* *Francis I.* *Charles IX.* and *Henry III.* gave him marks of their Esteem and Favour. *Ronsard* died at *S. Came de Tours*, which was one of his old Benefices, the 27th. of *December*, 1585. The Learned of his time made his Elegies and Epitaphs.

ROPER (*John*) descended of a very ancient Family of *Kent*, Son of *John Roper* Attorney-General to King *Henry VIII.* took to Wife *Jane* the Daughter of Sir *John Fineux*, Knight, Chief Justice of the Court of *King's Bench* in part of King *Henry VII.* and beginning of King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, and Coheir to her Mother, Daughter and Coheir to *William Apulderfeld*, Esq; by whom he had Issue two Sons, *William Roper* of *Eltham*, sometime Clerk of the *King's Bench*, who married *Margaret* the Daughter of the famous Sir *Thomas Moor*, Knight, at that time Lord Chancellor of *England*, from whom the *Ropers* of *Well-hall* are descended, and *Christopher Roper* of the Lodge in *Linsted*, who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Christopher Blore* of *Renham* in *Com. Cant.* had Issue *John*, who, upon July 9. 1603, 1 Jac. received the honour of Knighthood; also upon July 9. 14 Jac. was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Tenham*, a fair Manor of his own Inheritance in those Parts; and departing this life about the end of August, An. 1618, 16 Jac. left Issue, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Christopher* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters. This *Christopher* was succeeded by his Son *John*, who by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to *William Lord Petre*, had Issue three Sons and four Daughters; dying in 1627, he was succeeded by *Christopher* his eldest Son and Heir, who married first *Mary* Daughter to Sir *Francis Englefield* of *Wotton Bassett* in *Com. Wilts.* Knight, by whom he had Issue *John* a Son who died young, and a Daughter called *Frances*. His second Wife was *Philadelphia*, Daughter to *Knolles* of *Grove-place* in *Hants*, by whom he had Issue three Sons, *Christopher* now Lord *Tenham*, *Henry* who died young, and *Thomas*; and departing this life in 1673, was succeeded by *Christopher* his eldest Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Francis Viscount Mountague*, by whom he hath Issue——— *Dugdale's Baronage.*

RORARIUS (*Jerome*) Nuntio to Pope *Clement VII.* at the Court of *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary*, wrote a Book upon a very extraordinary Subject, the design of it being to prove, that Beasts are not only Rational, but that they make use of the Faculty of Reason better than Men. The Occasion of Writing this Book was as odd as the Subject; for having met with a learned Person in Conversation, who maintain'd, That *Charles V.* fell short of the Character of the *Orbs*, and *Frederick Barbarossa*, Emperors of *Germany*; upon this occasion, I say, *Rorarius* being a Man of heat and humour, immediately concluded that Men were exceeded by Beasts, in the Talent of Reasoning, which made him fall to work and write a Treatise upon that Argument, about 1547. This Book lay in Manuscript almost an hundred years, being printed first at *Paris* in 1645, and afterwards in *Holland*. The Argument is not ill managed, it affords a great many extraordinary Instances of the Industry of Beasts, and the obstinate Perverseness of Men: This Opinion seems to press a little upon both the *Cartesians* and *Aristotelians*, the first making Beasts no better than Machine and Clock-work; and the latter, though they allow 'em Sense, Memory and Passions, yet deny 'em the privilege of Reason. *Rorarius*, amongst other Instances in defence of his Assertion, tells a Story from his own knowledge, of two Wolves which he saw hung upon a Gibbet in the Country of *Juliers*: The Terrour of this Execution, he observes, clear'd the Country from being disturb'd by these ill Neighbours, and made a greater impression upon the rest of the Wolves, than either Whips, Gaols or Burning-Irons will do upon a Thief, who is often so incorrigibly foolish, that nothing but a Halter will cure him. *Bayle Diction. Histor.*

ROSA RY, an Office in the Church of *Rome*, made up of five or fifteen Tens of Beads (each of the Tens beginning with a *Pater Noster*) to direct them to say so many *Ave-Maria's* in honour of the Blessed Virgin. This number of *Ave-Maria's* is said in Commemoration of the five Joyful, the five Afflicting, and the five Glorious Mysteries communicated to the Blessed Virgin. The five Joyful Mysteries are, The Annunciation, Her Visitation of *Elizabeth*, The Birth of our Saviour, The Purification, and Our Saviour's Disputing with the Doctors in the Temple. The five Afflicting Mysteries are, Our Saviour's Agony in the Garden, His Scourging, His being Crown'd with Thorns, His being oppress'd with the Weight of the Cross, and His Crucifixion. The five Glorious Mysteries are, The Resurrection of our Saviour, His Ascension, The Descent of the Holy Ghost, His Glorification in Heaven, and Her own Assumption. *St. Dominick* was the Beginner of this Devotion, being (as they say) encouraged to it by an Apparition of the Blessed Virgin, in 1208. *Alain de la Roche Traite du Rosaire.*

ROSCELIN, Clerk of the Diocese of *Beauvais*, was famous for his Knowledge. He renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, and maintained, That the Father and Holy Ghost were incarnated as well as the Son, since the three Persons in the Trinity had but the same Essence, and that the Nature of the Son was the same Nature as that of the Father and Holy Ghost. This Error was condemned in the Councils that were held at *Soissons* in 1092, and at *Reims* in 1094. 'Tis against this

Roscelin that *Anselm* wrote when he was Abbot of *Bec*; he finished that Work afterwards when Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and sent it to Pope *Urban II.* *Baronius.*

ROSCILLUS and **EGUS** were the Sons of *Albu-cillus* Prince of the *Allobroges*. These two young Princes served *Cesar* in all his Wars in *Gaul*, and had considerable Commands in his Army. They received for their Reward the principal Offices in their Country, and an admittance into the Senate before the usual time; but the Troops accusing them for detaining their Pay, they took it as an affront, that *Cesar* had listened to the Complaints against them, and joined with *Pompey*, with all those that were of their Faction. *Cesar de Bello Civili.*

ROSCIUS, a very famous Comedian, and so excellent in his Art, that when any one was to be mention'd who was Master of his Profession, he was called *Roscius*. He was the first that used a Vizard on the Theatre, for that he squinted, and had a deform'd Face; but the People often delighted to hear him with his Face unmask'd, because of the sweetness of his Speech. *Cicero* defended him in Court in an Oration entituled *Pro Roscio Comedo.*

ROSCOMEN, Lat. *Roscomenum*, a Town and County in the Province of *Connacht*. The County is bounded on the North by the *Curlew* Mountains, dividing it from *Slego*; on the East from the River *Shannon*, dividing it from the Counties of *Leitrim*, *Longford*, *West-meath*, and *King's County*; and on the South by *King's County* and *Galloway*; and on the West by the River *Suck*, which parts it from *Galloway* and *Mayo*. It's of a considerable length viz. 60 *English* miles from North to South, but not above 19 where broadest. The Soil is level and extremely fruitful, so that it abounds with Grass and Corn produced by little Husbandry. *Roscomen*, the principal Town which gives name to it, stands upon the River *Suck* towards the Western Border, but near the middle of the County, 12 miles from *Athlone* to the N. W. and 33 from *Galloway* to the N. E.

ROSE CROIX or *Rosecrucians*, called also the *Inlightened*, *Immortal* and *Invisible*. This Name was given to a certain Fraternity or Cabal which appear'd in *Germany* in the beginning of the XVIIth. Age: Those that are admitted thereunto, called the *Brethren*, or *Rosecrucians*, swear Fidelity, promise Secrecy, write Enigmatically or in Characters and oblige themselves to observe the Laws of that Society, which hath for its end the re-establishing of all Disciplines and Sciences, and especially Physick, which, according to their Notion, is not understood, and but ill practis'd; they boast they have excellent Secrets, whereof the Philosopher's-Stone is the least; and they hold, That the ancient Philosophers of *Egypt*, the *Chaldeans*, *Magi* of *Persia*, and *Gymnosophists* of the *Indies*, have taught nothing but what they themselves teach. They affirm, That in 1378, a Gentleman of *Germany*, whose Name is not known but by these two letters *A. C.* being put in a Monastery, had learn'd the Greek and Latin Tongue; and that some time after going into *Palestine*, he fell sick at *Damascus*, where having heard speak of the Sages of *Arabia*, he consulted them at *Damut*, where they had an University. It's added, That these wise *Arabians* saluted him by his Name, taught him their Secrets, and that the *German* after he had travelled a long time, returned into his own Country; where associating with some Companions, he made them Heirs of his Knowledge, and died in 1484. These Brothers had their Successors till 1604, when one of the Cabal found the Tomb of the first of them, with divers Devices, Characters and Inscriptions thereon, the principal of which contained these four letters in Gold, *A. C. R. E.* and a Parchment-Book written in Golden letters, with the Encomium of that pretended Founder. Afterwards, that Society, which in reality is but a Sect of Mountebanks, began to multiply, but durst not appear publicly; and for that reason was surnamed the *Invisible*. The *Inlightened* or *Illuminati* of *Spain* proceeded from them; both the one and the other have been condemned for Fanaticks and Deceivers. We must add, That *John Bringeret* printed in 1615 a Book in *German* which comprehends two Treatises, entituled, *The Manifesto and Confession of Faith of the Fraternity of the Rosecrucians in Germany*. It was dedicated to Monarchs, States, and the Learned. These Persons boasted themselves to be the Library of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, the Academy of *Plato*, the Lyceum, &c. and bragg'd of extraordinary Qualifications, whereof the least was, That they could speak all Languages: And after, in 1622, they gave this Advertisement to the Curious; We deputed by our College the principal of the Brethren of the Rosecrucians to make our visible and invisible abode in this City, through the Grace of the Most High, towards whom are turned the Hearts of the Just: We teach without Books or Notes, and speak the Languages of the Countries where-ever we are, to draw Men like our selves, from the error of Death. This Bill was matter of merriment; in the mean time the Brethren of the Rosecrucians have disappeared, though it be not the Sentiment of that *German* Chymist, the Author of a Book entituled, *De Vo-lucris Arborea*; and of another who hath composed a Treatise stiled *De Philosophia Pura*. *Sponde. Gautier.*

ROSEMONDA, Queen of the *Lombards*, was the Daughter of *Cunemundus* King of the *Gepides*, whom *Alboin* put to death about 572. *Alboin* marry'd her, and at a Feast would force her to drink out of her Father's Skull; which inspired her with so great an hatred for him, that she resolved to make him away. She imparted her Design to *Helmigus*, Master of

her Horse, who advised her to gain *Pharedeus*, a Man of Quality and Repute, to make the thing yet more sure; but he refused to consent to the Murther of his Prince; which much disturb'd the Queen, who however had recourse to another Crime to accomplish the first. *Pharedeus* having debauched one of her Women, she puts her self into her Bed one night that he was to come to her; and when he had mistaken her, she made her self known to him, saying, That after what had pass'd there was no time to be lost, he must either destroy *Alboin*, or *Alboin* would certainly destroy him. This unfortunate Rencontre engaged him in the Murther. In the mean time *Rosemond* fled to *Ravenna* with *Helmigus*, who married her. The Vice-Roy *Longinus* received her kindly, and falling in love with her, promised to marry her, if she made *Helmigus* away; which flattering her Vanity, as *Helmigus* came out of the Bath, she gave him a poisonous Potion. As it begun to work, *Helmigus* suspecting the Treachery, took his Sword, and constrained her to drink up what remained in the Cup. And so died this wicked Woman, who sacrificed all to her Ambition, about the year 574. *Paulus Diacon. lib. 2. de Gest. Longob. Gregor. Turon. &c.*

ROSES, Lat. *Rhodopolis*, once a City, now only a Castle and a small Town in the Country of *Rousillon*, in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which has a large Harbour on the *Mediterranean-Sea*, very strong, and regularly fortified. It was taken by the *French* in 1645, restored by the *Pyrenean Treaty* to *Spain*, but re-taken in the year 1693. It stands ten *Spanish* Leagues from *Perpignan* to the South, and now is in possession of the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Reswick*, 1697. This Place was first fortified by *Charles V.* before which it was only a Monastery, though in the time of the *Romans* it had been one of the most considerable Cities in *Spain*, supposed to have been built by the *Rhodians*, before the *Romans* were Masters of this Kingdom, and from them to have taken this Name.

ROSETTA, a City and Sea-Port upon the *Egyptian-Sea*, in *Africa*, near unto one of the mouths of the *Nile*. The Ancients called it *Metelis*, and the *Turks* now *Raschit*. Between *Rosetta* and *Alexandria* were formerly found in the Sand divers Pieces of old Coin. There are in this Country a great number of Goats, with such long Ears, that besides that they drag them along upon the ground, are yet tuck'd up three fingers high. Sugar-Canes grow also there in abundance. *Monsieur Thevenot* says, It's next to *Cairo*, one of the best Cities in *Egypt*, and still encreasing, being a Place of great Traffick, very pleasant, surrounded by lovely Gardens, and full of well-built, tall Houses, and in which there is great plenty of Victuals, very cheap; but in the months of *July* and *August* they have none but Cistern-Waters to drink.

ROSEVEQUE, a small Town in *Flanders*, famous for a Battle which *Charles V.* won against the rebellious *Gaunt Men*, of whom were slain 40000, and their General *Philip d'Arteville* taken and hanged.

ROSHASCANA; this word, much used in the Writings of the *Jews*, signifies the Beginning of the Year, a Day which they kept as holy. Their Doctors dispute, in their *Talmud*, about the Beginning of the World; some will have it in Spring, in their *Nisan*, which answers our *March*; others in Autumn, in the month of *Tisri*, our *September*, which is the time they keep their Feast *Rosh-hascana*, or Beginning of their Year, abstaining from all manner of Work the two first days of their *Tisri*. *R. Leo* of *Modena* says, The *Jews* hold by Tradition, that God judges on those Days particularly the Actions of the preceding Year, and for this reason begin their Penance from the first Day of *Etal*, the foregoing Month, some praying and singing Psalms from break of day, and a great many fasting and giving Alms without discontinuing to the day of Pardon. These Devotions are practis'd most the Week before the Feast, on the Eve whereof many wash and give themselves thirty seven stripes with a Whip, by way of Discipline; this they call *Malcut*; and some in *Germany* put on their Burial Habits, to mortifie themselves the more, and make them think of the last Judgment. *Leo de Modena.*

ROSIN (*John*) a Native of *Ifenack* in *Thuringia*, hath been in esteem for a learned Grammarian. He publish'd in 1585 his Treatise of *Roman Antiquities*, in Ten Books, which *Thomas Dempster* has since enlarged.

ROSKILL, or *Roschild*, a City of *Denmark* in the Isle of *Zeland*, with a Bishoprick under that of *Lunden*. It is famous for being the Place where the Kings of the Country are buried, and for the Peace concluded in 1658 between the *Sweedes* and the *Danes*. Latin Authors call it *Roschildia*.

ROSSANO, Lat. *Rosetanum* or *Ruscanum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Calabria*, having the Title of a Principality and an Archbishoprick.

ROSSE, a large County in the North of *Scotland*, which gives Title of Earl to the second Son of *Scotland*. Towards the West Sea it abounds with Hills and Woods full of Deer, and to the East Sea the Country is fruitful, and well inhabited. It was, during Episcopacy, a Diocese. This County does also contain the famous Bay of *Cromarty*, call'd by the Ancients *Portus Salutis*, being one of the best Harbours in the King's Dominions. In this County is contain'd also *Ardmanagh*, which gives Title of Lord to the second Son of *Scotland*; and *Ajnskire*, which is indented by many Arms of the Sea. *Camb. Brit.*

ROSSE,

ROSSE, Lat. *Roffa*, a Town anciently in the Province of *Munster*, and County of *Cork*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Cashel*. It stands upon the *British* Channel, at the mouth of a small River called *Finn*, 32 miles from *Cork* to the South west, and 22 from *Kinsale* to the West. The Bishop's See in 1618 was united to that of *Cork*, the Town being reduced to a meer Village.

ROSSI (*Jerom*) Bishop of *Pavia*, was Native of *Parma*. He became very learned, and noted at *Rome*, where Pope *Leo X.* gave him the Abbey of *Chiravall* in the *Picentin*, and *Clement VII.* made him Clerk of his Closet. *Rossi* afterwards put himself out of this Place, in favour of *John-Marie du Mont*, who quitted to him the Bishoprick of *Pavia*. A little while after his Enemies accused him of having killed a Man. He was taken into custody, and imprison'd in the Castle of *St. Angelo*; but his Innocence appearing, after a sad Imprisonment of three years, he was re-established in his Bishoprick, and Pope *Julius III.* made him Governour of *Rome*. *Rossi* died in the month of *April*, in the year 1564, aged 65. He composed a Treatise of *Illustrious Men*, a Poem, some Pieces of Theology and of the Canon-Law.

ROSSI (*Blanche*). See **BLANCHE**.

ROSSO, (so called from his Red Hair) born at *Florence*, Anno 1496, was educated in the Study of Philosophy, Musick, &c. and having learned the first Rudiments of *Design* from the *Cartoons* of *Michael Angelo*, improv'd himself by the help of Anatomy, which he understood so very well, that he wrote two Books upon that Subject. He had a copious Invention, great Skill in the Mixture of his Colours, and in the management of his Lights and Shadows; gave his Figures a good Relievo, and proper and easie Postures: his only fault was, that he suffer'd himself to be too much overborn with the heat of his Fancy, which he sometimes prefer'd to the Rules of Art. From *Florence* his Curiosity carry'd him to *Rome* and *Venice*, and afterwards into *France*, where, by his Works in the Galleries at *Fountainbleau*, and by several Proofs which he gave of his extraordinary Knowledge in Architecture, he recommended himself so effectually to *Francis I.* that he made him Surveyor and Superintendent-General of all his Buildings, Pictures, &c. and gave him other opportunities of growing so vastly rich, that for some time he lived like a Prince himself, in all the Splendour and Magnificence imaginable; till at last, being robb'd of a considerable sum of Money, and suspecting one of his intimate Friends, he caus'd him to be imprison'd, and put to the Torture, which he underwent with so much Courage and Constancy as to procure his Release; upon which *Rosso*, partly out of remorse of his barbarous treatment of his Friend, and partly out of fear that he would revenge it, dispatch'd himself by a Dose of Poison. *Vasary*, *Felibien*, &c. *Vies des Peintres*.

ROSTOCK, called variously in Latin, as *Rosarium Urbs*, *Rhodopolis* and *Rostochium*. It's an Hans-Town of *Germany*, in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, within a League of the *Baltick-Sea*, where there is an University founded, about 1415, according to *Beßius*. This is a Free Imperial City, and has an Harbour made by the River *Warna*, on which it stands, 8 miles from *Wismar* to the East, and 11 from *Stralsundt* to the West. It's about 5 miles in compass, and almost equal to *Lubec*. A Sedition arising in this City in 1572 against the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, under whose Protection it is, he entred it with Arms, and treated the Senate with great severity. In 1629 it was, with the whole Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, taken by the Imperialists, out of whose hands it was recovered by the *Swedes*.

ROSTON, a Dutchy and Archiepiscopal City of *Muscovy*. The City is guarded with a wooden Fortreis, and the Dutchy has been formerly the Appennage or Portion of the second Sons of the Princes of *Russia*; since which, *John Basilides*, Duke of *Muscovy*, has usurped this Country, and put to death the last of the Family that reigned there.

ROSVIDE (*Heribert*) a Jesuit, Native of *Utrecht*, where he was born, in 1569, and died at *Antwerp* the 5th. of *Octob.* 1629. The Works we have of his, testify him to have been an indefatigable Person; and that he had acquired great knowledge in Ecclesiastical Antiquities. He publish'd the Works of *St. Paulinus*, with Notes upon them, two Tracts of *Eucherius*, an Apology for *Thomas à Kempis*, whom he believed to be the Author of a Book, entitled, *The Imitation of Jesus*, an Ecclesiastical History, with divers others. *Le Mire*.

ROSVIDE, *Rsvire*, or *Hurosvith*, a Nun of the Monastery of *Gandeshheim* or *Grandeshheim*, in *Germany*, was in great esteem in the tenth Age. She was illustrious both for her Birth and penetrating Judgment. She spake the Greek and Latin Tongues fluently; and the Pieces she has writ in Prose and Verse had the approbation of all that knew her in her time. She composed in Verse, at the desire of the Emperor *Otho II.* and by order of *Geberg* her Abbess, *An Historical Elogy upon the Life of Otho I.* She writ also in Verse, *The Martyrdom of St. Denys and Pelagius*, and other Works of that nature, which *Conrade Celtus* caus'd to be printed at *Nuremberg*, in 1501. She flourish'd about 980. *Trithemius* mistakes in putting her in another Age, as well as *Humfridus*, who confounds her with *Hilda* an Abbess of *England*. *Vossius*.

ROTA, a Jurisdiction of *Rome*, composed of twelve Prelates, who judge by Appeal of all Matters Ecclesiastical and Civil arising between the Clergy. They are call'd the *Auditors* of

the *Rota*, and this Name is derived from the Pavement of the Chamber where they meet to examine Affairs, or to decide Causes, which is of Marble, fashioned like a Wheel. This Court is composed of Persons of divers Nations, whereof there are eight *Italians* (to wit, three *Romans*, one *Tuscan*, one *Milanese*, one *Polonian*, one *Ferrarese*, and one *Venetian*), one *Frenchman*, two *Spaniards*, and one *German*. Pope *John XXII.* established these Judges; *Clement VIII.* augmented their Privileges; and *Alexander VII.* made them Subdeacons Apostolick. They wear a Violet-coloured Robe, and a Band of the same colour about their Hats; each of them has an hundred Ducats per Month allowed them, and the Dean two hundred.

ROTA (*Bernardine*) of *Naples*, very considerable both for the Nobleness of his Family, and fineness of his Wit: He had an admirable streak at *Latin* and *Italian Poetry*. It is the opinion of several Criticks, that his *Latin Poems* may compare with the best Authors of Antiquity; and as for his Performances of this kind in *Italian*, they are so charming and ingenious, and written with so much Judgment, that, next to *Petrarch*, he may challenge the Preference to all the Poets of that Nation. He wrote likewise very finely in Prose, and had always a great regard for Men of Letters. He died at *Naples* in 1574, at the Age of 66. His Works are, *Eloge Piscatorie*, *Sonneti e Canzoni*, *Rime Scilingate*, *Cosmedia*, *Li Loftribaldi*, *Comedia*, *Poemata*, *Alegiarum Lib. 3.* *Epigrammatum Libri 4.* *Metamorphoseon Lib. 1.* *Nenia Porcia nuncupata*. *Thuan. Hist.* *Ghilini Teat. d' Huom. Letter.*

ROTEMBURG, upon the *Taubur*, an Imperial City of *Germany*, in *Franconia*: It's not the same as *Rotemburgh* the Capital City of the Earldom of *Hohenburg*, in *Swabia*; and another the Capital of the Dutchy of *Ferden*, in the *Lower Saxony*, belonging to the King of *Sweden*.

ROTTERDAM, upon the *Meuse*, a City of *Holland* in the *United Provinces*. It's thought its Name is taken from the Canal call'd *Rotte*, although *Trithemius*, *Robert Cenales*, and some others are of opinion that it must be *Ruther* King of the *Franks*, that was the Founder of this City. It is large, rich, and a great Mart-Town. There are divers Canals cut there, which are so well contrived and kept, that the greatest Ships can enter to it. It is the richest City in *Holland*, next to *Amsterdam*. *Erasmus*, the great Restorer of Learning, was born in this City, and they have taken care to preserve the memory of it by an Inscription set upon the House, and placed his Statue on the Bridge besides, which was erected in 1564, and very injuriously treated by the *Spaniards* in 1572. The greatest Convenience of this Town, is, that Ships of great burthen are taken into the middle of many of the greatest Streets without difficulty. It was small when the *Spaniards* had it, and therefore not mentioned as to the time of its conjunction with the States. One of the Courts of Admiralty is kept there.

ROTTHARIS, King of the *Lombards*, was the Son of *Ajon*, Duke of the Country of *Bresse*. He succeeded *Arioaldus* in 638, by the Choice that *Gundoberga*, the Daughter of *Agilulfus* and *Theodelinga* made of him for her Husband; upon condition he would send away his first Wife, and that he would swear never to forsake *Gundoberga*. He promised all, to get upon the Throne; but when he was confirmed in it, he kept her for the space of five years Prisoner in the Palace of *Pavia*, and put to death divers Persons of Quality who had oppos'd his Election. *Aubedon*, Embassador to King *Clowis II.* demanded her of *Rotharis*, who durst not refuse it; and she employ'd the remainder of her life in the practice of Vertue. This same King took *Genoa*, *Albenga*, *Savonna*, and other Places which belonged to the Empire, and ruined them as well as *Tarvis* and other Cities of *Tuscany*. He order'd the Laws of the *Lombards* to be drawn up in writing. He reigned fifteen years and four months, that is, till 653, when *Rodoaldus*, his Son, succeeded him.

ROTHERAM, a Market-Town in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*, and the Hundred of *Stafford*, situate upon the River *Dun*, over which it hath a fine Stone Bridge. Of note, for giving Name and Birth to *Thomas of Rotheram*, Archbishop of *York*, one of the Founders of *Lincoln College* in *Oxon*; who also express'd his Kindness to this Town, by founding likewise a College in it, with three Schools, for Grammar, Writing and Musick.

ROTRUDA, or *Crotruda*, the Wife of *Charles Martell*, and Mother to *Charlemain*, *Pepin the Short*, and *Chiltrudus*. She died about 724.

ROTWEIL, an Imperial City of *Germany*, in *Swabia*, allied with the *Swissers*. The Marechal de *Guebriant* died there of a Wound he had received in a Battle he had gained from the Imperialists, the 17th. of *November*, 1643. This City is situate upon the *Neckar*, under Mount *Abeno*, from which it stands 3 Leagues to the South, 10 from *Brisach* to the East, and 6 from *Scaffhause* to the North. *Conrad III.* Duke of *Schwaben*, instituted a Chamber of Justice here, for the whole Dutchy, in 1147.

ROVERGUE, a Province of *France* that has *Auvergne* to the North of it, *Guivandan* to the East, *Languedoc* to the South, and *Quercy* to the West: *Rhodes* is the capital City of it. The Contry is barren, but this is made up by the Mines of Iron, Copper, Alum, Sulphur, &c. that are found there. There is also a Burning Mountain. The great Riches of *Rovergue* consist

consist in Cattle and Wooll. The single Trade of Mules which are carried thence into Spain, brings them above two hundred thousand Crowns every year. *Rovergue* has divers Rivers, as the *Tarn*, the *Lot*, the *Aveiron*. And *Caspar* speaks of these People, which he calls *Ruthenii*. This Province is ordinarily divided into three Parts. Into the *Higher-March*, or *Milband*, County of *Rhodes*, wherein is the City of the same Name, and into the *Lower-March*, where are *Ville-Franche* and *Ville-Neufe*. All the Country is under the Government of *Guienne*, and belongs to the Parliament of *Tholouse*. They reckon in it twenty five Cities and fifty great Towns. These three Parts have as many Elections under the Generality of *Montauban*. *Milband* hath many Forfeitures belonging to it. *Naiac* is noted for its *Vittiol*, *St. Antonin* for its *Prunes*, *Roquefort* for its *Cheese*. *Marillac*, which gives Title to a Principality, hath in its neighbourhood the *Cave de Bouche Roland*, which goes above four Leagues under ground. *Severac* has the Title of a Dutchy, under the Name of *Arpagon*, *Eirangues*, and *Estaing* that of *Earldonis*, *Rhodes* and *Vabres* of *Bishopricks*.

ROVIGO (in Latin *Rhodigium*) a little Town Capital of *Polesin*, in the Republick of *Venice*. Its District is environed with the River *Adiga* in form of an Island thereof. This City is the Residence of the Bishop of *Adria*, and is famous for having been the Birth-place of Cardinal *Roverella*, and of the Learned *Cælius*, surnamed *Rhodiginus*. It stands 20 m. to the W. of *Adria*, and 25 from *Ferrara* to the N. and about the same from *Padoua* to the South.

ROVILLA, the Name of one of the most ancient Families in *Normandy*, which was at first called *Gouzeul*, and by succession, *Rovilla*.

ROUND-TABLE, See TABLE.

ROURE, or *Roer*, (in Latin *Rura*) a River of the Dutchy of *Ju'iers* in *Germany*. *Trithemius* saith it was called *Rora* in Latin, from *Rorich*, the Son of *Clowis* King of *France*, who was unfortunately drowned in it. Its first Rise is near to the Village of *Bullngen* in the Country of *Ju'iers*, from whence it runneth by *Duren*, and the City of *Ju'iers*, and at last towards *Ruremond*, to which it gives the Name, and then falls into the *Meuse*. *Guichard, Descript. d' Pais bas*.

ROUSSEAU, ROUSSELL, or LE ROUX, (*Gerard*) Abbot of *Nerac*, and afterwards Bishop of *Oleron*, lived in the sixteenth Century. He was a Dominican Friar, but quitting the Habit, he travelled into *Germany*, and became acquainted with the Doctrine of *Luther*, which he published afterwards in the Court of the Queen of *Navarre*, who procured him the Abby of *Nerac*, and after that, the Bishoprick of *Oleron*, in 1540, and protected him against the Persecutions of the *Sorbonne*, and got him his Liberty when taken Prisoner. *Roussel* had good Qualities, led an exemplary Life, and was the first that communicated under both kinds. It's said he approved neither of the Doctrine of *Luther*, nor of *Calvin* altogether. He died in 1550, or 1551, by the means of *Peter Arnaud de Maillie*, who was accessary to his death, and whose Son, *Anand*, was afterwards Bishop of *Oleron*. *Sainte Marthe, Gal. Christ. T. 11. p. 832*.

ROUSSI (*Henry de*) Lord of *Seiffone*, near unto *Laon*, was descended from the ancient Race of the Counts of *Sarbruch* and *Rossi*. He married the Lady *Jaquelina de la Noi*, by whom he had *Nicholas* and *Claude de Roussi*, Twins; who afterwards had for their shares, the Eldest, the Land and Lordship of *Seiffone*; and the younger, that of *Origni*. They were born on the 7th. of April, 1548, so like one another, that their Nurses were obliged to put Bracelets upon their Arms of different colours to distinguish them. This great Resemblance of each other continued always, consisting not only in their proportion, and the lineaments of the Face, but also in their gestures, humours and inclinations; insomuch that being clad alike, not only Strangers, but even their Father and Mother could very hardly distinguish them. They were bred up first in the College, and afterwards at Court. The *Sieur de Seiffone* was Page of the Presence to *Antony de Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, and the *Sieur de Origni* to young *Henry of Bourbon*, his Son, afterwards King of *France*. They were much beloved by *Charles* the IXth. who often took pleasure to put them both together, and to observe them for a long time, thereby to find some distinguishing Marks between them, and having sent them amongst his Courtiers, made them afterwards to come into his Presence again, without being able to distinguish them. The *Sieur de Origni* was an excellent Tennis-Player, and the Lord de *Seiffone* engaged himself sometimes in Matches that were disadvantageous to him; to remedy which, he once left the May, pretending to go about some necessary business, and caused his Brother cunningly to enter into his place, who retrieved his loss, and won without either the Players or any of those in the Galleries knowing any thing of the Change of Persons made by them. It is moreover a thing worthy of Admiration, that the same Accidents that befel the one during his Life, happened alike to the other; the same Diseases, the same Wounds, at the same time, in the same parts of their Bodies; and when the Lord de *Seiffone* sickned, of the Disease whereof he died in the thirtieth year of his Age, through the Physicians fault; the Lord de *Origni* found himself also at the same time attacked with the same Distemper, and his Life much endangered, but he escaped it through the Care of an Able Physician. Before they

were Sick, their Pictures were both drawn upon one Cloth, in which they were truly Represented alike both in Air, Shape and Complexion. The Lord of *Chandieu* making the following Copy of Verses, which were plac'd under their Picture.

*Sous un même ascendant ces deux Jumeaux Enfants,
Furent Pareils en Corps & Pareils en Visage,
Pareils en Actions & Pareils en Langage;
Pareils en Accidens, Pareils en volonte,
Leurs plus beaux Traits étant l'un de l'autre Empruntez:
Le Peintre les a Peints tous deux en une Image.
La seule mort voulut enfreindre ces Ouvrage
Nos yeux ayants été trompez des veritez,
Qui voit Seiffone vif, voit Seiffone inhumé,
Le Corps vif veut revoir, le Corps mort la lumé,
Le mort appelle à Soile vif qui lui ressemble,
Une ame & une Amour vivoient en deux ressorts,
Mais comme un seul Tableau Figure ici deux Corps.
Un seul Corps v f voit voir les deux Esprits en Semble.*

Pasquier. l. 6.

ROUSSILLON, an Earldom in the *Pyrenean* Mountains, between *Languedoc* and *Catalonia*. It is on the South part of the *Higher-Languedoc*, with the Sea to the East, and *Catalonia* to the West. *Perpignan* is the Capital City thereof; the others are *Elme*, *Colioure*, *Ceret*, &c. This Country was formerly united to *Spain*, and made part of *Catalonia*. *John*, King of *Arragon*, sold it to *Lewis XI.* and King *Charles VIII.* gave it up to *Ferdinand*, upon condition he would grant no Succors to those of *Naples*; but he kept not his Promise, and yet detained *Roussillon*; but *Lewis* the XIVth. hath retaken it from the *Spaniards*, and hath re-united it to *France* by the *Pyrenean* Peace in 1659. This Country lies in the Mountains, and hath good Pasture; it has three very considerable Rivers in it; the *Tet*, *Tech*, and *Ely*. *Roussillon* has often been the Theatre of the War, although it be not above twenty or five and twenty Leagues from East to West, and about twenty from North to South.

ROXANA, the Daughter of *Oxiartes*, a *Persian* Prince, and one of the Ladies taken by *Alexander* upon his defeating of *Darius*. She was the handsomest Woman in *Asia*, and that Conqueror no sooner saw her, but he fell in Love with her, and marrying her, left her at his death, in the 431st. year of *Rome*, big of a Son, who was named *Young Alexander*. *Cassandra* put afterwards both the Mother and Infant to death. *Quintus Curtius, Plutarch*.

ROXELLANA, a *Sultanes*, the Wife of *Solyman* the Magnificent, Emperor of the *Turks*, was a Woman of a great and very bold Spirit. Ambition transported her to commit the most notorious violences. *Solyman* had a Son, and his Eldest too, called *Mustapha*; but she was the Mother of *Selim II.* *Bajazet*, and two other Sons, and of *Camena*, the Wife of *Russian* the *Grand Vizier*. *Roxellana* was solicitous to advance her Children to the Throne, and therefore pretended she had an ardent desire to build a Mosque and an Hospital for Strangers. *Solyman*, who loved this Woman passionately, and was also zealous for his Religion, easily consented to it. She afterwards consulted the *Mufti* about the Matter, who made answer, That her Design was Holy, but that these good Works could not conduce to the Salvation of the Soul of *Roxellana*, because that being a Slave she had no Estate of her own. The cunning *Sultanes* hereupon affected an extraordinary Melancholy, which made *Solyman* make her free. But coming to see her afterwards according to his usual manner, she refused to co-habit with him. And when the *Mufti*, in concert with her, gave him to understand that he could not have a free Woman without sinning, he married her. *Roxellana* then being become the Wife of that Prince, managed her business so well that she destroyed *Mustapha* in 1553. After that *Bajazet*, her second Son, revolted against him, and she found a way to re-establish him in his Father's favour. *Roxellana* died in 1561. She had been instrumental in the death of the *Grand Vizier Ibrahim*, in 1546, as has been noted elsewhere. *Baudier. Hist. des Turcs. Thuan. Hist. Lib. 12.*

ROY (*Louis de*) surnamed *Regius*, a Native of *Contances*, in *Normandy*, was in esteem among the Criticks of the last Age. His Letters, and the Life of *Budæus*, which he has published, made him quickly known to Foreigners, who became afterwards more fully satisfied of his Merit when he came to see them in the several Journeys he made into *Italy*, and elsewhere; after his return into *France*, he was made Professor Royal of Philosophy at *Paris*, where he published divers Pieces of his own composing, besides several he translated out of Greek into *French*. It's said his Criticisms created him much trouble, and that thereby he incur'd the displeasure of *John du Bellay*, who exposed him furiously in his Verses. *Le Roy* died in the year 1579. *Sainte Marthe*.

ROY (*Marin*) Lord of *Gomberville*, a Member of the *French Academy*, was one of those that were chosen by Cardinal *Richelieu* to compose that Academy; they met at his House for some time, in 1635, near unto the Church of *St. Gervais*, and that same year he made an Oration on the 7th of May, the subject whereof was, *That when an Age produced an excellent Hero,*

Hero, it found Persons qualified to praise him; which is the ninth Academick Discourse, mentioned in the History of the Academy composed by M. Pellisson. The Sieur de Gomberville has writ divers Tracts, whereof the first three are Romances, which he composed when those sort of Books were in Vogue in France; to wit, Polexander in five Volumes, Cytherea in four Volumes, and Young Alcidiada; the Preface to the Poems of Mainard is also of the Sieur Gomberville's composing, who has besides that writ a Treatise of the Requisites and Faults of History, wherein he sharply reproves certain famous Historians. He hath explained by way of Moral Discourses the Descriptions out of which Orho Venius has composed his Moral Theatre of Humane Life. He writ besides some Christian and Spiritual Poems much in request, as also an History of the Amazons. He published the Latin Poems of M. de Lomenie de Brienne. The Sieur de Gomberville was born at Paris, about the end of the last Age; and died there in 1675, aged about eighty years. Memoirs des Tems.

ROY, an Illustrious House, that has taken its Name from that of a Town called Roy, upon one of the Springs of the Moreville in Picardy.

ROYAUMONT, an Abbey in the Government of the Isle of France, Eight Leagues from Paris, towards the River Oise. In the year 1409, a storm of Thunder and Lightning fell upon the Abbey-Church, and burnt down half on't with the Steeple, the Bells being likewise all melted, as was also the Lead that cover'd the Church. *Fuv. des Ursines Hist. de Char. Vith.*

ROYSTON, a Market Town divided between Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire, at the bottom of a Hill, in the Hundred of Odsey.

RUBEN, the eldest Son of Jacob and Leah, was born An. Mund. 2282. His Tribe had for its share the Lands beyond Jordan. He died An. Mun. 2406. aged 124.

RUBENS (Albert) a Learned Man, and an excellent Explainer of Medals, was the Son of Peter Paul Rubens, a famous Painter and great Antiquary, and the Nephew of Philip Rubens, of whom we have his *Eleeta*, the Version of the Homelies of Asterius, and some Latin Poems. Albert Rubens, according to the Sentiment of Vossius and some other Learned Men, is the Author of the Commentary upon the Medals of the Count of Arschot, and not Peter Paul his Father, as some have believed. He has also writ a Tract *De vestitaria & Luto Clavi*, which was not printed till after his Death.

RUBENS (Sir Peter Paul) a Famous Painter Born at Cologn in 1577, was the best accomplish'd of all the Flemish Masters, and would have come up to the most Celebrated Italians, if his Parents, instead of placing him under the Tuition of Adam Van Noort and Odavio Venus, had bred him up in the Roman and Lombard Schools, yet notwithstanding, he made so good use of that little time which he spent in those places, that perhaps none of his Predecessors can boast a more beautiful Colouring, a Nobler Invention, or a more Luxuriant Fancy in their Compositions; But besides his Talent in Painting, and his admirable Skill in Architecture, he was universally Learn'd, spoke Seven Languages very perfectly, was well read in History, and withal so excellent a Statesman that he was Employ'd in several publick Negotiations of great Importance, which he manag'd with extraordinary Prudence and Conduct. His Principal Performances in Painting are in the Banqueting-House at Whitehall, the Escorial in Spain, and the Luxemburgh Galleries at Paris; and in each of these three Courts, had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, besides several Magnificent Presents. His usual Abode was at Antwerp, where he built a spacious Apartment in imitation of the Rotunda at Rome, for a Noble Collection of Pictures which he had purchas'd in Italy; some of which, together with his Statues, Medals, and other Antiquities, he sold to the Duke of Buckingham for ten Thousand Pounds. He died Anno 1640, leaving vast Riches behind him to his Children, of whom Albert the Eldest succeeded him in the Office of Secretary of State in Flanders. *John Peter Bellini, vite de Pittori Moderni.* A short Account of the most Eminent Painters, &c. Bound up with Mr. Dryden's Translation of *Fresnoy*, &c.

RUBICON, a little River of *Æmilia* in *Gallia Cispadana*, on the Southern Part of *Gallia Cisalpina*, which separates it from Italy, and dischargeth it self into the Adriatick Sea, called at this day *Pisatello*, a River of *Romania*, a Province of the Ecclesiastical Estate, which falls into the Gulf of Venice. They call it *Rico*, or *Ragiso*, near unto its Spring. This River is famous in History, by reason of *Cæsar's* passing over it, when he began to declare himself against the Republick. A Pillar was set up there that the Remembrance of so famous a Passage might not be lost.

RUBIN, Prince of Antioch, was the Nephew of Leo I. King of Armenia, and the Son of Rubin's Daughter, Prince of Armenia, the Brother of Leo, and of Beïmond, the Eldest Son of Beïmond III. Prince of Antioch. He came to the Principality by the means of Leo, his Uncle, who expelled Beïmond d'Iblaim. He afterwards married Chelvis, the Daughter of Amaury of Lusignan, King of Cyprus, and of Queen Civa, Sister to Queen Sibylla, the Wife of King Leo. He was at last, after he had enjoyed the Principality seven years, driven out by the Emperor Frederick II. *Histoire de Roïaume de Cypre.*

RUBRUQUIS (William) a Franciscan Friar, sent by the King Saint Louis to Sariat, a Tartarian Prince. *Vid. SARTACH.*

RUEL (John) a famous Physician, a Native of Soissons, was in great esteem in the sixteenth Age; having learn'd the Greek and Latin Tongues, he employ'd them very advantageously for the publick, by translating divers Greek Authors, which procured him the Honour of being styled, *The Eagle of Interpreters*, which *Budæus* bestowed upon him. Ruel has writ divers other Pieces, and was so bent upon Study, that he neglected to follow the Court, whither he was called by King Francis I. and Lovisa of Savoy his Mother. Stephen Boucher Bishop of Paris, brought him into that City; and Ruel having already buried his Wife, accepted of a Prebendship which that Prelate bestowed upon him in the Church of Notre-dame. He died in 1537, aged about 63.

RUFFACH, Lat. *Rubeacum*, a small City in the Upper-Alsatia, in the Territory of Mundal, upon the River *Robback*, once an Imperial and Free City, but taken by Turenne in 1675, after a great Defeat of the Imperialists, and now under the Bishop of Strasburg. It's one of the ancientest Towns in *Alsatia*, and was, for the Fertility of its Soil, for five hundred years the Seat of some of the Roman Nobility. It stands three miles from Brisac to the West, and two from Mulhuse to the North.

RUFFEC, Lat. *Roffiacum*, and *Ruffiacum*, a little Town in the Diocess of Poitiers, about five or six Leagues from Angoulême.

RUFINA, *Vid. CLAUDIA RUFINA.*

RUFINI, the Family of the *Rufini* in Rome, which was a Branch of that of the *Cornelii*. P. Cornelius was the Father of P. Corn. Rufinus, Consul in the 464 year of the building of Rome, with M. Curius Dentatus. They had good Success against the Samnites. Rufinus had again the Honour of the Consulship in 477, with C. Junius Bubulcus, and afterwards the Office of Dictator. The Censor Fabricius caused him to be turned out of the Senate, for that he was too great a Lover of Luxury, and had found in his House as much Silver Plate as was valued at fifteen Marks. He left a Son of his own Name, and this same was the Father of P. Corn. Rufinus, that was furnished Sulla or Sylla, for that he had drawn out of the Books of the Sibyls, an Authority for the Institution of the Plays in Honour of Apollo. He had two Son, P. and Ser. Cornel. Rufinus. The first, Governor of Sicily, left a Son of his own Name, the Father of L. Corn. that succeeded, and of P. Cornel. P. Corn. Sulla was the Son of this last, who was defended by Cicero in an Oration we have to this day, and who had also a Son of his Name Consul in 749 with Augustus. L. Corn. Sulla of whom I have spoken under Sulla, was the Father of another whom P. Silius killed in Spain, after the Death of Pompey. Tit. Liv. Florus, Dion. Cicero, Cassiodorus.

RUFINUS, a Priest of Aquileia, and a Monk, lived in the fourth Age and the beginning of the fifth. He was so famous, that St. Jerom, in his Chronicle, particularly remarks, that among all the Monks of Aquileia, Florentius, Bonosus and Rufinus, were the most Illustrious. It was there that St. Jerom contracted Friendship with those three pious Men, and having afterwards retired into the Desarts of Syria, and learning by Heliodorus, that Rufinus had left Rome, with Melania, in order to go visit the Hermits of Egypt, he writ to him his 41st. Letter all full of Tenderness and Commendation. We may see by a Letter of the same St. Jerom to Florentius, that after he came to understand that Rufinus was, together with Melania arrived at Jerusalem, he writ him another Epistle which we have lost. Rufinus lived five and twenty years at Jerusalem, and composed divers Works there. He returned to Rome about 397. His great Inclination to the Works of Origen, caused a Rupture between St. Jerom and him. This Division between two excellent Men came at last to extremity, and grew somewhat unfortunate, however Theophilus reconciled them. But Rufinus having published at Rome a Translation of Origen's Books *de Principiis*, without putting his Name to it, their Friendship was at an end; for that having therein praised St. Jerom for the Esteem he had of Origen, he gave occasion of suspecting him as a Follower of his Errors. This misunderstanding had pernicious Consequences. St. Jerom complained highly of Rufinus, whom he treated as an Heretick and Predecessor of Pelagius and his Adherents. And Rufinus run him down in three Invectives he dispersed among his Party. Pope Anastasius having Information hereof, cited him to appear, and answer to the Points alledged against him; but he would not come, and only sent his Apology. The Pope condemned Rufinus, who according to what may be gathered from the Writings of St. Jerom, died in Sicily about 410. He had Translated out of Greek into Latin, the Works of Josephus; the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius; and some other Pieces. He added at the desire of S. Paulinus two Books to *That History of the Church*. He published also that of the Fathers of the Desert, which Baronius and some others attribute without reason to Evagrius. We have also of his some Commentaries upon the Prophets Hosea, Joel, and Amos; and some other Pieces in A Collection of his Works Printed at Paris in Folio, in 1580. St. Augustin. Baron. Bellarm.

RUFINUS, Captain of the Guard, and Patrician. The Emperor *Theodosius the Great* raised him from a very mean Condition to the highest Honour in the Empire, and at his death left him Guardian to his Son *Arcadius*. *Rufinus*, being ambitious, resolved to put himself upon the Throne; to which end he called the *Goths* and other *Barbarians* into the Empire, that during that Desolation he might have an opportunity to seize upon it, or divide it between them and himself. His Charge capacitated him to put into the hands of his Creatures those Governments that were of greatest importance: In the mean time the *Goths* entred into the Empire, and came to besiege *Constantinople*. *Rufinus* hindred their being repulsed: He gave Orders that the Eastern Army should advance near the City, and in the mean time disposed of all things in order to be declared Emperor, when he should go visit the Camp with *Arcadius*. He had engaged divers Persons of Quality in his Conspiracy, and was sure of the *Barbarians*. But his Design coming to be discovered, he was kill'd in the midst of the Army, in 395, whither he had brought the Emperor in order to have him murder'd, and to secure the Empire to himself by his death. His Body was hewed to pieces, and his Head carried upon a Lance, and shewed to the People, who hated him for his Avarice and Cruelty. A certain Person having cut off one of his Hands, and seeing that the Nerves which moved the Joints were hanging, bethought himself of going to beg Alms in the Name of *Rufinus*, opening or shutting the bloody Hand according to what was given him. *Zosim. lib. 5. Niceph. l. 15. Claudian in Rufin. &c.*

RUFINUS, or *P. Cornelius Rufinus*, a Roman, was made Dictator *An. Rom. 420*, in the Consulship of *T. Viturius* and *Sp. Posthumius*; he was entrusted with this Charge, upon a Report made, That the *Samnites* had taken up Arms. *Rufinus* gave the Command of Colonel of the Cavalry to *M. Antonius*, and both the one and the other of them laid down, for that there was some default in the Ceremonies of their Creation, as did also the other Magistrates for the same reason. *Tit. Liv.*

RUFUS, a Greek Author, who left a Dramatick and Musick History, wherein he treats of all sorts of Pieces belonging to the Theatre, and of the Dances used there, according to the sound of divers Instruments. *Photius Nomocan 61.*

RUGEN, an Island and Principality of the *Baltick-Sea* upon the Coast of *Pomerania*. It hath been formerly more considerable than it is at present. *Ericus* King of *Denmark* gave it, in 1438, to the Duke of *Pomerania*; but having been since taken by the *Swedes*, it has been confirmed to them by the Peace of *Munster*, in 1648. It is surrounded with some other small Islands, Peninsula's and Gulfs. Its Soil is very fertile, being as it were the Granary of the neighbouring Countries. In it are all sorts of Animals except Wolves and Rats. In this Isle were formerly Towns and Fortresses well peopled, but they lie at present almost all ruin'd, because of the Wars. Its Inhabitants received not the Christian Religion till about 813, in the time of the Emperor *Lewis the Debonnaire*; yet they forsook it a little after, and embraced a vast many Superstitions, together with the Heresy of the *Manichæans*: but about the year 1168 *Waldemar* King of *Denmark* brought them to the Faith again. This Island is about seven German miles square, but the Sea breaks in and covers a considerable part of the middle of it from the West, and almost divides it into several Islands: This was caused by an outrageous Tempest in 1309, a part of this Island at the same time which lay to the South-east as far as the Isle of *Ruden*, then join'd with this, was torn away, and sunk so deep into the bottom of the Sea, that the greatest Ships may sail over it. *Mercator. Atlas.*

RUMFORD, a Market-Town in the County of *Essex*, in *Sheway Lath*, noted on account of the great resort of the *London* Butchers to the same to buy Calves.

RUMIA, or *Rumilia*, a Goddess which the *Romans* invoked for to take care of their sucking Children, called anciently *Ruma* by the *Latins*. When they sacrificed to this Goddess, they used no Wine, but offer'd Milk and Water mix'd with Honey. *Plut. in Vit. Rom.*

RUPERT, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Cumberland*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. was Son to *Frederick*, Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and *Elizabeth* Daughter to King *James the Sixth of Scotland*, and First of *England*, afterwards King and Queen of *Bohemia*. Their Son, Prince *Rupert*, was born December the 17th. 1619. In 1632 he marched with the Prince of *Orange* to the Siege of *Rhinberg*, though but thirteen years old, and gave proof of his Courage and Conduct much above his years. In 1637, being about eighteen years of age, he commanded a Regiment of *German* Horse in the Wars; and in 1638 was taken Prisoner by the Imperialists, who detained him three years; but having procured his Liberty, he came into *England* in 1642, and offer'd his Service to King *Charles I.* his Uncle, who made him Knight of the Garter, and gave him a Command in the Army, wherewith he marched to *Worcester*, then besieged by Captain *Fienes*, whom he obliged to dislodge, and defeated several Regiments who were coming to his assistance, having attack'd them in a Pass where not above four could march in Front; but upon information that the Earl of *Essex* was marching towards *Worcester*, he went to *Ludlow*, twenty miles thence, At

Edge-hill he commanded the Right-wing of the King's Horse, and charged the Parliaments Left-wing with so much Gallantry that he totally routed them, pursuing them as far as *Kinerton* with great slaughter. In 1643, the Parliament having drawn a great Strength into *Cirencester*, he commanded the Prince with 4000 Horse and Foot to seize the Town, which he did by surprize, after an hour's resistance, taking 1100 Prisoners, and 3000 Arms. After this he summoned *Gloucester* to surrender, but without success; whereupon he took a course into *Wales*, and returning, besieged *Lichfield* with so much vigour, that he compelled the Governour to surrender: A little after he took *Birmingham*, whence he march'd to the King at *Oxford*, attack'd the Parliamentarians at *Postcomb* and *Chimer* in their Quarters, and took many of them. He also defeated Colonel *Hampden*, *Sheffield*, and a part of the Parliaments Army at *Chalgrove-field*, where he kill'd and took many. Upon the Queen's arrival at *Oxford*, he was commanded by the King to join his Brother, Prince *Maurice*, and reduce *Bristol*, which he did in three days. He afterwards march'd with the King to the Siege of *Gloucester*, but was commanded thence, to oppose the Earl of *Essex's* March, wherein he behaved himself with great Gallantry, but was obliged to retire. As the Earl was returning to *London* after having raised the Siege of *Gloucester*, the Prince, with the greatest part of the King's Horse, charged him as marching over *Woburn Chase*, and put his Army into much disorder. He behaved himself with no less Gallantry at *Newbury* Fight, where he was obliged to retire at first by the Parliaments Horse; but rallying again, put them in confusion, and drove them back to the Lane's end, and Night drawing on separated both Armies. At *Oxford*, the January following, the Prince was created Duke of *Cumberland* and Earl of *Holderness*. In March following he was commanded to the relief of *Newark*, and marched with such speed as to prevent the fame of his coming: Sir *John Meldrum*, who besieged it with 8000 Horse and Foot, endeavoured to hinder his joining with the Forces under the Lord *Loughborough*, but was worsted, and obliged to retreat; so advancing towards *Newark*, he fought the Parliament Forces, having entred the Enemies Ranks so far that he was known and dangerously assaulted by three sturdy Soldiers, whereof he flew one with his Sword, a second was pistoll'd by one of his Gentlemen, and the third being ready to lay his Hand upon the Prince's Collar, had it almost chopt off by Sir *William Neal*; being thus disengaged, he charg'd with so much fury, that he beat the Parliamentarians to their Works; and in a second Charge beat them out of the Field, so that *Meldrum* was obliged to draw his Forces into his Works, and compound on the usual Articles. In 1644 he march'd to relieve *York*, then besieged by the *Scots*, *Manchester's* and *Fairfax's* Armies, taking in his way *Longford* and *Tong-Castle* in *Shropshire*, *Stoford* in *Cheshire*, *Bolton* in *Lancashire*, and raised the Siege of *Latham-house*, which had been defended 18 months by the Countess of *Derby*. He also defeated divers small Parties that encounter'd him at several times. On the 1st. of July he advanced near *York*; whereupon the Parliamentarians drew off, and the Prince overtook them on *Marston Moor*, where he gave them Battle, and entirely defeated their Right Wing, consisting of the Lord *Fairfax's* Troops in the Van, and the *Scots* Cavalry in the Rear; the *Yorkshire* Horse being not well trained, contributed much to the defeat of this Wing: But on the other hand, *Cromwell* being Lieutenant-General under *Manchester*, charged the Marquis of *Newcastle* with such an irresistible force, by the assistance of Sir *David Lesley* and another Body of *Scots*, that they gained an entire Victory, though Prince *Rupert* did all he could to retrieve his loss; but finding it impossible, he retired through *Lancashire* and *Shropshire*, often defeating several Parties of the Parliamentarians upon the *Severn*. In May 1645 he brought off the King from *Oxford*, which General *Fairfax* had a mind to besiege; after which he relieved *Chester*, and took *Leicester* by storm; whereof *Fairfax* having notice, march'd to give him battle, and falling upon the King's head Quarters at *Naseby* the King retired to *Harborough*, where the Prince and the Van of the Army quarter'd, call'd up the Prince, and summon'd a Council of War, wherein it was resolved to march back and fight the Enemy; which was accordingly done, and the Prince behaved himself with extraordinary Gallantry, having routed three Divisions of the Enemies Left Wing: but notwithstanding of this, the Victory fell on the Parliament side. The Prince, after this, put himself into *Bristol*, the most important Garrison the King then had, where he was summoned to surrender by *Fairfax*, who sent him an amicable Letter, insinuating the Honour and Respect the Parliament and People of *England* had for his Family, high Birth, Valour, and other rare Endowments. There was a Cessation of Arms hereupon, yet the Town was afterwards surrender'd upon honourable Terms, after a gallant Resistance, *Fairfax* denying the Prince liberty to consult the King in that important Affair. After which he went for *Oxford*, which he left two days before its surrender, and went to *France*. In 1648 he accompanied King *Charles II.* from *Holland* with part of the Navy which had returned to him, and attempted the relief of *Colchester*, *Sandwich*, *Walmore* and *Deal* Castles, but in vain. He was constituted Admiral of the King's Navy, much annoying the *English* in the Western Seas; so that *Blake* was sent against him, and took some of his Ships, but he escaped himself, and infested both the *English* and *Spanish* Ships.

Ships. He took, among others, an *English* Ship of 39 Guns, which he made his Rear-Admiral; and having cruised about the *Caribbee Islands*, and taken five or six Prizes, he left his Brother, Prince *Maurice*, who was cast away betwixt the Islands of *St. Christopher* and *Tortugas*. After this he arrived in *France*, was highly complemented by that Court, and kindly received by King *Charles II.* who sojourned there for the time. The rest of his time, till that King's Restoration, he spent in Princely Studies. In 1662 he was made one of the Privy-Council, and attended His Majesty to receive the Queen at *Portsmouth*. In 1664 he put to Sea with His Majesty's Fleet, and, including their *Bordeaux* Fleet, took 135 *Dutch* Prizes that year. In 1665 he accompanied his Royal Highness the Duke of *Tork* to Sea again, and appear'd before the *Texel* in *Holland* with an hundred and fourteen Ships, and afterwards defeated their Fleet of an hundred and three Men of War, eleven Fire-Ships, and seven Yachts; The *Dutch*, says the Author of his Life, losing thirty of their best Ships. Feb. 26, that year, a Third-Rate, call'd *Rupert*, in honour of his Name, was launched at *Harwich*. In 1666 he was with the Duke of *Albemarle* made joint-Admiral, and the Prince commanding the Blue Squadron sail'd in quest of the *French*, suspected of a design to come and join the *Dutch*; but the Duke of *Albemarle* being engaged by the *Dutch* in the mean time, had been hard put to it, if the Prince had not come to his assistance, and fought with incredible Courage, having five times broken through the *Dutch* Fleet, and fought and defeated them in two bloody Fights, chasing some of 'em into their Harbours; but the *Dutch* putting to Sea again, speedily pass'd the *Goodwin* to join the *French*. In 1673 he was made Admiral at Sea, and being terrible to the *Dutch*, repulsed them in their attempt to block up the entrance into the *Thames*. The Prince sail'd to join the *French* Squadron under *d'Estree*, and on the 28th. of *March* engaged the *Dutch* Fleet about five Leagues off of the *Wheelings*; the *English* fell on the Van commanded by *Van Trump*, who was obliged to retire, then the rest of the Fleet engaged *de Ruyter*, and the Prince who commanded the Van behaved himself with so much Courage, that *de Ruyter* fled, and the Prince having pursu'd him as far as the Sands would allow, stood off to Sea, and sent an Account of the Action to Secretary *Arlington*. On the 2d. of *June* the *Dutch* put to Sea again, and then happened another bloody Rencounter, wherein *Sir Edward Sprag* and the Earl of *Offery* carried themselves with wonderful Gallantry, and the Prince, who was in the Rear, acquitted himself with unspeakable Courage. The *Dutch* went off in the Night, and the Prince, by Advice of a Council of War, returned to the *Thames* with the Fleet. In *July*, the same year, he came to another Engagement with the *Dutch*; but the *French*, pretending to get the Wind, sailed away: so that the Prince being attack'd by *de Ruyter* and *Bankert* both at once, was hard put to it; but bearing up with invincible Resolution, charged through them several times, and, in short, acquitted himself so, that had the *French* play'd their part, he might have assured himself of a compleat Victory; the *Dutch* sustaining great loss as it was, though *de Ruyter* laid claim to the Victory. In this Battle died *Sir Edward Spragg*, as going to join the Earl of *Offery*, and board *Van Trump*. On the 24th. the Prince returned with the Fleet to the *Buoy-of-the-Nore*, and was kindly received by His Majesty, who declared himself very well satisfied with his Conduct. A Peace being concluded not long after, the Prince applied himself to his Chymical and Philosophical Studies; from whence he hath furnish'd us with many curious Arts, and useful Inventions. He took extraordinary delight in *Windlor-Castle*, which he beautify'd and adorn'd, and died *Novemb. 29. 1682*, and was Interred with all the Magnificence befitting his great Birth, amongst the rest of the Blood Royal in King *Henry VIII.*'s Chapel, *Westminster*.

S. RUPERT, was a *Frenchman* originally, and of the Royal Blood. Having been raised to be a Bishop, he exercised his Function in the Diocese of *Worms*, though 'tis not certain whether he was the proper Bishop, or that he participated with him who had that quality in the Cares and Labours of the Pastoral Offices: The most common opinion is, That he was really Bishop of *Worms*, but that he was driven from his See by a great Lord whom he had reprehended for his Faults and Disorders. *Theodore* Duke of *Bavaria*, who governed from 695 till 711, in the time of *Childebert III.* King of *Austrasia*, having invited *S. Rupert* to come into his Country, he went to him to *Ratisbonne*, and after he had instructed him in the Mysteries of the Faith he baptized him, and a great number of Persons of all sorts and conditions followed the Example of their Prince. He continued his Preaching at *Lorchet* and *Jevare*; he stay'd in this last City, which hath since been called *Saltzbourg*, and there built the Church of *St. Peter*, where he fixed his Episcopal See. This is the original of the famous Abbey of *St. Peter* in *Saltzbourg*. After such a happy beginning he went into his own Country, and brought with him from thence twelve Preachers. He died *March 27. 718.* *P. Mabillon.*

RUPERT, Abbot of *Limbourg* in the Diocese of *Spire*, who not content to enjoin his Monks not to eat Flesh, would have them besides forbear the use of Fish, Eggs, Milk and Wine, under pretence of some Revelation he said he had received; but they all opposed him, so that he was banished by the Bishop of the place: And having been recall'd a little while

after, he persisted still in the same Resolution to his death, and suffered much persecution for the same. He flourish'd about 1124, and wrote a Commentary upon the *Canticles*.

RUPERT, Abbot of *Tux* or *Tuitiensis*, was famous for his Learning and Piety. He died in 1135: He left divers Works behind him, of which there are several Editions, as those of *Cologne*, *Louvain* and *Paris* in 1638, in two Volumes, which contain forty two Books of the *Trinity*, Commentaries, Treatises of *Theology*, and some Lives of the *Saints*.

RUREMOND, the second City of *Guelderland*, belonging to the King of *Spain*, with a Bishoprick under *Malines*. It stands upon the *Meuse*, at the mouth of the *Roer* or *Rura*, from which it takes its Name. Its Collegiate-Church was erected in 1559 into a Cathedral by Pope *Paul IV.* *William Lindall* was the first Prelate of it. The City is large, fair and rich, having many stately Monasteries in it, whereof that of the *Carthusians* is the most considerable. *Guichardin. Gassey. Sante Marthe.*

RURICIUS, Bishop of *Limoges*, lived in the Fifth Century: He was of the illustrious Family of the *Anicians*. He married *Liberia* the Daughter of *Ommachus*; and *Sidonius Apollinaris*, who was his Friend, composed upon that Marriage an *Epithalamium* which is yet extant. *Ruricius* was chosen Bishop of *Limoges* after *Astadius*. We find also, besides *Sidonius Apollinaris*, that *Casarius* of *Arles*, *Faustus* of *Riez*, *Sedacius Victorinus*, &c. have writ Letters to him. We have two Books of his, which *Henry Canisius* hath published in the Fifth Tome of his *Antiquæ Lectiones*, having taken them out of the Abbey of *St. Gall* in *Switzerland*. *Ruricius* excuses himself there, that he could not be present at the Council of *Agde*, in 506, and says, That the Infirmities of Old Age were a sufficient hindrance; which manifests he lived not long after. *Fortunatus, lib. 4. Sidonius Apollinaris, lib. 4. ep. 16. lib. 5. ep. 15, &c. S. Marthe Gall. Christ. &c.*

RUSBROCHIIUS (*John*) or *Ruisbroech*, so called, for that he was born in a Village of that Name upon the *Sambre* in *Brabant*, lived in the Fourteenth Age. He writ divers Pieces of *Mystical Theology* in his Country Language; and *Denys* the *Carthusian* Fryar, or *Dionysius Carthusianus*, and others, have rendered them into Latin. There are several Editions of them; that of *Cologne* in 1609, in 4^{to}, is the most valued: In the beginning is the Life of *Rusbrochius*, writ by *Henry de Pomere*. The principal Pieces are. *Summa Vitæ Spiritualis*; *Speculum Salutis Æternæ*; *Commentaria in Tabernaculum Moysi*, &c. three Books *De Nuptiis Spiritualibus*, censured by *Gerson*; Though (says *Moreri*) without grounds for it. *Rusbrochius* departed this life *Septemb. 2. 1381*, aged 88. *Le Mire. Val. Andreas.*

RUSINA was acknowledged by the Ancient Gentiles for a Rural or Country Goddess, who presided over all the Labours and all the Diversions of the Country.

RUSSEL or *Rossel*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Doctor in Divinity, was one of the most learned Men of his time. He was much esteem'd, and had considerable Employments in the State, as well as in the Church, being one of the Kings Privy-Council, and Lord Chancellor of *England*. The most considerable of his Works are, Upon the *Canticles*; *De Potestate Summi Pontificis & Imperatoris*, &c. He is supposed to live to 1484, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* King of *England*. *Pitts de Illust. Angl. Script. Sir Tho. Moor, &c.*

RUSSEL, Earl and Duke of *Bedford*, an ancient Family in *Dorsetshire*, who have been for many Ages possessed of a fair Estate in that County, as appears upon Record in the 3d. of King *John*, at which time *John Russel* paid 50 Marks to the King for License to marry the Sister of a great Man call'd *Doun Bardolf*. This *John* was Constable of *Corf-Castle* in 5 *Hen. III.* and had a Son called *Ralph*, who married *Isabel*, Daughter and Co-heir of *James de Newmarch*, a Baron. His Son *William*, in 12 *Edward I.* obtained the Markets and Fairs for *Kingston Russel* in *Dorsetshire*, which is still possessed by this Family: But the first of them advanced to the Peerage was *John Russel* of *Berwick*, near *Bridport*, *Dorsetshire*, who being a Gentleman of excellent Accomplishments, and one who had travelled, was sent for by *Sir Thomas Trenchard*, to entertain *Philip* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, who was driven ashore at *Weymouth*. This Prince was so much taken with Mr. *Russel*, that he desired his company to Court at *Windfor*, where he recommended him to King *Henry VII.* to whom, as also to King *Henry VIII.* his Deportment and Qualifications rendered him very acceptable. He attended the latter at the taking of *Therouenne* and *Tournay*, being then a Gentleman of his Privy-Chamber; and for his Service had Lands granted him in *Tournay*, in 8 *Hen. VIII.* and was Knighted for his Service at taking *Morlets* in *Bretany*. In the 15th. of that King he was made Marshal of the *Marshalsea*, and employ'd in Negotiations to the Emperor *Charles V.* the *French* King, Pope, and Duke of *Lorraine*. He was also at the Battle of *Pavia*, where *Francis* King of *France* was taken Prisoner, and attended King *Henry* at entertaining the said King at *Calais*, &c. In the 29th. of that Reign he was made Comptroller of the Household, sworn of the Privy-Council, and on the 29th. of *March* following created a Baron of *England*; and being so much in favour, had a large share in the Abbey-Lands, &c. upon the dissolution of Monasteries; and was made Warden of the Stannaries in *Devon* and *Cornwall*, as he was suddenly after install'd Knight of the

the Garter, and created President of the Council for the Western Parts. In 32 Hen. VIII. he was sent with some Forces against the French King; and in the 34th. made Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and Captain-General of the Vanguard of the Army against France. Henry VIII. on his Death-bed appointed him of the Council to Prince Edward, for whose Coronation he was appointed Lord High Steward of England. In 2 Edw. VI. he was sent against the Rebels of Devon, defeated them at Fennyton-Bridge, relieved Exon, kill'd 600, and took 4000; for which, and other Services, he was created Earl of Bedford, Jan. 19. 3 Edw. VI. and next year sent Ambassador into France. He was also Lord Privy Seal to Queen Mary, who sent him into Spain to attend her Nuptials with King Philip. He died March 14. 2 Mary, at his House in London, and was buried at Cheneys, Com. Bucks. His Wife was Ann, sole Heir to Sir Guy Sapcotes, who by her Will bequeathed her Mannor of Thornhaw to the Lord Edward Russel her Grandson. John Earl of Bedford was succeeded by his Son Francis, created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Edward VI. took Arms for Queen Mary after that King's death, assisted at the Siege of St. Quintins in Picardy, and was commissioned to raise Men for the relief of Calis. In 1 Eliz. he was sworn of the Privy Council, and sent twice afterwards Ambassador to France. In 6 Eliz. he was made Governour of Berwick upon Tweed, sent afterwards Ambassador to Scotland, and assisted at the Baptism of King James VI. in that Kingdom, where the Queen presented him with a Font of pure Gold. In 15 Eliz. he sat on the Tryal of the Duke of Norfolk. In the 24th. he treated with the Duke of Alençon about marrying the said Queen; and in the 26th. did by his Will order his Corps to be buried at Cheneys, and twenty Godly Sermons to be preached there the next five months after his death, for which he allowed 20 l. To the Lord Burleigh, then High Treasurer, he bequeathed his great George of Lapis Lazuli garnish'd with Gold and Precious Stones, and all his Manuscripts of Wickliff's Works. To the Lord John, his Son and Heir, he bequeathed his Parliament and Garter Robes and George; and left 20 l. per an. for two poor Students in University College, Oxon. His first Lady was Margaret Daughter to Sir John St. John, Sister to the Lord St. John, by whom he had four Sons and three Daughters, who were married to the Earls of Warwick, Bath, and Cumberland. His second Wife was Daughter to John Lord Huse, by whom he had no Issue. He died July 28. 27 Eliz. and was succeeded by Edward his Grandson, who dying without Issue May 3. 1627. Francis Lord Russel of Thornhaw, Son of William, fourth Son of Francis Earl of Bedford above-mentioned, succeeded; which William was General of the English Horse in the Netherlands, Governour of Flushing, and Deputy of Ireland. His Son Francis Earl of Bedford married Catharine sole Daughter to Giles Bridges, Lord Chandos; and in 6 Car. I. was the principal Undertaker for draining the vast Fens call'd the Great Level in Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk and Lincoln-shires; died May 9. 1641, and was buried at Cheneys. He had four Sons, William made Knight of the Bath, at the Coronation of King Charles I. Francis, who died unmarried; John, a Colonel under King Charles I. Edward; and four Daughters, Catharine married to Robert Lord Brook, Ann to George Earl of Bristol, Margaret to James Earl of Carlisle, and Diana to Francis Lord Newport of Ercal. William his eldest Son and Successor was elected Knight of the Garter, in 1672; and by his Lady Ann, Daughter to Robert Earl of Somerset, hath had seven Sons, Francis dead without Issue, John died in his Infancy, William afterwards Lord Russel, Edward, Robert, James and George; and three Daughters, viz. Diana first married to Sir Grevil Verney of Compton Verney, Com. War. Knight of the Bath, and afterward to William Lord Allington; Ann who died young, and Margaret who was lately married to Admiral Russel. William Lord Russel, the Earl's third Son, was married to Rachel Daughter and Co-heir to Thomas late Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England, Widow of Francis Lord Vaughan, eldest Son to Richard Earl of Carbery. He hath left one Son, Wriothesley now Duke of Bedford. William the late Duke of Bedford was chosen General of the Parliament Horse in the Wars between King Charles I. and the Parliament, dignify'd with the Garter by King Charles II. and since the accession of Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary to the Crown, chosen one of the Privy-Council, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and created Duke of Bedford, &c. The great Service done to the Nation by his Son in Law Admiral Russel, in defeating the French Fleet under Tourville — 1692, is sufficiently known, and needs not here be enlarged upon.

RUSSIA ALBA, or White Russia. Vid. MUSCOVIA.

RUSSIA NIGRA, or Black or Little Russia, a Province of Poland between Volhinia, Podolia, Little Poland, Hungary and Transilvania. The Inhabitants of this Country are called by Latin Authors *Russi* or *Rutheni*, for that they are esteem'd to deduce their original from the *Roxolans*. Russia has had formerly its particular Dukes, and the Grand Czar of Muscovy put to death in the Sixteenth Age, the last of the Race of those Princes. Its Capital City is *Leopold* or *Luvow*, which the Germans call *Russelberg*; the others are *Premislaw*, *Belz*, *Chelm* or *Chimnick*, *Jeroflaw*, *Zamoski*, &c.

RUSTAN, Grand Visier and Son-in-Law of Solymán II. who reigned in 1550, was the Son of a Cow-herd, and had been

himself a Cow-herd; but he had a Genius worthy of a nobler Extract, which raised him even to the Charge of Grand Visier, and to the honour of being Son-in-Law to the Grand Signior: He had various fortunes, and was for some time in disgrace; but finally, *Solymán*, who had great Affairs upon the Wheel, and made War upon the *Persians*, having need of Money, recall'd *Rustan*, and committed to him the management of his Exchequer; he knew his great Ability, and how capable he was to put his Treasury quickly into a good condition; in which that Minister laboured with so much care and success, that he quickly filled the Coffers, and re-established the Affairs of the Empire. *Tavernier*.

RUSTICI (*John Francis*) a famous Carver, flourish'd in the beginning of the last Age; he was of Florence, where he learn'd to Design and Carve of *Andrew Verrochio*, who seeing that from his very Youth he was of himself addicted to make little Earthen Pictures, judg'd, by that slender beginning, of the force of his Imagination, and took him under his conduct to teach him how to use his Pencil and Hammer. *Rustici* found in this School *Leonard de Vinci*, by emulating of whom, as well as by the care of that learned Master, he became one of the most famous of his Profession in Italy. The greatest part of the Statues he made are of Brass; amongst the most remarkable are those of *Leda*, *Europa*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, a naked Man on Horse back of an extraordinary height; a Woman twelve foot high, representing one of the Graces. In 1528 he came into France to present himself to Francis I. for whom he made some considerable Pieces; it is believed also that he died there, being unwilling to return again to Florence, because of the Factions that troubled the City. *Acad. des Arts*.

RUSTICUS, a Deacon of the Roman Church in the Sixth Age. In 548, being dissatisfied that Pope *Vigilius* had condemned the three Chapters, he joined himself to *Stephen* also a Deacon, and they together formed a Schism against that Pope: They drew into it the Sub-Deacons, Notaries of the Church, and some others. They writ Letters to divers Eastern Bishops against the Pope, whereby they blamed *Vigilius* for having forsaken the defence of the Council of Chalcedon, to please the Emperor *Justinian*. *Rusticus* composed a Dialogue, part of which we yet have, where he treats him very ill. *Vigilius* excommunicated him and his Adherents. *Baronius in Annal. Bellar. De Script. Eccl.*

RUSTICUS ELPIDIUS, or *Rusticus Helpidius*, of a Noble Family, Physician to *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*; he was in esteem in the Fourth Age. He composed in Heroick Verse, *The History of the Old and New Testament*; and a Tract of Christ's Works, which have been published by *George Fabricius*. He has also writ in a like Verse, *Comfort against Sorrow*, which we have lost, and whereof he makes mention himself.

RUTH, a Moabitish Woman. In the time of the Judges a great Famine happening in *Israel*, a Man of *Bethlehem* named *Eliamelech*, went with his Wife *Naomi* and his two Sons into the Land of *Moab*, to find Sustenance. *Eliamelech* dying there, *Naomi* remained alone with her two Sons, whom she married to two Maidens of the Country of *Moab*, one of which was called *Ruth*, who married the youngest. Two years after the two Sons of *Naomi* died, and she, willing to return into her own Country, desired her two Daughters-in-Law to go to their Kindred and remain there. *Orpha*, who had married her eldest Son, bid her adieu; but *Ruth*, unwilling to forsake her, followed her to *Bethlem*, the place of her Nativity. She afterwards married *Boaz*, by whom she had *Obed* the Father of *Jesse*, and Grand-father of *David*. As the Holy Scripture takes no notice under what Judge this History happened, Authors find it difficult to fix the time; but 'tis likely that it was in the time of *Barac*, about An. Mund. 2748. It is the Sentiment of *Torniel*, who makes the Marriage of *Ruth* with *Boaz* to be in 2759. Some Authors are of opinion, That *Ruth* was the Daughter of *Eglon* King of *Moab*; but this opinion is advanced without any just ground for it; the Book of *Ruth* was writ by *Samuel*. Consult *Comestor*, *Liranus*, *Jansenius*, &c.

RUTILIANS, an ancient People of Italy in *Latium*; *Ardea* was their Capital City.

RUTILIUS (*Bernardin*) born in a Town in the Territories of *Vicenza* in Italy, lived about the beginning of the Sixteenth Age; he acquired much Learning, and was well skill'd in Antiquity. Cardinal *Nicholas Ridolphi* would have him in his Family. *Rutilius* dedicated to him *The Lives of the Lawyers*, which he published by the Title of *Jurisconsultorum Vitæ, novissime elimatæ & à mendis non paucis quibus scatebant repurgatæ*. He undertook some other Pieces of that kind, but died very young at *Venice*, about the year 1537.

RUTILIUS CLAUDIUS NUMANTIANUS GALLUS, a Person of great Learning; he lived at the beginning of the Fifth Age; and after the taking of *Rome* by *Alaric*, which happened in 410, he composed an *Itinerary* in Verse, which he dedicated to *Venerius Rufus*; it consists of two Books, but part of the last is lost. *Rutilius* there is furiously transported against the Christians and Jews in favour of Paganism, which he profess'd. He was Praefect of the City, had been Consul, and held other considerable Places. This Work of his was found in a Monastery in Italy in the time of *Volaterran*, and hath been often published. The best Edition is that of *Amster-*

Amsterdam, printed in 1687, in *Twelves*, with Notes of several learned Persons upon it

P. RUTILIUS RUFUS, an Orator, Historian and Lawyer. He was Consul at *Rome* with *Manlius*, *An. Rom.* 649: being afterwards sent into Banishment, he retir'd to *Smyrna*, whither all the Cities of *Asia* sent Embassadors to him; inso-much that it may be said, It was rather a Triumph than a Banishment. *Sylla* recalled him; but *Rutilius* refusing to return to *Rome*, he employed the time of his Exile in study, so that he compos'd the History of his Life in Greek, and divers other Pieces which several ancient Authors make mention of. *Livy*, lib 70. *Valer. Maximus*, *Cicero in Bruto*, *Plutarch*, &c

RUTLAND, Lat. *Rutlandia*, the least County of *England*, lies between *Lincolnshire*, *Leicestershire* and *Northamptonshire*, parted from this last by the River *Weland*, as from *Leicestershire* Westward by the *Little Ely*; besides which Rivers, here are cross the Country the River *wasb*, which empties it self into the *Weland*. The Name of *Rutland* it has probably from the Redness of its Soil. Its greatest length is from North to South, but not full twelve miles, from East to West hardly nine, and its Circumference about forty. The whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are forty eight Parishes, and but two Market-Towns, whose ancient Inhabitants, in the *Romans* time, were called *Coritani*, that Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the time of the Heptarchy, and now making, with *Northamptonshire*, the Diocese of *Peterborough*. What this Country wants in extent, it is made out in the goodness of its Soil for Corn and Tillage, giving place to none. The Vale of *Catmuse*, which lies to the Westward, is chiefly noted for wonderful fruitfulness. The Air is also temperate, serene and healthful. Woods and pleasant Springs are not wanting neither. *Okeham* is its Shire-Town, and *Uppingham* its other Market-Town. In 1395 *Edward Plantaginet*, eldest Son to *Edmund Duke of York*, in 1326 *Richard* second Brother of the said *Edward*, and in 1450 *Edmund Plantaginet*, second Son of *Richard Duke of York* (all of the Royal Family) successively were Earls of this County; and in 1525, *Thomas Mannors*, Lord Roos of *Hamlake*, *Tresbut* and *Belvoir* descended by the Lady *Anne* his Mother, from the said *Richard Duke of York*, was created Earl of *Rutland* by King *Henry VIII.* in 1325, whose Posterity enjoy this Honour to this day; *John* the twelfth of this Family succeeding *John* his Father in 1679.

RUYTER (*Michael Adrian*) Duke, Knight, and Lieutenant-Admiral of the *United Provinces*, born at *Flushing* in *Zealand* in 1607. His Father, who was a Citizen of that City, was called *Adrian Michael*; and his Mother *Alyda Jans Ruyter*, whose Name he retained. He was but eleven years of age when he began to accustom himself to the Sea, where he signalized himself in the divers Employments he successively had. After he had been a Mariner, Master's Mate and Pilot, he was made Captain of a Ship, then Commander of a Squadron, Rere-Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and finally, Lieutenant-Admiral, which is the highest Dignity he could arrive to, for that that of High-Admiral belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, the Stadt-holder of

Holland. When he was Captain of a single Ship, he acquired Reputation in Foreign Countries, took divers Prizes in *Greenland*, made eight Voyages into the *West-Indies*, and was twice at *Brasil*. In 1641 he was sent to the assistance of the *Portuguese* against the *Spaniards*, and made Rear-Admiral. Having forced into the midst of the Enemy in the Engagement, he made divers Ships run for it, and the King of *Portugal* highly commended him for his good Services. He acquired more Glory before *Sally*, a City in *Barbary*, where, in spite of five Corsairs of *Argiers*, he entred alone into the Road of that City. The *Moors* of *Sally* who had seen this noble Action, would have *de Ruyter* enter into the City in Triumph, mounted on Horseback, and attended on Foot by the Corsair Captains. In 1653, after the death of Admiral *Van Tromp*, he was made Vice-Admiral of the *Amsterdam Squadron*. He went afterwards into the *Mediterranean*, about the end of the year 1655, and took there a great many *Turkish Ships*, together with the famous Renegado *Aman de Dios*, who was there hanged. In 1659 he came to assist the King of *Denmark* against the *Swedes*, and gave proofs of his extraordinary Valour in the Isle of *Funen*; for which the King of *Denmark* rewarded him nobly, granting him a Pension after he had ennobled him and all his Family. In 1662 he caused a Ship of *Tunis* to run a-shore, and deliver'd forty Christian Slaves that were detained there, entred into a Treaty with those of that City, and reduced the *Algerines* to Reason. So many brave Actions having acquired *de Ruyter* much Reputation, he was chosen Lieutenant-Admiral of the *Amsterdam Squadron* in 1665, and in that Quality took divers Ships upon the Coast of *Guinea*. During his absence the States made him their Admiral. He continued to signalize himself in many illustrious Actions till 1676, that he was mortally wounded with a Cannon-ball in an Engagement with the *French* under *du Quesne*, before the City of *Augusta* in *Sicily*. He died a few days after he was wounded, and his Body was carried to *Amsterdam*, where the States erected a stately Monument for him. He had been married three times, and left several Daughters by his two last Wives, and a Son by the second, call'd *Engell*. *Gerard Brain* has writ his *Life* in *Flemish*, a Book in *Folio*, an Abridgment whereof may be seen in the beginning of the 4th. Tome of the *Universal Bibliothek*.

RYE, Lat. *Ripa*, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Hastings Rape*, in the East part of *Suffex*, bordering upon *Kent*. 'Tis one of the Cinque-Ports, conveniently situate at the mouth of the *Rother*, and upon a Bay from hence called *Rye-Bay*. 'Tis not a Town of any beauty, its Inhabitants being for the most part Fishermen, who catch here excellent Herrings in their season. But as it stands over-against *Diepe* in *Normandy*, it is upon that score much frequented by Passengers on both sides in time of Peace.

RYER (*Peter du*) the *French King's* Historiographer, was of a Noble Family of *Paris*. He is known by the many Translations of his, viz. the Works of *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Titus Livius*, *Herodotus*, *Polybius*, *Strada*, *Ovid's Metamorphosis*, and part of *Thuanus's* History. He died *Novemb. 6. 1658.* aged 53 years.

S.

S. This Letter being a Semi-Vowel, commonly takes its proper force and sound from the Vowel that follows, though sometimes also from that which comes before it. In Latin and Greek words, when it comes before *m*, *p* or *t*, it always belongs to the following vowel in simple words, as in these, *Cosmus*, *Prosser*, *Tissis*. In Latin words it's often changed into *m*, as *rursus*, *rursum*; and in declining, into *n*, as *Sanguis*, *sanguinis*; and into *r*, as *Flos flris*. The change of *s* into *r* is more common in many other Languages. And lastly, this letter is quite left out in several Latin words, so *Numerus* for *Nusnerus*, *Damofus* for *Dusmosus*, and *Camena* and *Camillus* for *Casmena* and *Casmillus*. And *Varro* assures us that *Omen* comes from *Osmen*, and *Idem* from *Idem*. And therefore *Virgil* saith, 11 *Aeneid*.

Matrisque vocavit,
Nomine Casmilla, mutata parte Camillam.

SA or **SAA** (*Emmanuel*) a *Portuguese* Jesuit: He read Divinity at *Coimbra* and *Rome* and was lock'd upon as an excellent Expositor of Scripture, and a good Preacher. He died in 1596. His Works are, *Scolia in IV Evangelia*, *Notationes in Sacram Scripturam*, *Aphorismi Confessariorum*, &c. *Ribadeneira*, & *Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesh. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Script. Hisp. &c.*

S A A D A, a City of *Asia* situate in *Arabia Felix*. Some Authors take it to be the same which ancient Writers call *Sabatha*. It stands three hundred miles from *Aden* to the North. This City is small but populous, and famous for Tan-

ning of Leather which is carried into other Parts. It stands an hundred and eighty miles from *Sanaa*.

S A A D I A S G A O N, i. e. *Saadias the Excellent*. This Rabbi lived in the beginning of the Tenth Century, and was the Head of a famous Academy or School of Learning of the Jews, who at that time gave their Doctors the Title of *Gheonim*, i. e. *Excellent*. He was one of the first that taught the Hebrew by Grammar, living at that time in a Country where they spoke *Arabick*, and where there were Grammars of that Language. We have none of his Grammars, but may guess from his other Works, that he was not over-exact in it, as being too much prepossess'd with the childish Subtilties of their *Cabbala*. He hath writ a Book of Jewish Divinity, with the Title of *Sepher Hac Munoth*, i. e. *The Book of Faith*, wherein he handles the chief Articles of their Belief; which Book we have now in Rabbinical Hebrew, though the Author wrote it in *Arabick*; in it we find some particular Opinions of his own. But that which hath most recommended him, is his *Arabick* Version of the Bible, whereof we have now only the *Pentateuch*, which the Jews of *Constantinople* have printed with Hebrew Characters; and since that it hath been re-printed in *Arabick* letters, and join'd to the *London* and *Paris* Editions of the Polyglott Bibles, with some Alterations. This *Arabick* Version of the *Pentateuch*, which has been translated into Latin by *Gabriel Sionita*, is rather a Paraphrase than a faithful Translation. Wherefore also the *Constantinopolitan* Edition gives it the Name of *Targum*, which signifies a Paraphrase. *P. Simon*.

S A A L, a Town of *Carinthia*, anciently a Roman Colony. It hath a Field near it, whence many Roman Antiquities have been

been digg'd. In this Field is that fam'd Antiquity of the King's Chair, being of Stone, and like two Elbow-Chairs join'd back to back, having very ancient Inscriptions. At the Installing of the Duke of *Carinthia*, whether he be Emperor, King or Prince, either he or his Proxy sits in the Eastern Chair, and a Boor sits in the Western, who, among other Ceremonies, rises up and presents the Duke with a Fat and a Lean Ox, the Duke being obliged to take the Lean, and return the Fat, and then to receive a gentle Box o'th' Ear from the Country-man, and so is Installed. *Brown's Travels*.

S A A L, Lat. *Sala*, a River in *Germany*, by the French called *Sale*; it rises in *Franconia* near the Fountains of *Nab*, and the *Main*; runs through *Turingia*, washes *Saal*, *Feld* and *Siena*; and entering *Misnia*, passes by *Naumburg*, *Mersburg* and *Hale*, and after receiving many other Rivers, falls into the *Elbe*, below *Berenbourg* in *Upper-Saxony*, four miles South of *Magdeburg*.

S A B A, an Island in the Northern part of *America*, being one of the *Antillæ* Islands that belong to the *Hollanders*, on the West of *St. Christophers*.

S A B A, *Sabea*, *Seba*, *Sheba*, the ancient Capital City of *Arabia Felix*, so called from the Grandson of *Ham*, by *Chuz*, Ptol. Longit. 73. 40. Lat. 16. 56. being placed by him near the Red-Sea over-against *Ptolemais Ferarum* in *Egypt*, five Degrees from *Babel Mandel* to the North, or seventy German Miles. This was the Royal City of that famous Queen that came to King *Solomon*, call'd the Queen of the South, 1 King. 10. Mar. 12. The *Nubian Geogr.* p. 26. calls it *Mareb*, and that Queen *Belaquis*. The City in his time was destroyed, as he saith after, pag. 52. because the Inhabitants were proud and despised all other Men, and yet were ignorant of the Benefits of God, wherefore he sent an Inundation which destroyed the City and Inhabitants in one Night. This Country was famous for its Riches and precious Spices. The Name of the Chief City is now called *Siban* or *Zibit*. *Josephus* thinks that the Queen of *Sheba's* Royal City was in the Isle of *Meroe*.

S A B A, or rather *Sheba*, the Son of *Raamah* the Grand-child of *Chus*, who imparted his Name (according to some Authors) to a People inhabiting near the *Persian Gulf*. As also a Son of *Jocktan*, and Grand-child of *Heber*, who was the Father of the *Sabeans* or *Saccæ* Inhabitants of the *East-Indies*, of whom *Pomponius Mela* and *Ptolemy* make mention.

S A B A, *Sheba*, the Son of *Jockshan*, who was the Son of *Abraham* by *Keturah*. He is supposed to be the Father of those *Sabeans* that took away *Job's* Cattle. About these four *Saba's*, and the Country of the Queen that gave a Visit to King *Solomon*, consult *Bochart* in his *Phaleg*. lib. 2.

S A B A C H, a King of the *Ethiopians* who conquer'd *Egypt*, and having dethron'd *Anysis*, reigned there fifty years. *Herodot.* *Euterpe*.

S A B A I T E S, *Sabeans* or *Sabians*. Authors speak very differently concerning the Persons called by this Name, which properly is the Name of a Sect. *R. Moses* who had read several Arabick Books, unknown to us, containing an exact Account concerning these *Sabeans*, tells us, that *Abraham* had been educated in the Religion of these *Sabaïtes*, who were the ancient *Chaldeans*, and own'd no other Deity but that of the Sun and Stars; and that *Abraham* opposed himself strongly against this their false Faith, by asserting one only God, the Author of the Universe, and who govern'd all things by his Providence. 'Tis upon this account that *Moses* has inserted many things in his Books, which refer to the Opinions and Practices of these *Sabaïtes* or *Chaldeans*, to keep the *Israelites* from embracing them. In these Books is found the History of *Abraham* and of the other Patriarchs; neither needs this seem strange to us, seeing that *Abraham* himself was a *Chaldean*. They contain also the Histories of *Adam*, *Seth*, and the other Patriarchs, but intermix'd with Fictions. Besides, they have Books that bear the Name of *Adam* (mention'd by *Abraham Ecchellenfis* in his *Eutychius Vindicatus*) and are writ in the Chaldee Language, but in Characters very different from those of the *Chaldeans*. Some of these Books in Manuscript brought from the East, are to be found in the Library of *Monsieur Colbert*. The Father *Ange* of *St. Joseph*, a Carmelite, who was a Missionary in the East, in his Works, treats very largely concerning these *Sabaïtes*, whom he supposes to be the very same with those who are called Christians of *St. John*. He tells us also that they are called *Mendai*, that is to say, according to their Interpretation, *Bende-hai*, or *Creatures of the Living One*. But other Authors will have *Mendai* to be a Chaldee word, and signifying *Travellers*, *Gnosticks*, as if these modern *Sabaïtes* were a Remainder of the ancient *Gnosticks*. In defence of this Opinion they tell us, that the ancient *Gnosticks* were Christians in Name only, but no more than Philosophers in reality; that they followed the Philosophy and extravagant Conceits of the *Chaldeans* in their Astrology, and that they had the Books of *Adam*, of *Seth*, and many other of the Patriarchs. Moreover, they take notice, as of a very singular thing, that the Chaldee Language of the *Sabaïtes* doth express all the Vowels with a distinct literal Character, as by Example, the vowel *a* with an *Aleph*, the vowel *i* with a *Jod*; and that they do not write by way of abridgment of the vowels, as they do in Hebrew, Arabick, Chaldee and Syriack, where they are supplied by Points, whe

they have a mind to express them. See *Sabeans* or *Sabians*. *Father Simon*. *Vanfleb. Relation de Perf.* &c.

S A B A R I A, a City of the ancient *Pannonia*, famous for the Birth of *St. Martin*. *Cicilius*, *Lazius*, and some others take it to be the same which is now called *Stainam Angern*; but *Cluverius* will have it to be *Saiwar*, which the *Germans* call *Rothenthurn*, about three Leagues distant from the place fore-mention'd, at the confluence of the Rivers *Rab* and *Sabaria*, which latter the *Germans* call *Guns*, and the *Hungarians* *Benge*.

S A B A R O, *Sabaris*, a River of *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; others call it *Cochale*, and say it falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Morano*.

S A B A S I U S was an Epithet of *Jupiter*, and seems to be the same with *Ægiocbus*; because as this comes from a Greek word which signifies a *She-Goat*, so the former is derived from a Phœnician word *Isebaath*, which signifies *Kids*. There were also Feasts kept in Honour of *Jupiter*, which were called *Sabazia*, of which see *J. Meursius's Græcia Feriata*. As for *Bacchus*, he is said to be the Son of *Caprius*, to intimate that he was the Son of *Jupiter* who was surnamed *Sabasius*. Another original of this word may be found in *Bochart Chan. lib. 1. cap. 18*.

S A B A T H I U S, a Jew, and afterwards an Heretical Bishop in the Fourth Century, who having been ordained Priest by *Marcianus* a *Novatian* Bishop, he sometime after endeavoured to introduce the Jewish Customs and Ceremonies amongst his Sect, and having drawn over two Priests to his Party, called *Theodistes* and *Macarius*, he endeavoured to fix the Celebration of *Easter* on the Fourteenth Day of the Moon of *March*, contrary to the Ordinance of the Church. Under pretence of a greater Purity, he began to set up private Meetings, and to make a Schism, in all which his chief Design was to become a Bishop. *Marcianus* being informed of his Proceedings, called a Synod of those of his Sect at *Angouri*, to which he summoned *Sabathius*; where being come, they demanded of him the reason why he had separated himself from them, and knowing that it was about the Celebration of *Easter*, they determined that the same being a thing indifferent, ought to cause no Division amongst them; and only made *Sabathius* promise them upon Oath, that he would never pretend to a Bishoprick: But Ambition, which is unreasonable in its Designs, and scorns to be a Slave to its Word, made him still continue his private Meetings, and not to rest till he was ordained Bishop by those of his Communion who were called *Sabathians*. *Socrates*, lib. 7. *Baronius*, A. M. 391. N. 17. About an Age ago the same Name of *Sabarians*, or rather *Sabatarians*, was given to some *Anabaptists*, who observed the *Saturday* like the Jews.

S A B A Z I A, the Name of a Pagan Feast, instituted in honour of *Dionysius* Son of *Caprius* King of *Asia*. *Cicero*, l. 3. *de Natur. Deorum*.

S A B B A T H is a Hebrew word properly signifying *Rest*, as also the Name of our *Saturday*. The Observation of this Day was commanded to the Jews, that they might continually have in remembrance that God had created the World out of nothing in six Days, and rested the Seventh Day from the Works that he had made. *Maimonides*, in his *More Nevochim*, gives another Reason for the Institution of the *Sabbath*, in which the Jews are only concerned, and that is their Deliverance from the Egyptian Bondage: This Solemnity being to put them in mind of their hard Usage in that Country, and to represent the Rest which God had given 'em from their laborious Servitude in *Egypt*. It's said that the ancient Fathers equally observed *Saturday* and *Sunday* as Days of their Holy Assemblies; and accordingly we find still at this day, that the whole Eastern Church take the last Day of the Week to be a Festival, and therefore never Fast upon it. The Jews observe this Day very religiously, and their Rabbins have exactly set down all the particular Works that are forbid on that Day, which are reduced to 39 Heads, every one of which hath its subordinate. These 39 Heads are specified by *R. Leo* of *Modena*: They are forbid to Plough or Till the Ground, to Sow, to Reap, to bind up into Sheaves, to Thresh, to Winnow, to Sift, to Grind, to Boul or Range Meal, to Knead, to Bake, to Twine, to Bleach or Whiten, to Comb or Card, to Spin, to Twist, to Warp, to Tack, to Colour or Dye, to Bind or Tie, to Untie, to Sew, to Tear or Pull in pieces, to Build, to Pull down, to Strike with an Hammer, to Hunt or Fish, to Cut the Throat of any thing, to Flea, to Dress Skins or Hides, to Cut them out for Work, to Write, to Blot or Scrape out, to Rule for Writing, to Light or Kindle, to Extinguish, to Carry any thing from one place to another. These 39 general Heads include many Specialties, as by Example, Grinding includes Filing, all which Dependencies or subordinate Kinds are determined by the Rabbi's with a wonderful accuracy. Though they are forbid to kindle a Fire on that Day, yet they may make use of one that is not a Jew to kindle a Fire for them, but they may not dress, or cause any Meat to be dress'd for them. They are not permitted to Talk about any Business, nor of the Price of any thing whatsoever, to agree upon any thing that concerns Buying or Selling, to give or receive. They may not go above a Mile from the City and Suburbs. They begin their Sabbath about half an hour before Sun-set, and then the Observation of their Prohibitions take place. The Women are bound to light a Lamp in their Chamber

ber with six or at least four Wicks, which continues burning the most part of the Night. Besides they cover a Table with a clean Table-cloth, and set Bread upon it, covering it with a long and narrow piece of Linen Cloth, which they do, as they say, in Commemoration of the Manna, which fell in the same manner, as having the Dew both over it and under it, and did not fall on the Sabbath-Day. *Sueton*, *Lucian* and *Gellius* do plainly prove, that the *Grecians* and *Asiatics* had something resembling the Observation of the Sabbath. *Sueton* says that *Diogenes Laertius* used to dispute at *Rhodes* on the Sabbath. *Lucian* in *Pseudo-Logista*; Καὶ ὁ μὲν νόθος πᾶσι ἔτιν ὁ ὁ ἑξήμην, &c. importing that School boys used to have a Holy-day every Seventh Day. *Gellius*, *Is in Conviviis Furonum*, &c. signifying, that there used to be publick Orations at the Assemblies of Young Men held in *Athens* every Seventh Monday, which was consecrated to *Apollo*, and the Festival called ἑξήμην. *Vulcanus Gallianus* says, that the Soldiers used to Exercise on that Day. *Lampridius* says of *Severus*, that he used to go into the Capitol, and frequent the Temples on that Day. *Clemens Alexandrinus* and *Josephus* assert that the *Greeks* observed the Seventh Day, and yet the Heathens did unanimously despise the Jewish Sabbaths, in their Writings, as *Dion*, *Justin*, *Leo de Modene Cerehny des Juifs*.

S A B B A T I C U S, a fictitious River flowing with a very swift Current all the Week, and standing still on the Sabbath-Day. The Jews, who are the Inventors of this Fable, tell us that the Ten Tribes are held in Captivity beyond this River, which is only passable on the Sabbath, when it is unlawful for them to take a Journey. See *Buxtorf. Diction. Talmud.* upon the word *Sambathion*.

S A B B A T I U S, a Bishop of the French Church, about an. 440, who wrote *De Fide*, against *Marcion* and *Valentinus*, *Eunomius* and *Aetius*, defending the Truth of Christ's Incarnation against the first, and that he was Consubstantial with the Father against the last. *Cave Hist. Liter.*

S A B E A N S or *Sabiens*, the Name of a certain Sect patch'd up of Christianity, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Heathen Superstitions. Some Authors call them *Christians* of *St. John the Baptist*, because they honour that holy Prophet, but are indeed more Heathens than Christians. There be great numbers of them in *Curdistan* a Province of *Persia*, and at *Balsora* in *Arabia Deserta*. They receive Baptism, in Commemoration of *St. John's* Baptizing Jesus Christ, but do not administer it in the Name of the Holy Trinity. They acknowledge four Sacraments, *Baptism*, the *Eucharist*, *Orders* and *Matrimony*, rejecting *Confirmation*, *Extreme Unction* and *Penance*. They do not pronounce the words of Consecration over the Host, but only some Prayers; they make their Hosts or Wafers of Flour which they knead into a Paste with Wine and Oil; and the Wine they make use of in the Sacrament they draw from Raisins steep'd in Water, whence afterwards they press out the Juic. As to their Sacrament of *Orders*, they have Superiour and Inferior Ministers; but the Children always succeed the Fathers in the Ministerial Function, and in case of want of Children, their next Relations. The whole Ceremony of their Consecration consists only in a few Prayers, which another Minister pronounceth over him who is to receive that Dignity. Their Matrimonial Ceremonies are these; They oblige the Bride to swear her self a Virgin; after which, the Minister baptizeth both the Bridegroom and his Bride, and placing them Back to Back, reads some Prayers over them. The Ministers, as well as the Laicks, are allow'd each of them to have two Wives. The Celebration of their Eucharist consists in some Prayers, and in Communicating of their Wafers or Cakes prepared and consecrated after their way, and of their Wine of Raisins. Besides the *Lord's-Day*, they observe three Feasts in the Year; the first is the beginning of the Year, which is celebrated by them three Days together, in memory of *Adam's* Creation. Their second Festival is the beginning of the Fourth Month, which also lasts three Days, in honour of *St. John the Baptist*. And their third Feast is at the beginning of the Seventh Month, and continues five Days, in remembrance of *Jesus Christ's* being Baptized by *St. John the Baptist*. During these five Days they are all of them baptized once every Day, and they call this last Festival *Pendgia*. They own no other Saints but *St. John Baptist*, *St. Zachary* his Father, and *St. Elizabeth* his Mother; and they honour *Jesus Christ* only as a Servant of *St. John*. They believe Paradise and Hell, but reject Purgatory; and teach, that Wicked Men, after their decease, shall pass through a strait Way beset on both sides with Lions, Serpents and Dragons, who will devour them: But that the Good, passing the same Way, shall not be so much as once frighted with these terrible Beasts, but shall through it arrive at Paradise, which they fill with all manner of things pleasing and delightful to Men, and capable of fully satisfying all the Senses, following herein the Conceits of the *Alcoran*, whence they have taken many of those Fables, which make up a considerable part of their Belief. They abstain from eating the Flesh of any Beasts that are not killed by some of their Religion; and their Ministers are their Butchers, for they kill their Poultry, their Sheep, their Fish, and all other living Creatures they use for Food. They refuse to drink out of any Vessel that hath ever been made use of by any that are not of

their Sect, as judging all others Profane and Wicked. Their Year consists of Three hundred sixty six Days, that is to say, of twelve Months, whereof each hath thirty Days, and six supernumerary ones. In 1665, the 2d. day of November, N.S. they counted the 20th. of their first Month; so that the Beginning of their Year must be the 14th. of October, N. S. See *M. de Thevenot's Travels into the Levant*. *Ricaut* gives us the following Account concerning these *Sabeans*. They worship the Sun as the greatest of all the Gods, the Moon as the greatest Goddess, and the Stars as inferiour Deities. This Religion hath infected a great part of the East: *Mahomet* makes mention of them in his *Alcoran*, and affords the same Privileges to the *Sabeans* which he doth to *Christians*. These Idolaters are call'd by several Names, but all signifying the same sort of People, or that differ little from one another. They are called *Chaldeans*, *Nabatheans*, *Canaanites*, &c. There are some Astrologers and Physicians of this Sect at *Constantinople*; but in the Kingdom of *Persia*, near the Sea of *Tabristan*, they are in great numbers. They seem to have no strong Persuasion of the Immortality of the Soul, nor of any Punishment or Reward after this Life. They seldom or never revenge any Injuries done to them, because they look upon them as the natural and necessary Effects of the Heavenly Influences, and are no more provoked by them, than we are at a great Showre falling upon us, or at the Heat of the Sun in the midst of Summer. They call themselves *Mendai*; and besides the *Arabic*, they speak a sort of corrupt *Chaldee*, which they write with peculiar Characters; so that there be very few besides their Priests that can read or write it. These Priests are called *Sheicks*, that is to say, Old Men, and are obedient to other higher Priests, Monks or Bishops, whom they call *Changebra*. They believe that *Issa*, that is, Jesus, is the Soul of God; that is to say, his Well-beloved, and that he never died, the Jews having crucified a Phantome instead of him. They observe three kinds of Offerings or Sacrifices, the first is Bread, Wine and Oil, the second a Hen, the third a Sheep. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire*.

S A B E L L I A N S, Hereticks that took their Name from one *Sabellius* of *Libya*, who raised his Sect about the year 260, under *Stephen I.* Bishop of *Rome*.

S A B E L L I C U S, known by the Name of *Marcus Antonius Coccinus*. *Sabellius* was born in a small Country Town of Italy called *Vico Varro*, in the Country of the ancient *Æquicolani*, and having a great inclination to Learning, he followed his Studies with extreme Diligence, and having got Money by teaching young Children in some Country Towns, he went to perfect his Studies under *Pomponius Latus* and *Domitius Veroensis*; and not long after appear'd with great fame and lustre both in the City of *Rome* and *Venice*, where he was a publick Professor. We have these following Writings of his, (viz.) *Historia Enneadum* in eleven Books, from the beginning of the World, till the year 1504. *De Situ Venetiarum*, Lib. 3. *Exemplorum*, Lib. 10. *De Venetis Magistratibus*, Lib. 1. and several other Pieces. He died in the year 1506. of an Infamous Disease, being near Threescore and ten years of age, and leaving only one Natural Son, who was his Heir. The Epitaph which he made for himself was thus:

*Quem non res hominum, non omnis caperat ætas
Scribentem capit hæc Coccion urna brevis.*

Latinus bestows this Epitaph upon him:

*Magnus in hoc tumultu jacet ille Sabellius, Orbis
Cujus ad Ingenium non satis unus erat.
Tempora permodicis incluserat omnia chartis
Servire exemplo quæ potuere aliquo.
In Venere incerta tamen hic contabit; atque
Maluit Italicus Gallica fata pati.
Quid juvat humanos scire atque evolvere casus,
Si fugienda facis, & facienda fugis?*

*Paulus Jov. in Elog. cap. 42. Leand. Alberti
Desc. Ital. Bellarm. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

S A B E L L I U S, an Heretick, and Head of the *Sabellians*, born at *Ptolemais* a City of *Libya*. He was the Disciple of *Noëtus* of *Smyrna*, and publish'd his Errors about the year 260. He taught, that there was no distinction between the Persons of the Trinity, but that they were all one, as the Body, Soul and Spirit make but one Man; the consequence of which was, that the Father and Holy Ghost suffered Death as well as the Son, which *Noëtus* also had taught, and many others before him. *Tertullian* taxeth *Praxeas* with this Errour: And *St. Ignatius* of *Antioch* writes, that in his time a certain Person own'd this blasphemous Tenet. *St. Epiphanius* adds, that *Sabellius* had suck'd this Errour from some Apocryphal Books, and more especially from that which is called *The Gospel of the Egyptians*, where our Saviour is introduc'd teaching his Apostles that the Father and the Son are but one and the same Person. *St. Denys* of *Alexandria* writ some excellent Treatises against this Errour, which hath been condemn'd in divers Councils. *Baron. Godeau. Hist. Eccl. Gautier. Chron.*

SABEO, known by the Name of *Faustus Sabæus*, was born at *Ghiari*, in the Territories of *Brescia* in *Italy*. He raised himself by the strength of his Wit and Parts, from a very poor and mean Extraction: His Merit being divulged at *Rome*, gave Pope *Leo X.* a desire to see him, who made him Keeper of the Vatican Library; and not long after sent him to *England* and *Ireland*, to search out several Manuscripts that were kept in the Monasteries of those Kingdoms. During this Journey, *Sabeo* lost the Pope his Patron; and being come back to *Rome*, he lived there very poorly, not being able to procure any Reward for his Services. In this time he publish'd a piece of Cosmography, and five Books of Epigrams, which he dedicated to King *Henry II.* of *France*, who bestowed upon him a Golden Chain worth above an Hundred *Louis d'Ors*, and some other Presents, which came very seasonably to supply his Wants. He died in the Papacy of *Paul IV.* about 1556.

SABINES, an ancient People of *Italy*, who inhabited the Country betwixt *Hebruria* and *Latium*, whereof they also possessed some part. The capital City of the Country was *Cures*, whence the Romans were called *Quirites*; and the next to it for considerableness was *Reate*, now *Rieti* in *Umbria*, at present the ancient Bishoprick of *Sabina*, which consists only of a Monastery, and some Remains of that ancient City. The Romans under *Romulus* took away by force the Daughters of these *Sabines* for their Wives, having invited them to some Shows. The *Sabines* resolving to revenge this Affront, proclaim'd War against the Romans; but this Difference was soon after terminated by the Mediation of these Women, who reconciled their Fathers the *Sabines* to their Husbands the Romans. At this day part of the Country of the *Sabines* make one of the Provinces of the Ecclesiastical State, and is called *Terra Sabina*, and its chief City is *Magliano*. Ancient Authors frequently make mention of this People, and their Country; as *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Titus Livius*, *Plutarch*, &c. We have the Synodal Ordinances of *Ptolemæus* Cardinal and Bishop of *Sabina* in 1590. *Gabreas Paleota* publish'd more of them in 1593 and 1595, and *Ludovicus Madrucius* in 1579.

SABINIA, a Province in the States of the Church, bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Spoletto*, on the East by *Abruzzo*, on the South by *Campania di Roma*, and on the West by *St. Peter's Patrimony*, cut off by the *Tiber*: The chief Town in it is *Magliano* a Bishop's See. It is of no great extent, but very fruitful in Oil, Wine and Figs, and divided by the River *Farfa*, and the Lake *Dipedeluco*.

SABINIA TRANQUILLINA, by some corruptly called *Sabina*, the Wife of the Emperor *Gordianus III.* There were, not long since, two Medals of this Empress, amongst many others, found at *Vienna*, in 1681, on the reverse of which is a *Concordia* with this Motto, *Concordia Augg.* Whence it appears that what *Savon* asserts is not true, viz. That all the Medals of that Princess had Greek Inscriptions. *Hevin. Remarq. Gen.*

SABINIANUS, a Pope born at *Volterra*, was chosen after the death of *St. Gregory the Great*, who had sent him to *Constantinople* with the Character of his Apocrisiary or Nuncio. Historians tell us, that Covetousness was the cause of his death, conformable to a Vision he had of his Predecessor's threatening him for not distributing Corn to the Poor, in the time of a great Famine. He kept the Chair only from the 1st. of September 604, to the 19th. of February the year following, when he died. *Anastasius in Vita Pontificum, Baron. in Annal.* There was another of the same Name, whom the *Carthaginians* chose for their Emperor in 240; but being Press'd by the Governour of *Mauritania*, they were forced to deliver him up, and to submit themselves to *Gordianus*. *Zosimus* and *Julius Capitolinus* in *Gordianum*.

SABINUS Bishop of *Heraclea*, and a *Macedonian* Heretic; he lived towards the end of the Reign of *Theodosius the Great*. He made a Collection of the Acts of several Councils, which he published, as *Socrates* informs us. Some Authors are of opinion that he was the same with *Sabinus* the Monk who compiled an Abridgment of all the Synods General and Provincial but there is small probability for it. *Cave Hist. Literar. Socrat. l. i. c. 5. l. 5. c. 11, &c.*

SABINUS Bishop of *Placentia*, now *Piacenza*, famous for his Learning and Piety. He assisted at the Council of *Aquileia* in 381. *St. Ambrose* had a very high esteem for him, as appears by his taking him to be the Judge of his Writings.

SABINUS (*Georgius*) born in 1508, of the Family of *Schalter* in the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, was a Poet of great repute amongst the Germans, and highly esteemed in his Lifetime by the Cardinals *Bembo* and *Contareno*, as also by *Baptista Ignatius*, and *Ludovico Beccatelli*. This *Sabinus* had travelled much in *Italy*, and the German Princes employ'd him about their Affairs. The Marquis of *Brandenburgh* invited him to teach at *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*, whence he afterwards went to be Professor of Rhetorick in the new University founded at *Koninsberg* by the Duke of *Prussia*; thence returning again to *Frankfort*, the Elector honour'd him with the Place of Councillor, and employ'd him in several Embassies, wherein he gave great Proofs of his Prudence and Conduct. The Emperor *Charles V.* by Patent, conferr'd upon him the Privileges of a Nobleman. He made himself famous by the History he writ of the Emperors of *Germany*, and by many others of his Works

published by *Eusebius Menius*. He died the 2d. of December, 1560, at *Frankfort* upon the *Oder*, where his ordinary Dwelling-place was. He was called *Sabinus*, because he excelled in Poetry, as did the Latin Poet of the same Name. He was but twenty years of age when he publish'd his Poem entitled *Res Gestæ Caesarum Germanicorum*, according to what he declares himself in this following Distich:

*Hoc opus exegi florentibus integer annis,
Bis duos cum natus lustra Sabinus eram.* Melchior Adam.

SABIONETTA, a City and Dutchy of *Italy* lying in *Lombardy* between the Dukedom of *Manua* to the East, and the Territory of *Cremona* to the West; formerly the Duke of it was one of the House of *Caraffa*, but now it belongs to the Prince de *Stigliano* Grandee of *Spain*, and stands 18 miles South-west of *Manua*, and 24 East of *Cremona*. Longit. 30. 50. Lat. 44.

SABLE, a small City of *Orleanois* in *France*, 25 Leagues North of *Angers*, and 30 South-west of *Mans*, Longit. 18. 4. Lat. 47. 52.

SABLESTAN, Lat. *Sablestania*, an Inland Province in the Kingdom of *Persia*, towards the East, between *Charazan* to the North, and *Chermion* or *Caramania* to the South. The chief Cities of this Province are *Zavan*, *Bust* and *Nebesast*. In this Province is the best and strongest Castle in all *Persia*. *Tavernier*.

SABURRANUS, a General of the Roman Army, and the same to whom the Emperor *Trajan* presented a Sword, with these remarkable words, *Receive this Sword, to make use of it for my Service, as long as my Orders are reasonable; or to make use of it against me, whenever I command you any thing that is Unjust*. According to the Motto, *Pro me si mereor in me.* *Aurelius Victor*.

SABUS was (as is said) the Father of *Sabinus*, from whom the *Sabines* took their Name. And forasmuch as we find, by all the Account we have of those fabulous Times, that the People commonly worshipped the first Author of their Nation, that is to say, him who had first brought them into a Society, and govern'd them by Laws: Accordingly also the *Sabines* owned this *Sabus* for their God; and being come to *Rome*, they brought their God along with them, and the Romans built a Temple for him near to that of *Quirinus*. The different Names which Authors bestow upon this *Sabus*, and the diversity of Opinions about him, gives us ground to believe him very Ancient. Besides the Name *Sabus*, he was called *Semicaper*, i. e. *Half-Goat*, or as some read it in *Ovid*, *Semi-pater*. They call him also by the Name of *Sagus* or *Sangus*, *Sancus* & *Sanctus*. He was also styled *Fidius*, i. e. *Fidei Deus*, the God of good Faith. *Ovid* mentions three of these Names, speaking of the Festival which was yearly celebrated on the Nones of *June*, on which day a solemn Sacrifice was offer'd to this God on the Mountain *Quirinalis*, where his Temple was.

*Quarebam Nonas Sanco, Fideo ne referrem
An tibi Semicaper: Tunc mihi Sancus air,
Cuicunque ex istis dederis ego munus habebo
Nomina terna fero. Sic voluere Cures.*

Propertius bestows upon him the Name of *Sanctus*;

*Salve, Sancte Pater, cui jam favet aspera Juno.
Sic Sanctum Tatia composuere Cures.*

St. Austin tells us, that this God was also called *Xanthis*. In a Fragment of *Porcius Cato*, we find that the *Sabines* called him *Sabus*, and that the Romans were the first that named him *Sancus*, which in process of time they turn'd to *Sanctus*. *Silius Italicus* calls him *Sabus* & *Sanctus*.

— *Et læri pars Sanctum voce canebant
Authorem Gentis; pars laudes ore ferebant,
Sabe, tuas, qui de Patrio cognomine primus
Dixisti Populos magnâ ditasse Sabinos.*

Titus Livius gives him only the Name of *Sancus*, and ranks him amongst the *Semones*. *Plutarch* in *Rom. St. Austin, Tit. Liv.*

SACADAS, a Greek Poet, who was the first that introduced the singing of every *Strophe*, and every *Chorus* with a distinct time or measure. *Pindar*, *Plutarch* and *Pausanias* make mention of him, as also *Suidas*, who speaks of *Sacas* a Greek Poet and Writer of Tragedies.

SACÆ, a People of ancient *Scythia*, inhabiting between the Mountain *Imans* and the *Scythæ Alani*, being at present (according to *Sanfon*) the Country of the *Chazalgite Tartars*. These *Sacæ* were a Cruel and Savage People, as *Pliny* and *Strabo* tell us. *Dionysius Africanus* describes them thus;

Inde Sacæ certis, nimium Gens dura Sagittis.

SACCA, a Sea-Town of *Sicily* in the Valley of *Maxara*, in Latin *Saxa*, *Xacca* or *Sacca*, and is the same which the Ancients called *Therma Selinuntia*, 22 miles east of *Maxara*, and 40 from

40 from *Gerzenty*. *Fredericus Cornelius* Bishop of *Padua* and Earl of *Sacca* did here publish Synodal Ordinances, in 1579.

SACCANIA LACONIA, the most Southern Province of *Morea*, containing that part which was anciently under the *Lacedæmonians* and *Argians*, the Capital of which is *Mitra*.

SACCOPHORI, a Sect of *Messalian* Hereticks, so called because they frequently cover'd themselves with great Sacks. See *Messalian*.

SACKVILLE, Earl of *Dorset*. The Ancestors of this Family came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*, and their Descendants have been of great Note ever since. Sir *Robert de Sackville*, Kt. had a great Estate in *Essex* and *Suffolk* in the time of King *Henry I.* *Jordan de Sackville* was his Son and Heir, succeeded by *Geoffrey*, and he by another *Jordan*, who was taken Prisoner in the Battle of *Evesham*, where he join'd with the Barons. Most of his Successors were Knights, had large Possessions in the County of *Sussex* and elsewhere, their principal Seat being at *Buckhurst*. *John Sackville*, Esq; descending from him, married the Daughter of Sir *William Blickling* of the County of *Norfolk*, Sister to *Thomas* Earl of *Wiltshire* and *Ormond*, by whom he had *Richard* a Lawyer, bred in the *Inner-Temple* about the end of *Henry VIIIth's* Reign. He was one of the Governor's of that House from the First to the Sixth of *Elizabeth* being then a Knight. He was also Chancellor of the Court of *Augmentation* in *Queen Mary's* time, one of the Privy-Council to *Queen Elizabeth*, and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*. He married *Winefrid* Daughter of Sir *John Bruces*, Kt. by whom he had *Agnes* married to *Gregory Fienes* Lord *Dacres*, and *Thomas* who succeeded him, An. 1566. his Widow *Winefrid* being afterwards wedded to *William Marquis of Winchester*. This *Thomas* being knighted by the Duke of *Norfolk*, June 8. 1567. 9 *Elizabeth* was that same day created Baron by the Title of Lord *Buckhurst*; and in 12 *Elizabeth* sent Ambassador to Congratulate the Marriage of *Charles IX.* of *France* with *Maximilian* the Emperor's Daughter. He was one of the Peers upon the Tryal of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and in 30 *Elizabeth* sent Ambassador to the States of *Holland* upon their Dislike of the Earl of *Leicester's* Proceedings, to compromise the Differences, by which he fell into the Earl's Displeasure, who got him confin'd to his House for many Months; but surviving that great Earl, *Queen Elizabeth* made him Lord-Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners for exercising the Office of Earl-Marshal of *England*. King *James*, in the first year of his Reign, made him Lord-Treasurer for Life: And on the 13th. of *March* next created him Earl of *Dorset*. He was likewise Knight of the most Noble Order of the *Garret*, and Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*. He died of an Apoplexy, April 9. 1608, as he sat at the Council-Table, *Queen Ann* being present. He was a Comely Person, and of great Endowments, but profuse beyond measure in his Youth: But *Queen Elizabeth*, whose Kinsman he was, seeing him begin to take up, made him Treasurer, in which station he advanced his Estate and Honour. He was an excellent Scholar, of a facetious Wit, accurate Style, and free from all Factions of State, but faithfully adhered to the Queen's Service. His Son *Robert* succeeded, who founded an Hospital for 31 poor People at *East-Greensted* in *Sussex*, endowing it with 330 *l.* per Annum. He had two Wives, the first *Margaret* Daughter to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*; the second *Ann* Daughter to Sir *John Spencer*, and Widow to *Henry* Lord *Compton*, by whom he had no Issue. *Richard* his second Son by the first Wife succeeded his Elder Brother dying without Issue; within two days after his Father's death he married the Lady *Ann*, sole Daughter and Heir of *George* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had *Thomas* who died without Issue, *Margaret* married to *John* Earl of *Thimot*, and *Isabella* to *James* Earl of *Northampton*, and died *March* 28. 1624. Sir *Edward Sackville* his younger Brother succeeded him, who was first Lord-Chamberlain to *Queen Mary*, Wife of King *Charles I.* and afterwards to that King; he married *Mary* Heiress to Sir *George Curson* of *Croxhall* in the County of *Derby*. He died in *May*, Anno 1652, and was succeeded by *Richard* his Son, who marrying the Lady *Frances*, Daughter to *Leonel* Earl of *Middlesex*, and at length Heir to *James* Earl of *Middlesex* her Brother, by whom he had three Sons, viz. *Charles* Lord *Buckhurst*, *Edward* and *Richard*; and three Daughters, viz. *Elizabeth* married to the Lord *Broghil*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Orrery* in *Ireland*, *Ann* to the Earl of *Hume* in *Scotland*, and *Frances* to Sir *George Lane*, Kt. *Charles* hath married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Henry Bagot* of *Pipehall* in the County of *Warwick*, Widow of *Charles* Earl of *Falmouth*, and was created Earl of *Middlesex*, April 4. 27 *Car. II.* *Dugdale*.

SACRED, *Clecrach* or *Clergy-Isle*, one of the *Scots* Western Islands, abounding with Pasturage and Eggs of Sea-Fowl. *Buchanan*.

SACRED, or *Sanctuary-Islands*, Lat. *Flaviana*, they lie 50 miles from the *Lewis*, among the *Scots* Western Isles, abound with Grassy Mountains, but are not inhabited, nor have any Four-footed Beasts living in them but wild Sheep, and those not eatable.

SACRIFICE is the Worship which is given to God by the Oblation of some Victim. Sacrifices at first were offer'd by the Fathers of Families, or the eldest Persons in every House, but afterwards Priests were ordained to that Function. The first Sacrifice mention'd in Scripture is that of *Abel*, who

offer'd Sheep and young Calves to God, whilst *Cain* offer'd but Fruit. The second is *Noah*, who when he came out of the Ark, sacrificed to God for his Deliverance; this was in the year of the World 1657. The third is that of *Melchisedec*, when he came to meet *Abraham*, in the year of the World 2118, and offer'd Bread and Wine to the Lord for him. The Holy Writ makes mention likewise of the several Sacrifices offer'd by *Abraham*, *Isaac* and *Jacob*, in the year of the World 2544. God commanded *Moses* to prepare the Sacrifice of the Paschal Lamb, which was offer'd the 14th. of the month *Nisan*, which answers to our *April*. The Ceremonies of the Jewish Sacrifices were set down by *Moses*, according to the Order he had receiv'd from the Mouth of God. *Aaron* was the first High-Priest the Jews had, and after this Appointment the Sacrifices were only offer'd by the Priests in the Tabernacle or the Temple. Before the Victim or Beast design'd for Sacrifice was offer'd, the Person for whom it was offer'd laying his Hand upon the Head of it, made a publick Confession of his Sins; whereupon the Beast was slain, flea'd, and cut into six or nine parts. The Priests took of the Blood and sprinkled with it the four Horns of the Altar, at the foot of which he poured forth the rest that remained in the Cup. This done, if the Sacrifice was an Holocaust or whole Burnt-Offering, the Beast was wholly consum'd by Fire; whereas in other Sacrifices they only burnt the Inwards and the Fat about them; the Levites in the mean time singing Hymns of Praise to God, and entreating him to accept of the Sacrifice. The Parts that were not burnt were for the Priests, and for the People, who made a Feast therewith, when the Sacrifice was over. There were five sorts of Victims amongst the Jews; 1. of Cows, Bulls and Calves; 2. of Sheep; 3. of Goats; 4. of Pigeons; 5. of Turtles. Besides these Sacrifices of living Creatures, they had also Oblations of fine Wheat-Flower, with Oil and Incense. In these Oblations the Priest laid all the Incense upon the Altar, with an handful of Flower, and a little Oil, to be there consum'd, and the Remainder was for himself, according to the Law of God. Lastly, They had their Drink-Offerings, wherein they presented Wine and Oil, which they poured forth upon the Altar; this was called *Libations*. None was permitted to have any Honey or Leaven in their Oblations, whereas there was none but had Salt. *Levit.* 1, 2, 3, 4. *Outram de Sacrificiis Hebraeorum*, &c. The Idolaters observed other Ceremonies in their Sacrifices, some of them seem to have been borrowed of the Jews, either for that the Heathen Philosophers had read the Books of *Moses*, or because the Devil was ambitious of being worshipp'd in the same manner as the True God. When the Victim was brought near to the Altar, the Priest holding his Hand on the Altar, repeated certain Prayers, which began with an Invocation of *Janus* and *Vesta*, who were first called upon in all Sacrifices, as Deities that were supposed to give access to other Gods; and after this he implored the Assistance of that God to whom the Sacrifice was design'd. Afterwards he cast Flour baked in the Oven, mingled with Salt, upon the Head of the Sacrifice, upon which he also poured forth Wine, after that he had first tasted of it himself, and given of it to those for whom he offer'd up the Sacrifice. The Ceremony of the Flour was call'd *Immolation*, from the Latin word *Mola*, which signifies a Paste or Cake of Flour and Salt; and that of pouring forth the Wine was called *Libation*, from the word *Libare*, which signifies to taste, pour forth gently, or sprinkle. This done, the Priest pluck'd off some of the Hair from between the Horns of the Sacrifice, and cast it into the Fire which was upon the Altar, offering up the Victim to the Deity to whom it was intended. Afterwards he deliver'd it to his Servants or Assistants, who cut the Throat of it, receiving the Blood in Cups, and having got off the Skin, washed it, and so returned it into the Hands of the Priest, or of the Sooth-sayer (called *Auspex*) who took out the Inwards, as the Liver, Lungs, Heart, and Spleen, to draw his Conjectures from the condition he found those parts in. This piece of Superstition being performed, the Priest's Assistants cut off a little bit of each Joint of the Sacrifice, as well as of every one of the Inwards, which they wrapp'd up in a Paste of Wheat-flour, that they brought in little Baskets to the Sacrifice, and cast them into the Fire upon the Altar. This Offering being consumed, they made a Feast with the rest of the Victim, to which they added other Dishes of Meat. During the Sacrifice, they sung the Praises of the God to whom they offered, and danced round the Altar to the Musick of Cymbals. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. lib. 3. cap. 33.*

SACROBOSCO (*Joannes de*) called also *Hollywood*, because he was born at a Town in *Yorkshire* of that Name, which we now call *Hallifax*: He lived in the Thirteenth Century, and had the esteem of being the most learned Mathematician of his time, of which his Works are a sufficient Proof. He at first followed his Studies here in *England*, and continued for some time at the University of *Oxford*; but the Reputation which that of *Paris* had at that time, made him curious to consult the famous Men that were Professors there; whereupon he took a Journey to *France*, where he wrote his Book *de Sphæra Mundi*, which *Clavius*, *Pierius Valerianus*, *Elias Vinetius* and *Petrus Nonius* have since adorned with their Observations and Commentaries, translated into several Languages. He published also a Treatise *de Computo Ecclesiastico*, &c. and died at *Paris* in 1235.

SACROVIR (*Julius*) was a Native of the Country of *Aedui* or *Aeduan* in *France*, now called *Pavunois*, and the Person that contriv'd and carried on the Revolt of the *Gauls* against the *Romans*, under the Reign of *Tiberius Caesar*; who, the better to dissemble his being the Author of that Rebellion, fought bare-headed among the *Romans*, against those of his own Party, who knowing him by that Mark, did not shoot at him. This daring Resolution of his had so good success, that it gave him an opportunity of possessing himself of the City of *Autun*, which was the chief City of the Country, and a place to which the Youth from all parts repaired to follow their Studies. *Tiberius* hearing of the Surprize of this City, did greatly apprehend the loss of the *Gauls*, because the greatest Lords of the Country found themselves engaged to follow the fortune of this City, for their Childrens sake that were there. *Sacrovir* in the mean time raises an Army of 40000 Men, and amongst them a number of Slaves, design'd for Gladiators, and were called *Crupellarij*, because of the weight of their Arms, which were Iron Plates wherewith they were covered from Head to Foot. The Success did not answer the Courage and Bravery of the Commander; for this Army of his not having been train'd to the Wars, was soon put to the Rout by the *Roman* Legions, and *Sacrovir* was fain to flee to the City of *Autun*; but not being secure there, he secretly withdrew himself to a Country-house not far off, where he kill'd himself; some of his Friends also, who had saved themselves with him, killed one another, after having set fire to the House. *Tacit. Annal. lib. 3.*

SADDUCES, a certain Sect amongst the Jews, which took its Rise from one *Sadoc*. They denied the Existence of Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Resurrection of the Body. And as for their other Opinions, they agreed with the *Samaritans*, except only in this, that they were Partakers of all the Jewish Sacrifices, which the *Samaritans* detested. They observed the Law, to enjoy the Temporal Blessings it promised, and to escape the Punishments denounced to its Transgressors. They rejected all manner of Traditions, and absolutely denying all Fatality, asserted, that as it was impossible for God to do any Evil, so neither did he take notice of that which Men committed: And thence concluded, that it was wholly in our Will to do Good or Evil. Though this Sect was not very numerous, yet was it considerable, as being composed of Persons of Eminence. There was an irreconcilable hatred between these and the *Pharisees*. *Josephus* observes of them, that they were of a very savage humour, behaving themselves with great rudeness to one another, as well as to Strangers. *Joseph. Lib. de Bello, cap. 12. lib. 13. Ant. cap. 9. & lib. 18. cap. 2.* See the *Tribarefion* of *Drusius* and *Scaliger*.

SADIATES or *Sadyattes*, King of *Lydia*, of the Family of the *Mermnades*, succeeded *Ardis*, in the year of the World 3427, and had for his Successor *Halyattes* the Father of *Cresus*. *Sadyattes* made War with the Town of *Miletum* for six years together: His Reign was twelve years. *Herodot. lib. 1.*

SADOC, *Zadoc*, a High-Priest of the Jews, the Successor of *Abiathar*, who was deprived of that Dignity by *Solomon* after the death of *David*, for siding with *Adonijah*, 1 *King. 2. 26, 27, & 35. 1 Chron. 29. 22.* There is also another *Sadoc* mention'd in the Genealogy of our Saviour, *Mat. 1. 14.*

SADODELA, *Edus*, a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*, now in the States of *Genova*, which falls into the *Porcevera*.

SADOLET (*James*) Cardinal and Bishop of *Carpentras*, was born in 1478, at *Modena*. *John Sadolet*, his Father, being one of the most renowned Lawyers of his time, gave him his Education at *Ferrara*, where he was Professor of Law, taking care to cultivate his Mind with useful Learning: which Paternal Care was not lost upon the Son, who having a great inclination to Learning, in a short time made himself Master of the Latin and Greek Tongues, not neglecting the Study of Philosophy, wherein he advanced wonderfully. Some time after he made a Journey to *Rome*, and had his abode with Cardinal *Oliver Caraffa*, who was a great Lover of learned Men. Being in this City, he contracted a peculiar Friendship with *Frederick Fregolus* Bishop of *Salernum*, and with *Peter Bembo*, afterwards Cardinal, two refined Wits, and much of his size. It was not long after, that *Leo X.* induced by the fame of his Worth, desired to be better acquainted with him, and made him his Secretary; which Employment he discharged so well, that there were none of his time that wrote more elegantly, or with greater facility than he did. He was universally learned, an excellent Divine, Orator, Philosopher and Poet. And though the fame of his Worth, and his Place, had raised him so high, yet could not the least appearance of Ambition or Vanity be seen in him; yea, when the Pope had conferred upon him the Bishoprick of *Carpentras* in the County of *Avignon*, nothing less than an express Command from the Pope could make him resolve to accept of it. After the death of *Leo X.* he retired to his Bishoprick; but *Clement VII.* the Successor of *Adrian VI.* sent for him to come to *Rome*: which Order he obeyed, but upon condition, that after three years stay there, he might return to his Charge; as accordingly he did, and from thence took a Journey to *Lyons* to see King *Francis I.* who express'd a singular esteem for him. In the year 1544, *Paul III.* who succeeded *Clement VII.* sent for *Sadolet* again to come to *Rome*,

and made him his Nuncio to *France*, to induce the King to conclude a Peace with *Charles V.* where he discharged the Employment laid upon him so much to the Pope's satisfaction, that at his return he made him Cardinal. He assisted also at the Conference the said Pope had with the Emperor at *Parma*; and the Peace being concluded, he wrote an elegant Oration *De Bono Pacis*. And finding himself drawing near to his end, he retired to *Rome*, where he died in the year 1547, being aged seventy years, three Months, and six Days, and was buried in the Church of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, which was that whereof he had the Title, without any Pomp, as he had ordered by his Last Will. The Cardinal *Caraffa* pronounced his Funeral Oration before the Pope, and *Jacobus Gallo* delivered another in Commendation of him in the Church of *St. Laurence*. The Works we have of his, are his sixteen Books of Epistles, several Orations, many Poems, an Interpretation of the *Psalms*, and the Epistles of *St. Paul*; *De Philosophica Consolatione & Meditatione in Adversis*, *De Liberis Reſte Inſtituendis*, *De Philosophia Laudibus*, &c. *Amonius Florebeau* hath writ his Life, and many learned Men have left an honourable mention of him.

SAFACOS, *Uſila*, a City and Sea-port of *Barbary* in *Africa*, three days Journey from *Casſia* to the North, sixty miles from *Capes* to the West, and fifty from *Tunis* East. It lies on the North Entry of the Gulf of *Cabeſt*, over-against the Island of *Cercina*, now *Chicari* or *Cherchen*.

SAFARDA, a great and Navigable River in the Kingdom of *Fez*, which falls into the Atlantick Ocean on the North of *Arzilla*. It is supposed to be the *Zilſa* of *Ptolemy*. *Nub.*

SAFFAY, Lat. *Savus*, a small River of *Barbary*, which falls into the Mediterranean Sea in the Kingdom of *Argier*, between *Accharara* and *Metaſus*.

SAGAN, a City of *Germany* in *Sileſia*, belonging to the House of *Austria*, and is the Head City of a Dutchy of the same Name; in Latin it is called *Saganum*, and in the Polish Language *Zeizan*; situate upon the *Bober*, where it receives the *Quisſ*, seven German miles from *Glegaw* to the West, and six from *Croſſen* to the North, now in the hands of the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*, whose Predecessors redeemed it in 1548 from the Elector of *Saxony*, to whom it was mortgaged, together with its Dukedom. The Town stands 24 miles South of *Croſſen*, and 80 North-west of *Breſlaw*. Longit. 35 30. Lat. 31. 38.

SAGAREL (*Gerard*) was born at *Parma*, and lived in the Thirteenth Century; he rejected all sorts of Vows, and asserted that all the Popes that had possessed the Chair since *St. Sylveſter* were no true Popes, excepting only *Peter de Aſeron*, who was *Celeſtine V.* and thence concluded that no body was bound to be obedient to the Decrees of the Popes of *Rome*, nor to pay Tithes. He was burnt for an Heretick not long after. *Spontan. A. C. 1298.*

SAGES of *Greece*. This Name hath been bestowed upon seven Men famous for their Wisdom and Prudence, viz. upon *Thales* of *Miletum*, *Pittacus* of *Mitylene*, *Bias* of *Priene*, *Solon* of *Athens*, *Cleobulus* of *Lyndus*, *Periander* King of *Corinth*, and *Chilo* of *ſparta* or *Lacedaemon*: Some Authors put *Miſon* the *Lacedaemonian* instead of *Periander*; others, *Anacharſis* the *Scythian*, who lived at the same time. *Plutarch* tells us that there was always a great Correspondence between these Wise Men, and that their Converse together was only about Matters of Natural and Moral Philosophy. Some have been of opinion that *Epimenides* of *Crete* ought to have had a place amongst these Men, who lived at the same time, and is quoted by *St. Paul* in his Epistle to *Titus*. Some also have had the same esteem for *Aeſop*, who likewise was their Contemporary, some of whose Fables, *Socrates* (as *Plato* tells us) thought worth his turning into Verse. That memorable Sentence *Ἦνθα ὁρᾷται* is attributed by *Laertius* to *Thales*, by *Ovid* to *Pythagoras*, and by *Plutarch* to *Aeſop*. See every one of their Names as they stand in Alphabetical Order. *Plutarch, Diogenes Laertius, Cyrillus Alexandr.*

SAGITTARIUS, Bishop of *Gap* in the Sixth Century, the Brother of *Salonicus* Bishop of *Ambrun* in *France*. They were both accused of having committed several Robberies and Murders, and of entering with armed Men into the Church of the Bishop of *St. Pol Troiſchateaux*, where they tore to pieces his Sacerdotal Habits, beat his Ministers that assisted him at the Altar, and took away with them all that they found in his House. Upon this occasion a Council was called at *Lyons*, in 567, where being convicted of these Enormities, they were both deposed. But they having recourse to the Pope, he heard them, and without any further examining of the Matter, did re-establish them in their Sees; and being returned to *France*, King *Gontran* consented to their readmission. Some time after, the *Lombards* having made an Invasion into the Country, they sided with *Mormol* that fought against them, and boasted that they had killed many *Barbarians*, meaning the *Lombards*. Thus continuing their former wicked course of Life, *Gontran* was fain, in 579, to call a Council at *Chalon*, where, upon an Indictment of High Treason, and many other Misdemeanours preferred against them, they were deposed from their Bishopricks, and confined to a Monastery in *Burgundy*; from whence they made a shift to escape, and lived like wretched Vagabonds for a long time, and at last died miserably. *Sagittarius* taking part with *Gondebald* against *Gontran*, after the taking of *Cominges*, a Soldier

Soldier lighting upon him, cut off his Head. *Greg. Turonens. lib. 4. c. 47. lib. 5. c. 21. lib. 7. cap. 34. Baron. in Annal.*

SAGITTARIUS, one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, into which the Sun enters in November. This Sign is represented in the shape of a Centaure, half Man, half Horse, holding a bent Bow in his Hand, ready to shoot an Arrow, to denote the Violence of Cold, and the sharpness of the Winds that reign in that Month. The Fables tell us, that this *Sagittarius* is *Chiron* the Centaure, or as others will have it *Crocin* the Son of *Euphemus* the Nurse of the Muses, who being much addicted to Hunting on Mount *Parnassus*, was after his Death ranked amongst the Constellations, by the Favour of the Muses. *Nat. Comes. Hygin. Astron.*

SAGON, or *Sagona*, a City of *Corfica*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan to that of *Pisa*. At present this place is wholly destroyed, and the Bishop hath his Residence in a neighbouring Country Town.

SAGRANO, *Sagro*, a small River in the farther *Calabria*.

SAGUENAY, a Province of *New France* in *America*, with a River of the same Name, whence the Country is denominated, and which discharges it self into the River of *St. Laurence*.

SAGUNTUS, or *Saguntum*, a great and ancient City of *Spain*, in Alliance with the *Romans*, the Inhabitants whereof advertised the Senate of all the Proceedings of *Hannibal* in their Country; who at last besieging them in the 535th Year from the Building of *Rome*, they defended it against him eight or nine Months, but being pressed with Famine, and tired out with the Miseries they had so long endured, kindled a great Fire in the midst of their City, into which they cast themselves, with their Wives, Children, and all the precious things they had. This was one of the causes of the second Punic War. This City being rased to the ground, the Town that now stands in the place of it, is called *Morvedre*. *Flor. Tit. Liv. Eutrop. Strabo. Oros.*

SAHID DELTA, an Island made by the divided Branches of the *Nile* and the *Mediterranean Sea*, which is the best part of the lower *Egypt*; the Country being more Fruitful than the rest, and possessed by more Civil Inhabitants. *Leo African.*

SAINT AGATHA, *Di Gotti*, Lat. *Agatha* or *Fanum Sanctæ Agathæ*, a City in the further Principality of *Naples*, a Bishop's See, Suffragan of *Benevento*, 90 Miles South of *Taliese*, and 14 from *Capua* and *Benevento*.

SAINT AIGNAN, or *Agnan*, a City of *France* in *Berry*, upon the River *Cher*, at the place where the *Saure* runs into it: Formerly it was an Earldom, but now raised to a Duchy and Peerdom of *France*; in Favour of *Francis de Beauvilliers*, first Gentleman of the French King's Bed-Chamber, Knight of the King's Order, and Governour of *Havre de Grace*, &c. The Name of this City of old was *Hagand*, but hath since taken the Name of *St. Aignan* Bishop of *Orleans*, and preserves part of his Relicks.

SAINT-ALBAN, a Market-Town in the County of *Hartford*, built upon the Ruines of the Ancient *Verulamium*. *St. Alban*, the first English Martyr suffer'd here in 293, under the *Dioclesian* Persecution. The Church of the Monastery is still remaining, which for its Antiquity, Largeness, and Beauty is well worth the seeing. This Noble and Religious Pile had at the Dissolution of the Monastery been pull'd down, had not the Towns-Men purchas'd its standing, for the Sum of four hundred Pounds. It has a Noble Font of Brass, brought out of *Scotland* (during the Wars in King *Henry VIII*'s time) in which the Children of the Kings of *Scotland* us'd to be Baptiz'd. *Speed. Cambd. Brit.*

SAINT ALYRE, an Abby and Village near to *Clermont* in *Auvergne* a Province of *France*, near the River *Tiretaine*, of old called *Scateon*, which riseth from a Spring, whose Waters petrific or turn to Stone, so that insensibly it hath made a kind of Bridge under which this little River runs.

SAINT AMAND, a small City in *Flanders*, four Leagues from *Tournay*, upon the River *Scarpe*, of which the French have been in Possession ever since 1667. Latin Authors give it the Name of *Elna*: In it is the Famous Abby of *St. Amand*, where died the Saint of that Name, *Abbatia St. Almandi Elnonensis*. The Forest of *St. Amand* beginning on the Frontiers of *Flanders*, and extending it self in the County of *Hainault* near to the City *Valenciens*, was cut down by order of *Lewis XIV.* in 1676. after his taking of *Condé* and *Bouchain*. *St. Amand*, before the French dismantled it, was a place of great Strength, the River *Scarpe* on which it stands, falls a little lower into the *Schelde*. The Lands that lie between the two Rivers, are called the Isles of *St. Amand*. *Guichard. in Descrip. pais bas. Le Mire.*

SAINT AMOUR, a small Town in the County of *Burgundy*, and Diocess of *Lyons* in *France*, honoured of late with a Collegiate Church.

SAINT ANDERÖ, Lat. *Andreopolis Antiqua Flaviana*, a Town and Port in the Principality of *Biscay* in *Spain*, lately advanced to the Dignity of a Bishop's See; some place it in the *Asturias*.

SAINT ANDIOL, upon the River *Rhone*, a City of *France* in *Vivarets*, belonging to the Bishop of *Viviers*, from

whom it is also called *le Bourg de Viviers*. Latin Authors call it *Vivariense Monasterium*, *Fanum Sancti Andeoli*, or *St. Andochi*, but this last is improper. *St. Andiol* is a very ancient City, which was known by the Name of *Gento*, *Genibo* or *Gentibus*, as appears from the Martyrology of *Ado* Archbishop of *Vienne*, who lived in the Ninth Century. *St. Andiol*, a Grecian, sent by *Polycarpus* into *Gaul*, stop'd at *Genibo* upon the *Rhone*, being a very considerable City, and there suffered Martyrdom under the Reign of *Severus* about the Year 190, from whom this City afterwards took its Name. The Name of *St. Andoche* is improperly given to this place, forasmuch as this Saint suffer'd in *Burgundy*, whither he, with some other of his Companions, came to preach the Gospel. *St. Andiol* suffered the first day of May. *Adon. in Martyr. Catel. Memoir. of Langued.*

SAINT ANDRE, (*Francis* of) Son of *Philip Andre*, chief President of the Parliament of *Languedoc*, became President of the Parliament of *Paris*, and one of the greatest Men of his time, and was therefore highly esteemed by *Francis I.* *Henry II.* *Francis II.* and *Charles IX.* Kings of *France*; this last made him President of the Flaming Chamber, a place hung with Black, and enlghtened with Lamps and great Tapers, where those that embraced the Protestant Religion were to be tried. *St. Andre*, weary with these Civil Dissentions, quitted this Station for a Country Life. He died in 1571. leaving his fine Library much embellish'd and augmented by *William Budæus*'s Books, and rare Manuscripts. *Blanchard, Lovis Jacob, Traie de Bibliot.*

SAINT ANDRES, a City of *Germany* in the Dutchy of *Carinthia*, upon the River *Lavant*, a little before it runs into the *Drave*. This is the *Flavia* of the *Romans*; it belongs to the Archbishop of *Salzburg*: Some confound this place with *Lavanmund*, which is a near neighbouring City and Episcopal See: It stands seven Miles from *Edinbourg*, and eleven East of *Clagenfurt*. The Bishoprick was Instituted by *Eberhard* Bishop of *Salzburg* in 1221, whence the Prelates of this place are subject to him and not to the Emperor. Also a City of *Biscay* in *Spain*, which the *Spaniards* call *St. Andero*, being a commodious Sea-port. See *St. Andero*. Others place this City in *Asturia Santillana*, and it's said that an Episcopal See hath been erected there of late. Also a Promontory in *Achaia* in the *Peloponnesus*, now known by the Name of *Cabo Sant Andrea*, and is the same with the *Antirrhium* of *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*. There is also a Promontory in the Isle of *Cyprus* called *Capo di Andreano*, to which *Ptolemy* gives the Name of *Clides*, and *Pliny* *Dinaretum*. Also a strong place in the Low-Countries called *Fort de St. Ande* in the Dutchy of *Gelderland*, between the *Meuse* and the *Waal* or *Vahalis*, about two Leagues from *Boisleduc*, built by *Andrew* Cardinal of *Austria* in 1599, but the following Year was taken by the *Hollanders*, who are yet Masters of it. The *French* took it from them in 1672, but two Years after quitted it, having first demolish'd it. Also a Town in *Hungary* near to *Buda*, which *Bonsinius* supposes to be the Station of the *Quartodecima Legio Germanica* mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

SAINT ANDREWS, a Town of *Scotland* in the County of *Fife*, was an Archbishop's See, which had for Suffragans *Dunkel*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Dumblain*, *Brechin*, *Rosse*, *Cathnes* and *Orkney*, &c. The *Scotch* call this Town *St. Andrews*, Latin Authors *Andreopolis Regmundia* and *Abernetburn*; this last *Abernethi* though very different from *St. Andrews*, being often confounded with it, because it was the Bishops See before it was removed to *St. Andrews* by *Kennet* or *Canut III.* King of *Scotland*, who lived in the Tenth Age. Pope *Sixtus IV.* at the request of *K. James III.* made it an Archbishoprick. The Town lies near the *German Sea*, has a good Haven, and a Famous University erected by *James I.* in 1426. is Capital of the Province of *Fife*, and the Archbishop was Metropolitan of all *Scotland*. *John Lesly* and *Boetius*'s History of *Scotland*. It was fin'd 500*l.* for not surrendring to *Oliver* in 1651. at first Summons, but he afterwards remitted it. A late Author does positively assert that the Archbishops of *St. Andrews* were formerly subject to the Archbishop of *York*, whom he would have to be Primate of *Scotland*: But the Curious may consult *Anglia Sacra*, Part 2. p. 234. where they will find the contrary determined by Pope *Nicholas*, who asserts that the Diocess of *York*, was converted by the *Scots*, and had many *Scots* Bishops, but that Church never sent any Bishops to *Scotland*, and *Turgod Procr* of *Durham*, being chosen Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, was the first over whom the Archbishop of *York* ever claimed Superiority, but in 1109. *Thomas* Bishop of *York* consecrated him by the Command of King *Henry*, without any Claim of Subjection, there being only a Mutual Protestation for Right on both sides. *Ang. Sac. part. 2.* But it's true that this Claim was often renewed afterward, 'till finally determined by the Pope in the Reign of *James the Third* of *Scotland* against the Archbishop of *York*.

SAINT ANGELO, Lat. *Angelopolis*, a City of *Naples* in the *Capitanato*, small but strong, five Miles from *Manfredonia*, and four from the *Adriatick Sea*.

SAINT ANGELO de LOMBARDI, a small City in the further Principality, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*, from which it stands eight Miles towards *Benevento*.

SAINT

SAINT ANGELO in *VADO*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the Territories of the Church, made a Bishops See in 1635. by Pope *Urban VIII*.

SAINT ANTONINE, a City of *France* in *Rovergue*, situate at the Confluence of the Rivers *l'Aveiron* and *la Bonnette*, and compassed with high Mountains, which serve for a Wall to it. The Protestants having fortified this place, it was taken by *Lewis XIII*. in 1622. This place is Famous for a sort of Plumbs which are commended before others.

SAINT ANTONIO, a Town in *Florida*, built by the Spaniards, and burnt by Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1585. It being left by the Spanish Garrison that should have defended it. *Cambden*.

SAINT ASAPH, a Town of *Flinshire* in *Wales*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; Latin Authors call it *Asaphopolis*, *Fanum St. Asaphi*, and some *Elwa*, because it's situate upon the Confluence of the Rivers *Elwi*, and *Elwid*, which empty themselves into the Sea a little below the Town. This Place owes its Original to *Kentigern* Bishop of *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, who coming into *England* in 560. to preach the Gospel, built a Monastery here, which was soon after enlarged, by reason of the great number of Monks and Seculars that flock'd from all parts to profit by his Sermons and Example. In Process of time the Seculars built themselves Houses, and call'd their growing Town *St. Asaph*, from *Asaph* one of *Kentigern's* Disciples, and instituted Bishop of this place by him, who died here in 590. This Diocese contains 128 Parishes. The Town stands three Miles from the S. a, 16 from *Cheller*, and 159 from *London*, the Market on Saturdays. Lat. 53. 22. Long. 3. 17. *Cambden*, *Pitfeus*, *Godwin*, *Leland*, *Boetius*.

SAINT AUBIN, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Albini*, a Town of *Bretagne* in *France*, five Leagues from *Rennes* to the North, and as many from the Borders of *Normandy* to the South, situate on the River *Covesnon*, Famous for the great Victory obtained here by *Lewis* of *Tremoville* General for *Charles VIII*. King of *France*, against the Duke of *Bretagne*, and his Confederates, in 1488.

SAINT AUGUSTIN, a City and Sea-port of Northern *America* in *Florida*, where the Spaniards possess this place and that of *St. Mathew*: Also a Promontory of South *America* in *Brazil*, belonging to the Government of *Pharnambuck*, known by the Name of *Cabo de St. Agostino*, caput *St. Augustini*. Here is a considerable Fort built by the Portuguese, which the *Hollanders* made themselves Masters of, but the former have since re-taken it.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, one of the *Antilles*, or *Caribbe* Islands, in the North Sea towards *America*, of the number of those that are furnished by the Spaniards de *Barboreto*. It is accommodated with a very good Haven, and is very fruitful of *Tabaco* and *Manyoc*, and consequently great Quantities of *Cassava* is made there, which serves for Bread to almost all the South part of *America*. This *Manyoc* is a little Tree or Shrub full of crooked knots, and its height not above a Fathom. There be six or seven different sorts of it, distinguished by the colour; that which is much of a violet colour is the best of all, being reduced into Meal or Flour, it makes a kind of white Bread. *R. P. de Tertre. Hist. Gen. des Antilles*.

SAINT BENNET in the *Holme*, a Village in the County of *Norfolk*, and the Hundred of *Tunsted*, not far from *Hickling*, receiving its Name from an ancient Abby founded by King *Canutus* the Dane, and afterwards fortified with Walls and Bulwarks by the Monks, one of which betrayed it to *William* the Conquerour, and though since decayed, yet the Title of Lord Abbot of *St. Bennet* is said to remain to this day to the Bishops of *Norwich*.

SAINT BEOME, a Town of *Provence* in *France*, where is the Grotto of *St. Mary Magdalen*, whose Body is said to be there yet preserved.

SAINT BONNET (*John*) Lord of *Tovias*, and Marschal of *France*, was of the ancient House of *Cailar*, which is a Barony since sold to the Bishops of *Lodève* in *Languedock*. He was born in that Province at *St. Jean de Gardonnenques* the first of *March*, 1585. He was at the Siege of *Montauban*, *Montpellier*, the Isle of *Rhée*, and the Town of *St. Martin*, where he Commanded, together with *St. Lue*, and *de la Rochefoucault*. The French King afterward conferred upon him the Government of that Isle, which he defended valiantly against the English. After having assisted at the Siege of *Rochel*, he was sent into *Italy*, where he Commanded the French King's Forces in *Montferrat*, and defended *Casal* against the Marquis of *Spinola* General of the Spanish Army. The King in recompence of his Services, made him one of the Officers of the Crown, Marschal of *France*, and Lieutenant General of his Armies in *Italy*; and some time after was admitted Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost. After all these Services of his, and the publick acknowledgment of them by the Honours conferred upon him, he was put out of Favour without so much as knowing for what, his Pensions and Governments were taken away from him, by which means he saw himself reduced to want. The Enemies of *France* imbraced this Opportunity to draw him over to their side, but he chose rather to be Unhappy than Disloyal. However his Worth was highly esteemed in *Italy*,

where they called him their Defender, and the Reception he had given him at *Rome*, *Venice* and other Cities, which he visited during his Disgrace, were convincing Marks hereof. Some time after *Victor Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*, being Confederate with *France*, raised an Army against *Spain*, whereof he made *Toiras* Lieutenant General, with consent of the French King, with which he entered the Enemies Country, and in attacking the Fort of *Fontain* or *Fontenette* in the Dutchy of *Milan*, was killed with a Musket-shot, as he was viewing a Breach his Cannon had made the Fourteenth of *June* 1637. His Body was carried to *Turin*, where he was interred in the Capuchine Monastery. *Baudier*.

SAINT BRIEU, or *St. Brieux*, *Briocum*, *Fnum Sancti Brioci*, a City of *France* in *Upper-Britany*, to which this Saint, who was its Apostle, gave Name. It is situate between the Rivers of *Trieu* and *Arguenon*, and hath a Bishoprick under the Archbishoprick of *Tours*, Founded about 844, by *Neomenius* Duke of *Britany*, in the Reign of *Charles* the Bald. Others say that this Bishoprick was erected in 552, and that *St. Brieu* the Disciple of *St. Germain* of *Paris*, was the first Bishop of it, that after his Death the Prelates having been driven thence, were restored by *Neomenius*. However it is supposed that this was the Country of the *Biduceans* mentioned by *Ptolemy*, who also names the Rivers of *Trie* and *Arguenon*, both which contribute to the making this a very pleasant City, situate in a fruitful Valley, at the foot of a Rock, which hinders it from the Prospect of the Sea, though it be not above half a League distant. It hath a commodious Haven, and upon all accounts is a fine City, being handsomely built, and well Peopled. The Cathedral Church dedicated to *St. Stephen*, is adorn'd with two great Steeples, and has a fine Chapter, composed of a Dean, a Treasurer, two Arch-deacons, a Theologal, a Chaunter and twenty Canons. The Palace of Audience, and that of the Bishop, well deserve to be viewed by Strangers. It is looked upon as a particular Happiness of this City, that during the Contests between the House of *Blois* and that of *Montfort*, who disputed about the Dutchy of *Britany*, *St. Brieu* only enjoyed Peace and Tranquillity, when all other places were engaged on one side or other, and the whole Province was harass'd with War. *Argentre Hist. de Bret. Du Chesne Recherche des Ant. des Villes de France*.

SAINT CATHARINE, an Island in the North Sea, upon the Coast of *Honduras* in *New-Spain* in *America*: It's 20 Leagues from the Continent, and belong'd formerly to the Spaniards, until dispossest by the English, who have new-named the Place the *Island of Providence*: It hath a convenient Port and Cittadel. There is also a Monastery of this Name at the foot of Mount *Horeb* or *Sinai*, near the Mountain of *St. Catharine*, which makes a part of *Sinai* in the Stony *Arabia*. The Repository of the Relicks of a Saint of the same Name, pretended to have been brought hither by Angels from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, soon after her Martyrdom. The Archbishop of Mount *Sinai*, who acknowledges no Patriarch, resides at this Monastery. One of the Greek Emperors built it for the use of the Caloyers of the Order of *St. Basil*, and the Ottoman Port favours it with great Privileges.

SAINT CROCE, Lat. *Stauropolis*, an Inland City of *Caria* in the lesser *Asia*, is an Archbishops See of a very large Jurisdiction; there being under it twenty seven Suffragan Bishops.

SAINT CRUX, a Town upon the North Coast of the Island of *Cuba* in *America*.

SAINT CRUX, a small but strong City in the Kingdom of *Susa* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, built by the Portuguese in 1536, but since taken by the King of *Susa*, under whom it is also called *Cape d'Aguer*.

SAINT CRUX de la Sierra, a small City in the Kingdom of *Peru*, a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *La Plata*; from whence it stands one Hundred Spanish Leagues to the East, in 1572 it was burnt by Sir *Francis Drake*.

SAINT CHRISTOPHERS, so called from *Christopher Columbus* the first Discoverer. It is in the Latitude of 17 and 25. on this side the Line, about 75 Miles in Circuit. It has very high Mountains in the middle, whence flow several Rivers. The Soil is light and Sandy, and fruitful in Sugar, *Tabaco*, Cotton and Ginger. Between the Mountains are dreadful Rocks, horrid Precipices, thick Woods, and hot sulphurous Springs. On the Shore is a Salt-pit and an Isthmus, within a Mile and half of *Nevis*. The Island is exceeding delightful, and the Mountains lying one above another, afford a delightful Prospect over all the Plantations in the Island, which are bounded with rows of Trees always Green, and there are many fair Houses covered with glaz'd Slate. The Island is divided into four parts, two whereof are possessed by the English, and the other by the French, but so separated, that the People cannot go from one Quarter to another, without crossing one anothers Dominions. The English part is best Watered, but the French better for Tillage. The English are most numerous, but the French have most Forts; that chiefly noted hath regular Works like a Cittadel, is called *Basse Terre*, and commands the Haven. The English have only two, one commanding a great Haven, and the other a Descent near *Point Sable*; each Nation keep Guard on their Frontiers, which they renew every day. The English have five Churches, the Seats whereof

whereof are excellent Workmanship in precious Wood. In 1625. Sir *Thomas Warner* an English, and Monsieur *Desnambuck* a French Gentleman took possession of this Island on the same day, in the name of their respective Masters, it being a place of safe retreat for Ships of both Nations bound to *America*. These two Gentlemen leaving People to keep Possession, design'd to return home: But suspecting a Design of the Natives and *Spaniards* to destroy them, in one night they rid themselves of the most Factions of that Nation, and forced the rest to retire into other Islands; and returning to their Masters, their Conduct was approved, and themselves sent with Recruits in Quality of Governors. So that the French and English divided the Island betwixt them, but the latter being best supplied increased most. The French have a good Town at *Basse Terre*, well built with Brick, Free-stone and Timber. It is well inhabited by Merchants and Tradesmen, and hence the Planters are served with Utensils and Necessaries in Exchange for their Commodities. Here is a fair large Church, a fine Hospital, and stately College for the Governours Residence, having stately Courts, pleasant Walks and curious Gardens. In 1629. *Don Fred. de Toledo* was sent with a Fleet from *Spain* of 24 great Ships of Burden, and 15 Frigots, to dispossess the English and French; they soon took some English Ships near the Isle of *Nevis*, and then cast Anchor in *St. Christopher's Road* in the French Division: Neither their Forts nor ours were in Condition to hold our, nor were the English and French both able to stand against the Number of *Spaniards*; yet they made a Vigorous Opposition, but being overcome, the French Ship'd off and forsook the Island. The English were hereupon in great Disorder, some endeavouring to escape by Sea, and others to hide in the Mountains: But at last sent Deputies to treat with the *Spaniard*, who commanded them immediately to leave the Island, or to expect the Rigour of the Law of Arms, and for that end sent them the Ships he had taken at *Nevis*, and gave leave for the rest to stay till they could be transported, and thereupon *Don Frederick* weighed Anchor; after which the English rallied, and resolved to carry on their Colony. The French having suffered much at Sea, put in at the Island of *St. Martin* and *Montserrat*, but finding those places much short of *St. Christophers*, they sent thither to discover the Motion of the *Spaniard*, and being informed how things went, returned with speed. The English Colony being constantly supplied from *London*, grew so fast, that they sent others to *Antego*, *Barbadoes*, *Barbuda*, &c. In this Island there is an Animal called a *Rocquet*, whose Skin is like a withered Leaf mark'd with little yellow or bluish Points; they have four Feet, the foremost highest, they have sparkling Eyes, hold up their Head constantly, and are in continual Motion: Their Tails are turned up towards their Backs, making a Circle and a half, they love to stare upon Men, and when pursued they put out their Tongues like Hounds. Here is a large Bird called the Eagle of *Orinoca*, shap'd like an Eagle, his Feathers light-gray, spotted Black, the end of his Wings and Tail yellow; he never sets upon any Bird but in the open Air, and those who have Beaks and Tallons like himself. They have another Bird called a *Crawfoul* about the bigness of a great Duck, ash-coloured, hath a long flat Back, great Head, small Eyes and short Neck, with a Claw which will contain two Gallons of Water: They sit upon Trees by the Sea to catch Fish, which they discover at a great distance, being so intent on their Prey that they are easily shot, but not eatable. The *Colibry* or humming Bird is admirable for its Beauty, Bulk, sweet Scent, and manner of Life; it is no bigger than the greater sort of Flies, yet of such Beauty, that the Feathers on the Neck, Back and Wings represent a Rainbow; under their Neck is such a bright red, that it resembles a Carbuncle, their Belly is yellow as Gold, the Thighs green like an Emerald, the Feet and Beak black like polish'd Ebony, the Eyes like Diamonds set in an Oval, the Head of a shining Green, and look as Gilt: The Male has a Tuft on his Head of all the Colours aforesaid, he makes a noise with his Wings like a little Whirl-wind, he sucks Dew from the Flowers, spreading abroad his little Crest, which looks like so many precious Stones: The Female lays but two Eggs, of an Oval Form, as big as a Pea or small Pearl, some Ladies wear them for Pendants when Dead, though then they lose much of their Beauty; they smell like that of the finest Musk. *Basse Terre* suffered much by an Earthquake, April, 1650. In June and July the same Year, the English, under Captain *Codrington*, Captain *Wright*, and Sir *Tim. Thornhill*, dispossessed the French.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER, an Island of *North America*, and one of the *Caribbes*: *Christoph. r Columbus*, who discover'd it in his first Voyage he made to *America*, put his own Name upon it, and the Savages at present call it *Ay-ay*; it is 75 Miles in Circuit. It is divided between the English and French, who took Possession of it at the same time in the Year 1625. It is fruitful of Sugar, Tabaco, Ginger and Indigo, and hath three good Havens. The middle of the Island is raised into high Mountains. The Air is good and wholesome, but much disturbed with Hurricanes, which often cause strange Disorders. The Drug called Indigo in this Island, where it is prepared in great Quantity, is used by our Dyers, to give the first Dye to those things they would have of a blue colour, and Painters make use of Indigo for the shading of a light blue, as striking

a very dark and deep colour. The Plant whence it is made, is called *Inde-plate* by the Inhabitants; it is a Shrub bearing Cods of about an ordinary Pins length, very slender, which contain little Grains of an Olive colour. The places where they make Indigo out of these Seeds are provided with a great Copper, two large Fats, which are called steeping Vessels, with a Mashing-Tub, and Settling-Tub: All these are placed one above another: the Plants are rang'd in different Layers in the steeping Vessels, and hot Water poured upon them, which causeth an Effervescence or Fermentation, whereby the Matter of the Indigo is drawn forth from the Plant. Out of the steeping Fats, when the Matter is fully extracted, the Water is made to run down into the Mashing-Fat, where being well stir'd with an Instrument made on purpose, provided with six Pails in the Figure of a Pyramid and full of holes, it works and purgeth it self, by casting forth most malignant Vapors, which frequently choak the Workmen. At last there settles a kind of Lees, which being put into Linen Sacks, the Water runs away and leaves the Indigo behind, which is afterwards put into small Baskets to be dried, and then laid up in Warehouses. *De Tartre.*

SAINT CLAUDE, *Fanum Sanctum Claudii*, a Town in the *Franche Comte*, well fortified. It is upon the Frontiers of *Bugey*, and the Country of *Gex*, about five Leagues from *Geneva* to the West, and Famous for a celebrated Monastery, where lies the Body of *St. Claudius* Archbishop of *Bezançon*, who lived in the Seventh Century, and gave his Name not only to the Town, but to part of an adjoining Mountain called *Mont St. Claude*.

SAINT CLOU, a noted Town of the Isle of *France*, upon the *Seyne*, two Leagues below *Paris*, was formerly called *Nogent*, which Name was changed, after that *St. Clou* (in Latin *Clodoaldus*) the Son of *Clodomir* King of *Orleans* had been buried there. It was here that *Henry III.* of *France* was killed in 1589. It has a magnificent Palace belonging to the Dukes of *Orleans*. The Lordship of this place, which belongs to the Archbishoprick of *Paris*, hath been raised to a Dutchy and Peerage in Favour of *François de Harlay*, at present Archbishop of that City. *Gregoire de Tour.*

SAINT DAVIDS, Lat. *Menevia*, a City and Bishoprick in the farthest corner of *Pembrookshire* in *Wales*, upon the Irish Sea, near the *Promontorium Octapitarum* of the Ancients, which we now call *St. David's Head*. This Town suffer'd much by the Danish and Norwegian Pyrates. The Cathedral dedicated jointly to *St. Andrew* and *St. David* (the latter having founded the See) was built by *Peter* their 49th Bishop in 1176. *St. David* the Founder was in the time of the Saxons Archbishop of *Caerleon* upon *Usk*, but translated the See to this City then called *Menev*, whence the Bishops to this day stile themselves *Menevenses*. When *St. Austin* the Monk came into England, there were seven Suffragans belonging to this See, and continued so for 26 Successions, till *Sampson* the Archbishop in time of a Plague, transferred the Dignity to *Dole* in *Britany*, by which his Successors lost the Title of Archbishops, and in 1115 *Bernard* the Bishop submitted to the See of *Canterbury*, which none of his Predecessors had ever done. This Diocess contains the Counties of *Pembrook*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, with part of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Montgomery* and *Glamorganshires*. The Town is seated in a barren Soil within a Mile of the Sea, and exposed to Storms; it is ruinous and thinly inhabited; the Roof of its Cathedral was the highest in England. It is 207 Miles from *London*. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, when Bishop of *St. David's*, sickled to have it exempted from *Canterbury*, but being overcome at *Rome* by the Interest of *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he died re infecta, Anno 1250. The Monument of *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, Father to King *Henry* the Seventh, saved this Cathedral from Ruin in the time of King *Henry* the Eighth: The Bishop's Palace is a stately Building of Free-stone, *Anglia Sacra*. *D. Fuller, Speed.*

SAINT DENYS, a Town of *France*, in the Isle of *France*, being formerly called *Catulliaque*, from a Woman called *Catulla*, who is said to have buried here the Body of *St. Denys*, and of his Companions. It is a place famous for the Abby of *St. Denys*, being the Sepulchre of the French Kings, and a Monument of the Piety of King *Dagobert I.* who was the Founder of it. *St. Denys* is two little Leagues distant from *Paris*, upon the small River called *la Crou*, which soon after runs into the *Seyre*. It is called in Latin *Dionysopolis* or *Fanum Sancti Dionysii*. The Chappel of *St. Denys*, in which are the Tombs of most of the French Kings, well deserves a particular Description: It is built in the Figure of a great Cross, and divided into three parts, viz. The Body of the Church, the Quire, and that part which is behind the High Altar. The whole Structure is Magnificent, and the Windows are large and lightsome; on Solemn Days inestimable Treasures are here exposed to view, and the Richest Curiosities (as the French tell us) that are in all Europe. The Magnificence of the Tombs is very remarkable, I shall not make any mention of the Monuments of Princes and Princesses, or great Lords, who have had the Honour of being interred here, but only of those of the French Kings and some Queens. On the right side of the High Altar is the Tomb of King *Dagobert*, the Founder of this Abby, of gray Porphyry,

Porphyry, and his Figure represented upon it in its natural length: Near adjoining to this is that of *Pepin* the Short, Father of *Charlemagne*: Upon the next Tomb are seen the Figures embossed of *Lewis III.* and of *Carloman* the Son of *Charles* the Stammerer. A little higher is the Monument of *Philip III.* surnamed the Bold, the Son of *St. Lewis*, and that of *Philip IV.* Then follow the Tombs of *Philip Augustus*, of *Lewis VIII.* and of *St. Lewis*. Near the Abbots Chair, in the entry of the Quire at the left Hand, is the Monument of *Clovis II.* It was this Prince that took away the Silver, wherewith *Dagobert I.* had caused the Church to be covered, to distribute it to the Poor, at a time of publick necessity. The Monument of *Charles Martel* is near adjoining to that of *Clovis II.* where he is represented in his Royal Robes, with this Inscription, *Carolus Martellus Rex*. On the other side of the Quire, over-against the Iron Grate, are the Tombs of King *Eudes* and *Hugo Capet*. In the midst of the Quire is the Monument of *Charles II.* surnamed the Bald, of Copper, with his Statue of the same, in his Royal Robes, having the Imperial Crown on his Head, and a Golden Glebe in his left Hand. At the corners of the Tomb are the four Doctors of the Church, and at the top are two Angels each of them holding a Censer, all of Copper. Besides these in the Quire are interred the Bodies of *Clovis III.* and *IV. Thierry II. Childeric III.* and *Louis V.* surnamed *Faineant* or the Idle. Coming out of the Quire at the left Hand is the Tomb of *Lewis X.* called *Hutin*, of black Marble, and that of King *Robert*. Near adjoining is the Monument of *Henry I.* and *Lewis VI.* called the Gros, both in the same Monument. Then follows the Tomb of *Philip* the Younger, and that of *Charles VIII.* of black Marble, on which is his Statue in Brass, and on the corners four Angels of Brass gilt. On the side of the High Altar are the Tombs of King *Philip* the Tall, of *Charles IV.* *Philip VI.* surnamed *de Valois*, and of King *John*. In one of the Chappels on the South side are the Tombs of *Charles V.* surnamed the Wise, of *Charles VI.* and *VII.* Before the said Chappel is the Magnificent Mausoleum of *Francis I.* Near to the Chappel of *Notredame la Blanche*, is the sumptuous Tomb of King *Lewis XII.* of white Marble two Stories high; on the second Story are represented the King, and Queen his Consort kneeling, in their Royal Robes, with a Praying Desk before them; at the four corners are the four Cardinal Virtues: Upon the Cornish compassing the first Story are the Twelve Apostles represented, sitting in their bigness to the Life: And on the Bass Reliefs are engraven the Battles and Victories obtained by the said King. This is a Work well becoming the Magnificence of *Francis I.* who caused it to be made at *Venice* in 1527. by *Peter Ponce* one of the most Famous Sculpturers of his time. It was brought into *France* Piece-meal, which were afterwards joyned upon the place. Near to the Superb Mausoleum of *Lewis XII.* is a great Gate, leading to a magnificent Chappel, which *Katharine de Medicis* caused to be built, with design to place there the Tomb of *Henry II.* her Husband. This piece of Architecture is built after the Model of the Pantheon at *Rome*, which now is called our Lady della Rotunda; it contains three Stories, the first being the Vault wherein the Coffins are laid. In the midst of the second Story is the white Marble Sepulchre of *Henry II.* and *Katharine de Medicis*; on the top of it are two Statues lying along, surrounded with twelve Pillars of Jasper-Marble, supporting a Table of the same, upon which are seen the Effigies of the King and Queen in Brass, kneeling before a praying Desk of the same. In each Story are six little Chappels on the outside of the Work, adorned round about with an Arch supported by twelve Pillars of white Marble. In the Vault of this Magnificent Edifice are also interred the Bodies of *Francis II.* *Charles IX.* and *Henry III.* The Body of *Henry IV.* is laid in the Vault, where the Ceremonies of the Royal Burials are celebrated, near the Balustres that serve for a Door to the Quire. The Body of *Lewis XIII.* lies in the same place. The Church of *St. Denys* is not only the place of the Sepulchres of the French Kings and Queens, and of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, but also of some great Lords, whose extraordinary Achievements have procured them this Favour. Amongst many others we meet with in this Church, is the Tomb of *Bernard du Guesclin* Earl of *Longueville*, and Lord High Constable of *France*, at the Feet of *Charles V.* That of *Lewis de Sancerre* Constable of *France* is in the same Chappel. The Body of *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne* Viscount of *Tu enne*, and Marshal of *France*, was deposited by order of the present French King in the Church of *St. Denys* in 1675. as intending to have it laid in the Mausoleum he designs to build for himself, and all the Royal Family of *Bourbon*. In the mean time till this Project be put in execution, the Cardinal of *Bouillon* Lord High Almoner of *France*, his Nephew, hath caused a sumptuous Monument to be erected over the Vault where his Body lies, upon which are represented the Victories he gained. It would take up too much room and time to give here a particular account of all the Riches contained in the Treasury of *St. Denys*; it will be sufficient to take notice, that there are to be seen a great number of Relicks, Crosses, Images of Gold and Silver set with Precious Stones, Vessels of Gold and Silver, Books covered with Plates of Gold or Silver gilt, writ with golden Letters, and enrich'd with precious Stones; a Golden Cup set

round with Jacynths, Emeralds, and a Sapphire, on which is seen the Figure to the Life of *Solomon* sitting on his Throne, which is therefore called the Cup or Bowl of *Solomon*; the Sword of *St. Lewis*, that of *Turpin* Chancellor of *France*, and that of *Joan of Arc*, commonly called the Maid of *Orleans*; many Crowns enrich'd with precious Stones, the Clasp of the Royal Mantle, the Royal Sword, the Golden Scepter (which is that of *Charlemagne*) the Hand of Justice made of Unicorns Horn, the Golden Spurs, all glistering with precious Stones, and all the Royal Robes used at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*. Before we make an end of this Article, we will set down some Remarkable things concerning this Abby of *St. Denys*. This Monastery was exempted from Episcopal Jurisdiction by *St. Landry* Bishop of *Paris*, which Immunity was afterwards confirmed by *Clovis II.* King of *France*, in an Assembly called for that purpose, at which were present all the Great Men of the Kingdom, and many Prelates. *Pepin* and *Charlemagne* also ratified this Exemption, and *Charles* the Bald ratified it in a Council held at *Soissons*, with the Consent of *Aeneas* Bishop of *Paris* who assisted at the same. Pope *Stephen III.* granted to the Religious of this Monastery a very particular Privilege, which gave them power of electing one from amongst themselves to be their Bishop. The same Pope also gave to the Abbot of *St. Denys* leave to wear the Ring, the Miter and the Cross, and to make use of Pontifical Ornaments whenever he celebrated Mass in his Church. Where it is observable that upon certain solemn Feasts they do wholly sing the Mass in Greek, and on other Festivals the Epistle and Gospel only are read in Greek, but the rest of the Office is sung in Latin, as in other Churches. The Kings of *France* have also bestowed great Privileges upon the Abbot and Religious of *St. Denys*, as to grant Letters of Grace and Pardon to Criminals of their Jurisdiction, to coin Money, and to keep Markets and Fairs. Moreover the Abbot of *St. Denys* hath the Right of sitting in the Parliament of *Paris*, in quality of a Counsellor born. King *Lewis* the Big, declared in an Assembly held at *St. Denys*, that he held the County of *Vexin* of this Abby, in virtue of which he enjoyed the Right of bearing the *Oriflamme* or Holy Banner. From the Foundation of this Abby to the present time, are counted seventy two Abbots, as well Regular as Commendatary. The first Abbot Commendatary was *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Cardinal and Archbishop of *Sens*, who was nominated to it by King *Francis I.* in the Year 1528, and since that time this Abby has been always given in Commendam till the Year 1686. when the Revenue became united to the Community of the Nuns of *St. Lewis* at *St. Cyr*, near to *Versailles*; and the Title of Abbot suppress'd. This Church was often plundered of part of its Riches, as by the Normans in 857. by the English in the Reigns of *Charles VI.* and *VII.* and by the Protestants during the Civil Wars in 1562, and 67. *Le Mire*, *Paris Ancien & Nouveau*.

SAINT DIZIER, a strong City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, is the chief of a small Country called *le Valage* between *Joinville* and *Chalon*, six Leagues from *Bar le Duc* to the North East, and Forty two from *Paris*. This City is famous for its Siege maintained by the Count of *Sancerre* against *Charles V.* in 1544. who thinking to take it by Surprise, was not only disappointed in his Design, but lost many of his Men before it, in an Assault where the Besieged Fought Hand to Hand with their Enemies, to defend their Walls; some time after the City was delivered to *Charles V.* with the consent of the French King, and restored again to *France* by the Peace of *Cressy*.

SAINT DOMINGO, Lat. *Civitas Sancti Dominici*. The chief City of the Island *Hispaniola*. It is a Large, Rich and fair City, and is situate in the South part of the Island at the Mouth of the River *Ozama*, having near it a very safe and large Haven, adorned with the Residence of the Governor, an Archiepiscopal See, the Courts of Justice, Exchequer and the Mint. *Christopher Columbus* built this City in 1494, on the East Bank of the River, but in 1502 it was removed by *Nicholas de Obando*, then Governour, to the opposite Shoar. Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1586, took this City by Force, and kept it a Month, burning part of the Houses, and forcing the Spaniards to redeem the rest. It lies in Long. 305. 40. Lat. 14. 00.

SAINT DONATO, Lat. *Forum Apium*, a Town of *Campania di Roma* in *Italy*.

SAINT ESPRIT, or, *Holy Ghost*, an Order of Knights, first Instituted by *Lewis* of *Anjou* King of *Jerusalem* and *Sicily*, upon *Whitsunday* in 1352. After this Prince's Death there happened such Revolutions in *Sicily* and *Naples*, that the Order fell quite, and probably would never have been heard of, had not the Original of the Institution fallen by chance to the *Venetians*, who presented it to *Henry III.* of *France*, in his return from *Poland*. This Prince having given order to copy the Statutes which he liked most, commanded the *Sieur Cheverny* to burn the Original, that he might pass for the first Institutor himself. However it was thus restored in 1579. on *Whitsunday* in Memory of King *Henry's* Nativity, Election to the Crown of *Poland*, and coming to the Crown of *France*, all which are said to have happened on that day. The Knights wear a Collar made of *Flowers de Luce* of Gold, border'd with Flames of Fire interwoven with some Letters, the first whereof is *H.* because the

the first of *Henry's* Name, from the Collars hangs a Dove in the midst of a Cross, like that of *Malta*, all beset with Rays and four *Flowers de Luce*. The King is Chief of the Order, whose Oath is to maintain the Catholick Religion, and Unity amongst his Subjects. The Knights are all bound to Communicate every first day of the Year, and on the day of *Penecost*, and to swear their Zeal to the Catholick Faith, and Fidelity to the King and his Successors. It consists of the King and a Hundred Knights, amongst which are four Cardinals, five Prelates, a Chancellor, Provost, Master of the Ceremonies, a High Treasurer and Register, which with the rest are to wear a Cross on their Garmenr. The Feast is kept on the first of *January*, on which the Knights wait on the King to Church, who after Mass treats them in his Palace; they also accompany him to Evening Song, and are treated a second time. *Sainte Marthe. Mezeray.*

SAINTES, a large and ancient City of *Guienne* in *France*, a Bishops See, and Capital of *Zaintogne*, situate on the *Charente*, 32 Miles South East of *Rochelle*, 40 West of *Angoulesme*, and 54 North of *Bordeaux*, Long. 17. 44. Lat. 45. 42. See *Xaintonge*.

SAINT ESTIENNE, or, *St. Esienne de Forez*, in Latin *Furaenum* and *Fanum Sancti Stephani*, a little City of *France*, belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, about two Leagues from the River *Loire*, and ten from the City of *Lyons*. It is situate at the foot of the Mountains, upon the little River *Fureus*. The Waters about this place are very proper for the tempering of Steel and Iron, which makes the Inhabitants to drive a great Trade with the Manufactures of that Metal. There is a Mountain near it which abounds with Pit-coal, the bowels whereof have burnt for many years together, and do still. This Town suffered much in the Civil War of *France* towards the end of the last Century. In 1563 it was taken by *Sarras* a Protestant Captain, who not long after was himself taken Prisoner by the Duke of *Nemours*, and in 1570, it was taken again by the Protestants. *Thuan. Histor. lib. 34, 47, &c.*

SAINT EUSTACHIA, one of the Caribbes or Leeward Islands in the *West-Indies*. The English under Sir *T. Thornhill* and Captain *Wright*, took it from the French July 1690. It is small, and lies near to *St. Christophers*, defended with a Fort capable of about 80 Men.

SAINT FE, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Fidei*, a Town of *Granada* built by King *Ferdinand*, Anno 1421. in a Valley on the River *Zenile*, two Leagues West of the City of *Granada*.

SAINT FE DE BOGOTA, an Archbishops See, and Metropolis of *New Granada* in Southern *America* upon the River *Pari*, by the Lake *Guaravita* at the foot of the Mountain *Bogota*, at a great distance from the Sea: The Air is Temperate and Healthful, and Provisions Plentiful.

SAINT FEE, a City in *South-America*, 150 Leagues from *Assumption* to the South, Lat. 30. The Inhabitants are for the most part employed in Husbandry and feeding Cattle, and weaving coarse Cloth, which they sell to good Profit in *Brafile*. By it there lies a Road to *Potosi*, and *Peru*, and *Corduba* in *Tucumana*, which being easie and convenient, enricheth this place very much, the Journey not being above 350 Leagues. *Laet. Page 530.*

SAINT FLORENSA, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Florentii*, a Town in the North of *Cosica*, having a good Haven, and being well fortified. It is subject to the *Genueses*, and thought to be the *Canelata* of *Ptolemy*.

SAINT FLOUR, a City of *France* in the upper *Auvergne*, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, in Latin *Floriopolis* and *Fanum Sancti Flori*. Some take it to be the *Indiacum* of the Ancients. It stands upon a steep Rock, at the foot of which runs the small River *Larder*, twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the West. The Bishoprick of *St. Flour*, which before was only a Priory, was founded by Pope *John XXII.* in 1317.

SAINT FOR, a Town of *Aquitaine* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne* in the Province of *Aginois*, four Leagues West of *Bargerac*.

SAINT FOY, a Town of *Guienne* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne*, betwixt *Bargerac* and *Libourn*, it was taken by the Protestants in 1563. It is 37 Miles East of *Bordeaux*. Lon. 18. 48. Lat. 44. 51.

SAINT GAL, *Fanum Sancti Galli*, an Abby and City of *Switzerland*. The Abby has the Precedence of the City, as being more ancient than it, and having a greater District of Lands and more Subjects, and as they are commonly joyned together, are called the Abby and City of *St. Gal*. This Famous Abby owes its Original to one *St. Gal*, a Scotch, or as others say, an Irish Man; who coming to *France* in Company of *St. Columba*, in the Seventh Century, travelled to *Switzerland*, where he preached the Gospel in several places, and more particularly in the Territory of *Turgaw*, where this Abby stands. *Gonzom* Duke of the *Almans*, having offered him the Bishoprick of *Constance*, he refused to accept of it, and chose rather to live retiredly in a desert place, where since this Abby, bearing his Name, was built. His Disciples, in Process of time, being greatly multiplied, espoused the Rule of *St. Bennet*, and about Four-score Years after the Death of *St. Gal*, the Priest *Omer* was made the first Abbot of this place by King *Pepin*, Son of

Charles Martel. Some time after, this Abby being greatly enriched, the first Abbot that took the Title of Prince of the Empire was *Conradus*, being elected to that Dignity in the Year 1226. His Successors were all of them great Lords, and the Abbots of *St. Gal*, even to this day, have a Territory belonging to them, in which they can raise six thousand Men, and is situate between the Cantons of *Zurick* and *Appenzel*, and the Diocess of *Constance*. *Charles Martel*, *Pepin*, *Charlemagne*, and many other Kings of *France*, as also several of the Emperours, have bestowed great Privileges and Revenues upon the Abbots of *St. Gal*, who at present have for Patriots and Defenders of their Immunities and Revenues, the Cantons of *Zurick*, *Lucerne*, *Schwitz* and *Glaris*. 'Tis above 800 years since the Foundations of this City were first laid, and was afterwards encompass'd with a Wall in the Reign of the Emperor *Arnold*. It joyns to the Abby, which hath its enclosure apart; and between them is a Common Gate, which is locked on both sides, by the Abbot, and by the Citizens. The City is not great, but very neat and well built, on a rising Ground, between two little Hills, and is very famous for its curious Manufacture and Rich Trade of fine Linen. This Corporation is divided into six Companies, out of every one of which are chosen twelve Persons, who constitute the greater and lesser Council of the City, and the Magistrates are Elected every year. This City in former times, did in many things depend upon the Abbot, but at present the Citizens enjoy a Sovereignty apart, independent on that of the Abby. Ever since the year 1454. they have been Allied with six of the Cantons, viz. *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Zug* and *Glaris*. This City is one Mile distant from the Lake of *Constance*, and four from *Landaw* towards the West. See *Simler Repub. Helvet.* The Citizens of *St. Gal* are Zealous Calvinists, and have a very good Government; and though their Prince be a Papist, and has his Convent near the City, there are no Papists in it; for they have little, if any dependance now on the Prince.

SAINT GALMIER, a small City belonging to the Government of *Lyons*, in the Suburbs of which is an Alom Fountain, called by those of the Country, *la Font Forte*, or the strong Fountain.

SAINT GELAIS, an illustrious Family of *France*, taking its name from the Town of *St. Gelais*, the Ancient Patrimony of the Lords of *Lezignan* in *Poitou*.

SAINT GELAIS (*Melin de*) a famous French Poet; who flourish'd in the last Century, and for his Wit was highly esteemed in the Court of *Francis I.* and *Henry II.* He was the Son of *Ottavianus* Bishop of *Angoulesme*, who took great care of his Education. He studied at *Poitiers*, *Padua*, &c. and was well skill'd in the Laws, Divinity, Philosophy and Mathematicks, but more especially excell'd in Poetry, so as to deserve the Name of the *French Ovid*, and did much excell *Mayor*. He died at *Paris* in the Reign of *Henry II.* 1554. *St. Marthe, Lib. 1. Elog. Gall.*

SAINT GEORGIA, a Monastery on the Eastern Bank of the *Nile*, about 60 Miles above *Cairo*, to the South, which had heretofore about 200 Monks, and a vast Revenue: About 100 years ago, they all died of the Plague, and the Governour walled the same in, and Peopled it with Artificers. The *Soldan* was so taken with the pleasantness of its Seat, that he went thither, and lived in it some time, but being overcome by the Solicitations of the Patriarch, he built a new Monastery, and gave it Lands to maintain Thirty Monks. This was Seated in the Ruins of an old City near the former. *Leo Africanus, p. 326.*

SAINT GEORGIO DEL MINA, a Town and Castle in *Africa*, upon the Gold Coasts of *Guinee*, lying between the Cape of Three Points, and Cape *Corso*. Two Portugal Captains having discover'd the Coasts of *Guinee* in 1471. persuaded their King *Don Juan*, to take possession of it in the year 1481. who sent thither *Dom Diego d'Azemburca*, with ten Caravels (a sort of Round-bottom'd Vessels) and two great Ships, laden with all things needful for the Building of a Fort. After thirteen days Sailing, *Dom Diego* cast Anchor in the Haven where he intended to Build, and gave Advice of his Arrival to the Prince of that Country, called *Casamentè*, with whom he had made some Acquaintance in a former Voyage; and in the mean time landed his Forces, and took possession of the Country in the name of the King of Portugal. *Casamentè* came and received him as a Friend, accompanied with a considerable number of his Subjects, most of them naked, and Armed only with Bows and Javelins. The Portuguese Commander received them at the Head of his Army, with the gravity proper to his Nation, though withal very obligingly: And after having amplified on the puissance of his King, and above all, his great Piety and Zeal he had for the Conversion of the People of *Guinee*, and desired him to contribute his Endeavours to so good a Work, and to the building of a Fort, to secure the Commerce between both Nations; *Casamentè*, who was a Man of Wit and Understanding, easily perceiv'd the Trick they would put upon him; and being willing to divert the Blow, answer'd, That it was fitting some time should be allow'd him and his People, to advise about the Change of their Religion; and that seeing he was resolv'd to establish an Union and good Intelligence between his Subjects and the Portuguese, the

the Building of a Fort would be unnecessary, and only conduce to exasperate his Subjects. The Portuguese Commander reply'd, alledging many specious pretences to colour the necessity of Building the Fort, as that the publishing of the Gospel would not fail of meeting with considerable Opposition, and that in this case, some ill-minded Men might come in a tumultuous manner, and destroy those, who design'd their Conversion and Salvation; that to avoid the fatal effects of such a seditious Conspiracy, it would be of absolute necessity to Build a Fort. *Casamente* perceiving that the Portuguese reasoned with Arms in their Hands, than which nothing can be more persuasive, was fain to agree, to what he was not in a Condition to hinder, and so retir'd; whereupon the Portuguese immediately began to mark out the place for the Building of a Fort. There was one thing that extremely exasperated the *Moors*, which was this, they had a great Veneration for Rocks, to that degree as to Worship them, and the Portuguese going to break some of them that hindred their laying the Foundation of their Fort, it so strangely enrag'd the *Guineans*, that they were about rising as one Man against them, had not the Portuguese, to prevent the mischief, appeased them by Presents, accompanied with Remonstrances, that those inanimate Rocks could be no Deities. The Fort being finished, was called *St. George*, and because there was a Gold Mine not far off, it was surnamed *del Mina*. To this Castle there is a Town adjoining, and a large and safe Haven, which together with the Castle, a few years since were taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch. See *Mina*. *Marmol. lib. 3. c. 22.*

SAINT GERMAIN EN LAYE, a Town and Castle in the Isle of France, between *Paris* (whence it is four Leagues distant to the West) and *Poissy*; it is seated upon a Hill by the *Seine*, and contains two magnificent Palaces, the one called the New, the other the Old Castle. King *Charles V.* first caus'd a Castle to be Built here, which the English continued. *Francis I.* built that which now is called the Old Castle, and *Henry IV.* caus'd the New Castle to be built. The present King *Lewis XIV.* who was Born in this Royal Seat, has added several Ornaments to it. A Peace was concluded here in 1679. between the Kings of France, Sweden, and the Elector of Brandenburg.

SAINT GERMAINS, a Corporation in Cornwall, in the Hundred of East, which sends two Burgesses to Parliament.

SAINT GILES, a small Town of France in Low Languedoc, about a League from the River Rhone. It stands on a Rivulet, between *Beaucaire* and *Arles*. Some Authors take it to be the *Anatalia* of *Pliny*, and others the *Heraclea* of the same Author. It took its Name from *St. Giles* an Hermit, who retired to this place in the Sixth Century; since which time it hath born the Latin Name of *Fanum Sancti Aegidii*. Some think it was also called *Palatium Gothorum*. This Place, at present belongs to the Knights of *Malta*. The Count of *Somerive*, Head of the Catholics, was defeated by the Protestants near this place in 1562. *Thuan. Hist. lib. 32.*

SAINT GOAR, or **SAINT GUER**, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Guoari*, a Town upon the Rhine in the County of *Carzenellbogen*, on the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Triers*, subject to the Prince of *Hesse Rhinfield*, defended by a strong Castle called *Rhinfield*, which gives Title to the Prince. It's fourteen Miles South of *Coblentz*, and twenty five West of *Menz*, Long. 27. 6. Lat. 56. It was besieged by the French under *Monsieur Tallard*, who was dangerously wounded before it in December 1692. the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* marching with an Army to Relieve it, the French retired in great precipitation, having lost some Thousands of their Men, and several Guns before it.

SAINT GOTTARD, or **SAINT GODARD**, Lat. *Adula*, the highest part of the Alps, between *Switzerland* and *Milan*.

SAINT GOTTARD, an Abby in Lower Hungary, on the Frontiers of *Stiria* upon the River *Raab*, famous for the defeat of the Turks in 1664. between this place and *Kerment*, which lies but two German Miles off it. The French attribute the Victory to their own Troops, because it was they that disputed the Pass, and beat off the Infidels.

SAINT GUILIN, **GISLAIN** or **GHISLIN**, *Fanum Sancti Ghislani*, a small fortified Town in the Province of *Hainault*, in the Spanish Netherlands, situate upon the River *Hayne*, two small Leagues west from *Mons*, taking its Name from a famous Abby built in Honour of *St. Gislain*. The French took the place in 1577.

SAINT HELENA, a Town in Florida, Built by the Spaniards, and Burnt by the English under Sir Francis Drake, in the year 1585.

SAINT HUBERT, a City and Bishoprick in the Dukedom of Luxembourg.

SAINT JAGO, an Island and City in Africa, well Fortified by the Portuguese, who made it a Bishops See. It was plundered by Sir Francis Drake in 1585. its principal product is Salt. The length 45 Leagues, and breadth 10. There is another City of this Name on the South of Cuba, which is a Port Town and Bishops See, Suffragan of *St. Domingo* in America, plunder'd also by Sir Francis Drake in 1578. of great Stores of Gold and Wine.

SAINT JAGO DE CHILI, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Jacobi*, a City built by the Spaniards, Capital of the Kingdom of Chili, and a Bishops See, Suffragan of *la Plata*: It's situated on the River *Meipus*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Andes*. 15 Leagues from the South Sea. It's the best Port of the Province, and Seat of the Government; there being 80000 Indians in the Diocese.

SAINT JAGO DEL ESTERO is 180 Miles from *Potosi*, N.E. 180 from *Buenos Ayres*, and 80 from *Corduba*, Lat. 28. 00. on a Branch of the River *la Plata*. It is the Capital of *Tucumania*, seated in a hot, but healthful Air, and a Sandy Soil: The River overflows yearly, and watereth their Gardens and Vineyards; but their principal Wealth is from Woollen Manufactures, and the presence of their Governour and Bishop. The Fields about it are covered with Woods, and not very fruitful since the River hath failed to overflow them as before; so that the City has not so great a number of Inhabitants for want of Provisions. The Indians too are much diminished in number, and do daily decrease, by reason of the Cruel Usage of the Spaniards, who exercise their Authority over them with Rigour, and waste them with Immoderate Labour, in gathering, beating, and spinning Cotton, striking them till they die very often under their hands, for not performing the Task enjoyned them. *Lat. p. 535.*

SAINT JAGO DE LEON, *Sancti Jacobi Legionensis*, a Town of Venezuela in South America, seven Leagues from the Bay of Mexico, 70 from *Coro* to the East, and four from *Caravalleda*. In the year 1595. this place was surpriz'd by the English. It is seated in a fruitful Plain, having a Ridge of high Mountains between it and the Sea, *Lat. p. 682.*

SAINT JAGO of Cape Verde. This Town lies in the form of a Triangle, having on the East and West side two Rocky Mountains or Cliffs, as it were hanging over it, on the Tops of which are Fortifications. On the South side of the Town is the main Sea; on the North is a Valley lying between the two Mountains, which growing narrower next the Town, is not above Twelvescore over: In the midst of this Valley runs a Rivulet of fresh Water, which near the Sea makes a Pond or Pool, to water the Ships. The Valley from the Townward, openeth broader, and is filled with Gardens, Orchards and Vineyards, full of Lemons, Oranges, Sugar-Canes, Cocoa-nuts, Plantanes, Potato-roots, Cucumbers, Onions, Garlic. It was taken by Sir Francis Drake without Resistance, but he left it in fourteen Days, his Men falling sick of Calentures. *Camb.*

SAINT JEAN d'ANGELY, or **d'ANGERY**, call'd in Latin, *Angeriacum*, *Engeriacum*, & *Fanum Sancti Joannis Angeriaci*, a Town of France in *Xaintonge*, upon the River *Boutonne*, near the Borders of *Poitou*, and 7 Leagues from *Saintes* to the North. Here is a Monastery of the Order of *St. Bennet*. Authors say, it was founded in 768. by King *Pepin*, who had a Palace here called *Ageriac*. The place being very pleasant, the People began to Build several Houses, and at last formed a Town. It formerly had strong Walls, and four Suburbs belonging to it. In the last Century, most of the Inhabitants of the place embraced the Protestant Religion. In 1562. the Earl of *Rocheaucourt*, one of the Heads of the Protestant Party, besieged it: But *Richelieu* defended it so successfully, that he was fain to raise the Siege. But afterwards the Protestants took it, and fortified it more regularly. After the Battle of *Moncontour* in 1569. it was Besieged by the Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards *Henry III.* and was defended by Captain *Piles*, one of the House of *Clermont*, who had with him several Valiant Men of the Protestant Party, and a Garrison of 2000 Men. When the Siege was formed, King *Charles IX.* came into the Camp October 16. and two Months after the Place was surrendered. The Catholics lost before it Ten Thousand Men, and amongst the rest, the Count of *Martigues*, who was kill'd in the Trenches with a Musket Bullet. The Protestants made themselves Masters again of this place in 1620. but being Besieged by *Lewis XIII.* the next year after, they were forc'd to Surrender it in six Weeks time; and upon the Surrender, it was immediately dismantled. *Dupleix* and *Mezeray Hist. of France.* *Benj. Rohan Sieur de Soubiz* was Governour, and surrendered it, though his Party believed he would have held out six Months. *Papire Masson, Mezeray, du Chesne.*

SAINT JEAN PIE DE PORT, *Fanum Sancti Joannis Pedeportuensis*, a small but strong Town in the Lower Navarre, being situate on an Hill, it hath the River *Nive* running at the Foot of it, which runs into the River *Adour* at *Bayonne*, about Eight Leagues from this place to the South. This Town is not above a League distant from the Upper Navarre, and the Pyrenean Mountains.

SAINT JOHN (*Oliver*) Lineally descended from Sir *Oliver Saint John* of *Bletsho* in *Com. Oxon.* was by Letters Patents dated 13 Jan. 1 Eliz. advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of *Saint John of Bletsho*; and in 15 Eliz. was one of the Peers which sate and gave Judgment upon *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, his eldest Son *John* succeeding him in his Honour, sate at *Fotheringhay*, upon the Tryal of *Mary Queen of Scotland*; dying without Issue, *Oliver* his Brother succeeded him in the Honour, who had Eight Sons, of which *Oliver* the Eldest, call'd Lord *Saint John*, was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of *Charles I.* and was kill'd

kill'd in the Battle fought near *Kinerton* or *Edgehill*, in *Com. War. O. Job. 23. 1642.* leaving no Issue Male. *Oliver* Son and Heir to *Sir Paulet Saint John*, second Son to *Oliver Saint John* of *Bolinbroke*, by *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir to *Sir Rowland Vaughan* of the *Spittle* near *Shoreditch*, in the Suburbs of *London*, succeeded in the Honour, and married the Lady *Francis*, Daughter to *William Duke of Newcastle*. *Dugd.*

SAINT JOHN DE L'AUNE, or **LONE**, in *Lat. Fanum Sancti Joannis Laudonensis & Laudona*, a small Town in *Burgundy* upon the *Saane*, near to the Abby of the *Cistercians*, between *Auxime* and *Bellegarde*. This place is renowned for having resisted the Force of an Imperial Army in 1636. Commanded by *Galas*, the Duke of *Lorrain*, the Marquis de *Grana*, and many other famous Commanders: The Count of *Rantzau* having put himself in the place, which had nothing to secure it but an inconsiderable Brick-wall, did by his frequent Sallies so harass the Enemies, that he made them shamefully to raise the Siege, and took from them above 2000 Baggage Wagons, and some part of their Canon.

SAINT JOHN DE LUZZ, in *Latin, Luifum & Fanum Sancti Joannis Luifii*, a Town in that part of *Aquitain*, which is called by the French, *le Pais des Basques*, or *Gascogne*, and in the Territory surnamed *Labour*. It is situate near the Mouth of the small River *Urdacouri*, on the *Aquitain* Sea, about two Leagues from *Fontarabia*, on the Confines of *Spain*, and about three or four Leagues from *Bayonne*. The Place is famous for the Building of Vessels, and the dexterity of the Inhabitants in the Fishery of Whales and Cod. Here also *Lewis XIV.* was Married in 1660.

SAINT JOHN DE MAURIENNE, or *Morienne*, *Lat. Fanum Sancti Joan. Mauriensis*, an unwall'd, though otherwise considerable City in *Savoy* upon the River *Arch*, in the Earldom of *Maurienne*, being an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Vienne*; but as to its Temporal Jurisdiction is under the Senate of *Chamberi*. It lies three Leagues distant to the South from the Borders of *Dauphiné*, and 16 from *Grenoble* to the East. *Gomrand* King of *Burgundy* Founded, or as others say, Rebuilt this City: In the Cathedral whereof, many of the Dukes of *Savoy* are interr'd.

SAINT JOHN'S POINT, *Lat. Isamnium*, one of the most Eastern Points of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster* and County of *Downe*.

SAINT JOHN'S TOWN or **PERTH**, the Head Town of *Perthshire* in *Scotland*, 30 Miles North of *Edinburgh*, and 12 from *Dunkel*; it's pleasantly seated upon the River *Tay*, the second Borough Royal in *Scotland*, and one of the principal Cities of the North. It was totally ruined by an Inundation in 1029. and afterwards re-built in a more convenient place by *William* King of *Scotland*, whose Son was lost in the said Inundation. At *Scone*, within a Mile of this City, the Kings of *Scotland* were always Crown'd, *Lon. 16. 8. Lat. 50. 00.*

SAINT JUAN, *Insula Sancti Joannis*, one of the principal Islands in the Bay of *Mexico*, 15 Leagues East of *Hispaniola*, between 18 and 19 Degrees of Latitude. 35 Leagues from East to West, 20 from North to South, very fruitful, pleasant and delightful. The Principal Town is *Porto Rico*, a Noble Harbour on the North side. This Island was discover'd on *St. John Baptists* day, by *Columbus* in his second Expedition, Anno 1493. being before called *Boriquen* by the *Indians*. It was first inhabited by the *Spaniards* in 1510. See *St. Juan de Porto Rico*.

SAINT JUAN DE ULVA, the principal Port or Haven of *New Spain* in *America*. It lies in the Gulph of *Mexico*, *Lat. 18. 30.* in a small Island, but unwholsom Air. The entrance of the Harbour is by three Channels, the best of which lieth to the North. This Harbour is the best they have, but very much exposed to the Violence of the North Wind, so that many Ships perish in it. The *Spaniards* had here no defence till *John Hawkins* an English Captain took it, upon which in 1572. they Built a strong Fort to preserve the Town. Five Leagues to the North lies *Vera Cruz*. *Hackl. T. 2. p. 462.*

SAINT JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, *Fanum Sancti Joan. de Portu divite*, an Island of North America, was discover'd in 1493. by *Christ. Columbus*. It is divided into two parts by a high Mountain; the North-shoar of this Island is dangerous, by reason of many Sandy-Banks: Its Capital City bears the same Name, and that because of its excellent and secure Harbour, where the greatest Galeons may ride in Safety. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Domingo*, and the ordinary Residence of the Governour. It was taken by the English in 1599. who having plunder'd it, left it to the *Spaniards*. The Island enjoys a temperate Air, and a fruitful Soil. *Magni des Indes Oriental.*

SAINT LAURENCE, the largest River of *Nova Francia*, or *Canada*, rising from *St. Lewis's Lake*; and being swell'd with a great number of other Rivers, divides *New France* into two parts, and a little below *Mount-Royal* makes a Bay. It waters *Quebeck*, *Tadoussack*, and other French Colonies, and after a Course of 800 Leagues falls into *St. Lawrence Bay*, with a vast large Mouth over against the Island called *Antiscotia*. *Baudrand* says that it rises about the Confines of *Florida*, and flowing through the Lakes *Erieus* and *Ontariis*, runs East-

ward through the Lakes of *St. Francis* and *St. Lewis*. He adds, that it is the greatest River in *New America*, has several Cataracts; which renders it unnavigable any further than *Mount-Royal*. But that the European Vessels come up as far as *Quebeck*; and Men of War, for the most part, come no further than *Tadoussac*, *Hoffman*, *Baudrand*.

SAINT MACAIRE, *Sancti Macarii Castrum*, a small Town of *Guienne* upon the Banks of the *Garonne*, over against *Langon*, eight Leagues below *Bordeaux*, and Thirty from the Ocean, there being a Tide which comes up to the Town: When the English were Masters of this Country, this Town was under *Bordeaux*.

SAINT MAIXENT, an Abby and Town in *Poitou*, belonging to the Diocese of *Poitiers*, upon the River *Sevre Niortoise*, noted for its good Trade and Serges, and for two Synods held in it in 1073. and 1075. against *Berengarius*.

SAINT MALO, in *Latin, Maclorium, Maclopolis*, or *Aletha Maclovia*, a City and Seaport of *Bretagne* in *France*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Tours*. It was founded upon the Ruins of the Ancient *Aletha*, and took its Name from its first Bishop, called *Maclovius*, or *Micuvus*. This City is situate upon a Rock in the Sea, called the Island of *St. Aron*, which is joined to the main Land by a long Causeway, the entrance of which is guarded by a strong Castle, flank'd with great Towers, secur'd with deep Ditches, and a good Garrison. It is very considerable, as well for its Commerce and Navigation, as for its being one of the Keys of *France*. At the shutting the Gates of the City, they let loose a dozen Mastiffs, to prevent their being surpriz'd by Enemies. The Cathedral dedicated to *St. Vincent*, is one of the most Ancient in that Kingdom. The Chapter is composed of a Dean, two Archdeacons, a Chanter, and divers Canons. Besides the Cathedral, there are also several Monasteries. It stands four Leagues South West of *Dole*, and fourteen North of *Rhennes*, well known in *England*, as being a place of Retreat for the French Privateers, who infest our Coast and Trade. *D'Argentre*, *St. Marthe*, *Du Chesne*. But in 1695. the English were somewhat reveng'd on them, by Bombarding of this Place, whereby they reduc'd part of it to Ashes, having thrown 900 Bombs into it.

SAINT MANGO, a Town and Principality in the hither Principate of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*.

SAINT MARCO, *Fanum Sancti Marci*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, situate in the hither *Calabria*, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. Some take it to be the *Argentanum* of *Livy*. It stands about 10 Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the East, and 16 from *Cosenza* to the North. There is another *St. Marco*, which is a Country Town in *Sicily*, called by the Ancients *Calafra*.

SAINT MARC, the Name of an Order of Knights, Instituted at *Venice* in Honour of *St. Mark* the Evangelist, and Patron of that Commonwealth; which was Instituted after the Translation of the Body of this Saint thither in the year 831. The Knights bear in their Arms and Banners, a winged Lion Gules in a Field Argent, with this Motto, *Pax tibi, Marce Evangelista meus*. None are admitted to this Order, but those who have signalized themselves by their Services to the Commonwealth: they enjoy the Title of Citizens, with the privilege of bearing the Head of a Lion for a Crest to their Arms, which Honour in former times was only bestowed by the Republick on some Neighbour Princes. *Favin*.

SAINT MARCOUL, a Place of Devotion, dependent on the Abby of *St. Remy* of *Reims*. The French Kings as soon as they are Crown'd, take a Journey to this place; and 'tis said, 'tis there they receive from God the power they have of Curing the Kings Evil. *Du Chesne*.

SAINT MARGARITA, call'd by the *Italians* *La Gorgone*, is an Island in the *Thyrranean* Sea betwixt *Tuscany* and the Isle of *Corfica*, and belongs to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

SAINT MARINO, in *Latin, Marinum & Fanum Sancti Marini*, a Town situate upon an high Mountain, between *Romandiola* and the Dutchy of *Urbino* in the Ecclesiastical State. It is the Capital of a little Republick, founded in Ann. 1000. They purchased the Fort of *Pennarosta* of the Earls of *Montfeltro*, and in 1170. the Castle of *Casolo*. Pope *Pius II.* bestowed upon them the Castles of *Serravalle*, *Faetano*, *Montgiardino*, *Fiorentino*, and the Village *Piagge*. The Town of *St. Marino* is well fortified; and govern'd by two Captains, which are chang'd twice a year, viz. in *March* and *September*. This Commonwealth consists of 12 Country Towns, and contains about 6000 Inhabitants. The principal Town took its Name of *St. Marinus*, who had his Hermitage there. It is five Miles from *St. Leo* to the East, and ten from *Rimini* to the South. There is another Town of this Name, with Title of Earldom in *Mantua*, and another in *Modena*, as also a Fortrefs near *Florence*, and a little Principality in the Dominions of the Church. *Baudrand*.

SAINT MARTINS, or, *Fort St. Martin*, this Place was severely Bombarded by the English Fleet in July, 1696. under the Lord *Berkley*, being by the many Bombs they threw into it, almost entirely reduc'd to a heap of Rubbish.

SAINT MARIN DE VAZ, an Isle of *Africa* in the *Aethiopian* Sea, near to the *Cape of Good Hope*, so named by the

the *Portuguese*, but being altogether cover'd with Mountains, is uninhabited.

SAINT MARTIN, an Island of North America, and one of the *Antilla*, *Caribbee* or *Leeward* Islands, between the Island of *Anguilla* to the North, and *St. Bartholomews* to the South, possessed by the *French* and *Hollanders*.

SAINT MARTIN, or *Fort Saint Martin*, a strong Citadel in the Isle of *Ré*, over against *Rochelle*, three Leagues distant from that City; famous for its stout defence against the *English*, and the Defeat of the Troops under the Duke of *Buckingham* in 1627. *Baudr.*

SAINT MAURICE, an Abby in *Chablais*, founded by *Sigismund* King of *Burgundy*, in the same place where *St. Severin* and other *Anchorets* had dwelt. In 888. an Assembly was Conven'd here in favour of *Rodolph* Son of *Conrad*, and Grandson of *Hugo* the Abbot, who was here declared King of all the Provinces of old *Burgundy*, lying on the other side of *Mont-jura*, and was Crowned in the Church of this Abby. *Regino*, &c.

SAINT MAURITZ, a Town of the *Switzers*, compassed with high Rocks near the *Rhone*, on the Borders of the Country of *Valais*, between *Sedunum*, which the *Germans* call *Sitten*, the *Italians* *Sion*, to the East, and *Geneva* to the West; famous for the Martyrdom of *St. Maurice*, and his Companions. The Name of it in Latin is *Agaunum*.

SAINT MAXIMIN, a City of *Provence* in the Diocess of *Aix*. In ancient times, according to the Common Opinion, it was called *Via lata*: The Name it hath at present being deriv'd from *St. Maximinus* Archbishop of *Aix*, who was buried there, where they pretend they have *Mary Magdalen's* Head, and several other Relicks, esteemed the chiefest Treasure of the Place. *Charles II.* of *France*, founded a famous Monastery of *Dominicans* here in the 13th Century, and a College was built here in 1476.

SAINT MENCHELD, the Capital of *Argon* in *Champaign*, upon the River *Eisne*, 9 Leagues East of *Chalons*, and as much from *Verdun*: Its defended by a strong Castle, situate on a Hill.

SAINT MICHAEL, an Order of Knights Instituted by *Lewis* the XIth, the Son of *Charles VII.* of *France*, in Honour of *St. Michael* the Tutelar Angel of that Country, who is said to have commanded *Aubert* Bishop of *Auranches*, to Erect a Church to him on that Hill, which ever since has been call'd Mount *St. Michael*, frequented yearly by Pilgrims from all parts of *France*: To whom also is dedicated the 29th of *September* in memory of this Angel, whom they alledge to have fought against the *English* at *Orleans*; hereupon *Charles VII.* took for his Oriflam or Banner, the Image of *St. Michael*, which he had always carried before him when he went to the Wars. The Knights wear a Collar of Gold made of *Scallops*, fastened on small Chains, from which hangeth the Image of *St. Michael* treading on the Dragon. As oftentimes any Knight misseeth wearing this Collar, he is to have a Mass said, and to pay 7 *Sols*, 7 *deniers* *Tournois*. All the Knights are bound on the Vigil of *St. Michael*, to wait in their Habits on the King from his Palace to Church, and on *St. Michael's* Day, are to attend him in the same Ornaments to, and at Mass, at which each offers a piece of Gold, and are all treated at the King's Table. The next day, all in Black, offer Wax Candles for the Dead, for whom Mass and Prayers are said. Their Oath is to maintain the Dignity of the French Crown and the Church. It must be observed, that the Knights of the Holy Ghost are to be received Knights of *St. Michael* the day before they are Instal'd; for which reason they have two Collars about their Arms, and are called Knights of the Kings Order. The King appoints one of the Body to preside in the General Chapters, and receive such as are to be admitted: This Commissioner is sometimes continued, though for the most part there is one chosen every Session.

SAINT MICHAEL, the Capital of *Barbadoes*, situate in the South part of the Island, at the bottom of *Carlisle* Bay, with a Noble Harbour, capable of 500 Vessels at a time. The Town contains several Streets, is populous, well Built, and of a long form. It's the Residence of the Governour, the Seat of Justice, and the Emporium of the whole Island, the Inhabitants being supplied from the Store-houses here, in exchange for the product of the Place. It's defended by two strong Forts, and a Platform, which are well mounted with Cannon, and Command the Road; but the overflowing of the Spring Tides renders the Town unhealthful.

SAINT MICHAEL, Mount *Saint Michael* in *Cornwal*, is a Hill rising in *Mount's* Bay, separate from the Continent by a Plain of Sand, but passable on Foot at low water: The Mountain is very high, and has an old Fort on the Top.

SAINT MICHAEL, or *Ilha de St. Miguel*, as the *Portuguese* call it, an Island of the *Atlantic* Sea, and one of the *Terceras* or *Azores*, belonging to the *Portuguese*. Its chief Towns are *Punta delgada*, *Villa Franca*, and *St. Antonio*: It lies on the East of those Isles, between that of *Tercera*, which lies North of it, and *Sancta Maria*, which is South of it. There is another *St. Michael*, or *Ilha de S. Miguel*, which is an Island of the *East-Indies*, between the *Calamianes*, or *Paragoia* on the North, and *Punta de Galera* on the East of it, and *Borneo* on

the South. There is also another *St. Michael*, which the *Italians* call *Isola di San-Michele*, being an Island in the *Adriatic* Sea, which is also called *Ugliana*, belonging to the *Venetians*, and lies upon the Coast of *Dalmatia* near to *Zara*. Another *St. Michael*, or *S. Miguel*, in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Michaelis*, is a little City in *New-Spain* or *Mexico*, in the Province of *Mechoacan*, which must not be confounded with another *S. Miguel* in the same Country, in the Province of *Guatemala*: This latter lies upon the Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Lempa*. We find also another *S. Miguel*, being a Town of the Province of *Quito* in *Peru*, which is said to be the first Town the *Spaniards*, built in that Country. It is of considerable bigness, standing in a very fruitful Valley, about 20 Leagues from the Sea, the Inhabitants call it *Chila*. *St. Miguel* is (saith *Laet*) the second City in *Tucumania*, seated 26 or 27 Degrees from the Line to the South; for the Books vary: 20 Leagues from *St. Jago del Estero* in the Road to *Charcara* or *Potosi*; at the Foot of a Range of Rugged Mountains in a convenient well-watered Place, having the River *Quebrada* on the one side, and several other small Rivers on the other, 5 or 6 Leagues from it. The Fields about it yield Maze, Wheat and Barly, and good Grapes in plenty; yet their Pasturage is beyond these, Cotton and Flax are not wanting neither; so that together with the pleasantness of the Air and its Manufactures, it is one of the best Cities in *Tucumania*. *Laet*. pag. 532.

SAINT MICHEL, a City of *Lorraine* in the Dutchy of *Bar*, situate on the right Bank of the *Meuse* (*Mosa*) above *Verdun*, and was formerly very considerable, but has suffer'd much this Century; was taken by *Lewis XIII.* in 1632. and by the Treaty of *Liverdun*, he restor'd it to the Duke of *Lorraine*, but the King took it again from him the year following. Some time after the Inhabitants rebelled against the French Garrison, and over-power'd them; whereupon the King laid Siege to it again, and forc'd them to Surrender at Discretion: Most of the Inhabitants were pardoned; but some of the Ring-leaders of the former Rebellion were sent to the Gallies.

SAINT MICHEL, or *Mont Saint Michel*, in Latin, *Mons Sancti Michaelis in periculo maris*, a Country Town or Village in *Normandy*, with a famous Abby and Castle belonging to it. Its Situation is very remarkable, being Built on the Top of a Rock in the midst of a Quick-Sand, which the Sea covers when the Tide is in. The entry into this Place is secured by a Wall, all the other parts of it being inaccessible. It consists chiefly of one great Street, at the upper end of which stands the Abby and the Castle. This Mount *St. Michel* is famous for its Sand, out of which Salt is made, by making Sea-water run through it; and for an Engine, by which all their Commodities that come by Sea, are lifted up very commodiously from the bottom of the Rock to the top. The Abby and Church were built by *Aubert* Bishop of *Auranches* in 706. and the Knights of the Order of *St. Michael* have their denomination hence. It stands 4 Leagues West of *Auranches*, and 4 East of *St. Maloes*.

SAINT MINIATO AL TEDESCO, Lat. *Miniatum Teutonius*, a City of *Trurria* in the Dutchy of *Florence*, upon a Hill by the River *Arno*, formerly an Episcopal Town, Suffragan of *Florence*, from whence it lies 20 Miles East, and as much West of *Pisa*.

SAINT NECTAIRE, commonly called *Seneffaire*, or *Seneterre*, Duke of *Seneterre*, Peer and Marshal of *France*, well known by the Name of *Mareschal de la Ferte*, who Commanded the Regiment of the Count of *Soissons* at the Siege of *Rochelle* in 1626. and was Serviceable in the making of *Fort Louis*: After this, he distinguished himself in the Civil Wars of *France*, as at the Siege of *Privas* in *Languedoc*, at the Attack of *Pas de Suze* in *Piemont*, and signaliz'd himself at the Relief of *Casal*, the Sieges of *Meynuc* and *Treves*, and at the Battle of *Avenes*. *Lewis XIII.* made him *Mareschal de Camp*, after his Victory over General *Piccolomini*, which was follow'd with a far greater at the Battle of *St. Nicolas* in *Lorraine*, where he Routed the Enemy, and took their Baggage and Canon: He Commanded the Left Wing, and did great Service at the Famous Fight of *Roeroy*, after which he was made Governour of *Lorraine*, then Lieutenant General: In which Post he signalized himself at the Siege of *Ypres*, and at the Battle of *Lens*, thence pass'd into *Lorraine*, and rescued *Nancy* from the impending danger. Some time after the taking of *Ligny*, the King honour'd him with the *Mareschal's* Staff, and employ'd him in re-taking the rest of *Lorraine*; in which the *Mareschal* had better Success than at the Siege of *Valenciennes*, where he had the misfortune to be taken Prisoner: But was no sooner at liberty but he took *Montmedy*, and a year after made himself Master of *Graveline*, until then thought impregnable. Peace being concluded, that King made him Knight of his Order in 1661. and soon after, Peer and Duke of *France*: He died in his Castle at *Ferte*, near *Orleans*, in 1681. *Memoire du Temps*.

SAINT NECTAIRE, commonly called, *Senneterre*, (*Magdelain*) the Widow of *Guy de S. Exupere Miramont*, who took up Arms in *Auvergne*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and came into the Field at the Head of Sixty Valiant Gentlemen, who did their utmost endeavours to Signalize themselves in the Wars, in hopes of obtaining her favour and good-will. *Mezeray*.

SAINT NEOTS, or *Saint Needs*, a Market Town in *Huntingtonshire*, in the Hundred of *Toseland*, taking its Name from a Monk of *Glastenbury*, whose Body being translated hither from *Neodstock* in *Cornwall*. Earl *Elseilds* Palace in this Town, was turn'd into a Monastery, and the Town chang'd its Name on that account.

SAINT NICHOLAS, a Town and Sea Port of *Moscovy*, upon the White Sea, which from this place is called the Bay of *St. Nicholas*. It is a Town of very considerable Trade, and stands on the Western Shoar of the River *Dwina*, where it runs into the Sea, over against *Archangel*, from which it stands 10 German Miles to the North West.

SAINT NICHOLAS, *Fanum Sancti Nicolai*. A pleasant Town of *Lorraine* upon the *Meurte*, two Leagues above *Nancy* to the South. There is another Town of the same name in *Flanders*, three Miles from *Antwerp* towards *Gant*. The first is much frequented by People that come to visit the Relicks of *Nicholas* Bishop of *Mire*, said to be kept there.

SAINT OMER, in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Audomari*, and *Urbs Audomarensis*, a City in *Artois* in the Country of the Ancient *Morini*, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, and stands upon the River *Aa*, which beneath *Gravelin* falls into the *British* Sea, eight Miles from *Bologne* to the East, three from *Arras* to the North, six from *Dunkirk* to the South East, and five from *Gravelin* to the East. *St. Omer*, or *Audomarus*, Bishop of *Therouan* built this City in 660. and *Foulques*, Abbot of *St. Bertin*, began to encompass it with Walls in 820, which was afterwards finished by *Baldwin II.* Surnam'd the *Bald*, Earl of *Flanders*, in 902, and joined the Abby of *Sihieu* to the City. Afterwards *Therouan* being demolished in the XVI. Century, there were instead of it, founded two Bishopricks in 1559, viz. that of *Bologne* and of *St. Omer*. Near to this City is a great Lake, containing several small floating Islands. *St. Omer* is a great and fair City, well fortified, having on the one side the River and Marshes, and on the other side is defended by a strong Castle, with good Bastions, and deep and broad Ditches: In 1639, the French besieged it, but in vain. About 1596, *Philip II.* of *Spain* founded here a College for English Jesuits, endowing it largely; they have since purchased *Watton* Cloister, which is within two Miles of *St. Omers*; a very pleasant Place, and worth five Hundred Pound per annum. The Duke of *Orleans*, the French King's Brother, took this Town in April 1677, after having gain'd the Battle of *Cassel*; and by the Treaty at *Nimeguen*, it was yielded to *France*. Long. 23. 22. Lat. 50. 47. *Guichardin*, *St. Marthe*.

SAINT PABRO, a great Mountain between *Porto Bello* and *Panama* in the *West-Indies*, from the Top of which Sir *Francis Drake* saw first the *Mar del Luz*, in the Year 1572. The Memory of this Attempt is still preserved by the *Spaniards* that live here, who fright their Children with his Name. *Gage Tra.* p. 170.

SAINT PALAIS, The chief City of the lower *Navarre*, belonging to *France*, upon the River *Bidouffe* above *Grammont*, was the Seat of the Sovereign Judicature of the Country, before that it was united to the Parliament of *Pau*. It is called in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Palatii*.

SAINT PAPOUL, *Fanum Sancti Papuli*, a small City in upper *Languedoc* near *Fresqu'il*, three Leagues from *Castellnou-darri*, five from *Carcassone*, and nine from *Toulouse*, with a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*. This place being watred with the Blood of *St. Papoul* the Martyr, was at first only a Parish, and a Monastery being built here towards the end of the Eighth Century, Pope *John XXII.* chang'd it to a Cathedral in 1317. The Diocess at present consists only of forty five Parishes.

SAINT PATRICK'S, *Patrick's Purgatory*, a small Island in the Lake *Erne*, in the County of *Dunegal* or *Tirconnel* in the North of *Ireland*; in this Island, hard by a little Monastery, is a narrow Vault, noted for walking Spirits, dreadful Apparitions, or rather some Religious Horror; though the Natives thereabouts, devoutly credulous, believe that their Apostle *St. Patrick*, obtain'd by his earnest Prayers to God, that the Punishments and Torments that the ungodly are to suffer after this Life, might here be presented to the Eye, that the Heathenish *Irish* may be thus work'd to a speedier and more real Conversion. *Cambd. Brit.*

SAINT PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, a City in *Dauphine*, with a Bishop's See, under the Arch-bishop of *Arles*, it is the chief City of the small Territory of *Tricastin*, and is supposed to be the *Augusta Tricastinorum*, by *Pliny* placed in *Gallia Narbonensis*, and is now called in Latin *Sancti Pauli Tricastinorum Civitas*; which modern Name it has borrow'd from *St. Paul* one of its Bishops. It is now a small Town, standing upon a Cliff, one Mile from the *Rhone*, four from *Montelimart* to the South, and from *Orange* to the North. The Protestants kept this Town about fifty Years, drove out the Popish Clergy, ruin'd the Churches, and plunder'd the Communion Plate.

SAINT PIERRE LE MOUTIER, *Monasterium Sancti Petri*, a Town of *Nivernois*, and Seat of Justice for that Province; it is seven Leagues North of *Nevers*, and seven South of *Moulins*.

SAINT PONS DE TOMIERES, a City of *Languedoc*, being a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, from whence it stands eight Leagues to the North, and about the same distance from *Alby* to the North-West: Latin Authors call it *Tomeria*, *Pontopolis*, & *Sancti Pontii Tomeriarum Urbs*. It was formerly an Abby of the Order of *St. Benner*, Founded in 936, by *Raimund Pons* Earl of *Tolose*, to the honour of *St. Pons*, Martyr, Bishop of *Cimele* or *Nice*. Pope *John XXII.* made it a Bishop's See in 1318, and the Monks of it were made Seculars in 1625. The Bishop is Lord of the City, which is but a small one, seated among the Mountains, and thinly Inhabited.

SAINT QUINTIN, on the *Somme*, being the chief City of the Country of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, it is a strong Place, in Latin, *Quintinopolis* & *Fanum Sancti Quintini*, and suppos'd by some to be the *Augusta Nova Veromanduorum* of the Romans, but without sufficient ground, for the Roman Town stood about two Leagues from this place; it stands upon a Hill, having the River on one side of it, and on the other a very deep Valley, except only on the side next to *St. John's* Gate, where a great Bastion is built with some half Moons: The chief Church is the Collegiate Church of *St. Quintin*; there are also other very fair ones, with many Monasteries. It is a great City and well Inhabited, and famous for several sorts of Manufactures, but especially of Linen, and formerly was in the Possession of the Earls of *Vermandois*. In 1557, after that the Truce was broken between *Philip II.* of *Spain*, and *Henry II.* *Philibert Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, Governour of the *Low-Countries*, besieged *St. Quintin*, which at that time had but a small Garrison, and was not well fortified. Admiral *Coligny* made a shift to get into the Town with some Forces, whose Reputation and Valour defended the Place for some time, which without that would scarcely have held out twenty four hours: In the mean time several Attempts were made to get more Succours into the Town, which the Constable, *Montmorency*, attempted by passing the River *Somme*, with the French King's Army, whereof he was Commander in chief; but this Enterprize was carried on with so much Precipitation, that alter all, scarcely five hundred Men got into the City with *Dandelot* a Colonel of Foot, and the Admiral's Brother. This done, the Constable resolv'd to draw off again with his Army at broad Day in the sight of the Enemy, notwithstanding that he was greatly cumbered with Baggages, and much inferior to the *Spaniards* in number. Accordingly the Duke of *Savoy* resolving to make the best use of this Error of the Constable, set upon him unawares between the Villages of *Effigni* and *Rizeroles*, and charg'd him so warmly, that he had no leisure to give the necessary orders for Battle, and totally routed his Army. The Constable himself was taken Prisoner, with *Montheron* his Son, with the Dukes of *Montpensier* and *Longueville*, *Lewis* of *Gonzaga*, since Duke of *Nevers*, the Marshal of *St. Andre*, Ten Knights of the Order, Three Hundred Gentlemen, and about two thousand five hundred slain, amongst whom was found the Body of *John de Bourbon* Duke of *Anguien*, and much the same number were taken Prisoners. This was called the Battle of *St. Quintin* of *St. Laurence*, because it was fought on *St. Laurence's* Day. The *Spaniards* lost not above 80 or 100 Men, but had not the wit to make good use of this great Advantage. They return'd to the Siege of *St. Quintin*, where King *Philip* arriv'd the 27th of August. The Admiral, who had too long delay'd Capitulating, gave occasion to the *Spaniards* to storm the Place at five several Breaches, and was made Prisoner. This City was surrendered to the French in 1559, by the Peace of *Chateau Cambresis*. *Du Puy*, *Thuanus*, *Belcarinus*.

SAINT REMI, a small Town of *France* in *Provence*, four Leagues from *Arles*, which in ancient times was called *Glanum*, and took its modern Name from *St. Remigius*, Archbishop of *Reims*. Within and without this Town are found many Monuments of Antiquity, a sufficient Argument of its former Greatness and Renown: about a quarter of a League distance from it is to be seen a Triumphal Arch, and a magnificent *Mausoleum*, cover'd with a Dome, supported by two Rows of Pillars; plac'd one above another, and adorn'd with many Statues and Figures, with Trophies of Arms in Bas Relief. There are also daily discover'd in the Neighbourhood of the Town, Urns, Gold and Silver Medals, and Stones, bearing ancient Roman Inscriptions. At present there is in this place a Collegiate Church of Secular Canons, Dedicated to *St. Martin*, Founded about 1330, by Pope *John XXII.* who kept his Residence at *Avignon*. The Temporal Lordship of this Town has been successively possess'd by several Lords, and is now a dependance of the Barony of *Baux*, enjoy'd by the Prince of *Monaco*, being conferr'd upon him by *Lewis XIII.* in 1641. *Bouche*, *Chron. de Provence*, Lib. 3. & 4.

SAINT REMO, a Pleasant Town and Seaport of *Italy*, on the Coast of *Genoa*, the Country about it being very fruitful in *Orange*, *Lemon*, and *Olive-Trees*. It is call'd in Latin, *Fanum Sancti Remuli*, or *Sancti Remigii*.

SAINT RUE, An Abby of the City of *Valence* in *Dauphine*, and chief of the Order of the Canon-Regulars of *St. Austin*. *Amaldus*, *Otilon*, *Pontius* and *Durand*, Priests of the Church of *Avignon*, having resolv'd amongst themselves to lead

lead a more retir'd Life, did about 1039, desire of *Benet* their Bishop the Grant of two Churches for them to dispose of, which were those of St. *Justus* and St. *Ruf* or *Roux* in his Diocese, near to *Durance*, which he having granted them; and for as much as they took up their abode about this latter Church, the Name of it was put upon them. But since that time, whether because these Churches were ruin'd, during the Wars against the *Albigenses*, or for some other reason, these Monks came and settled themselves near to *Valence* in the Isle of *Espavriere*, which Abbot *Raimond* had purchas'd of *Eudo* Bishop of that City, and where he had built a most sumptuous Monastery, which was pull'd down during the Civil Wars, in 1562. They had also a Priory belonging to them within the Walls of *Valence*, which thereupon was made chief of the Order. The Abbot-General has his Residence here, and hath carried along with him thither the Rights, Authority and Dignity of the Monastery of the Isle *Espavriere*; King *Henry IV.* having approved of this Translation, in 1600. Thirty nine or forty Abbots-General have successively governed this Order till this time, which hath afforded three Popes, *Anastasi* IV. *Adrian* IV. and *Julius* II. *Le Mire*, *Sainte Marth*.

SAINT SABA, or **SEGOVINA**, a Province between *Dalmatia*, *Bosnia* and *Monte-Negro*, seventy Miles long and thirty broad; the Inhabitants were reckon'd about 50000 Families, and very forward to put themselves under the Protection of the *Venetians*, in 1688, there not being 5000 of the Families Turks.

SAINT SALVADOR, a City of *New-Spain* in the Province of *Guatemala*, by the Inhabitants called *Cuzcatlan*, six Leagues from *Axcutla*, and *Mare-Pacificum*, towards the North-East; and forty Spanish Leagues from *San Jago de Guatemala* to the East, by a small Lake.

SAINT SALVADOR of **MONTREAL**, a Military Order of Spain, Instituted about 1120, by *Alphonssus VII.* surnamed the Warriour, King of *Arragon* and *Castile*, who having built the City of *Montreal* to check the *Moors* of *Valencia*; he put Knights-Templars into it to defend it, and to make War upon the Infidels: But after that the Templars had been exterminated by the Council of *Vienne*, in 1311, *Montreal* was put into the hands of Knights taken out of the most Noble Families of *Arragon*, whose habit was a white Robe, with a red *Jerusalem* Cross, and were called the Knights of St. Saviour. The Destruction of the *Moors* occasioned the ceasing of this Order. *Mariana*. There are also in *Italy* Canons of St. Saviour, commonly called *Scopetini*; and were Founded in 1408, by *Stephen* a Monk of the Order of St. *Austin*. Their first Settlement was in the Church of St. Saviour near to *Sienna*, whence they took their Name. That of *Scopetini* they derive from the Church of St. *Donatus de Scopete*, at *Florence*, which was bestowed upon them in the Popedom of *Martin V.*

SAINT SALVADOR, *Soteropolis*; a City in South America, is the Capital of the Province of *Bahia*, seated on the North side of the Bay of *All-Saints*, upon a rising ground, built not long since, by *Thomas de Sousa*, wall'd and adorn'd with Churches, and other publick Edifices, and secured by some Forts and Castles. This whole Government is the Richest and most populous in *Brasile*; so this City has flourished above the rest: Towards the Sea, the foot of the Hill it stands on, is covered with shrubs and bushes, through which there are narrow Passages cut to the City. In the Year 1623. the Inhabitants built a Fort on the side of the Bay to secure a Suburb against the *Hollanders* then expected. Yet after all, it is not possible to make it a strong Place, because the Hills behind it are higher than the Town, and Command it. It has about it Forty Sugar-Mills, which with the Plenty of Cotton that grows here, yield it a good Trade; the Bay it stands upon, being one of the best Harbours of *Brasile*. *Lat. pa. 589. Lat. 12. 50.*

SAINT SEBASTIAN, a strong City and Sea-port of Spain in the Province of *Guipuscoa*, now united to *Biscay*, on the Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Orio*, about three Leagues from *Galicia* to the North, and twelve from *Bayonne* to the South, and as many from *Pampelona* to the East. There is another St. Sebastian, a City in *Brazil* in America, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of St. Salvador, and is the Capital of a Province, and hath a Haven, secured by two Forts, and is in the possession of the Portuguese. And a third Town of this name is in the Province of *Chiamerlan* in *New Mexico*.

SAINT SEVERE, *Lat. Severopolis*, the Capital of *Gascoigne* in France, upon the River *Adour*, six Miles West of *Aire*, eight East of *Dax*, and twenty three South of *Bordeaux*.

SAINT SEVERO, an Episcopal City of the *Capriate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, Suffragan of *Manfredonia*, whence it is Twenty four Miles to the West, and Eleven from the *Adriatick* to the South: It is a flourishing and well peopled City, and its Bishoprick was Founded by Pope *Gregory XIII.*

SAINT SIMON, a Country Town of France, in *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, having the Title of a Dukedom, and stands upon the River *Somme*, between St. *Quintin* and *Ham*; and hath bestowed its Name upon the ancient Family of St. *Simon*.

SAINT THIERRY AU MONT d'OR, an Abby near to *Reims* in *Champagne*, which was Founded about 525, having been since ruined by the *Saracens*, and repaired by Arch-bishop *Adelberon*, in the ninth Century.

SAINT THOMAS, an Island in the *Atlantick* Ocean under the Line, which makes there a continual Equality of Days and Nights. Its Name was given it by *Vasconcellos* Admiral of *Portugal*, who discover'd it on St. Thomas's day 1405. and found it altogether overgrown with Woods, and uninhabited; but the Portuguese having sent a Colony thither, it became very flourishing. It hath a City of the same name, by some called *Paroasan*, which in the *Portugal* Language betokens a Colony: It is a very unhealthy place for Europeans, as well as all the rest of the Island, though the Blacks live there, some of them, to 110 years of Age. This City is situate upon a small River, and the Houses are all of Wood. It hath a Church, with the Title of a Bishops See, and is defended by a Castle, or rather Citadel, flank'd with four Bastions. The Figure of this Island is almost Circular, and is said to be 30 Spanish Leagues, or 110 English Miles round; it abounds every where with Springs of Water, and in the midst of it there is a very high Mountain, cover'd with tall Trees, whose Tops have throughout the whole year, a Cloud hovering upon them, which moistning their Leaves, they continually drop down a Dew or Water, which nourisheth the Sugar-Canes, and is also conveyed by Channels and Pipes into their Sugar-works, which are dispersed up and down the Island, that Commodity being in a manner; the whole Riches of it. The Women of Europe that live here, are subject to Issues of Blood, which are incurable; and kill them after three or four years stay in the Island, which has made the Portuguese to marry with the Females of *Congo*. The Children that are Born of Whites Father and Mother, are White also, notwithstanding the excessive scorching Heat of the Country. There are about 700 Portuguese Families in the Principal City. This Island was taken by the Dutch in 1599. who abandon'd it, and took it again in 1641. but the Portuguese re-took it since by force of Arms. *Long. 27. It is 180 Miles from the Coasts of Africa. Davity de l'Afrique.*

SAINT THOMASO, or *Melange*, a Town of Asia in the Peninsula of *Indus*, on this side *Ganges*. On the Coast of *Coromandel*, upon the Bay of *Bengale*, 200 Miles North of *Ceilan*, with an Archbishop's See, and called St. Thomas, because that Apostle is said to have been Martyred upon a Stone near this City, which has been a long time in the hands of the Portuguese; it was taken by the French in 1671. but two years after re-taken by the Portuguese, who still retain it. *Kircher*.

SAINT TRINIDAD DE BUENOS AYRES, *Fanum Sanctæ Trinitatis*, a City of *Paragna* in South America, and an Episcopal See, Suffragan of *La Plata*, and the Seat of Justice for that Province. It is a famous Sea-port, and Mart, situate on the South of the River *Plata*, where it falls into the Ocean, in an excellent Air, whence it takes its Name.

SAINT TRON, or, St. *Truien*, *Lat. Fanum Sancti Trudonis*, a Town in the Country of *Liege*, on the Borders of *Brabant*, the Capital of the County of *Hasbain* or *Hasspengo*, five German Miles West of *Mastricht*, and as much East of *Liege*; it was dismantled in 1673.

SAINT TROPEZ, *Lat. Fanum Sancti Tropetis*, a small but very strong City of *Provence* in France upon the *Mediterranean*, five Leagues South of *Fregus*, and twelve East of *Toulon*. It has a good Haven.

SAINT VEIT AM-FLAUM, *Lat. Fanum Sancti Viti Flomonensis*, a strong City in *Carniola*, with a Castle and Haven on the Gulf of *Venice*, and Confines of *Croatia*, subject to the Emperor.

SAINT VENANT, *Lat. Fanum Sancti Venantii*, a Town upon the River *Lys* in the Province of *Artois* in the *Netherlands*, a League from *Aras*; it was taken by the French in 1669. and formerly a place of great strength, but now much neglected.

SAINT VINCENT, one of the Isles of *Cape-Verd*, (in Latin *Hesperides*) in the *Atlantick* Ocean; it doth abound with Tortoises, which are of an excellent Taste: They are of that bigness, that some of them weigh 300 pound; they commonly find in the Bellies of them 250 Eggs with Shells, and as many without Shells, which are all very good. Many little Shrubs grow in this Isle, which give forth a milky Juice, very dangerous to the Eyes, if a drop only chanceth to fall into them. All along the Shoar there is abundance of Fish, with which, and the Fruits of the Island, there is sufficient to supply the necessities of the Inhabitants; but the Water here is not very good. The Island is accessible on all sides, and hath a very fine Haven, where the Ships Ride safe. Travellers that have been here never could meet with any Inhabitants: If there be any, they hide themselves at the approach of Ships. *Beaulieu. Thevenot.*

[ The disorder of Alphabet is occasioned by the French Original, which distinguishes the Gender of the Word Saint; so that the Reader must consult this last Alphabet, if he look for a She-Saint.]

SAINT BEAUME, the name of a Rock near *St. Maximin* in *Provence*, between *Aix*, *Marseille*, and *Toulon*, upon a Mountain three Leagues high, and ten wide; several great Men have taken the pains to describe this Place, because it was believ'd, *St. Mary Magdalen* spent 30 years in Works of Devotion and Penance in it.

SAINT BRIGET, or, *Saint Saviour*, The Name of a Religious Order under the Rule of *St. Austin*, which was confirm'd by Pope *Urban V.* and the Foundress *St. Briget* having caus'd a Monastery to be Built, placed there 60 Nuns, and 25 Monks, which together made the number 85. to equal the number, as is said, of the thirteen Apostles, and the seventy two Disciples of our Lord. Of these Monks there were thirteen Priests, to represent the thirteen Apostles, and four Deacons, with reference to the four Doctors of the Church. There was but one Church for them both, only the Monks performed Divine Service below, and the Nuns above. The Monks who had their separate Apartments, were to Administer the Sacraments, and whatsoever concern'd Divine Service; but the Abbess exercis'd all Authority in the Monastery, and governed the Temporal Concerns thereof. This Order hath flourished a long time in the Northern Countries; and there are several Foundations of it in *Italy*, *Portugal*, and elsewhere. This Order is also called the Order of *Font-Evrard*, from an Abby in *France* of that Name, which is the Monastery-General of that Order. *Honorat. Niquet.*

SAINT CATHARINE, a Monastery at the Foot of Mount *Sinai* and Mount *Horeb* in *Arabia Petraea*. It is said, that *Justinian* a Greek Emperor caus'd it to be built for some Greek Fryars of the Order of *St. Basil*: And amongst other things it is reported, that the false Prophet *Mahomet*, because of the Friendship he bore to one of these Caloiers, or Greek Monks, bestowed great Presents upon this Convent, and endow'd it with extraordinary Privileges, of which one was an Exemption from all manner of Imposts, and subjecting all the *Arabs* they met with to their Service; but yet with this Condition, of affording some refreshment to the *Arabians*, that should have occasion in their Journey to pass by their Convent; which privilege he confirm'd to them by a Patent signed with his own hand, which he did after his wonted manner, viz. By dipping it in Ink, and then laying his Hand upon the Patent; neither as 'tis said, had he any other way of signing, because he could not Write. *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks* took this Patent away from them, to place it in his Treasury, having first left them a Copy of it, with a Confirmation and Amplification of their Privileges. This Convent is a large Building of a Square Figure, whose Walls are 50 Foot high, which puts them out of fear of having them Scal'd. They have only one Gate, which is barricado'd with a Wall, to keep out the *Arabians*. On the East side they have a Window, from whence those within draw up the Pilgrims that come to Visit them, in a Basket, which they let down with a Rope from a Pulley, and by the same send down Food to the *Arabians*. The Church which is Built in the midst of this Cloister, is a very ancient Building, adorn'd with many Pictures after the Greek manner. Behind the High-Altar is a Chappel, which as they say, covers the Burning-Bush, in which God appeared to *Moses*; none enter hither except Barefoot. The Archbishops Seat is high raised like a Throne. At the side of the great Altar is a Chest of White Marble, adorn'd with Leaves and Branches in Bas Relief, and generally cover'd with an extraordinary Rich Cloath: In this are kept the Relicks of *St. Catharine*, as a Scull, a shrunk Hand, whose Nails seem whole. This Greek Prelate, who takes the Title of Archbishop of Mount *Sinai*, is not subject to any Patriarch, and upon solemn Days makes use of two Miters, the one is of Goldsmiths Work all Gilt, and beset with precious Stones. The other, which is the Richer of the two, is almost of the same fashion as the Papal Diadem, having a Cross at the Top, but hath only one Crown Fleury in the midst, the rest of it being adorned with abundance of Embroidery and precious Stones. His Tunic is made in some sort like that of Deacons; it trails upon the Ground, and is slit on the Sides, and tied together with Gold and Silk Bands, with close Sleeves, that reach only to the Elbow. The Stuff of this Tunic is Cloth of Gold wove in little Squares, in each of which is wrought very Artificially the Figures of our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and some other Saints. This Tunic was a Present of one of the Great Dukes of *Moscow*. On his right side hangs a square piece of Cloth of Gold, like to a Shepherds Bag or Pouch, and has about his Neck two goodly Crosses of precious Stones, and a square Plate of Gold beset with Pearls, Turcois, and other precious Stones, resembling the Ephod of the Jewish High-Priests. Upon his Left Shoulder he wears a Stole or Cope of Brocard embroider'd with Pearls, a Foot broad, hanging down before, and going about his Neck, afterwards doubling upon his Breast, falls back over his Left Shoulder. He has for a Shepherds Staff, a Crosier of Silver Gilt, from the

Top of which hangs down a kind of Handkerchief of Cloth of Gold, much like that which he wears by his side. Near to this Monastery is the Mountain of *St. Catharine*, being a part of Mount *Sinai*, but is much higher, and separated from it by a little Valley. Those who come down from this Mountain, commonly gather up several stones, upon which the figures of Leaves, Herbs and Trees are exprest in Black to the Life, and which though broken, retain the same impress in their inner parts; but by passing ones Hand over them all is effaced. They who from this Mountain go to the Convent of *St. Catharine*, do commonly take their way through the Convent of Forty Martyrs, being the same way by which the Children of *Israel* marched of Old; and there is to be seen the Rock, which being struck by *Moses's* Rod, pour'd forth Water abundantly by an infinite number of Slits, which are the wonder of all Spectators. In the same Valley is seen a great and long Stone, upon which they say the Brazen Serpent was erected; and farther from thence, they shew Travellers two great Stones sunk in the Earth, and hollow, which as they say, serv'd for a mould to Cast the Golden Calf. *Monconi's Travels. Thevenot's Eastern Travels.*

SAINT CATHARINE, or the *Isle of Providence*, a small Island in *America* in the North Sea, towards the Coast of *New-Spain*, and the Province of *Honduras*, from whence it is twenty Leagues distant, and hath a very commodious Haven, with a Citadel. The *Spaniards* were Masters of it, until the *English* who have twice taken it, put themselves in possession of it some years since, and gave it the Name of the *Isle of Providence*.

SAINT CATHARINE of Mount *Sinai*, the name of an Order of Knights formerly Instituted in *Palestina*. The *Jerusalem* Pilgrims, that came to Honour the Relicks of this Sainr, in the Monastery aforementioned, at the Foot of that Mountain in *Arabia*, received this Order at the Hand of the Chief Caloyer or Abbot of this Monastery, which was a Wheel pierced with six Rayes or Spokes Gules, nailed Argent, which they bore upon the *Jerusalem Cross*, in memory of the Martyrdom of *St. Catharine*. *Favin.*

SAINT HELEN, an Island in the *Atlantick* Ocean, in 16 Degrees of South Latitude, by some called, *The Inn of the Sea*, because of the usefulness of it to Vessels passing between *Europe* and the *East Indies*. It was first discover'd by *John Timentel*, Vice-Admiral of the first Fleet King *Emanuel* of *Portugal* sent to the *Indies*, who being driven by a Tempest, stranded upon this Island the 21 of May 1508. being the Festival of *St. Helen*. The *Portuguese* coming on Shore here, found neither Fruit-Trees, nor any living Creatures that were good for Food, and so betook themselves to the Planting of several Lemon, Orange and Fig-trees, which they had brought with them from *Calicut*, and built a small Chappel, and some Huts, for the accommodating of some of their sick, that desired to stay there for the recovery of their Health, who some time after return'd to *Portugal* in other Vessels. The Waters of this Island are not very pleasant, most of them having a Mineral Taste. The Kings of *Portugal* neglected the Fortifying of themselves in this Island, and prohibited their Subjects from settling themselves there, resolving only to make use of it as a commodious Place for their sick Mariners to recover their Health upon occasion; and on this account sent thither an Hermit to accommodate and assist the Sick that should be left; but finding that he prefer'd the pleasure of Hunting before his Duty in the Chapel, and taking care of his Sick, he was sent for back to *Portugal*. Some time after two Cafres, or Savages about the Cape of Good Hope, and an Inhabitant of *Java*, having made their Escape from some *Portuguese* Vessels, with two Women into this Island, multiplied there to the number of 20, who keeping themselves on the Tops of some seeming inaccessible Rocks, came down at certain times, and cut the Throats of the sick *Portuguese*, taking away all they found with them; but some Forces being sent into the Island afterward, they took these Murtherers, and carried them to *Lisbon*. The Island is about 13 Miles in compass, and lies at a vast distance from other Lands, between *Africa* to the East, and *Brazil* to the West. The *English* about 23 years ago settled a Colony here, which is very thriving, and Built a Fort to secure it: They have planted several sorts of Fruit-trees, and have Oxen, Sheep, Goats, and divers sorts of Tame Fowl, which thrive very well here. The Island is very much subject to terrible suddain Storms and Gusts of Wind, and dreadful Thunder and Lightning, especially about the time that the Sun approaches the Equinoctial, which obligeth the Masters of Ships to carry little Sail, to preserve their Masts and Vessels in the midst of those violent Tempests, commonly followed by great Calms, which are very troublesome to those that want Water or Provision, when they chance to miss of this Island in their passage between *Mozambique*, or the *Isle of Madagascar*, to the *Hesperides*, commonly call'd the *Isles of Cape Verd*. In the Sea, which is between this Island and that of *Ascension*, are a sort of flying Fishes as big as a Herring, and very good meat, these being pursued by other Fishes, take a Flight into the Air, which lasts no longer than their Wings are moist, and so are fain to plunge themselves into the Sea to recover new strength to avoid the hungry Jaws of their Pursuers. *Davity de l'Afrique.*

SAINT LUCIA, one of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, lying between *Martinico* and *St. Vincent*; it belongs to the *French*.

SAINT MAGDALENA, a vast River in South *America*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *New-Granada* at *St. Juan de Los Llanos*, receiveth *Guali*, *Pati*, *Carare*, *Pompatoo*, and *St. Martha*, and is navigable above a hundred Leagues up into the Continent of *America*; so that by it the Merchandise of *Europe* is carried to *Granada*, and the Treasures of the latter are in three Weeks brought down to the *Atlantick Ocean*, into which this River falls with a vast Mouth, twenty six Leagues East of *Cartagena Nueva* in *Granada*; so that it maintains its Current ten Leagues into the Ocean, with such strength, that it causes abundance of dangerous Whirl-pools. In the Mouth of this there is an Island five Leagues Long, and half a League broad: The *Hollanders* do all affirm it has three Mouths where it falls into the Ocean, *Laet. Pa.* 369. The Mouth lies in the Lat. of 11. 40. from the Line to the North. Its Head is near the City *Popayan* in the *Andes*. From the Head to the Fall are 400 Leagues, and is Navigable to *St. Fee de Bogota*. This River is in the Maps called *St. Martha*, because that River unites with it at *Mopex*.

SAINT MARGARITA, an Island in the *Tyrrhene Sea*, between *Tuscany* and the Island *Corfica*. It was formerly in the Possession of the Republick of *Genova*, but belongs now to the Duke of *Florence*. This is the *Gorgon* of the Ancients, and accordingly the *Italians* call it *La Gorgona*.

SAINT MARGARITA, or *La Margarita*, an Island of South *America*, in the North Sea, upon the Coasts of *Terra firma*, eight Leagues from *New Andalusia*, and forty from the Island *St. Trinidad* to the West. It was discovered by *Columbus* in 1498, and has been since Famous for the Fishery of Pearl: It is about 50 Miles in compass, and has a Town of the same name which is a Bishop's See.

SAINT MARIA PANDITARIA, an Island in the *Tyrrhene Sea*, on the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of *Naples*, whither *Agrippina* the Mother of *Caligula* was Banish'd by the Roman Emperor *Tiberius*, according to the Custom. It's small and desolate, and lies about thirty Miles from *Puteoli*.

SAINT MARIA DE FINIS TERRÆ, called by the Spaniards, *Il cabo de Finis Terræ*, by the French, *Le Cape de fin Terre*, is a Promontory in *Gallia*, and the most North-Western Point of *Spain* has its name from the Town of *St. Mary*, which is about ten Leagues West of *Compostella*.

SAINT MARY DE LUCA, an Episcopal City of *Terra di Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

SAINT MARY, an Island in the *Atlantick Sea*, formerly called *Nossi Hibram*, i. e. *Abraham's Isle*; it lies towards the Bay of *Antongil*, two Leagues from the East Coast of *Madagascar*. It is eighteen Leagues in length, and three in breadth; the whole Island is surrounded with Rocks, which when the Tide is in, are covered with the Sea, so that Canoes go over them; on these Rocks grows abundance of White Coral, and upon the East shoar of the Island is found Ambergrease, which the *Negro's* use to burn upon the Sepulchres of their Ancestors. The Soil is very fruitful in Rice, Sugar-Canes and Fruits, and abounds with sweet Gums and Cattle; but the air is very moist, so that seldom a day passeth but it Rains more or less. The Inhabitants call themselves *Zaffe Hibrahim*, i. e. The Offspring of *Abraham*, and are governed by a Prince of their own Nation. Since the French settled a Colony here, they have built ten or twelve Villages. The Tabaco of this Island far surpasseth that of *Madagascar* in goodness. *Flacourt*.

SAINT MARTHA, a Province of *New-Castile*, or *Castilia del Oro*, in the South-*America* upon the North Sea. This Country is hot towards the Sea, but the more In-land parts of it are cold, by reason of great Mountains cover'd with Snow. It abounds with Limon, Orange, Pomegranate-Trees and Vines, and the Soil is very Fertile of *Maz*. The Forests are full of Lions, Tigers, Bears, and other wild Beasts. There are also rich Mines of Gold, and several sorts of precious Stones are found here, whereof some are found to cure the Stone, the Bloody-flux, and other Diseases; besides Jasper, Porphyry, and other kinds of Marble. There are many places where they make good Salt, which is transported to the Neighbouring Provinces. The Savages of this Country are very fierce and War-like, many of them being to this day still govern'd by their own Kings, and make strong head against the Spaniards: They use poison'd Arrows, and wear Mantles of Cotton of divers Colours. This Province hath a City of the same Name, being its Capital, on the Coast of the North Sea, in a Healthful Air, with a large and commodious Haven, being half a League wide; over against the City is an high Mountain, which secures it from the Violence of the Winds. The Town was formerly very populous, but since the Spanish Plate Fleet has ceas'd to touch there, it is much decreas'd: It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sancta Fee* in *New Granada*; it hath been several times plunder'd by the *English* and *Hollanders*. Sir *Francis Drake* burnt it in 1595. and the next year it was plunder'd again by the *English* under Sir *Anihony Shirley*; and the *Hollanders* took it in 1630. from whom the Spaniards redeem'd it. There is also a Mountain of this Name. See *Sierra Nevada* de *Laet. Hist. de Nov. Mund.*

SAINT MARTHE, (*Scevole* or *Gaucher*) This Famous Man was President and Treasurer of *France*, in the Lieutenancy of *Poitiers*, was Born the 2d. of February 1536. of a Family Famous for Wit and Worth. He was an Orator, Lawyer, Poet, and Historian, and well skill'd in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Tongues; and besides a very Vertuous good Man. He was a good Friend, a great lover of his Country, and Loyal to his Prince: The City of *Loudun*, which he sav'd from Ruin, consider'd him as the Father of his Country, where he died March 29. 1623. being 78 years of Age. *Joseph Scaliger*, *Justus Lipsius*, *Casaubon*, *Thuanus*, *Fannus Doufa*, speak of him with great commendation. He wrote *Gallorum Doctrinae Illustrum qui sua, Patrumque memoria florere Elogia* Lib. 5. *Pædrotrophia, seu de Liberos Educatione*, Lib. III. &c. He left several Children worthy of such a Father, but I shall only here take notice of *Scevola* and *Lewis de Sainte Marthe*, Twin-Brothers born at *Loudun* December 20. 1571. who were both of them the Kings Counsellors, and Historiographers of *France*. Their Country is greatly beholden to them for the Genealogical History of the House of *France*, in two Volumes in Folio; at which they labour'd fifty years together: As also for their *Gallia Christiana* which was publish'd by *Scevola's* Son. They wrote also the Genealogical History of the House of *Beauveau*, &c. Authors bestow upon these Brothers a Character due to their singular Worth and Merit. *Blondel* calls them *decora Franciæ Lumina*, and *Fronteau* the Jesuit, in a Funeral Oration of his, gives them this Encomium, *Sanmarthani Fratres, Geminum Galliæ Lumen, naturæ miraculum, Historiæ nostræ Promptuarium*. *Scevola* died at *Paris* the 7th of September 1650. above 78 years of Age, and *Lewis*, the 29th of April 1656. Aged 84 years and upwards, and were buried in the same Tomb, in the Church of *St. Severin*. *Scevola* left three Sons behind him, viz. *Peter Scevola*, *Lewis Abel*, and *Nicolas*; who added what was wanting to *Gallia Christiana*, publish'd it 1656. and presented it to the Assembly of the Clergy of *France*. The first of these, *Peter Scevola*, worthily maintains the great Reputation of those of his Family. The Books writ by him are *The State of Europe*, in four Volumes in 12s. The Original of the *Flower de Lucis*, and the Genealogical History of the House of *Tremouille*, prepared by his Father: Besides which he hath promis'd to oblige the publick with these following pieces, viz. Two Volumes of Additions to the Genealogical History of the Royal Family of the *French Kings*: Of the Original of Sovereign Families, with their Arms and Titles: Of the Vice-Roys and Governours of the Kingdoms and Provinces of *Europe*. *Orbis Christianus* in VII Volumes, and *Hispania Catholica, seu de Episcopis Hispaniæ*.

SAINT MAURA, in Latin, *Leucadia* and *Neritum*, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, on the Coast of *Epirus* and *Achaia*: It is nine Miles from *Cefalonia*. This Island of old was joyned to the Continent; but they of *Achaia* cut through the Neck of Land, and made it an Island; but not long after, this Channel being fill'd with Sand, turn'd the Island again into a Peninsula: But this Sand having since been much wash'd away, the Inhabitants have built several Wooden Bridges, which joining divers little Islands, separated by small Channels, serve for a Passage to the Continent. It is about 70 Miles in Circuit, and abounds with Corn, Wine, Oyl, and Tabaco. It has a Capital City of the same Name, with a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lepanto*, and about 30 Villages inhabited by *Greeks*. It hath several good Havens, whereof the chief are that of *Sancta Maura*, (in which are about 6000 Inhabitants) and *Demata*, and is joined to the Continent by the foresaid Wooden Bridges. There is also a magnificent Aqueduct belonging to this place, of about a Mile in length, and supported by 300 Arches over a great Lake, which the Inhabitants make use of for a Bridge to pass to some parts of the Island; but it's so narrow, that two cannot go a-brest. In 1479. the *Turks* took this Island from the *Greeks*; and in 1502. the *Venetians* took it from them, but restor'd it again to *Bajazet II.* to obtain a Peace; since which time it became a Den of Pyrates. In 1625. a City of this Name was taken by the Knights of *Mal'ba*, after a bloody Fight, wherein losing most of their Men, they were forced to quit their Conquest soon after; and in their return, two of their Gallies were Sunk, and the rest much disabled by the *Turks*. In 1684. *Moresini* took this place for the *Venetians*. In this whole Island are but thirty poor inconsiderable Villages, all Inhabited. The *Bassa* of the *Morea* punish'd the Pyrates in Burning their Gallies.

SAINT SOPHIA, the chief Mosque of *Constantinople*. This magnificent Edifice, is but the Remains of a much greater, begun by *Justin*, and finished by *Justinian*, both Emperors of the East, who Consecrated it to the Divine Wisdom, under the Name of *Hagia Sophia*. The *Turks* have taken away great part of this Building, and chiefly preserved the Dome, which was but the Quire of the ancient Christian Church. The Diameter of this Dome is of about 113 Feet, and it is surrounded with two Rows of Galleries, each of which are supported by sixty Pillars of the same Fashion, but of different matter; some being of Porphyry, others of White Marble. Whilst this Church was possess'd by the Christians, all the Women had their places in the Galleries, which are very large; this Custom still continues in the Eastern Church, of having the Women separated from the Men,

Men, in places dedicated to Divine Service: And the same is also observed in several Churches of *Portugal*. Without this Mosque are four *Minarets*, that is, Turrets or Steeples, with Balconies round them, into which one of their Priests called *Meuzins* get up five times a day, at certain hours, to call the *Turks* to their *Naama* or Prayers; for they do not use Bells to call People to Divine Service, as is customary amongst us. Above the great Gate of the Church within are yet to be seen the Image of our Saviour sitting, and giving his Blessing to an Emperor prostrate at his Feet, as also that of the Blessed Virgin at his left-hand. 'Tis very strange the *Turks* have left these Images in their Mosque, seeing that in all other parts thereof they have broken them down, or cover'd them over with Mortar. At the entry of the Church on each side, between two Porphyry Pillars, are placed two Urns of Marble full of Water, where the Christians were wont to wash their Faces, or at least their Eyes, to represent the Purification that was necessary for those who presented themselves before the Divine Majesty. And it is observ'd, that formerly there was writ over this place with letters of Gold, this curious Greek Verse, made with that art as to be read backward and forwards,

Νίψον Ὁνόμματα, τὰ μὴ μόνον ὄψιν.

putting them in mind to wash their Sin, not their Face only. But at present, the Custom of the *Turks* is to drink of this Water, after they have heated themselves by their Prayers, their frequent Bowings and Kneelings, and by their continual Exclamations, and loud repetitions of the Name of God, or some of his Attributes, one of the Officers of the Mosque handing it to them in another Vessel, with several Cups for them to drink out of. On the South-side of the place, where formerly stood the High Altar, is the *Mirabe* or *Mahabab*, that is, the *Niche*, where the *Alcoran* is kept, with two great Candlesticks with Wax-Candles in them standing by it. This *Niche* looks towards the *Keble*, or Mosque of *Mecha*, where the Tomb of *Mahomet* is; for this way the *Mahometans* turn their Faces at their Prayers. In the upper part of the Wall is a Tribune, whither the Grand Signior comes by a Back-Stairs; but what the *Turks* look upon most, is a Marble, on which, they say, the Blessed Virgin wash'd our Saviour's Clouts. They also shew a Tomb, which they will have to be that of the Emperor *Constantine*; before the Portal are little Buildings in form of Chapels, cover'd with Domes, wherein some of the young Ottoman Princes are buried; beyond a Portique that answers the whole Front, and whither the Mahometan Women come sometimes to Pray, are nine great Brass-Doors, whereof the fifth gives entrance into the Mosque. The Ornaments of the Porch and inward parts of this Building are all of the finest Marble, Alabaster, Serpentine, Porphyry, Mother of Pearl, Cornelian, and other Stones of great value. The Pavement is Marble made into Chequer-work, and all cover'd with large Turkey Carpets. The Dome is all of Mosaic-work in Figures, and embellish'd with Gold. The whole is certainly one of the most magnificent Edifices that is any where to be seen, though far short of what it was in the time of the Christian Emperors; for some say the present is only the Quire of the first. Behind the place where the great Altar stood, there is still to be seen, in the middle of a half Dome, embellish'd with Mosaic, and enrich'd with Gold, the Image of the Virgin sitting upon a Throne, holding the Infant Jesus on her Knees, giving Benediction; and above the Image our Saviour's Face engraven; on both sides two Angels, whose Wings hide the rest of the Body; higher up, under the Arcade, are seen four Saints, with the Virgin in the middle, and some embellishments of Architecture; between this Arcade and the Eastern part of the Dome are two Seraphims, having six Wings each. *Grelot. Voyage de Constans.*

SAINTE MARIES, or *les Trois Maries*, a small Town in *Provence* at the mouth of the *Rosne*, and is the same place which the Ancients called *Templum Delphicum*, because those of *Marfeilles* had built there a Temple in honour of *Apollo* of *Delpbos*. The *Roman Legends* tell us, that it was at this place that the Vessel without Sails or Oars first arrived, which carried the three *Maries*, viz. *Magdalene*, *Jacoba* and *Salome*, together with *Lazarus* and other Saints, whom the Jews had thus exposed to the mercy of the Winds and Waves. They further say, that the Bodies of these three *Maries*, viz. *Magdalene*, *Jacoba* and *Salome*, were buried here, afterwards hid under the Church to preserve them from *Barbarians*, until found in 1448 by *Renatus* King of *Jerusalem* and *Sicily*, and Earl of *Provence*, who had them removed in great Solemnity, and laid up in an Urn. *Bouche Chron. de Provence*, lib. 4.

SAINTE VAUTRUDE, a famous Abbey of *Cananesses*, at *Mons* in *Hainault*, which took its Name from *St. Vautrude* a Kinwoman of *Dagobert* King of *France*, and Wife of *St. Vincent*. It was at the first only a Monastery, which this She-Saint founded above a thousand years ago for

her own Retirement, but hath been since that time changed into a Chapter of *Cananesses*, whose Protector and perpetual Abbot is the Earl of *Hainault* for the time being. None but Persons of the highest Quality are admitted to these Places, and before their admission must make proof of their Noble Extraction by Father and Mother's side for several Descents; which makes the Persons of Quality in *Flanders* so shy of allying themselves beneath their Condition, for fear of depriving their Daughters of the advantage of enjoying these Canonries. These Female-Canons do daily sing in the Quire the Canons Office, in their Canons-Hoods, and a kind of Ecclesiastical Habit peculiar to themselves, but have leave all the rest of the day to wear Secular Garments when they have a mind to go abroad in the Town. They have their Lodging every one of them in a distinct House, but all contained within the same Cloyster. They may all of them resign their Canonships, and marry, excepting only the Lady-Abbeß and the Lady-Deaness. The Revenue of this Foundation is very considerable, and the *Cananesses* are admitted very young. This is a peculiar Order, the like whereof is not to be found elsewhere in *France*. *Vie d'Ann de Meleun Fondatrice des Religieuses Hospitalieres de Baugè*, lib. 1. cap. 3.

SAINTE S or *Saintes*, a City of *Aquitaine*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Saintonge*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon the River *Charante*, 20 Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North, 11 from *Rochelle* to the South-east, and 7 from *Bourges* to the East, and at the same distance from the Ocean. The *Romans* called it *Mediolanum Santonum*, *Santonis*, and *Urbs Santonica*, being often mentioned by *Cæsar*, *Strabo*, *Tacitus*, *Ausonius*, *Gregorius Turonensis*, &c. There be many ancient Ruines here which witness the long standing of this City, the most considerable of them are an Amphitheatre, Aqueducts, and a Triumphal-Arch upon the Bridge over the River *Charante*, with several Inscriptions upon it. *St. Eutropius* was the first Bishop of this place. This City suffered much in the last Civil Wars of *France*, between the Papists and Protestants.

In 563 *Emeritus* Bishop of the Place was deposed by a Council, for entering the Chair by the King's Authority, without consent of the Metropolitan and the Bishops of the Province, but the Authors of this Decree were severely prosecuted by the Court. *Julius Cæsar. St. Marth.*

SAINTE S (*Claude de*). In this place, *Morery*, as *Monsieur le Clerk* observes, is justly tax'd with several Mistakes; as first, for making the Place of his Birth *Chartres*, whereas it was in *Perche*; secondly, in affirming that he assisted at the Colloquy of *Poissy*, after his return from *Trent*, whereas he did not go to *Trent* till after the Colloquy; thirdly, in concealing the reason of his Imprisonment by *Henry IVth's* Order, which was, not only upon the account of his being a violent Leaguer, but because he had maintain'd that *Henry III.* was justly assassinated, and that *Henry IV.* deserv'd the same usage. See *Claude de Saintes*.

SAINTE TONGE or *Saintonge*, a large Province of *France*, bounded on the East by *Angoumois* and *Perigorde*, on the West by the Ocean, on the North by *Poitou*, and on the South by the *Garonne*, which separates it from *Guienne*. It is a Country very fruitful of Corn and Wine, &c. which was the reason why the *Romans* settled themselves here, as we find from the Writings of *Cæsar* and others, who speak of the *Abstinibium Xantonum*, now called *Roman Wormwood*, which still grows here in abundance. Great quantity of good Salt is also made here. It is a common saying with the *French*, That if *France* were an Egg, *Saintonge* would be the Yolk of it. The Rivers *Garonne*, *Charante*, *Seudre*, and some others, are of great use to this Province for the transporting of their Merchandises. The Inhabitants that live upon the Sea-Coast do to this day wear those kind of Couls or Hoods of which *Martial* makes mention, lib. 14. *Epigram.* and *Juvenal*, Sat. 3. under the name of *Bardocucullus* or *Cucullus Santonicus*. The Capital City of this Province is *Saintes*, the rest are *Blaie*, *St. Jean d'Angeli*, *Jarnac*, *Brouage*, *Pont Soubise*, &c. This Province in former times was governed by its own Earls. *Landri* Earl of this Country lived in the Reign of *Charles* surnamed *the Bald*, and waged War against *Ememon* Earl of *Angoulême*. *Agnes* translated this Earldom into the Family of the Earls of *Anjou*; and *Eleanor* of *Guienne*, whom King *Lewis* surnamed *the Younger* divorced, brought this Province into the possession of the *English*, by marrying *Henry II.* of *England*. It was confiscated from King *John*, and after divers Revolutions was given up to the *English* by the Treaty of *Bretigni*, in 1360; but some time after being conquered by the *French*, was re-united to that Crown with the rest of *Guienne*. *Cu Chesne, Papire Masson.*

SAINTE S, or *Bahia de Todos os Santos*, Lat. *Sinus omnium Sanctorum*, a Gulf in Southern America, in *Brazile*. It gives its Name to a Province called *Capitania de la Bahia de Todos os Santos*, between the Capitaneate of *Capitania Dos Ilheos* and that of *Serezippo del Rey*. All these Countries belong to the *Portuguese*. The principal Town of the Capitaneate of the Bay of *All Saints* is *St. Salvador*.

SAISSETI (*Bernard*) Bishop of *Pamiez*, a Person very famous in the History of *Boniface VIII.* and King *Philip of France*, surnamed *the Fair*, as being the cause of the Difference which happened between that King and the Pope. He was at first Abbot of *St. Antonin of Pamiez*, and having insinuated himself into the favour of *Boniface VIII.* he raised that Abbey to a Bishop's See, and named *Saisseti* to be the first Bishop thereof. This Proceeding of the Pope vexed the King, who had a Right to the City of *Pamiez*; and though he had conferred his Right upon *Roger Bernard* Count of *Foix*, Lord of *Bearn*, yet being Sovereign of this place, he thought that the Pope ought at least to have consulted him about this Matter. The King knowing the Ambition of *Saisseti*, and having in resolute terms declared his Dissatisfaction about the Popes Proceeding, to give the King satisfaction, the Bishoprick was given to *St. Lewis of Provence*, who was also Bishop of *Toulouse*, and died in 1298, as is mentioned elsewhere. After whose death *Saisseti* was admitted to the Bishoprick with the King's consent; which Condescension of the King was not able to satisfy this new Prelate, who supposing himself to have been highly affronted by the King, resolved upon a Revenge: A fair occasion was presented him soon after, for the Pope having sent him upon some business to the King, this factious Prelate spoke to him with so little respect, that King *Philip* being incensed at his Insolence, caused him to be seized, in 1301, and committed to the custody of the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, who was then at Court. The Pope having understood what had pass'd, writ to the Archdeacon of *Narbonne* to pray the King to set *Saisseti* at liberty. But the King making no great haste to satisfy the Pope's request, gave occasion to the misunderstanding that arose between them. Neither was it long after till *Saisseti* found cause to repent of his misbehaviour, when, after the death of *Boniface*, he was fain to beg the King's Pardon, who very generously gave it him. *Spondan. T. I. Annal. Sannarthan. Gall. Christian. Mezeray, &c.*

S A I T E S, a Name of the Kings of *Egypt*, which had their residence at *Sais*, a City of *Delta* in the *Lower-Egypt*. Of these they count three Dynasties, whereof the first was set up by *Bocchoris*, or by his Father *Gnephaste*, who reigned at *Thebes* in the *Upper-Egypt*, and who left this Kingdom to his Son *Bocchoris*, who was the only King of this first Dynasty, because six years after he succeeded in his Father's Kingdom. The Head of the second Dynasty was *Psammetichus*, who made himself Master of all *Egypt*, and ended with the sixth King called *Psammetichus*, who was vanquished by the *Persians*. The third Dynasty was renewed by *Amyrteus*, who was the only Prince thereof, and died after a Reign of six years. *Paul Pexron, Antiquite des Temps.*

S A L, *Sale*, Lat. *Sala*, a Town of *Sweden* in the Province of *Westmania*, between *Upland* and *Nericia*, five *Swedish* miles West of *Upsal*, and was famous formerly for its Silver Mines.

S A L A C O N, a certain Person among the *Greeks*, who though he was extremely poor, carried himself as if he had been very rich, to that degree, that his Name was proverbially made use of to denote Persons who in a low fortune are proud and stately. The *Greeks* also made use of this word *Salacônizein* to denote such as affected effeminate Gares and Behaviour, from one *Salaco* an effeminate *Camtamite*. *Eras. Adag.*

S A L A D I N, a most warlike King of the *Turks*, Sultan of *Grand Cairo*; he at first was General of the Army of *Noradin*, Sultan of *Damascus*, and in 1164 conquered *Egypt*, and married the Widow of the Prince of *Grand Cairo*. After the death of *Noradin*, he was called to that Government during the Minority of the Prince his Son. Being advanced to this Power, he resolved to attack the Christians; and accordingly, in 1177, having raised an Army, he endeavoured to surprize *Jerusalem*, but was defeated with a great slaughter on Friday the 25th. of November. This Loss put him upon thoughts of Revenge, and in 1180 he passed the *Euphrates*, took several Cities, as far as *Nisibe*, and made himself formidable to all his Neighbours. He took *Aleppo* the 5th. of June, 1184. But not long after the Christians put a stop to his Conquests by a Cessation of Arms. But the Earl of *Tripoli* being jealous of *Guy* King of *Jerusalem*, persuaded *Saladine* to break the Truce; who following his counsel, defeated the Christians the 1st. of May 1187, and having raised an Army of above 800000 Men, he obtained a second Victory over them, taking *Guy* in the Pursuit, together with the Wood of the Holy Cross, beheaded all the Knights *Templars* and of *St. John*, made himself Master of *Acre*, *Barut*, *Giblet*, *Saïde*, and divers other places, and at last of *Jerusalem* too. Pope *Urban II.* upon the hearing of this News, died for Grief. *Saladine* several times stormed the City of *Tyre*, but was often repulsed; and after some other Losses sustained from the Christians, he died in 1193, whose Death was followed with great Dissensions among his Children. *Baronij Annal. Gesta Dei per Francos, Gulielmus Tyrius, &c.*

S A L A D I N E, or *Decima Saladiniana*, the Name of a Tithe imposed in *France* and *England* in 1188, for supporting

of the Holy War against *Saladine* Sultan of *Egypt*, after that he had taken the City of *Jerusalem*. This Ordinance imported, that all those who did not go to the Holy War, even Ecclesiasticks themselves, (the *Carthusians*, *Bernardins*, and the Religious of *Fontravaud* being only excepted) should pay the Tenth of their Revenues and Moveables, with exception only of their Cloaths, Books, Arms, Jewels, and Holy Vessels and Ornaments. But notwithstanding that this Ordinance of the Tithe was accepted of by the Bishops of both Nations, yet there were not wanting some Ecclesiasticks who opposed it with a great deal of earnestness. The famous *Petrus Blesensis*, Archdeacon of *Bath*, one of the most learned Men of his Age, writ about it to *Henry of Dreux*, Bishop of *Orleans*, and the King of *France* his Nephew, in very sharp terms, calling this Ordinance an Encroachment upon the Privileges of the Church. But his Opinion could not sway the Judgment of the Bishops of both Nations, who thought it but just that some part of the Goods of the Church should be employ'd to deliver so many Christians out of Slavery, and almost all the Eastern Churches from the Oppression and Tyranny of the Infidels. *Maimbourg. Hist. des Croisades.*

S A L A M A N C A, Lat. *Salmantica*, supposed to be the *Urbs Vetronum* of *Ptolemy*, and by some the *Elmantica* of *Polybius*, a City of *Spain* in the Kingdom of *Leon* upon the River of *Tormes*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, and an University founded by *Alphonfus IX* King of *Leon*, in 1200. This City abounds with fine Buildings, large Squares, Fountains, and sumptuous Churches, besides a great number of Colleges. The Schools, where all manner of Sciences are taught, are very large and beautiful; it is divided into two parts, the first of which, called the *great Schools*, is a great square Court surrounded with very fair Galleries supported by Arches, through which they enter into the several Schools that are round the Court: The Library is above the Gallery, which contains a vast number of Books, as also many Statues of famous Authors, besides many Figures of Anatomy: The Church belonging to the Schools is under the Galleries. The Order observed in this University is as follows: There are eight Divinity Professors, whereof four read in the Morning, and four in the Afternoon, and have a Pension allowed them of a Thousand Crowns a piece. Besides these eight chief Professors, there are others of the same Faculty, who each of them read of what Subject they think fit; these have a Salary of Five hundred Crowns a year, and have their Lectures at different hours. There is one Chair appointed for the Doctrine of *Durandus*, and another for that of *Scotus*. Besides these, there are other Professors who have no allowance from the University, and yet read as well as the other Professors, in hopes of being admitted upon the next Vacancy. These latter are called *Prebendentes*, as the former *Cathedraticos*. And the same is observed for the Civil Law, the Canon Law, Philosophy, and the Mathematicks. There are also many Professors of Physick, and of several Languages, so that the number of them all that daily read in this University amount to fourscore. *Monconis Itinerar.*

S A L A M E N E S, a famous Anchorite about *Bethlehem* during the Reign of *Valentinian* and *Valens*: He was born of a Noble Family of *Gaza* in *Palestine*, and had embraced this kind of life, together with three of his Brothers, under the conduct of the great *Hilarion*. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.*

S A L A M I N E, or *Salamis*, a City in the Eastern part of the Isle of *Cyprus*, and an Archbishop's Seat; the Church is said to have been erected by the Apostle *St. Barnabas*, whose Body was pretended to be found by the Bishop *Anthemius* in 485. This City was since called *Constantia*, and some take it to be the Modern *Famagusta*. This place was the Theatre of the incredible Fortitude of *Anaxarchus* whom *Nicocreon* the King caused to be put into a great Iron Mortar, and pounded to death with Brass Pestles, who in the midst of this Torment cried out to the Tyrant, Pound on; you may beat *Anaxarchus's* Jacket, but you can never reach either his Person or his Vertue. Whereupon the enraged Tyrant commanded his Tongue to be cut out; but he preventing him, bit it off, and spit it in the Tyrant's Face. See *Famagusta*. Also an Isle of *Greece*. See *Colui Histoire de Royaume de Cypre*.

S A L A M I S, now *Coluri*, and *Santa Brusia*, and by some called *Salamina*, an Island of *Attica*, being the *Salaminius* of *Pliny*; it stands ten miles North of *Egina*, hath a large Haven, near which the *Persian* Fleet commanded by *Xerxes* was defeated by the *Grecians*. *Baud.*

S A L A N D R A, Lat. *Salandrilla*, or *Acalandra*, by the *Italians* called *Fiume di Roseto*, a River of *Italy* in the *Basilicata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it runs by the Town of *Roseto*, and discharges it self into the Gulf or Bay of *Tarentum*. *Plin. Strab. Cluv.*

S A L A N K E M E N, Lat. *Aquemencum* or *Rhittium*, a Town of the *Lower-Hungary* upon the *Danube*, over-against the River *Manisus*, near *Peterwaradin*, four miles West of *Taurunum*, famous for a great Victory obtain'd by the Imperialists

rialists under the Conduct of Prince Lewis of Baden against the Turks, in 1691.

S A L A S S I, an ancient People of *Gallia Transpadana*, at the foot of the *Alps*, who inhabited that place now called the Valley of *Aoste*, in the Dutchy of *Savoy*. *Cluverius*.

S A L A T H I E L the Son of *Jechonias*, and Father of *Zorobabel*, mentioned in our Saviour's Genealogy, *St. Matth.* chap. 1.

S A L A W A R, a County of the Kingdom of *Hungary* upon the Frontiers of *Stiria*, having the River *Drave* on the South, and the County of *Vesprin* on the North. In this County is the City of *Salawar* or *Zalawar*, of old called *Salz*; it belongs to the *Turks*, as also doth the County of *Salaia*. The City of *Canisa* lies in this County of *Salawar*, about three Leagues from the City of the same name. *Baud.*

S A L A Z A R (*Jean de*) Councillor and Esquire of the Body to *Charles VII.* King of *France*, and Captain of an hundred Lances under *Lewis XI.* This Prince had so great an esteem of his Courage, that he trusted him with the Command of the Vanguard of his Army at the Battel of *Montleheri*, together with the Great Seneschal of *Normandy*; and the *Sieur de Barbezan*. He some time after got into the City of *Paris*, and defended it against the leagued Princes. He commanded four hundred Lances and six thousand Archers for the Inhabitants of *Liege*, against their Bishop. And in 1469 he maintained the Siege of *Beauvais* against the Duke of *Burgundy*, under the Earl of *Dammartin*, and *Joachim Rouhaud* Marshal of *France*. He also assisted in the Conquest of the *Franche Comte*, where he had the Government of *Grai* bestowed upon him, and died at *Trois*, December 12. 1479. He had by *Margaret de la Tremoille* a Son called *Tristan de Salazar* Bishop of *Meaux*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Sens* in 1474. This Prelate concluded in 1480 the Confederacy with the *Suisses*, who then first engaged themselves to fight under the Banners of *France*. In 1488 he was Embassador in *England* about the business of *Bretany*, which King *Charles VIII.* had conquered after the Battle of *St. Aubin de Cormier*. Some time after he followed King *Lewis XII.* into *Italy*, who made an Expedition thither to be revenged of those of *Genova*, in 1507. He died at *Sens*, February 11. 1518.

S A L C E S, *Salsula*, a small Town of *France* in the County of *Roussillon*, four Leagues from *Perpignan*, and two from the *Mediterranean*, was built by the *Spaniards* upon a high ground, with a strong Cittadel to oppose that of *Leucate*, about two Leagues distant from it. This City, which has its name from a neighbouring Salt Fountain, was taken in 1640 from the *Spaniards* by the *French*, in whose possession it was left by the *Pyrenean Treaty*. Near to this place is a Pool called the Pool of *Leucate*, in which there is a floating Isle, and where *Mela* tells us there was formerly found a live Fish in the Earth. *Euseb. Nieremb. de Mirac. Natur. in Europ. lib. 1.*

S A L E, or *Sala*, a City of the Province of *Fez*, being the chief of the Kingdom of that name, seated at the mouth of the River *Sala* on the *Atlantick Ocean*, and near the place where the River *Burregrad*, which separates the Province of *Fez* from *Temesna*, runs into the Sea, and half a League from the Town of *Rabat*, which lies on the other side of that River. When the *Goths* were Masters of this part of *Africa*, *Sale* was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Fez*; but as soon as the City of *Fez* was built, it lost that Honour. The Buildings of this City are very fair, the Fortifications strong, and the Castle well provided with Artillery. The Houses have Portico's adorned with Pillars and Tables of Alabaster and Jasper-stone, and all the Streets are built exactly on a line. It hath a good Haven, though but little. This City formerly was a Commonwealth, but is now under the King of *Fez*, neither is it so considerable for Trade as formerly. The King of *Fez* and *Morocco* maintains a Governour here, who hath three hundred Horse and some Foot for the Safeguard of the City. The Country about abounds with Cotton, whereof the Inhabitants make Cloth and Fustians. There are two Towns, distinguished by the Names of *New* and *Old Sale*; but although a place of good Trade, it has been infamous as a Nest of Pyrates. The *Spaniards* took it in 1287, but lost it in ten days after. In 1632, King *Charles I.* of *Great Britain* being solicited by the Emperor of *Morocco* with an Embassy and a very Complementary Letter, sent a Fleet against it by Sea, whilst the said Emperor besieged it by Land; so that the City being reduced, the Fortifications demolished, and the Leading Rebels executed, King *Charles* had a Reward of three hundred Christian Slaves. Here are some Antiquities built of Brick, and amongst others two large Sellars where they lay their Merchandises, and sell the Christians they take at Sea. Their principal Mosque and great Tower, which they call *Summatasse* were built by 30000 Christian Slaves whom *Maule-Jacob Almanzor* brought from *Spain*, employing at the same time 30000 at *Morocco* to build Aqueducts. This City is 20 miles South of *Marmora*, and 70 from *Arzella*, 100 from *Tangier*, and 100 from *Fez* to the West, Longit. 6. 40. Lat. 33. 5. *Villalain Diviny Description. de L. Afriq. Marmol.*

S A L E M, a City where *Melchisedeck* was King, afterwards called *Jerusalem*; the word in the Hebrew signifies Peace. See *JERUSALEM*.

S A L E M I, a well inhabited Town in *Sicily* in the Valley of *Masera*, on a rising-ground by the River *Selma*, 18 miles North of *Masara*; it was formerly called *Alicia*. *Baud.*

S A L E N T I N I, an ancient People of *Italy*, who dwelt in the Country which is now called *Terra d'Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Their Territory formerly extended betwixt the Bay of *Tarentum*, the *Adriatick-Sea*, and *Apuleia*. The Promontory formerly *Salentinum* is now called *Fanicium*.

S A L E R N O, *Salernum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was a Roman City and Colony called *Urbs Picentinorum*; it is now an Archbishop's Sec, a Principality, and the Capital of the *Hither-Principate*. It is supposed to have taken its Name from two Rivulets *Sale* and *Erno*. It stands upon the River *Busanola*, in a very fruitful Plain surrounded with pleasant Hills upon the Shore of the *Tyrrhene-Sea*, where it hath a Bay of its own Name, and a safe large Haven, 24 miles from *Naples* to the South-east, and 30 from *Benevento* to the South. The School of Physicians that is here is famous for the great Men it has produced, and for the Book of Verses known by the name of *Schola Salernitana*, dedicated to one of the Kings of *England*, which some suppose to have been *Richard I.* others *Edward I.* who passing through this place in their Journey to the *Holy-Land*, did give occasion to the Dedication of that Book. It formerly had Princes of its own, and in *Monte Boni* near this City are abundance of Antiquities; in this City they pretend to have the Body of *St. Matthew* the Apostle. The Archbishoprick was founded by Pope *Boniface VII.* in 974. The Eldest Son of the Kings of *Naples* had formerly their Titles from this Place. *Baud.*

S A L E S (*St. Francis de*) Bishop and Prince of *Geneva*, and Founder of the Order of the *Visitation*, the Bull of whose Canonization imports, That he converted Seventy two thousand Hereticks. He died at *Lyons* on the Feast of the *Holy Innocents*, in the Year 1622.

S A L E S I C A, Lat. *Salencia*, a Town of *Silesia* in *Asia-Minor*, being an Episcopal See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, 12 miles North of the *Mediterranean*, and 70 West of *Tarsus*, Longit. 64. Lat. 38. 40.

S A L E T T E S, a Chartreuse Convent of Ladies of Quality on the Borders of *Dauphiné* towards *la Bresse*, the Nuns whereof make Profession of their Rule before the Bishop of *Grenoble*; which Ceremony is called their Consecration, in that Country. When they make their Vow, they present themselves before the Bishop with a Wax-Taper in their Hand, adorned with Escutcheons of their Family, who puts a Ring on their Finger, and a Crown upon their Head like to that which is given to the Daughters of *France*. *Memoirs de Temps.*

S A L G A D O de *Somoza*, Abbot of *Alcala* in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, was born at *Corunna*, commonly call'd the *Groyne*, in *Galicia*, and died in 1664. The King of *Spain* was desirous to bestow upon him some considerable Bishoprick, but the Court of *Rome* oppos'd it, as not approving of several of his Opinions. He hath writ, *De Regia Protectione vi Oppressorum appellantium à causis & Judicibus Ecclesiasticis. Tom. II. Tractatus de Supplicatione ad Sanctissimum, à Bullis & Literis Apostolicis nequam, & importune impetratis, &c.* *Nichol. Antonio Bibl. Scrip. Hisp.*

S A L G A N I C O, Lat. *Salganea*, the *Saganus* of *Ptolemy*, a Town of *Gracia* on the *Euripus*, where there is a short Passage over into *Eubœa*. *Baud.*

S A L I A N or *Saillan* (*Jacobus*) a Jesuit of *Avignon*. He entered into the Society in 1578, being then One and twenty years of age, and taught with great applause. He was Rector of the College of *Bezanson*, and died at *Paris* the 23d. of January, 1640. 'Tis to him we are beholden for that excellent Work, *The Annals of the Old Testament*, in Six Volumes, besides other devout Treatises. He knew very well that Abridgments are often a cause of the loss of many considerable Histories; for which reason he dexterously put by *Spondanus's* Request, who desired leave to Epitomize his *Annals*, as he had already done those of *Baronius*; and fearing lest some other might attempt the same thing some time or other, he undertook the task himself, and compriz'd what he had at large deliver'd in his *Annals*, with so much Art, that the Readers are forced to have recourse to his first Work to be fully instructed concerning the things they desire to be informed of.

S A L I A N S, Lat. *Salij*, an ancient People of *Germany*, supposed to be the same who are also called *Franci* or *Franks*, and their Country *Franconia*, who having driven out the *Gauls*, gave their Country the Name of *Francia*. The Memory of which People, and their Name, we find preserved in that Tract of Land in the Province *Transsilvana*, now *Ouer-Iffel*, called *Sallant*, near the River *Aa*; where is also the Town of *Oldenze*, in Latin called *Oldesalia*, that is, *Old Salia*. Also a People of *Provence*, who lived in that Tract which lies be-

tween the Cities of *Aix* and *Nice*, as appears from *Strabo*, *Plinius* and *Mela*.

SALIJ, Priests of *Mars*, instituted at *Rome* by *Numa Pompilius*; they were twelve in number, and had their Name given them à *Saliendo*, because upon certain Days they went Dancing and Leaping through the City of *Rome* in the manner as follows: They were dress'd in a Coat embroider'd with Gold, called *Trabea*, a Cap on their Heads ending in a sharp point, and a Leather Belt, at which hung their Sword; they carried in their Right Hand a little Buckler, after the manner of the *Thracians*, called *Ancile*, and in their Left a Javelin, with which they musically struck upon their Brass Bucklers, to which Noise they harmoniously accommodated their Steps and Voice, and in this manner went dancing and singing through the City. On these Occasions they were entertained by the Citizens very sumptuously, with all manner of Delicacies; whence *Saliarum Epula* was used proverbially by the *Romans*, to denote Feasts abounding with all manner of Dainties. At these Feasts the *Salij* were used to sit down with Garlands made of the small Boughs or Twigs of Poplar-Trees. *Alex. ab Alexand. lib. 1. cap. 26. Rosin. Antiq. Rom.*

SALINE, Lat. *Ctenus*, a Haven of *Taurica Chersonesus* in the *Lesser-Tartary*, where were anciently Salt-Pits. It's four miles North from the Cape *Crimetopon*, and twenty five from *Dandae*.

SALINE, called by the Italians *Didimo*, one of the *Lipari* Islands belonging to *Sicily*, twelve miles in circuit, and produces great store of Allum. In 1676 the *French* defeated the *Dutch* in a Sea-Fight near this place.

SALINES (*Francisco de*) a *Spaniard*, one of the Prodigies of the last Century; for having lost his Sight at ten years of age, neglected nothing to add to the light of his Understanding; and he sped so well, that having learn'd the Tongues, especially Latin and Greek, he made great progress in Mathematicks, especially Musick, and compos'd very good Verse and Prose. The Great Men, his Contemporaries, as Pope *Paul. IV.*, the Cardinal of *Gravelin*, *John Alvarez*, *Gaspard Quiroga*, &c. highly esteemed him. He taught Musick in the College of *Salamanca*, and compos'd an excellent Treatise thereof in Seven Books. He died in 1590, aged 77. *Thuan.*

SALINGUERRE, one that seized the Principality of *Ferrara*, and grew so powerful, that contemning the Authority of the Pope's Legates, and of the Marquess *Azzo* of *Este*, he put all those that were of their Party out of the City. But the Marquess resolved to avenge this Affront, and laid Siege to the City; whereupon *Salinguerre* presently offered to treat of Peace with the Marquess, and let him come into the City: But the Marquess being too difficult in accepting the Terms of Peace offer'd, he was shamefully driven out of the City again. *P. Gerard. de Padua.*

SALINS, *Salina*, a City of *Burgundy*, so called from a salt Spring that is there, whence the Inhabitants make Salt. Its situation is very extraordinary, between two Mountains; in a fruitful Valley call'd *Scoding*, whence this City by some Latin Writers is call'd *Scodingum*. It is a strong City, and its Citadel, which stands upon a steep Rock, is in a manner impregnable. It is eight Leagues distant from *Dole* to the East. It contains four Parishes, and several Religious Houses. The present *French* King took it in 1668, and restor'd it by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*; but having since that taken it again, it was, together with the *Franche Comte*, left to him by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

SALINSTAT, or *Selingenstat*, Lat. *Salingsstadium*, a Town of *Germany*, in *Franconia*, upon the River *Maine*, four miles East of *Frankfort*, and subject to the Elector of *Mentz*. It was made a Bishop's See by *Charlemain*; but in 780 the Chair was removed to *Hailbron* or *Halberstad*, according to *Baudrand*. It was then a large City, but now much decay'd.

SALIQUE, the Name of a famous Law established by the *Franks* when they entred into *Gaul*. Some are of opinion that this Law was made in *Transsilvana*, now *Over-Tyssel*, from the River *Tyssel* formerly called *Isala*; and the Inhabitants of that Country, *Salij*, are supposed to be the ancient *Franks*, that were the Authors of this Law. Others say it was in *Taxandria*, which makes a part of *Brabant*, and of the Country of *Liege*; and their chief reason is, because here are found the four Country Towns which were the Lordships of those four Persons who compiled the Articles of this Law; for *Salheim*, say they, is a Town near *Diestburgh*, which since hath been made an Earldom. *Boedenhoven* or *Bredenheim* is near the Town of *Lewen*. *Windeheim* or *Windebove* is about eight miles distant from the two forementioned Towns, so that they lie as it were in a Triangle. The Castle of *Wif-gast*, which was the fourth Lordship of these *French* Lords, is not to be found here, though it seems probable to some that it is the same with the little Town called *Missherch*, commonly called *Wustharch*. The *Germans* pretend that this Law was made on the further side of the *Rhine*; and *Goldast* puts this Inscription upon it, *These are the Salique Laws of Faramond*

first King of the *French*, formerly made by the People and their Lords in the Country of *Salize*; which he interprets in the Margin to be *Salzburg*, upon the River *Saal* in *Franconia*. But the *French* at that time were not in possession of any part of that Country, which was never call'd *Franconia* till a long time after the compiling of the Law. These *Salique-Laws* were likewise called *Ripuarie*. *M. Bouetoune* pretends that the word *Salique* signifies as much as *Salutaris*, or wholesome, profitable and beneficial, as all Laws ought to be. As to the time, it is evident that this Law was made before *Clovis*, because in it mention is made of Beasts offered in Sacrifice, which was not in use but amongst the Heathens: but the Christian Kings since reformed it, and added several Articles to it. This Law at first was digested by four Lords, whose Names were *Sale-gast*, *Windo-gast*, *Bode-gast* (or according to other Copies *Atogast*,) and *Wifo-gast*, who in a Convention with the Elders of the People, at several Sessions, made a Collection of such Laws as they thought most beneficial to the Government, and for the administering of Justice. The Collection we have at present of the *Salique-Laws*, bears this Title, *The Pact or Agreement of the Salique-Law*; and contains Twenty four Titles or Heads, in which is spoken of different Matters and Crimes. The sixth Article under the Head of *Alleuds* or *Free-holds*, imports, *That no part of the Salique Land may pass over, or be left to Females, but that the Males must always succeed in the Inheritance*. Many have been of opinion, that the Custom which excludes the Daughters from the Crown of *France*, was founded on this Article; wherefore also, by way of excellence, it hath been call'd the *Salique-Law*. To this Collection of the *Salique-Laws* there is prefixed a small Treatise concerning the first *French* Legislators, which informs us, That King *Thierry I.* being at *Chalons*, made choice of four very learned and experienced Men, with whose help and advice he made the Laws of the *Germans*, *French*, *Bavarians*, and of all People that were his Subjects, adding and taking from it what he thought was needful, reforming the Heathen Customs in such a manner as that Christians might make use of them. That *Childebert* likewise began to make some further Amendments in the same, which were perfected by *Clotharius*; and that *Dagobert* having caus'd them to be reviewed by four worthy Persons, in a manner renewed them, and put them in a better order than ever they had been before. *Alexeray Hist. de France.*

SALISBURY, or *Salisbury*, otherwise called *New Sarum*, Lat. *Sarisberia*, *Sorbiodunum*, *Severia*, a Bishop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, and chief Place of *Wilshire*, seated in the North-west part of that County, near the Borders of *Hampshire* and *Dorsetshire*, upon the Rivers *Willy* and *Alan*, reckoned 70 miles South-west from *London*. This City was rais'd out of an old one, known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Sorbiodunum*, which stood about a mile from this North-eastward, on an Eminence, being a Place design'd only for Strength, whereas this is pleasantly seated among several Rivers, whose Streams water most of the Streets; near which is the prodigious Plain which takes its Name from hence, and where is to be seen the Wonder of *England*, the *Stone-Henge*, of which in its proper place. The Streets of this City are large and spacious, accommodated with a fine Market-place, adorn'd with a fair Town-house, and a stately and magnificent Cathedral, which being began by *Richard Poor*, Bishop of this See, and finish'd in 1258 by *Bridport* the third Bishop from him, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. This Church has twelve Gates, fifty two Windows, and three hundred sixty five Pillars great and small, which answers the number of Months, Weeks and Days in a Year. Its Steeple has a lofty Spire, and, which is remarkable, an Imperial Crown, that stood on the top of all, was by a sudden blast of Wind thrown down at the very time when the late King *James* was at *Salisbury* in order to oppose the Prince of *Orange's* Forces coming that way from the West. This Bishop's See succeeded in the Rights of two several Dioceses, whereof the one had its Cathedral at *Sherburn* in the County of *Dorset*, the other at *Wilton*, once the chief Town of *Wilshire*; but since the growth of *Salisbury* is very much decay'd; of these *Sherburn* was the ancienter, whose Diocese extended once over all these Counties, which are now subject to the Jurisdiction of *Salisbury*, *Bristol*, *Wells* and *Exeter*. Thus it continued about three hundred and fifty years, viz. from 705 to 1056, under twenty five Bishops, the first of which was *St. Adelmus*, and the last *Elfwoldus*; whereas the Bishoprick of *Wilton* continued but an hundred and fifty years, viz. from the year 906, when *Ethelstan* was made first Bishop hereof, to the year 1056, when *Hermanus* the last Bishop of *Wilton* being made Bishop of *Sherburn*, removed both Sees to *Salisbury*, of which himself and Successors took the Title, and where it has continued ever since. The Bishops heretofore claim'd to be Precentors to their Metropolitan, and of later days to be Chancellors of the Noble Order of the Garter. Since *Dorsetshire* was dismembered from this Bishoprick, and laid to *Bristol* by King *Henry VIII.* it contains only the Counties of *Berks* and *Wilts*, wherein are five hundred forty four Parishes, of which one hundred and nine

nine are Impropriated. It's valued in the King's Book 1367 l. 11 s. 8 d. the Clergy paying for their Tenth 901 l. 8 s. 1 d. There are in it three Archdeaonries, viz. *Salisbury, Berks, and Wilts.* *Kinrick*, King of the West-Saxons, was the first of that Race who possessed this Town after a Defeat of the *Britains*, in 552. *Canutus* the Dane much damaged it by Fire, in 1009. *William the Conqueror* summon'd hither all the States of *England*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Since those times the City is removed Northward into the Plain near *Avon*, as has been said before. In 1153 *Patrick d'Evreux* was created Earl of *Salisbury*, and his Son *William* succeeded in that Honour. In 1197, *William Ling-Espee*, a Natural Son to *Henry II.* by the beautiful *Rosamond*, marrying *Ella* the Daughter of *William d'Evreux*, had this Honour. In 1393 *William de Montacute*, King of *Man*, became the fifth Earl, whose Male-Line in four Descents enjoy'd the Honour till the year 1428, when it pass'd to *Richard Nevil* the second Earl of the Line. In 1477, *Edward*, eldest Son of *Richard III.* married *Ann* the second Daughter of the said *Richard Nevil*, and had this Honour. In 1514, *Margaret*, Daughter of *George Duke of Clarence*, was by *Henry VIII.* created Countess of *Salisbury*. In 1605, *Robert Lord Cecil* was by King *James I.* created Earl of *Salisbury*, in which Line it still continues.

S A L L A N D, Lat. *Salandia*, so called from the ancient *Salij*, a Tract of Land in the Province of *Over-Yssel*, a third part of the whole subject to the *Dutch*, and extends betwixt *Drent* to the North, *Tuwentia* to the East, the River *Yssel* and *Zuider-Zee*. Its principal Towns are *Deventer, Swole, Campen*, and *Stenwic*. *Baudrand*.

S A L L O (*Denys de*) Lord of *Hedouville*, and Councillor in the Parliament of *Paris*, was a *Parisian*, originally of *Poissou*, of a very ancient Family. It was he who in 1664 conceiv'd the first Project of the *Journal of the Learned*, which he began to put in practice the next year: And forasmuch as the Style could not be uniform, as being a Collection from the Writings of several Persons, he took care to adjust the Materials that came to him from divers hands, and to give them some proportion and regularity. He was complain'd of the first year, for the too great liberty he took (as was said) to censure all manner of Books, and some learned Men in high terms express'd their dislike of it: Whereupon *Monsieur de Sallo* having given over this Undertaking after the publishing of his third Journal, and left the care of carrying on the Work to the Abbot *Gallois*, who took a more pleasing method, and superseding all manner of censure, made it his business only to give an Extract of the several Books, without any more ado. However, certain it is, that the Design of this Journal was wonderfully approved of at home and abroad, so that it has been translated into *Latin, Italian* and *German*, and many in other Countries have imitated his Model, though indeed some of the Undertakers have highly improv'd it. The most famous are those of *England, Italy* and *Germany*, together with *News from the Commonwealth of Learning, The Universal and Historical Library, and The History of the Works of the Learned*. This Emulation of all the Nations of *Europe*, makes it appear how much the Publick is obliged to him who was the Author of the first Journal. *Monsieur de Sallo* was a Man of a good Temper, and above all things lov'd an entire liberty in expressing his Thoughts, and could by no means endure the least restraint upon his Mind, but withal was something sharp in his Reflections. This incomparable Wit had extraordinary ways to profit by his Reading; for besides some that he hir'd to write his Thoughts and Reflections, he employ'd others to make Extracts of the Books he liked and had not time enough to read 'em with sufficient application: so that he could compose a Book upon any Subject with incredible expedition, as appeared when Cardinal *Chigi*, Legate in *France*, rais'd a Dispute about Precedency that the Historiographers could not determine; He being desir'd to write upon that Subject, publish'd an incomparable Treatise upon it in eight days. And a Doubt rising at Court, whether the Queen should be called *Mary Therese* of *Austria*, or *Mary Therese* of *Spain*, the King desired *Sallo* to clear the Point; which gave him occasion to write his curious Treatise of *Names*, which he completed in fifteen days. He died at *Paris* in 1669, being Forty nine years of age. *Memoirs du Temps*.

S A L L U S T I U S, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, succeeded *Martyrius* in 485. Immediately after his Consecration, some factious Monks made their Complaint to him against *Sabas* their Abbot; but he being fully satisfied of his Worth and Piety, sent for him, and in the presence of his Detractors ordained him Priest. *Baron. in Annal.*

S A L L U S T I U S (*C. Crispus*) a Latin Historian born at *Ani-ernum* a City of *Italy*, supposed by some to be the same that is now called *San Vitorino*. He was educated at *Rome*, where he had several important Employments. Never did any Man set down better Sentences than he, in commendation of all Virtues, nor make sharper Invectives against the Luxury and Avarice of his times; and yet for all this, his loose and debauch'd manner of living was the cause of

his being banish'd the Senate by the Censors; and having been taken in Adultery by *Milo*, he could not escape being whip'd and fin'd for that Offence, as *Aulus Gellius* tells us from *Varro*. Moreover, we find from an Oration attributed to *Cicero* against him, that he had squander'd away his Patrimony, and that even during his Fathers life his Family was discredited by the Debts he had brought upon it. True it is, that *Cassius* restor'd him to the Dignity of a Senator; got him made *Prator*, and sent him into *Numidia*; where having outrageously pillaged that Province, he return'd with so great Riches to *Rome*, that he purchased a most sumptuous Building upon Mount *Quirinal*, with those Gardens which to this day are still called the *Salustian Gardens*; besides his Country-House at *Tivoli*. *Ensebius* tells us, that this Historian married *Terentia* the divorced Wife of *Cicero*, and that he died in the CLXXXVth Olympiad, about the year of *Rome* 719. We have nothing but some fragments of the chief History of *Salustius*, which he begun from the first Building of the City of *Rome*; and the two only entire Pieces we have of him, are, *The Conspiracy of Catilina*, and *The War of Jugurtha*. Some Authors blame him for affecting too much the obsolete Expression of *Cato's Origines*; others, for having made too bold in coining new Words, and using harsh and far-fetch'd Metaphors, and meer Greek Phrases. However, we find that he is deservedly esteem'd as the most considerable Author of the *Roman History*, according to *Martial's* judgment of him in *Apoph.*

Hic erit, ut perhibent Doctorum corda virorum
Crispus Romana primus in Historia.

Vossius. La Mote. Le Yager.

S A L L U S T I U S *Crispus*, the Sister's Son of the afore-said *Salustius*, a Man in great favour with *Augustus* and *Tiberius*, and is the same *Horace* mentions in his *Odes*, and *Seneca* lib. 1. de *Clement. Tacit.* lib. 1. & 3. *Annal. Plin.* lib. 34. cap. 2.

S A L M, *Salmona*, a City of *Lorrain*, with a Castle, on the Borders of the *Lower-Alsacia*, eight Leagues from *Strasbourg* to the West, fourteen from *Marsal* to the South east, and twenty from *Nancy* to the East. It is the Capital of a Territory advanced to the Title of a Principality since 1622, by *Ferdinand II.* in favour of *Philip Otto* of the *Rhine-graves* Family, which before was only an Earldom, and whose Son *Philip Leopold*, in 1654, was received in the Assembly of the Princes of the Empire. It's eight Leagues West of *Strasbourg*, and twenty North-east of *Metz*. *Limn. de Jure Publ.*

S A L M, a Castle of the *Netherlands*, in the Dutchy of *Luxembourg*, and Diocese of *Liege*, upon the River *Alpe*, near *La Roche*, within six Leagues of *Lembourg* to the South, and fifteen of *Treves*.

S A L M A C I S, a Nymph (as *Ovid* fables) who being fallen in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the Son of *Mercury* and *Venus*, got into the same Fountain with him, where he was bathing; but finding her self unable to overcome his Obstinacy, she prayed the Gods they might both become but one Body, in which both Sexes might be preserved. The Moral of this Fable seems to refer to that close Union there ought to be between Man and Wife, so as to be but one Body, and one Heart. *Ovid*.

S A L M A N A S S A R, or *Shalmanezzer*, King of *Assyria*, Son and Successor of *Tiglath Pilezer*, who having impos'd a Tribute upon the Ten Tribes, King *Hoshea* refusing to pay it, and having allied himself with the King of *Egypt*, to shake off his Yoke; *Salmanassar* thereupon comes and besiegeth *Samaria*, and after a three years Siege takes it, in the Year of the World 3514, and died A. M. 3518, being succeeded by *Senacherib* his Son, 2 *King.* chap. 17. and 18. *Spond.* *Torniel, Salian.*

S A L M A S I U S. See **S A U M A I S E**.

S A L M E R O N (*Alphonfus*) a Jesuit, one of the first Companions of *Ignatius Loyola*. We have a great many of his Works in Sixteen Volumes, eleven whereof are upon several *Evangelical Questions*, and the other five upon the *Acts of the Apostles*, and the *Canonical Epistles*. *Ribadineira* and *Alegamb. Bibl. Soc. Jes. Euseb. Nijerembg de Vir. Illust. Soc. Jes. &c.*

S A L M O N, the Son of *Naasson*, Prince of the Tribe of *Judah*. After the taking of *Jericho* he married *Rahab*, and by her had *Boaz* the Husband of *Ruth*, and Great-Grand-father of *David*. *St. Matth.* c. 1. ver. 4, 5.

S A L M O N E U S, the Son of *Aeolus* (not he who is fabled to be the God of the Winds) King of *Elis* a Province in the *Peloponnesus*, now called *Belvedere*, he was so presumptuous as to affect the being thought a God by his Subjects, and to this end got a very high Bridge made of Brass, so that it cover'd great part of his capital City, upon which riding in a Chariot, and throwing from him lighted Torches, he endeavour'd to make himself believed the Thunderer; and to give the more credit to this, he had Men appointed, who immediately killed those on whom his Torches lighted; but *Jupiter*, provok'd with this Impiety,

piety, struck him Dead with a Real Thunderbolt. *Servius, in Æneid. 6th. Virg.*

SALMONS LEAP, a place near *Kilgarran*, upon the River *Tivy* in *Pembrookshire*, where the Water falls from a great heighth, which when the *Salmons*, covering to get farther into the River, come at, they bend back their Tail to their Mouth, and spring as if a bended twig were let go, and so to the great Admiration of Beholders get over this heighth. *Cambden.*

SALO, Lat. *Salodium*, a large City of *Brixa* in *Italy*, on the Western Bank of the Lake *Benacum* betwixt *Brixa* and *Trent*, whence it lies twenty Miles, and thirty West of *Verona*, subject to the *Venerians*. *Baud.*

SALO, now *Xalon*, a River in that part of *Spain* which the *Romans* called *Tarraconensis* in the Country of the *Celtiberians*; it riseth in *Old Castile*, and passing through *Arragon*, waters the Town of *Baubula*, where formerly stood the ancient City *Bilbilis*, whence it falls into the River *Ebro*, formerly called *Iberus*, four Leagues above *Savagossa*. The Water of the River is excellent for the Tempering of Iron. *Euseb. Nieremb. Histor. Nat. lib. 1.*

SALOBRENA, Lat. *Salambina*, a Town in *Betick Spain* according to *Ptolemy*, but now in the Kingdom of *Grenada*, being a *Peninsula* with a Haven on the *Mediterranean*, and a well fortified Castle; it is near the Town of *Motril*, sixteen Leagues of *Malaga*, and 20 from *Almeria*. *Baud.*

SALOME, the Sister of *Herod* surnamed the Great, who persuaded her Brother that *Mariamne* his Wife had a design to Poyson him, whereupon he caused her to be Beheaded. She was married to *Joseph*, whom *Herod* also put to Death; and after that was married to *Castoborus*, upon whom he had already conferred the Government of *Idumea* and *Gaza*; but he some time after falling into a great Difference with his Wife *Salome*, she sent him a Bill of Divorce contrary to the Custom of the *Jews*, who allow this Power only to Husbands. *Herod* soon after put him to Death also. In the mean time *Salome* endeavoured to stir up Hatred in her Brother against *Alexander* and *Aristobulus* his Sons by *Mariamne*. Some time after *Syllas* Minister of State to *Obodas* King of *Arabia*, being come to treat some business with *Herod*, he fell in Love with *Salome*, who was no less taken with this Stranger; so that the Kings Wives openly discoursed it, that she had refused him nothing. She would also fain have married him, but *Herod* was against it, and married her to *Alexas*. She died not long after her Brother *Joseph*. *Lib. 15, 16, 17 & 18. Antiq. & 1. de Bell.*

SALOME, the Mother of *St. James*, and *St. John*. Also another of that Name, the Daughter of *Antipater*, *Herod's* Son.

SALOMON King of the *Jews*, the Son of *David* by *Bathsheba*, was born *A.M. 2996*. his Name signifies *Peaceful*. He was declared King, and proclaimed during his Fathers Life, notwithstanding the design of his Brother *Adinijah* to supplant him. God having bid him ask whatsoever he pleased of him, he pray'd for Wisdom to govern wisely the great People committed to his Charge; which request of his was so pleasing to God, that together with it to an extraordinary degree, he gave him greater Riches than ever any Prince had before him. His Book of *Proverbs* and *Ecclesiastes* are an evident proof of his great Wisdom; and if we had all his other Writings mentioned in the Scriptures, we should still have more abundant evidence of it. After *David's* Death *A.M. 3020*. *Salomon* then but 24 Years of Age, governed the Kingdom of *Israel* alone, putting his Fathers Orders in execution, punished those that had conspired against him, fought the King of *Egypt's* Alliance, and married his Daughter, extended his Territories as far as the *Euphrates*, and laid a Tribute upon all the Infidels that dwelt among the *Israelites*. In the midst of all his Prosperity he was overtaken with the Love of Women, and thence fell into Idolatry, for which cause God divided the Kingdom of *Israel*, and left only two Tribes to his Son. He had seven hundred Wives who were all called Queens, besides three hundred Concubines, though the Law which allowed plurality of Wives forbad such numbers, and Alliances with Strangers, and his complaisance for his *Egyptian* Wives, and for those which he married among the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, made him build a Temple to the Deities they ador'd, and commit great Abominations. We shall speak of the Queen of *Sheba's* Visit to him, and of the Magnificent Temple that he built in *Jerusalem* in their proper places. He reigned forty Years, and reach'd the 64th Year of his Life, and died *A.M. 3099*. I cannot but take notice here, that some have accused King *Salomon* of Magick, chiefly because *Josephus* makes mention of a Book he had made, teaching the way to cast Devils out of the Bodies of possessed Persons. There are several Books attributed to him of this kind, but the very Titles of them are a sufficient Argument to prove them none of his.

SALOMON King of *Hungary*, was the Son of *Andrew I.* whom his Brother *Bela I.* dethroned in 1061. but the Emperor *Henry IV.* entered into an Alliance with *Salomon*, and restored him to his Fathers Throne, whereupon in 1063 he

was Crowned at *Alba Regalis*, waged War against the *Bohemians*, and reigned till the Year 1074, when his Cousins *Geisla* and *Ladislaus*, Sons of *Bela*, chased him from his Kingdom. After this he took a Monks Habit, and died at *Pola* in *Istria* 1095. *Bonfin.*

SALOMON Duke of the lesser *Britany*, he succeeded *Harispoge* of *Haruspée*, who was murdered. Some Authors tell us he was his Son, and that he had a hand in the Murder of his Father; but it is certain that he was only his Kinsman. The *Britains* chose him for their Prince, because he was a tall handsome Man, and very Pious, so that he passed for a Saint. He usurped the Title of a King, and in 863 he submitted himself to *Charles* surnamed the Bald, and assisted him against the *Normans*, who were their common Enemies; and was killed in 875. *Argentre.*

SALOMON, a Jew who lived in *Spain* at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, and was a Physician amongst his own People. He wrote a History of what hath happened to the *Jews* from the Destruction of the Temple of *Jerusalem* until his time. This Book bears the Title of *Schebet Juda*, that is to say the Tribe or Rod of *Juda*, and hath been Translated into Latin by *George Gentius*, and *Peter Niel* published it at *Amsterdam* 1651 in one Volume in Quarto. The *Jews* do highly value this Work, which they have translated into divers Modern Languages, as *High Dutch*, *Portuguese*, &c. This Book gives an account of the Calamities they have undergone during their Dispersion; as also of several publick Disputes maintained between the Christians and *Jews*, the most remarkable of which is upon an Explication of a Passage in the *Talmud*, whence *Joshua Lurki* since called *Hieronymus de Sancta Fide*, proved that the *Messiah* was come. There are several Editions of this Book in Hebrew. The Latin Version of *Gentius* has this Title, *Historia Judaica, res Judaeorum ab everfa Aede Hierosolymitana ad haec fere tempora usque complexa.*

SALOMON, there have been several *Rabbies* of this Name, but the most Celebrated of them is *Raschi*, by the Christians generally call'd *Solomon Jarchi*, who was Born at *Troyes* in *Champagne*, in the XIIth Century. *Lyranus* in his Commentaries upon the Scriptures makes great use of this *Rabbi*, whose Expositions upon the Scripture have been Printed with the great Hebrew Bibles of *Venice* and *Basil*. The *Jews* look upon him as their best Expositor, because he commonly follows the sense of the *Talmud*, and is very zealous in the Defence of their Traditions. Besides his Commentaries upon the Scripture, he has likewise Gloss'd upon the *Babylonian Talmud*, which Work is much valued by the *Jews*. *P. Simon.*

SALOMON'S ISLES, *Islas de Salomon*, large Islands in the South Sea, called *Mare Pacificum*, towards *New-Zealand* and the *Antartick Pole*, which were discover'd in the Year 1567 by *Alvarez Mendoza*, being Eighteen in number, viz. The Isle of *St. Elizabeth*, *St. George*, *St. Mark*, *St. Nicholas*, The Isle of *Rocks*, *St. Jerome*, *Guadalcanal*, *Boavista*, *St. Dimas*, *Florida*, *Malakla*, *Atrizado*, The Three *Maries*, *St. James*, *St. Christopher*, The Name of *God*, *St. Anna* and *St. Calvarine*. These are all of them great Islands, but little frequented by the *Europeans*.

SALON, *Salum*, a City of *France* in *Provence*, between *Aix* and *Aries*, five Leagues from the first, and seven from the other; it hath a Collegiate Church, and divers Religious Houses. *Michael* and *Cesar Nostradamus* were born here, and the first died here in 1566, as also *Peter Horier* a French Herald, who died at *Paris* 1660.

SALONA, a Castle built by the *Venetians* near a Ruinous City of the same name in *Dalmatia*. It stands on the Sea five Miles North of *Spalato*. Long. 38. 50. Lat. 44. 50.

SALONA, a City on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, now ruined by the *Sclavonians*, but formerly was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Spalato*, and much mentioned in ancient Writers, and more particularly Famous for the retreat of the Emperor *Dioclesian*. This City took *Cesar's* part in the Civil War: *Octavius* having laid Siege to this place for *Pompey*, the Inhabitants defended themselves with so much Obstinacy, that being resolved upon no terms to surrender, they set their Slaves at liberty, and made them take up Arms; and of their Wives Hair twisted Cords to set their Warlike Machines at work; and having set all their Women upon the Walls to make a shew of their number, they made a Sally, and forced their Enemies to raise the Siege. It is five Miles North of *Spalato*, which rose from its Ruins. *Strabo*, &c.

SALONIA the Wife of the Emperor *Gallienus*, who being a zealous Admirer of the *Platonick Philosophy*, which she had learnt of *Plotinus*, persuaded her Husband to permit *Plotinus* to build a City, where he might establish a Commonwealth, conform to the Sentiments of *Plato*, with the name of *Platonopolis*. But this Design, though supported by the Credit of an Emperor, had no good Success, so that *Plotinus* was fain to own that his Masters Commonwealth, though it was very agreeable in the Speculation, yet was not good in the Practice or Execution. From whence *Baronius* takes occasion to represent the Excellence of the Christian Religion from

from its happy Establishment, notwithstanding that by the Severity of its Laws, it crosseth Mens Inclination to Pleasures, and the corrupt Maxims of Worldly Wisdom. *Porphy. Baron.*

SALONICHI, formerly *Theſſalonica*, a City of *Macedonia*, with a fair Haven; it stands at the foot of an Hill upon a small River, and at the bottom of a Bay, bearing its own name. On the West side of it is the great River *Vardar*, which is almost half a League over, and whose Banks are planted with very tall and thick standing Trees. The Walls are built after the old Fashion, with Turrets or Towers at certain Intervals, they are about four Leagues in circuit. It is strengthened with three Forts, the least of which is the furthest from the Walls of the City, and stands at the landing place, mounted with twenty pieces of Canon; the other two are larger, and are joyned to the City Wall, the Sea beating upon them, each of them planted with forty pieces of Canon. To landwards it hath a Fortrefs like to that of *Constantinople*, and bears the same name, viz. *The Seven Towers*, which commands all the City, as standing upon an high Hill, at the bottom whereof there is a great Suburb, which also hath its particular enclosure. The City is well peopled by reason of the Trade of Silk, Wooll, all sorts of Leather, Cotton, Grain, Powder and Iron. The principal Offices of the City are in the *Jews* Hands, who are exempt from Tribute, in consideration whereof they are to furnish the *Fanifaries* of the City with Cloth for their Clothing. *William King of Sicily* Conquer'd this City in 1180, but afterwards the Emperor of *Constantinople* reduced it to his Obedience again. *Andronicus Palaeologus* gave it to the *Venetians* in 1413, but eight Years after the *Turks* drove them thence, and have been Masters of it ever since. The Greek Christians have thirty Churches in this City, the chiefest whereof is the Archbishops See, and dedicated to *St. Demetrius*. There are also five Convents of the Order of *St. Basil*, in every one of which are about an hundred young Women, who may, if they please, quit the Habit and marry. The most magnificent Turkish Mosques are those Buildings that formerly were the Churches of *St. Sophia*, the *Blessed Virgin*, *St. Gabriel* and *St. Demetrius*. *Mahomet IV.* who was dethron'd in 1687, changed the Church of the *Blessed Virgin* into a Mosque; on each side of this Building are twelve great Pillars of Jasper-stone, whose tops or chapters support so many Crosses, which the *Turks* have not defaced. The old Church of *St. Demetrius*, which has three Isles supported by very fair Pillars, was formerly honoured with the Preaching of *St. Paul*. The *Jews* also have thirty Synagogues in this City, the most considerable of which are that of *Castile*, of *Portugal*, and of *Italy*. They have also two Colleges, which contain above Ten Thousand Scholars, who come to study there from all parts of the *Ottoman Empire*. Of all the stately pieces of Architecture that were of old in this City, there remains nothing very remarkable at present, save only a Triumphal Arch of Brick-work, supported by two Marble Pillars full of Trophies, and abundance of other Figures, but so much shatter'd and defac'd by time, that it cannot well be guess'd what it was erected for. The City is govern'd by a *Musselin*, Justice is administred by a *Molla*, and a *Musli* orders all Matters relating to Religion. *Coronelli descrip. Moree.*

SALONINUS (*Pub. Licinius, Cornelius, Valerianus*) Son of the Emperor *Gallienus*, was made *Cesar*, and sent into *Gaul* with *Albinus* his Governour; but *Posthumius* at the Head of a victorious Army of *Goths*, being revolted towards the end of the Third Century, obliged the Inhabitants of *Colonia Agrippina* to deliver this young Prince to him, whom he put to Death. This *Saloninus* is mentioned in an Inscription found at *Briancon*. This Prince had a Brother named *Julius Saloninus Gallienus*, who was also created *Cesar*. Their Mothers name was *Salonia*. *Trebell. Pol. Aurel. Victor.*

SALPION, a Famous Sculptor born at *Athens*, who was the Maker of that curious Basen of Marble which is still to be seen at *Gajetta* a Sea-port and City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is at present the Baptismal Font of the great Church there. *Spon.*

SALSATE, Lat. *Salseta*, an Island of *India* in the *Peninsula*, on this side *Ganges*, near the Town of *Goa*, well inhabited by the *Portuguese*. *Baudr.*

SALSES, Lat. *Salsula*, a Town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, with a very strong Castle built on a Hill near a Lake of the same name in the County of *Rousillon*; it was first built by the *Spaniards* to bridle the Castle of *Lucate*, which lies within two Miles of it, but taken by the *French* in 1640, and assigned to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, with the County of *Rousillon*. It is four Leagues North of *Perpignan*, seven North of *Helena*, and two West from the *Mediterranean*.

SALTASH, a Market and Borough Town of East Hundred in *Cornwall*, seated upon the River *Tamer* about six Miles from *Plimouth* in *Devonshire*. It consists of three Streets on the descent of a steep Hill, so that they are clean wash'd from Filth by every shower of Rain. This Town is govern'd by a Mayor and nine Aldermen: The Market on *Saturday* is indifferent good: They Trade much in Malt and Beer: It lies 184 Miles from *London*.

SALT FLEET, a Market-Town in the East parts of *Lincolnshire*, situate by the Sea-side in *Louth* Hundred, part of *Lindsey* Division, and much frequented by the Gentry in the Summer-season for the eating of Fish, otherwise inconsiderable: It stands 115 Miles from *London*.

SALT-ISLE, Lat. *Salis Insula*, called by the Inhabitants *Il-hado sal*, by the French *Lisle du sel*, one of the Islands of *Cape Verd* in the Atlantick Ocean under the *Portuguese*: Here is great store of Salt which denominates the Island. It lies forty Miles East of *St. Nicolas*, and seventy North of *St. James Island*, and is but thinly inhabited. *Baudr.*

SALT-MINES, half an hours Journey from *Epiries* in *Upper-Hungary*. *Dr. Brown* gives us this Description of this noted place, that from the first place of descent unto the bottom, it is about 180 Fathoms deep; that the Miners descend first by Ropes, and afterwards by Ladder into the lowest parts; that the Mine is for the most part in an Earthy and not a Rocky Ground; that the Veins are large, in some whereof are lumps of Salt that weigh above 10000 Pound; that the Salt is hew'd out into long square pieces of two foot in length and one thick, which are ground for use: The Water that is drawn out of this Mine, when boil'd away, yields a blackish Salt, which the Country People give their Cattle. The stone Salt dug somewhat grey, when broken and ground to Powder, becomes as white as if it were refin'd, and consists of pointed parts or fossils; nor is all the Salt of the Mine of one colour, for even that which is most pure, and resembles Chrystal, receives Tinctures of several colours, so that there are some transparent blew and yellow lumps carved into divers Figures as if they were Crystal.

SALTSBERG, Lat. *Saltsberga*, a Town of *Norway* in the Prefecture of *Aggerhuus* on the River *Dromen*, fourteen Miles West of *Anslo*. This Town and Diocesis hath its name from the River *Salzor* which rises in the Country of *Tyrol*, and falls into the *Inn* between *Ottingen* and *Brana* in *Bavaria*.

SALTZBURG, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and an Archbishops See. It hath its name from the River *Salz* on which it stands, or as others from the Salt Fountains that were discover'd there in the time of *Diethus III* Duke of *Bavaria*. Anciently it was called *Hadriana* and *Juvavia*, and the *Germans* then called it *Hulffenburg* from the word *Hulff*, which signifies *Help*, for that the *Romans* had built a Castle there, wherein they had a good Garrison for to keep and secure the Country. *St. Maximus* was the first Bishop of this See, in the Reign of *Leo I.* surnamed the Great, Emperor of *Constantinople*, about 474. But the *Goths* having sacked this City, and put the Christians that were in it to Death, there was no Bishop almost for two Centuries together, to the time that *St. Robert* of the Royal Family of *France* was sent thither to be the Bishop, after having Baptized at *Ratisbon* *Diethus III.* Duke of *Bavaria*, who caused the City to be rebuilt, where this Holy Bishop died in 623. This Church was made an Archbishops See in 798, in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, who transferred thither the Title of the Church of *Passau*, which before was the Metropolitan Church of all *Bavaria*. *Arnoldus* was the first Archbishop, to whom was also granted Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over the one half of *Carinthia*, and over all *Stiria*. This City was almost wholly reduced to Ashes in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry VI.* about 1195, but was soon after rebuilt again. At present it is accounted one of the fairest and best fortified Cities of all *Germany*; and its great Church, which was consecrated in 1628, is one of the most Sumptuous and Magnificent of all Christendom. This Archbishoprick to which the Bishoprick of *Chiemsee* has been incorporated, hath under it the Bishopricks of *Trent*, *Passau*, *Vienna*, *Gurk*, *Brixen*, *Frisingen*, *Seccau* and *Lavau*. The Archbishop hath his Seat and Voice in the Diets or General Assemblies of the Empire, on the first Bench of the Ecclesiastical Princes, next to the Electors, and is born Legate of the See of *Rome* in *Germany*. The Chapter of *Salzburg* is very Rich; the Four and twenty most ancient Canons have the right of choosing the Archbishop, and of being chosen to that Dignity. The City is secured with very good Fortifications, which were finished by the late Count of *Lodron* Archbishop of *Salzburg*, who also added to the perfecting of the Metropolitan Church, and re-establish'd the University, whereof the *Benedictines* are the Directors and Regents. There are in this Archbishoprick Mines of Gold, and Mineral Waters which perform wonderful Effects upon sick Persons for their Recovery. *Heiss. Histoire de l'Empire.*

SALVAGES (*les*) two small Islands towards the Coast of *Africa*, and reckoned amongst the *Canary Islands*. Notwithstanding that they are uninhabited and Barren, yet they are often frequented for the getting of *Canary-birds*, which are there in so great abundance, that a Man cannot walk without crushing some of their Eggs. *Villalain.*

SALVATERRA, a Town of *Spain*, in the Province *Alava*, at the foot of *Mont St. Adrian*, three Leagues East of *Victoria*.

SALVA-

SALVATHIUS, the 64th King of *Scotland*, was Son to *Eugenius VIII.* and for his personal Valour might have had place amongst Kings of the first Rank, if it had not been for a Gout which he contracted by a Cold in the third Year of his Reign; yet nevertheless he appeased all Tumults with great Success and Prudence by his Generals. As first the Rebellion headed by *Donald Bane*, who seized all the *Æbuda* or *Western Islands*, and called himself King of them, and afterwards Landing on the Continent began to Ravage, but was forced into a Wood by *Cullan* of *Argile*, and *Ducal* of *Athol*, where he and his Men were all of them put to the Sword. In the next place *Gilcolumbus* invaded *Galloway* which his Father had formerly plundered, but was defeated by the same Generals, and afterwards executed. During this Reign there was Peace with the *English* and *Picts*, and *Salvathius* having sat on the Throne twenty Years, died much lamented of his Subjects, *An. Ch.* 787. *Buch.*

SALUCES or *Saluzzo*, a City and Marquisate in *Piedmont* at the foot of the *Alps*. It was formerly in the Possession of the French Kings, but *Henry IV.* gave it to *Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy*, in exchange for *La Bresse*, *Bugey*, and some other places on this side the *Alps* in 1600. It is bounded by *Piedmont* on the North, by *Dauphine* on the West, and the County of *Nizza* on the South. The Marquisate takes its name from *Saluzzo*, *Salutia* the principal Town in it, anciently called *Augusta Vagiennorum*, which stands upon a pleasant Hill, having a very fair Castle, and magnificent Cathedral, which deserves to be viewed, being a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Turin*. *Carmagnole* a very important place, is one of the Dependencies of this Marquisate; the other Cities of it are *Bargues*, *Revel*, *Droner*, *Cental*, *Roquespaviere*, &c. The River *Po* takes its Rise in this Country from the Mountain *Viso*, accounted the highest of the *Alps*. The Marquises of *Saluces* have caused a Vault to be hewed out in this Rock half a League long, for the more commodious conveying of Merchandises from *Italy* to *France*. It is said that the Family of the Marquises of *Saluces* had its beginning from one *William* an *Italian Count*, who lived in 910. *Aubery Hist. des Card. S. Marth. Gal. Christ. Columbi. Sewert.*

SALVIANI, (*Hyppolitus*) an *Italian*, born at *Citta di Castello*, a Town of *Umbria*, was a general Scholar, and gain'd a great deal of Reputation by his Treatise of Fishes. This Gentleman, towards the latter end of his time turn'd Physician, and practis'd with Success; he died in 1571. His Works are *De Piscibus, cum eorum Figuris. De Crisibus ad Galeni censuram. Ruffiana Comœdia.* *Thuan.*

SALVIANUS (*Calpurnius*) a Roman, who during the *Feria* or Vacation time, presented himself to *Drusus* the Governour of *Rome*, with an Indictment against *Marius*. He supposed he should have gained *Tiberius* his Favour, by shewing himself so eager to prosecute the Emperors Enemy, at a time not allow'd of by the Constitution; but contrary to his Expectation, the Emperor disapproved his proceeding, as not being according to the Forms of Law, and having publicly check'd him for it, sent him into Exile. *Tacit. Annal.* 4.

SALVIANUS, a Priest, or as some say Bishop of *Marceller*, Flourish'd in the Vth Century, was very well skill'd in Divinity and Humanity. He wrote two fine Treatises, the first *De Providentia Dei* in Eight Books; and the other, *In Avaritiam*; the best Edition is that of *Ritershusius*, Printed at *Nuremburg* in two Volumes in Octavo, in 1623. *Monsieur Baluzius* has likewise Publish'd 'em with *Vincentius Ivinensis. Gennad. in Catal. Vir. Illust. cap. 67. Eucherius Epist. ad Salor. Ado Vienesis in Chron.*

SALVIATI (*Bernard*) Cardinal, Bishop of *Clermont*, and of *St. Papoul*, and Lord Almoner to Queen *Katharine de Medicis*, and Brother of Cardinal *John Salviati*. He was at first a Knight of *Malta*, and render'd himself so considerable, that he became Prior of *Capua*, and afterwards Grand Prior of *Rome*, and Admiral of his Order. It was in this Station that he so gloriously signalized himself, and made his name so terrible to the Ottoman Empire; when he utterly spoil'd the Haven of *Tripoli*, entred the Canal of *Fagiera*, and destroy'd all the Forts that oppos'd his Passage and his Arms. At another time being General of the Army of his Order, he took the Island and City of *Coron*, advanced as far as the Straights of *Gallipoli*, burnt the Isle of *Scio*, and brought away many Slaves. Sometime after he embraced the Ecclesiastical State, and was raised to the high Church Dignities before mentioned. *Thuan. L. Mart.*

SALVIUS COCCIANUS, Nephew of the Emperor *Otho*, who being daunted because of his Uncles Defeat by *Vitellius*, *Otho* took occasion to comfort him the day before he killed himself, commending his Affection, and reproving his faint-heartedness. *Tacit. Hist.* 2d.

M. SALVIUS JULIANUS, a Famous Lawyer in the second Century, under the Empire of *Adrianus* and *Antoninus Pius*. He had been several times Consul. We have divers of his Works, whereof the Emperor *Justinian* has given us an *Elogy* in the Publication of his *Institutes*. He was of

Milan, and Grandfather or Father of *Didius Julianus*, who was afterwards Emperor. *Spartian. Forster. in vit. Juris.*

SALVIUS (*Titianus*) Brother of the Emperor *Otho*, with whom also he was Consul. *Otho* going to fight *Vitellius*, left the Care of the City and the Government of the Empire to *Salvius*; but soon after sent for him, and gave him the Command of his Army, but he too precipitately engaging with the Enemy, was defeated near *Bebricum*, now *Caneto* in the Dukedom of *Mantua*. This loss made the Emperor *Otho* kill himself, and *Salvius* obtained his Pardon of *Vitellius*. *Tacit. Annal.* 1st.

SALUS, a Goddess worshipped by the *Romans* under the Figure of a Woman sitting upon a Throne, holding a Cup over an Altar, round about which there was a twisted Serpent. The Cup represented the Receipts and Preservatives with which this Goddess was always furnished; and the Serpent being a Symbol of *Prudence*, was to let People know that Medicine without discretion in the Regimen and Administration is good for little. There were several Solemnities at *Rome*, in honour of this pretended Deity. *C. Junius Bibulcus* a Senator was the first who built her a Temple near Mount *Quirinal* to acquit himself of the Vow he had made in the *Samnite War*. *Livy* observes, that this Temple was promis'd when he was Consul, built when Censor, and dedicated when he was Dictator. It was afterwards Painted by *Fabius*, who, by this Performance, gave the Sir-Name of *Pictor* to his Family. *Cic. Tacit. Macrob. Liv. Lib. 9. cap. 43, &c.*

SALWARP, a *Worcestershire* River, which after a short course South-westward, empties it self into the *Severn* three Miles above *Worcester*, watering *Droitwich* and *Bromisgrove* by the way.

SAMABUGI, the Disciple of *Cambadagi*, and the Founder of a new Sect in *Japan*, whose Religion consisted in the worshipping of *Demons*. See *Kircher's China*.

SAMACHONITIS, or *Semechonitis*, a Lake near the Fountains of the River *Jordan*, called *Joshua 11. 5. the Waters of Merom*, lying North of the Sea of *Galilee*, being thirty Furlongs wide, and sixty in length; the River *Jordan* runs through it. It is commonly dry all the Summer, though it abounds with Water in Winter, by reason of the great Current flowing into it from Mount *Libanus*, upon the melting of the Snow which covers that Mountain. The rest of the Year it produceth great variety of Herbs, and several sorts of Shrubs and Trees, with such a wonderful Fertility, that it appears like a Forest, where the Lyons, Bears, Leopards and other wild Beasts have their retreat, and make it an extraordinary place for Game, which the Great Men thereabouts often resort to, for the pleasure of Hunting. *Joseph. Brocard. Bredein.*

SAMANA, an Independent Island of *North-America*, being one of the *Lucays*, betwixt *St. Salvador* to the North, and *Magagnana* to the South: It is but thinly Inhabited. *Baud.*

SAMANDRIA, called by the *Turks* *Semandre*, a Town in *Servia*, formerly the residence of the *Despot*, but now under the *Turks*: It stands upon the *Danube*, is an Episcopal See, well inhabited and defended by a strong Castle, and at present the Residence of the *Turkish* Governour, it having been in their hands since 1439, when it was taken by *Amurath II.* It stands six German Leagues below *Belgrade*, and fourteen South of *Temiswar*; it was taken by the Imperialists in their late Conquests, but retaken again by the *Turks* in Sept. 1650. Some call it *Spenderobi*.

SAMARATH, the name of a Sect of *Banjans* in the *East-Indies*, they are a sort of *Pythagoreans*, and believe the *Pre-existence* and *Transmigration* of Souls. They say that God whom they call *Permiseer*, governs the World by three Lieutenants; the first of whom they call *Brama*, who sends the Souls into the Bodies they are design'd to by *Permiseer*: The second is *Buffiuna*, who teaches Men to live according to the Commands of God, which they have writ down in four Books; he also superintends the growth of Corn and all Vegetables: The third is called *Main*, who has power over the Dead, and according to the Proportion of their good or evil Actions, sends them into a Body to do more or less Penance, and when their Penance hath had its full Effect, he presents the purified Souls to *Permiseer*, who receives them into the number of his Servants. The Wives of this Sect cheerfully Sacrifice themselves upon their Husbands Funeral Piles, as being fully persuaded that for so doing they shall enjoy seven fold in the other World, whatsoever they have renounced here. As soon as any of their Women are Delivered, they set before the New-born Infant an Inkhorn with Pen and Paper, to intimate that *Buffiuna* will write the Law of *Permiseer* in its understanding; and if it be a Boy, they add a Bow and Arrows, as a Prefage of his being fortunate in War. *Mandeflo, Olearius.*

SAMARCHAND, *Maracanda*, the capital City of the *Zagatayan Tartars*, the Birth-place and Royal Seat of *Tamberlain*, who called himself *Flagellum Dei*. It is a large City, and of considerable Commerce: *Tamberlain* built a strong Castle

Castle here, and instituted an University: It stands a hundred Miles North of the River *Oxus*.

SAMARIA, a City of *Palestina*, and Capital of the Kingdom of *Israel*. *Omri* King of *Israel* bought a Mountain in the Tribe of *Ephraim* of *Shemer*, and there built this City, which he called *Samaria* from the name of the first Possessor, *1 Kings* 16. about *A. M.* 3112. *Benhadad* King of *Syria* besieged it first, *A. M.* 3146. with a vast Army, and reduced it to great Extremity, so that the Head of an Ass was sold for eighty Shekels of Silver, which is about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterling, but was then miraculously delivered according to the Prediction of *Elisha* the Prophet. *A. M.* 3314. *Samaria* was taken by *Salmanassar*, after three Years Siege; this Prince took away the *Israelites* Captives, and instead of them sent a new Colony of divers Nations into that City, who carrying their Idols with them, the whole Country was soon overspread with abominable Idolatry; whereupon God sent Lyons amongst them, which destroyed so many of the Inhabitants, that they sent to *Salmanassar*, desiring they might no longer live there; at their instance he sent them one of the Priests of the true God, to instruct them in the Ceremonies of his Worship, and thereby to remove the Judgment that was upon the Country. But these new Inhabitants, notwithstanding this, still retaining their Superstitions, patch'd up a Religion of both these. *Joannes Hyrcanus*, *A. M.* 3941. took this City and wholly ruined it, which was afterwards repaired by *Herod the Great* in 4033. and called *Sebaste* in Honour of *Augustus*, but is now called *Naplouse* according to some Authors: *Sanballat* was Governour of the Country of *Samaria* for *Darius* King of *Persia*, but proved Treacherous to him, and took part with *Alexander* the Great, who in recompence of his Treason, gave him Permission to build a Temple upon Mount *Gerizim*, like to that at *Jerusalem*, whereupon *Sanballat* made his Son-in-Law *Manasses* High Priest thereof, who was the Brother of *Jaddus*. All the Priests who had espoused strange Wives, as well as he, to avoid the Punishment due to their fault, joyn'd themselves to him, and *Samaria* ever after was the Refuge of those who could not endure the severe discipline of the Law. And this was a main cause of the Schism the *Samaritans* made from their Brethren the Jews; for neither did they Sacrifice at *Jerusalem*, neither had they any Communication with the Jews in Matters of Religion. They denied the Resurrection of the Dead, and of all the Canonical Scripture received only the five Books of *Moses*. After this, in the Reign of the Emperor *Zeno*, they began to torment the Christians, spoil'd their Churches, and to Massacre their Bishops and Priests; but the Emperor having chastised their Insolence, put the Christians in possession of their Temple. But some time after, in the Reign of *Anastasius*, they surprized Mount *Gerizim*, and kill'd all the Christians they found there: *Procopius* revenged this Barbarity, by defeating and killing the Undertakers. In the time of *Justinian* the Emperor their Insolence came to that height, as to set up a King called *Julian*, under whose Conduct they ravaged all the Country about *Samaria*, burning the Churches, plundering the Holy Vessels and Ornaments, massacring the Priests, and broiling their Flesh with the Relicks of Martyrs they found in the Holy places. *Justinian* being informed hereof, sent an Army which defeated these Rebels, and *Julian* their King was taken and Burnt. After this *Justinian* published very severe Laws against them, which he renewed from time to time to keep them in their Duty. At last in 551, finding themselves unable to make Head against the Christians, they resolved to make shew of a feigned Conversion, and making their intent known to *Sergius* Bishop of *Casarea*, he applied himself to the Emperor on their behalf, who vouchsafed them the Liberty of bequeathing by Testament and receiving Donations as his other Subjects. This City was very stately, as appears by the marble Pillars found in its Ruins, but has now but a few Colleges inhabited by Grecian Monks. The Temple of *Samaria* was in being in our Saviours time, as appears by *St. John* iv. 20. and in the 35th of Christ, *Philip* the Evangelist preached the Gospel in this City, and amongst other Converts had *Simon* the Heretic and Founder of the Sect of *Gnosticks*. *An.* 42. *Herod Agrippa* obtained this City from *Caligula*, and siding with the Romans against the Jews under *Vespasian*, they avoided the publick Calamity of the Nation; but *Anno* 135, taking other Measures, they were together with the rest of the Jews extirpated by the Emperor *Adrian*, and the City has ever since been Ruinous; yet there are some Remains of the *Samaritans* in *Palestine* and *Grand Cairo*, where they have their Synagogues and ancient Sacrifices; their High Priest resides at *Sichem*, now *Naplouse*, and pretends to be descended from *Aaron*. The Province of *Samaria* was bounded with the *Mediterranean* on the West, on the North by *Galilee*, on the East by *Jordan*, and on the South by *Judea*. It was very Fruitful in Corn and Pasture, and consequently Populous, but now Poor and Desolate. *1 Kings*. *2 Chron.* *Joseph. Antiq. Jud.* *Torniel* and *Salian* in *Annal. Ver. Test.* *Godeau Hist. Eccl.* &c.

SAMARITANS. There are to this day some Remainers of the ancient Sect of *Samaritans*, who are Zealous for

the Law of *Moses*, and yet are look'd upon by the Jews as Hereticks, because they receive only the *Pentateuch*, and observe different Ceremonies from theirs. There are of these at *Gaza*, *Damascus*, *Grand Cairo*, and in some other places of the East, but especially at *Sichem* now called *Naplouse*, which is risen out of the Ruins of the ancient *Samaria*, where they Sacrificed not many Years ago, having a place for that purpose on Mount *Gerizim*. *Joseph Scaliger*, who knew this, wrote a Letter to the *Samaritans* of *Egypt*, and to their High Priest, who had his Residence at *Naplouse*, in which he proposed several Difficulties, to which they answered, though their answer never came to *Scaliger's* hands, but came since to the hands of *Genebrardus* and afterwards of *Peyresk*, who gave it to *Fa. Morinus*, who translated it into Latin, as may be seen in *Morinus* his Letters printed here at *London* under the Title of *Bibliotheca Orientalis*. And Father *Simon* had, before this, in the Supplement of his first Edition concerning the Ceremonies and Customs of the Jews, published the Substance of the two Letters sent to *Scaliger*, by the two *Samaritan* Synagogues of *Naplouse* and *Egypt*. *R. Benjamin* who makes mention of these *Samaritans* in his Travels, amongst other things observes that they have Priests that pretend to be of the House of *Aaron*, who never Marry but in the same Line, for fear of Confounding the Priestly Race, and that they Sacrifice on Mount *Gerizim*, upon an Altar made of the Stones which the Children of *Israel*, at Gods Command, took out of the River *Jordan*, and set up in Memory of their miraculous sage over it. He adds, that these *Samaritans* are very scrupulous of defiling themselves by touching any dead Body, that they change their Cloaths when they go to the Synagogue, and wash themselves before they put them on. He saith that they are of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, and that they have the Sepulchre of *Joseph* amongst them, besides the Sepulchres of many of their Prophets, and amongst the rest those of *Eleazar* and *Ithamar* Sons of *Aaron*, and of *Phineas* his Grand-Child. They preserve also amongst them an Inscription, which they suppose to have been written by *Phineas* himself, the fifteenth Year after the *Israelites* entrance into the Land of Promise. Some of our English, not many Years ago, sent Letters to these *Samaritans*, who answered them much to the same purpose as they did *Scaliger*, the Inscription of their Letter runs thus, To their Dear Brethren in England (by which it seems they supposed them to be of their own Sect) they declare that they have no longer any High Priest, and that they are not tainted with those Errors the Jews charge them with, and particularly that they are no *Sadduces*. An Arabian of the *Samaritan* Sect, whose Book is now in the French Kings Library, Translated the *Pentateuch* into his own Language, and in his Notes upon the Original, he plainly acknowledges the Spirituality and Immortality of the Soul; affirming likewise that the Angels are of a Spiritual and Immaterial Nature. *Pietro della Valle*, a Roman Noble-man, had some Converse with these *Samaritans* in his Eastern Journeys, and bought of them the Hebrew *Samaritan* Copy of the *Pentateuch*, which *M. de Sancy*, then French Ambassador at the Port, brought along with him from *Constantinople*, and now it is kept in the Library of the Fathers of the Oratory of *Paris*. From this Manuscript was Printed the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, which is in the great Bible of *M. le Jay*, and has since been reprinted in our English Polyglott. The Characters of this Manuscript are much more Fair and Majestick than those of the Printed. The *Samaritans* boast of their having a Copy of the Law writ by *Phineas* himself: However thus much is certain, that those of *Naplouse* have a very ancient Copy of the Books of *Moses*, and it were to be wished that we had an exact Copy of some Lines of it at least, to know the Characters in which it is writ. One of the High Priests of the *Samaritans* in 1590, called *Eleazar*, writ a Book in which he reckons up 122 High-Priests from *Aaron* to himself, maintaining that the Jews have no Priests of the Race of *Aaron*; and saith, that the *Samaritan* Character is the same God himself made use of in writing the Law he gave to *Moses*. *F. Simon. Jovet. Histoir. des Religions.*

SAMBACH, or *Sanbick* in *Chester*, a Town of no great Extent, nor is its Market very considerable; it is graced with a fair Church, and two square Crosses of Stone which have Steps up to them, they stand in the Market-place. The Town lies 125 Miles from *London*, noted for its Ale.

SAMBALES. Some little Isles near to the Peninsula of *Jucatan* in *New-Spain* towards the *Honduras*; in which there is as good *Ambergrease* found, as that which is brought from the East. Some Americans who are Tributary to the Spaniards, come hither to fish for it, after the following manner. Having observed that when the Sea is toss'd with a Tempest, the *Ambergrease* is cast upon the Shore, they repair thither as soon as the Storm begins, to prevent the Birds, who come and devour it as soon as the Tempest is over. And to discover where there is any, they go with their Faces against the Wind, till they perceive the smell of it, which being fresh exhales strongly, and so walk on softly till they have lost the Scent, and then look for it in the Sand; sometimes the Birds shew them where it is, by pecking at the place; when

when they have gathered it, they carry it with them to the Coast of *Jucatan* to sell it to the *Spaniards*. *Oexmel. Hist. W. Indies.*

SAMBALI, a Kingdom of *India*, bordred with the Kingdoms of *Agra* and *Patna* to the West, and the River *Ganges* on the East. Its capital City is of the same name, and is subject to the Great Mogul. *Baud.*

SAMBAS, a Town on the North of the Island *Borneo* in the *East-Indies*, having a convenient Haven, and is situate upon a Creek thirty Miles from the main Ocean. *Baud.*

SAMBRACATE, an Island of *Arabia Felix*, on the Eastern Coast of the Red Sea, overagainst a Town of the same name on the Continent of *Arabia*. *Baud.*

SAMBRE, Lat. *Sabis* or *Saba*, a River of the *Netherlands*, which hath its source in *Picardy*, runs through *Hainault*, waters *Landreci*, *Barlemont*, *Maubeuge*, *Charleroy* and *Namur*, where it falls into the *Meuse*; it is noted in *Cæsar's* Commentaries, because the People of *Artois*, *Vermandois*, and other neighbouring Provinces incamp'd on its Banks. In other Authors it is called *Savus*, and *Egrod* the Monk was the first that called it *Sambra* or *Sambre* about a thousand years ago. There is also a River of *Carmania* called by this name, which falls into the *Persian* Gulf, about a hundred Miles from the Borders of *Persia*. *Hoffman.*

SAMBUCA, a Town of *Sicily* very well inhabited, ten Miles North of *Sacca*, and as much from the Shoar of the *African* Sea towards *Panormus*.

SAMBUCCUS (*Joannes*) a Famous Physician born at *Tyrnau* or *Dyrn* a City of *Upper-Hungary* in 1531. He composed several Moral Poems, and writ a learned Commentary upon *Horace de Arte Poëtica*, as also a Collection of the most notable Sentences out of *St. Gregory Nazianzen*, and four Dialogues concerning the imitation of *Cicero*, with a Discourse, wherein he proves that Masters ought to read *Orators* to their young Scholars, before *Poets*. His History of *Hungary* is counted one of his best pieces, as being writ no less Elegantly than Faithfully, from the Reign of *Matthius* to the Empire of *Maximilian II.* as likewise his Lives of the *Roman* Emperors, which he hath published, corrected and much augmented. He Translated out of Greek into Latin, *Hesiod*, *Theophylact upon the Acts of the Apostles*, and the *Phædrus* of *Plato*. He died of an Apoplexy at *Vienna* in *Austria*, June 13. 1584. being Fifty three Years of Age.

SAMFORD PEVERELL, a Market Town of *Hal-borton* Hundred in the East part of *Devonshire*.

SAMLAND or *Zamland*, Lat. *Sambia*, a Province of *Poland*, and one of the twelve parts into which *Prussia* was divided by their Prince *Venodotius* in 733. It was a Bishoprick, Suffragan of *Gnesna*, but now united to the Bishoprick of *Warmerland*; it lies between the Bay of *Courland* to the North, and the River *Pregel* to the South, being part of the Circle of *Natang* subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Baud.*

SAMMAEL, according to the Jewish *Cabbalists*, is the name of the Devil that seduced *Eve*, whom they call also the Angel of Death, and the Prince of Devils. *R. Moses* tells us, that by this name they commonly understand *Satan*, who would have hindred *Abraham* from Sacrificing his Son *Isaac*, and endeavoured to make *Isaac* disobedient to his Father. This *Sammael* is made mention of in the *Targum of Jonathan*, and called *The Angel of Death*. *R. Moses. More Nevochim.*

SAMNITES, an ancient People of *Italy*, who inhabited that Tract of Land where at present is the Dukedom of *Benevento*, the Province of *Abruzzo*, *la Capitanata* and *Terra di Lavoro*, &c. They waged Wars against the *Romans* for a long time, till they were wholly subdued by them. Their Country was called *Samnium*.

SAMO, King of the *Carinthians* in *Germany*, whom his Valour raised to the Throne. He was at first a Merchant, and being come out of *France* his Native Country, put himself at the Head of the *Carinthians*, to deliver them from the Tyranny of the *Huns*, in which he succeeded so well, that being by them raised to the Throne, he reigned afterwards thirty six years over that People with great Renown. *Andr. Brunner. Virt. & fortu. Boiorum.*

SAMO, *Samos* an Island in the *Archipelago*, on the Coast of *Ionis* South East of *Scio*, eighty Miles in compass, Fruitful, and of old very Populous, but now laid desolate by the Pyrates and oppressing *Turks* under whom it is. See *Samos*.

SAMOGITIA, a very large Province of *Poland*, being bounded on the North by *Courland*, on the East by *Lithuania*, on the South by the Ducal *Prussia*, and on the West by the *Baltick* Sea. Its length from East to West is 35 German Miles, but the breadth is not answerable. It was formerly divided into twelve Governments, but at present hath no more than three; its principal Cities are *Medniky* or *Wormie*, *Rossiem* and *Cowni*, the first of which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*. The Peasants live meanly, but have plenty of excellent Honey, their chiefest Wealth: The People are good Soldiers, but most part Idolaters, and worship Serpents. *Guagninus.*

SAMOID, a Province of the Northern *Muscovy* on the mouth of the River *Oby*, whence the People are called *Sa-moides*, it was formerly part of *Tartaria Deserta*, but is now in some measure subject to the Duke of *Muscovy*, yet for the most part independent. It lies on the Northern and *Tartarian* Sea; it was a part of the ancient *Scythia*, and called *Sa-moid* by the *Russians*, because the Inhabitants were *Cannibals*, and are said to eat the Flesh of their nearest Relations with a mixture of Venison; to this day they have no Cities, but live in Huts, whereof one half is above and the other under ground, having a hole at top which serves for Chimny and Door. The Snow falls sometimes the depth of a Pike, and then they have passages under ground from Hut to Hut; one half of the Year is all Night, the other half all Day. Their Victuals are dry'd Fish, Honey and Venison; their Cloaths the Skins of Beasts with the Fur on, sow'd with the Nerves of Beasts instead of Thread; and by mixing various colours they represent Forest-work, or Flowers on their Habits. They are low sized, large and flat-faced, little ey'd, short leg'd and long hair'd, and have neither Wooll nor Corn. In 1595. when the *Dutch* discovered these Coasts, they found abundance of their Idols on the Shoar, but they would suffer none to be carried off: Since that time the *Russians* sent *Uladimer*, one of their Bishops, who converted them. *Olearius. See Samyeda.*

SAMOS, an Island and City on the Coast of the *Lesser Asia*, overagainst the City *Ephesus*, in ancient times also called *Parikenia*, *Anthemosa*, *Melamphylor*, *Dryusa*, *Cyparissa*, *Parthenyarusa*, *Stephane*, *Imbrisos* and *Imbrasia*. The *Samians* maintained a long War against the *Ephesians*, who at last drove them out of their Country, where they were not settled again till a long while after; as also against the *Athenians* and the *Milesians*. In the *LXXXIV Olympiad*, about the Year of *Rome* 313, the *Athenians*, under the Command of *Pericles*, assisted the *Milesians* against the *Samians* their Enemies, who at first had the worst, but taking Courage from *Pericles* his Retreat, they avenged themselves upon the *Athenians*, stigmatizing the Foreheads of all those they took with an hot Iron. Some time after *Pericles* besieged *Samos*, and after nine Months Siege, forced the City to surrender at Discretion. It was at this Siege that *Artemon* of *Clazomene* first invented the use of Battering-Rams, and other Warlike Machines proper for the taking of Cities. This Island was the Birth-place of *Herophile* called the *Samian Sibyl*, and of divers great Men, and amongst them *Pythagoras* the Prince of Philosophers. The City which in ancient time was Famous for a Temple of *Juno*, hath since been a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*. *Aulus Gellius* tells us that the *Samians* were the first Inventors of Earthen Vessels, their Island abounding with a sort of Clay very fit for that purpose. This Island is so fruitful, that whatsoever is planted thrives in it. There is a second of this name on the Coast of *Thrace*, now called *Samanarachi*. *Aul. Gell.*

SAMOS is a very Ancient and Famous City, and was at first very Potent, being of the same Name with the Island, and seated on a very high Mountain. The first Inhabitants were *Carians*, differing from the latter in Language and in Manners, who were brought in as a Colony by *Androclus* a Son of *Codrus* the last King of *Athens*, A. M. 2979. (*Vellejus* saith by *Anaceus* a Citizen of *Samos* in *Cephalonia*.) This Colony however built the City of *Samos*, where it had the conveniency of a large and safe Port, and it presently grew in the Number of People and Houses to be very considerable, for it was from the first Rise a Free and Independent State. *Herodot.* Lib. 3. After this *Polycrates* one of the Citizens usurped the Government about the time that *Cyrus* reigned in *Asia*, and *Pisistratus* at *Athens*: He had the Honour to be the Friend of *Amasis* King of *Egypt*; and of *Cambysis* King of *Persia*, to whom he sent a Fleet of such of his Subjects as he most suspected, with a Request that they might never be permitted to return. They having attempted various ways to make their escape home without Success, at last applied themselves to the *Lacedæmonians* for their Assistance. They made a War upon the *Samians* to that end but it had no Effect. *Polycrates* in the mean time was circumvented by *Orveta* a *Persian* and slain. *Meandrius* his Steward succeeded him, who by the means of *Otan* a *Persian* at the Command of *Darius* was deposed, and *Sylefon* the Erother of *Polycrates* was set up: He dying, *Æaces* his Son succeeded, and was driven out by *Aristagoras* the *Milesian*, who was then Arming all the *Ionian* Cities against the *Persians*. Thus *Samos* became Free once more, and joined with those Cities in that War. *Aristagoras* being dead, and *Dionysius* of *Phoea* having the Management of the War, the *Samian* Commanders, by the Advice of *Æaces* their deposed Prince, deserted the rest of the Allies in a Sea-fight they had with the *Phœnicians*, who were drawn into this War by *Darius*; all the rest followed their Example and fled with them, except the *Chiors*, who with six Gallies maintained a desperate Fight, till having lost most of them they were forced to yield. *Miletus* being thereupon taken, was miserably harassed and burnt. The *Samians* fearing the like Usage, and *Æaces* more than the *Persians*, and taking

up the Fugitives of *Miletus*, they fled to *Zancle* in *Sicily*, and there built *Messina*. *Chius*, *Lesbus* and *Tenedus* were taken the next Year by the *Persians* and *Phœnicians*, and very much depopulated. So *Ionis* in *Asia* was made subject to the *Persian* Empire, 'till *Xerxes* was beaten out of *Greece*, and *Mardonius* and all his Forces were cut off or driven into *Asia*. This Defeat of the *Ionian* Fleet happened in the first Year of the LXXI Olympiad, *Ann. M.* 3454, and the *Ionian* Cities continued in this Servitude about seventeen Years; 37 Years after this Deliverance (*viz.*) *A. M.* 3508, there arose a Contention between the Cities of *Samos* and *Miletus*, concerning *Priene* a City on the River *Meander*; the *Miletians* being worsted, called the *Athenians* to their Assistance; they two prevailed so far against the *Samians*, that the *Athenians* changed the *Samian* Government from an *Aristocracy* to a *Democracy*, and sent eighty of the best of the Inhabitants of *Samos* Prisoners to the Island of *Lemnos*, to be kept there as Hostages for the rest, and having also placed a Garrison to awe them, they returned home. The greatest of the Citizens however escaped, and obtaining a good Force of *Pisruba* the *Persian* Governour of *Sardis*, they regained the City of *Samos*, and put the *Athenian* Garrison into the hands of the *Persian*, and fetch'd away the Hostages that were sent to *Lemnos*, and then began to War again with the *Miletians*. The *Athenians* in the mean time made a second Expedition against the City of *Samos*, and having besieged the City nine Months under the Command of *Pericles*, they at last took it, pull'd down the Walls, took new Hostages, and settled there another Garrison. This happened nine Years before the *Peloponnesian* War, about the beginning of the LXXXV Olympiad, *A. M.* 3510. The *Samians* were after this 29 Years the Allies of the *Athenians*, but in the twentieth Year of that War, after the *Athenians* were beaten in *Sicily*, the more considerable Inhabitants of *Samos*, being weary of the *Democracy* which the *Athenians* had settled amongst them, resolved to change it. The People getting some Intimation of this Design, with the Assistance of the *Athenian* Garrison, and the help of three Gallies that were then in the Haven, they slew two hundred of the Conspirators and banished three hundred. Upon this the *Athenians* settled the *Samians* in perfect Liberty by a publick Decree of the Senate. The War being after this managed for the most part at Sea, and on the Coast of *Asia* between the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, *Samos* was the Harbour to which the *Athenians* resorted at all times for their Security. But at last the *Athenians* Affairs at home became very much disordered by the abrogating the *Democracy*, and setting up an *Oligarchy* which they could not bear, whereupon many of them fled to *Samos*, which was by this means made a second *Athens*, as well in People as Government. After *Athens* was wholly mastered, *Lysander* came before *Samos* with a Fleet, and had it deliver'd up without any resistance, *A. M.* 3547. The Citizens had leave to go away with their Cloaths, the rest was all taken from them, and the City was put, together with the Government, into the hands of the Banish'd *Samians*, who settled a Council of ten for the management of it. But about ten Years after *Conon* having obtained a Naval Victory over the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet near *Gnidus*, and the Dominion of the Seas being thus regained by the *Athenians*, *Samos* became an Ally of that State again: Four Years after she returned into the League of the *Lacedæmonians* and *Rhodians*, always joining with the stronger side. *Tyraneus* a *Persian* Prefect took the City, and it was delivered by *Timotheus* the Son of *Conon* who came thither with a Fleet. After this time this City is not mentioned in History, and it is probable she was in a mean Condition when she fell into the hands of the *Romans*. *Augustus* *Cæsar* permitted her to be governed by her own Laws; and *Strabo* saith, in his time the Inhabitants of this Island were so numerous, that they were forced to send Colonies into *Icaria*, which was then ill Peopled. *Janfon de Antiq. Geog.* p. 140.

SAMOSATE, the chief City of *Comagena* a Province of *Syria*, now called *Scemsai*, having formerly been a very famous and considerable place, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Edeffa*, and was the Birth-place of *Lucian* the Atheist who was torn to pieces by Dogs, and of *Paulus Samosatensis* an Heretick. This City stands on the Borders of *Mesopotamia*; and is forty Miles East of *Edeffa*, and seventy North of *Zeugma*.

SAMOTHE3 or *Dis*, whom some will have to be *Mesech* the Son of *Japhet*, is acknowledged to have been the first King of the *Gauls*; from whom the *Gallick* Priests were called *Samothri*. *Cæsar*, lib. 6. de *Bello Gallico*.

SAMOTHRACE, at present *Samandrachi*, an Island of the *Archipelago* towards the Coast of *Europe*, about three Leagues from *Romania*, having on the South of it the Isle of *Lemnos*, which is now called *Stalimene*. In ancient times it had a considerable City built on a Mountain towards the East, which is now but a Village. It hath several commodious Harbours, and abounds with Honey and Fallow-Deer. It's about 20 Miles in Circuit, 15 from the mouth of the River *Hebrus*, and 20 South from the Coasts of *Thracia*. It is well inhabited, and the People are called *Samothracians*. It was formerly famous for the *Dij Cabiri*, or great Gods which were there Worship'd. *Boud. Bochart* in his *Canaan*, lib. 1. cap. 12.

SAMOYEDA, a Province in the North East of *Moscovia* upon the Frozen Sea, lying on both sides of the River *Obb*, near the Streight of *Waigats*; the Inhabitants whereof go to pass their Summer in *Nova Zembla*, and the Land of *Waigat*. They are less in Stature than the *Nova Zemblians*, and more square and thick set than those of *Lapland*, have great Heads, platter-Faces, and their Noses broader and flatter. They have almost no Hair at all, and their Faces are of a tawny colour; their Cloathing are Beasts Skins, with the Furr turned inwards in the Winter, and outwards in the Summer; they have furr'd Cowls that cover their Heads, and their great Lords have Caps of Bever-Skins, or Cloth on their Heads, to the top of which they tye a Cloth of divers Colours: and when they salute any one, they take off their Cowls or Bonnets, bowing themselves to the ground. The ordinary Habit of Men is a round Bonnet of Frieze or shagg'd Cloth like a Lambs-Skin, a Doublet, and a Gown or long Coat of white Bears-skin, which reacheth only to their Knees, girt below their Bellies with a Girdle about four fingers broad; their Shooes and Stockings are of the same skin, the Furr turn'd outwards, and under their Shooes they have a kind of *Skates* or *Pattins* two foot long, made of the Bark of Trees, in the form of a *Gondola*, with the help of which they run very swiftly over the Snow, which lies in great drifts and very deep in their Country. Their Women are very nimble, and take much pains to teach their Children to hunt. They are clothed like the Men, save only that they have no Furrs upon their Shoulders: They go a hunting with a Quiver full of Arrows, and a Bow in their Hands: They make use of Sleds drawn by Rangifers, (which are a sort of wild Deer of that Country, extremely swift) to carry them in their Journeys. They eat raw Flesh after that it hath been a while dried in the Air. *Blaeu's Geography*.

SAMPIETRO BASTELICA *Sieur d'Ornane*, and Colonel General of the *Corfes*, was himself a *Corse* (that is, a Native of the Isle of *Corfica*) and was more known and esteem'd for his Valour, under the Name of *Sampietro*, than for the Riches and Grandeur of his Family. He serv'd *France* a long time in their Wars in *Piedmont*, and in *Italy* against those of *Genoua*, and won almost the whole Isle of *Corfica* from them. After the Peace of *Chateau Cambresis* in 1555, and the tragical end of King *Henry II.* he resolved to go to *Constantinople*, to demand Assistance there; the *Genouese* had seized all his Goods, and set his Head at a price; for which he was resolved to be reveng'd of them. As he was on this Journey, he was informed that his Wife, whom he had left at *Marseilles*, was resolv'd to go to *Genoua*. This News putting him into a desperate Rage, he sent one of his Domesticks to stop her Journey: Some had perswaded her that she might easily obtain her Husbands Pardon of that Republick, and the great Love she had for her Husband engaged her in this Resolution. *Sampietro* being come back, found his Wife at *Aix*, from whence he carried her back to *Marseilles*; and being all alone with her, told her she must prepare for Death. *Vannina*, so was his Wifes Name, receiv'd this dreadful Sentence with great Courage; and for a last Favour desir'd of her Husband, that since never any other Man but he had touch'd her, she now also might enjoy the same Favour, and die by his hand: Whereupon *Sampietro* putting one Knee to the ground, call'd her his Mistress, and begg'd her Pardon; which done, he took a Handkerchief and strangled her. This barbarous Action stain'd *Sampietro's* former Reputation, yet returning into *Corfica* in the Year 1564, he made a great part of the Isle revolt: Though he had not above 25 Men with him at his Arrival, he got several Advantages over the *Genouese*, and took divers Places from them, who at last procur'd one of his Company, called *Vitelli*, to murder him in *January* 1567. *Sampietro* left a Son whom he had by *Vannina*, whose Name was *Alphonfus d'Ornane*; he was General of the *Corfes*, Marshal of *France*, and Knight of the Royal Orders; he was train'd up in the Wars by his Father from the 13th Year of his Age, and was not above 17 when he brought a considerable Supply of Money to his Father, who was then in *Corfica* in 1565. After his Fathers death he return'd to *France*, and served *Charles IX.* and *Henry III.* in their Wars against the Protestants; and afterwards made the Cities of *Lyons*, *Grenoble*, and *Valence*, and other Places in *Provence* and *Dauphin*, to submit to King *Henry IV.*; who, to reward his good Services, bestowed upon him the Honours above-mention'd, and made him Lieutenant-General of *Guienne*. He died of the Stone, at *Paris*, the 21st of *January* 1610, in the 63d Year of his Age.

SAMSEA, or *Samché*, a Midland Province in the South of *Georgia* towards *Armenia*, having *Guria* on the West, *Imèritia* on the North, and *Gaguesia* on the East. They have a Prince of their own, but under the Grand Seignior's protection. There is no Town of note in the whole Country. *Baud.*

SAMSOI, Lat. *Samsoa*, or *Samus Danica*, an Island of *Denmark* in the *Baltick*, betwixt *Furland* and *Zeland*.

SAMSON, a Judge and Deliverer of the *Jews*, whose Birth, Life and wonderful Death, *An. M.* 2899, may be read *Judges* chap. 13, 14, 15, 16. and *Joseph. lib. 5. Antiq. Jud.*

SAMSON

SAMSON (*Richard*) an *English* man, was a Favourite of King *Henry VIII.* who made him Dean of his Chapel, and soon after gave him the Bishoprick of *Lichfield* and *Coventry.* He wrote against the Pope's Supremacy, in defence of the King's Proceedings; but after the death of that Prince, he retracted his Book, and kept steady to his last Opinion. He died in 1555, in Queen *Mary's* Reign. *Pitts de Illust. Angl. Script.*

SAMUEL, a Prophet and Judge of *Israel.* Some are of opinion that he wrote the Book of *Judges* and that of *Ruth,* besides a great part of the first Book called by his Name, where a further Account may be seen of him.

SAMUEL, a Prince of the *Bulgarians,* gained a Battle against the Emperor *Basilus,* but was afterwards defeated by him, who caus'd the Eyes of 15000 of his Soldiers, whom he had taken Prisoners, to be pluck'd out, except one Captain to whom he left one Eye, that he might be able to conduct the rest back again to their own Country. This horrid Spectacle so affected *Samuel,* that he died for grief a few days after. *Volater.*

SAMUEL, a Jew of *Morocco* in the Eleventh Century: He was baptized, and afterwards writ to the Jews a Letter, wherein he proved that the *Messiah* was already come, condemning them for the hardness of their Hearts; of which there are several Editions. He declares that he wrote that Letter a thousand years after the taking of *Jerusalem* by *Titus;* which informs us that he lived in 1070. *Bellarmin. de Script. Ecclesiast.*

SAMUEL BEN TSARTSA, a learned Rabbi, who wrote a Book *De Biurim,* or Explanations upon the Commentaries of *Aben-Ezra,* call'd *Mekorhajim,* or, *The Spring of Life,* printed at *Mantua* in 1559. As *Aben-Ezra* is one of the most valuable Jewish Writers for explaining the Scriptures, so his way of Writing being close and concise, this Rabbi clears up the meaning very much; and neither does he confine himself so entirely to his Author as not to relate the opinion of several others, explaining likewise some difficult places of Scripture upon his own Reasoning. *R. Simon.*

SAN, Lat. *Santus*, a River of *Poland,* which rises in the *Carpathian* Mountains near the Borders of *Hungary,* runs through *Black Russia,* waters the Towns of *Tremislaw* and *Jaroslaw,* runs through *Upper Poland,* and disburthens it self into the *Wesel* near *Sandomir;* near which Place *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden* was in vain besieged by the *Germans* and *Poles* for some Weeks. *Hoffman.*

SANAA, anciently *Osai,* the Metropolis of *Arabia Felix,* seated like *Damascus* amongst Mountains in a very temperate Air. It's 50 Leagues from *Mecca* on the Eastern shore of the *Red-Sea.* It's rich, well built, the ancientest and greatest City in *Arabia,* and well peopled.

SANACHIES, the same which the Latins call *Seneciones,* a sort of inferior Bards entertained by the chief of the *Scots* Highland Clans to celebrate their own and their Ancestors Achievements in *Rhime,* which the Head of every Family kept as the History belonging to the same. *Buchanan.*

SANCERRE (*Lewis* of) Knight, and Lord of *Charenton,* &c. He performed great Services to King *Charles V.* in his Wars, who honoured him with the Batton of Marshal of *France* in the year 1369. He assisted the Constable *Gueselin* in the Conquest of *Guienne,* and some time after he was made Commander of the King's Army in that Country against the *English* in 1381. He had also the Command of the Vanguard of the *French* Army, jointly with the Constable *de Clifton* at the Battle of *Rosbec* in 1382, against the *Flemings.* Afterwards returning to *Guienne,* he oppos'd himself against the Attempts of the *English* in 1383, and 1385. After the death of the Earl of *Eu,* he was made Lord High Constable of *France.* He died in 1402, aged 60.

SANCERRE, *Sacrum Cereris,* and *Sacro-Casarianum,* a City and Earldom of *France,* in *Berry.* It was taken by the Protestants during the Civil Wars; but the Governour of *Berry,* *Claudius de la Chartre,* having besieged it, and reduced the Inhabitants to extreme Famine, the City was surrendered in 1573, whereupon the Castles and Fortifications thereof were demolished. The Town stands upon a little Hill on the Bank of the River *Loire.* *Jean de Lery.*

SANCHIAN, Lat. *Sancianum,* an Island of *China* on the Coast of the Province of *Quantoia,* where the Jesuit commonly called *St. Francis of Xavier,* died in 1552. It is in the middle betwixt *Macha* the famous Empory and the Isle of *Enan,* about 18 Leagues from each.

SANCHO, *Sanctus*, King of *Leon* and *Asturia,* succeeded his Brother *Ordonnus* in 956. He was surnamed *the Big,* because so fat that he was unfit for any Action, which obliged him to continue the Truce with *Abderama* King of *Cor-duba,* to which City he came, to take the Advice of some Physicians, who perfectly rid him of his Fatness. In the mean time his Subjects rebelled against him, and set upon the Throne *Ordonnus* the Son of *Alphonfus* IV. called *the Monk;* but *Sancho* defeated them, and routed the *Moors* that were come to attack him in his capital City; and having suppress'd this Rebellion, and pardoned the Ringleader of it, was soon

after poison'd with an Apple by him whose Life he had spared, in 967. *Turquet, Mariana.*

SANCHO I. King of *Castile,* is the same with the King of *Navarre,* the third of that Name, surnamed *the Great.* *Ferdinand* I. succeeded him in the Kingdom of *Castile,* and was Father of *Sancho* II. who reigned six Years and an half. He was Brother of *Garcias* King of *Galicia,* of *Alphonfus* King of *Leon,* and of a Sister who was Lady of *Zamora.* *Sancho* dethroned the first of these, forced the second to go into a Monastery, and himself was killed at the Siege of *Zamora* in 1072. *Sancho* III. the eldest Son of *Alphonfus* VIII. surnamed *the Good,* succeeded him in 1157, and reigned only one Year and eleven Days. *Sancho* IV. was Son of *Alphonfus* X. King of *Leon* and *Castile,* and yet waged War against him with so much fury, that Pope *Martin* IV. excommunicated him upon that account. He usurped the Kingdom from his two Nephews *Alphonfus* and *Ferdinand,* who were the Sons of his elder Brother *Ferdinand* and *Blanche* of *France* the Daughter of *St. Lewis.* *Sancho* reigned alone in the year 1284. He was surnamed *the Brave.* *Mariana.*

SANCHO, the first of that Name, King of *Navarre,* surnamed *Garcias,* was the Son of *Garcias Innigue.* He married two Wives; and of the second, called *Tuta,* he had *Garcias,* who succeeded him in 905, and was Father of *Sancho* II. surnamed *Abarca.* See *ABARCA.* *Sancho* III. surnamed *the Great,* succeeded *Garcias* his Father: He was a virtuous Prince, and his Valour added great lustre to the Crown he possess'd. He married *Nuna* the eldest Daughter of *Sancho Garcias* Earl of *Castile;* she made him Master of that State, and bore him a Son called *Garcias,* who succeeded him in the Kingdom of *Navarre;* and another called *Ferdinand,* who was King of *Castile;* and *Gonzalvo* or *Gonzales,* who was King of *Sobrarbe* and *Ripagorza.* *Dom Ramiro,* who was his Natural Son, obtain'd the Kingdom of *Arragon.* In the mean time, *Sancho,* because of his good Fortune and Courage, was surnamed *the Great,* and took upon him the Title of *Prince of Spain.* *Beremond* King of *Leon,* who had married the younger Sister of *Nuna,* would dispute his Right to *Castile,* but was worsted, and fain to lose part of his Dominions, which were possess'd by *Ferdinand* the Son of *Sancho,* who was married to a Sister of *Beremond.* He was kill'd as going on foot like a private Man to *Ovedio,* in 1054. *Garcias* IV. his Son, King of *Navarre,* was Father to *Sancho* IV. who began his Reign in 1054, and was dethroned by his Cousin German *Sancho* V. Son of *Ramiro* I. King of *Arragon,* in 1074, though others say it was by his own Brother, who killed him in Battle, and that *Sancho Ramiro* was only the Guardian of his Sons. Howsoever this may be, certain it is, this last King of *Arragon* was the Father of *Peter* I. King of *Arragon* and *Navarre,* who had for Successors his Brothers *Alphonfus,* and afterwards *Ramiro* called *the Monk,* as being taken out of the Abbey of *St. Pons.* *Sancho* was kill'd at the Siege of *Huesca,* in 1094. In the mean time, *Garcias* the Son of *Ramiro* of *monson,* and Grandson of *Ramiro Calaborre,* Brother to *Sancho* IV. recover'd *Navarre* in 1134; and being killed by a fall from his Horse when Hunting, had for his Successor, in 1150, *Sancho* VI. surnamed *the Wise.* He maintained divers Wars against his Neighbours, and after a Reign of forty three years died at *Pampelona* the 27th. of June, 1194. *Sancho* VII. surnamed *the Strong,* his Son and Successor, being deposed, was cast into Prison, where he died in 1234. *Berengaria,* one of his Sisters, was married to *Richard* I. surnamed *Cœur de Lion* King of *England,* by whom she had no Children; and his younger Daughter *Blanche* was married to *Theobald* V. Earl of *Champagne,* and was Mother of *Theobald* V. King of *Navarre,* after his Uncle *Sancho* VII. *De Marc. Turquet. Favon.*

SANCHO, the first of that Name, King of *Portugal,* succeeded his Father *Alphonfus* I. in 1185. He wanted neither Wit nor Courage, whereof he gave many pregnant Instances against the Kings his Neighbours, as well as the *Moors.* He died in 1212, being 58 years of age, leaving behind him two Sons (which he had by his Wife *Dulcia* or *Douse,* the Daughter of *Raimond Berenger* Earl of *Barcelona*) *Alphonfus* II. and *Ferdinando* who was Earl of *Flanders* in right of his Wife *Joanna* Daughter of *Baudouin* Emperor of *Constantinople,* &c. *Alphonfus* II. was Father of *Sancho* II. surnamed *Capel.* He had too mean a Spirit for a Prince; and his Wife, the Daughter of a Lord of *Biscay,* had one as much too high. His Subjects being weary of him, sent for *Alphonfus* Brother of *Sancho,* who was in *France,* where he had married *Maud* Countess of *Bologne;* who being placed upon the Throne, continued the succession of the Kings of *Portugal:* and *Sancho* being driven from his Kingdom, died at *Toledo* in 1248, aged 45.

SANCHONIATHON, a *Phœnician* Historiographer, Contemporary with *Gideon* the *Israelitish* Judge, and whom they thought to have consulted. He writ nine Books, containing the ancient Theology and History of the *Phœnician* Antiquities, which was translated into Greek, in *Adrian's* time, by *Philobiblitus.* It was taken from the Registers and Hieroglyphical Inscriptions on the Temples of *Phœnicia* and *Egypt.* We have some fragments of it in *Porphyry* de *Abstinencia,*

nenia, and *Eusebius de Preparatione Evangelica*; but Mr. Dodwell, in his Discourse concerning *Sanchoniathon*, printed at London in 1681, thinks that there never was any such History, and that what is so called was counterfeited by some Grecian Philosopher.

S A N D A, an Island within a mile of *Kintyre* on the West of *Scotland*, whither the *Danes* directed their Fleets when they invaded that Kingdom, because of its convenient Harbours. There is another of this Name amongst the *Orcades*, being a very fruitful and pleasant Island. *Buchanan*.

S A N D E R S (*Nicholas*) an English-man born in the County of *Surrey*, and Diocese of *Winchester*, became Professor of the Canon Law in the University of *Oxford*; and afterwards leaving the Kingdom out of a hatred to the growing Reformation, went to *Rome*, whence he accompanied Cardinal *Hosius* to the Council of *Trent*, and afterwards to *Poland*. At his return thence he was chosen Professor of Divinity at *Louvain*, where he compos'd his Treatise *de Visibili Monarchia Ecclesiæ*, in eight Books. Pope *Pius V.* sent for him to *Rome*, and *Gregory XIII.* sent him Nuncio to *Spain*, and afterwards into *Ireland*, where he died in a Wood in 1580, after he had endeavoured to raise a Rebellion in that Country against Queen *Elizabeth*. *Pitsæus* his Sister's Son speaks of him in his Book *de Ilust. Angl. Script.* and Dr. *Burnet* in his *Critiques de Varillas*. He wrote likewise *De Typica & Honoraria Imaginum Adoratione*, Lib. 2. *Sacrificij Missæ ac eius partium explicatio*; *De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicanæ*, Lib. 3. *De Militantis Ecclesiæ Romanæ Potestate*; *De Martyrio quorundam Temp. Hen. VIII. & Eliz.* &c. *Cambden in Annal. Reg. Eliz.* *Burnet's History of the Reformation*, Part 1. *Append. Athen. Oxon.*

S A N D E R S O N (*Robert*) was born at *Sheffield*, a Market-Town in the County of *York*, September 18. 1587, and youngest Son of *Robert Sanderson* of *Giltwhait-Hall*, Esq; by *Elizabeth* one of the Daughters of *Richard Carr* of *Butbarwait-Hall* in the Parish of *Ecclesfield*, in the County aforesaid, Gent. He was educated in *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, made Fellow of the College, and Proctor of the University, Prebendary of *Southwell* and *Lincoln*, and Rector of *Boothby-Pannel* in *Lincolnshire*, having sometime before surrender'd his Fellowship. Being by *Laud* Bishop of *London* recommended to King *Charles I.* for an excellent Casuist, he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, who had a great esteem for him. In 1636 he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, performing his Exercises to satisfaction. He was nam'd by the Parliament in 1643, to assist at their Assembly of Divines, but refused to appear: The reason of his declining to be present is supposed to be the same with that of many other worthy and learned Persons, *i. e.* because the Assembly was not summon'd by the King's Authority. He was made *Regius Professor* of Divinity of *Oxford*, where he Read about a year. In the year 1647 he was principally concern'd in drawing up the University Reasons against the Covenant and Negative Oath, and soon after was sent for by the King to the Isle of *Wight*, who advis'd with him upon several Points of importance, and was much satisfied with his Judgment and Learning. In 1648 he was turn'd out of his Professorship and Canonry of *Christchurch* by the Parliament Visitors; upon which he retir'd to *Boothby-Pannel*, where he was plunder'd, imprison'd and wounded; and though reduced to but indifferent circumstances, yet was so remarkable for his Casuistical Learning and Integrity, that many apply'd to him for the Resolution of difficult Cases of Conscience, several of which have been preserv'd and printed for the benefit of Posterity. He had been in his younger days a Calvinist; but Dr. *Hammond* and himself having disputed the Points of the Quinquarticular Controversie, he came off from *Calvin* and *Twiss*, and had a better opinion of *Arminius*, and dislik'd both the *supra* and *Sublapsarian* Schemes. Soon after the Restoration he was made Bishop of *Lincoln*, and was one of the Bishops who assisted at the Conference between the Conformists and Non-Conformists in the *Savoy*. He died on the 29th. of *January*, 1662, and about a day before desired his Chaplain Mr. *Pullen* to give him Absolution; at the performing of which Office he pull'd off his Cap, that Mr. *Pullen* might lay his Hand upon his bare Head. As to his Character, he was a Person of an exemplary Life, of an obliging and condescensive Behaviour, and of an unresenting and dispassionate Temper. As to the qualifications and improvements of his Understanding, his Memory was great, and his Judgment solid, his Learning methodical and exact; he was well read in the Fathers and School-men, in the History of the English Nation both ancient and modern, being a considerable Antiquary: but his great Talent was Casuistry, in which he is supposed to be one of the best and clearest Writers. He wrote *Logicæ Artis Compendium*; A Volume of Sermons, in *Folio*; Nine Cases of Conscience, re-printed in 1685; *De Juramenti Obligatione Prælectiones Septem*, &c. *De Obligatione Conscientiæ Prælectiones Decem*; *Episcopacy* not prejudicial to Regal Power; His Judgment for settling the Church in exact Resolutions of sundry grand Cases, printed at the end of a Book entitled

Reason and Judgment, or Special Remarks of the Life of Dr. Sanderson, late Bishop of Lincoln; Physicæ Scientiæ Compendium; Pax Ecclesiæ, &c. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson*, *Athen. Oxon.*

S A N D E Z, Lat. *Sandecum*, a City of the Upper Poland, on the River *Dunauic*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, ten Leagues South from the City *Cracovia*, and eight from *Vieliska*. It borders upon *Hungary* and the *Carpathian Mountains*, is Capital of the neighbouring Country, and very well fortified. *Hoffman*.

S A N D F O R D (*William*) of *Askham* in the County of *Westmorland*, Esq; Son of *Thomas Sandford*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* Daughter of *William Orfeur* of *Plumland*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Esq; This Family appears to be originally of Norman Extraction, the Name being in several of the Editions of the Roll of *Battel-Abbey*, mention'd among those that came in with *William the Conqueror*, soon after whose Reign they settled at *Sandford* in *Westmorland*, from whom that Town took its Name, but has been parted with many Ages since. In 46 Edward III. *William de Sandford* purchased of *Robert de Swinburn*, Kt. the Manor and part of the Demefins of *Askham* in Trust for his eldest Brother *Edmond*, afterwards Sir *Edmond*, who married *Idonia*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Robert English*, Lord of *Little Astby*: Her Grand-mother, Lady to Sir *Robert English*, was Daughter and Co-heir to the Lord *Morvil*. From this Sir *Edmond* and *Idonia*, *William* above-mentioned is the twelfth in a direct Descent. The Inter-Marriages of the *Sandfords*, besides those already mentioned, are with these following ancient and considerable Families, (*viz.*) *Thornborough* in the Barony of *Kendall*; *Musgrave* of *Musgrave*; *Curwen* (Sir *Christopher*) of *Workington*; *Warcop* of *Warcop-Tower*, *Westmorland*; *Cukethorp* of *Hongill-Castle*, from whose third Son *Richard*, by *Thomas Sandford* of *Askham*, is descended the Family of *Sandford*, now of *Hongill-Castle* aforesaid; *Hutton* of *Hutton-John*; *Widderington* (Sir *John*) of *Widderington-Castle* in *Northumberland*; and *Aglionby* of *Aglionby* in *Cumberland*, Esq. The present *William* was first married to *Mildred*, eldest Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *William Rokeby* of *Skires*, in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*, Bar. by whom he had a considerable Estate in the West and East-Ridings of *Yorkshire*. This his first Wife dying without Issue, he afterwards married *Dorothy*, sole Heir of *George Smalwood* of *Upleatham* in *Cleveland*, Gent. by which latter Match he has a plentiful Fortune in Lands lying in *Cleveland* above-mentioned. By this last Marriage he had Issue seven Daughters, four of which are living, (*viz.*) *Mildred*, *Dorothy*, *Elizabeth* and *Catharine*. This Family were great Sufferers for their Loyalty to King *Charles I.* and King *Charles II.* Their Arms are, Parted per Cheveron Sable and Ermin, two Boars Heads Cooped in Chief, Or; the Crest on a Helmet Mantled; Gules Doubl'd Argent; within a Wreath a Boar's Head erect Argent, armed Or; Gorged with a Dagger.

S A N D H A M, a Town in the South east of the Isle of *Wight*, upon a Bay of the same name, and defended by a Castle.

S A N D I U N, a City seated on the North of the Island *Azzabeh*, 15 miles from *Tua*, and 66 East of *Alexandria*, and upon the Borders of a Salt Lake 40 miles in length, at the Western end of which is another 20 miles long.

S A N D I U S (*Christophorus*) an *Arrian* or *Socinian*, was born at *Koningsberg* in *Prussia*, and died at *Amsterdam* in 1680. He was the Author of the Library of the *Anti-Trinitarians*, being a Collection of the Works of the most noted *Socinian* Writers. In it he gives an Account of their different Editions and Translations, and of the occasion of their Writing, and mentions many Particulars of the Lives of the Authors; only he ranks some Persons among the *Socinians* whom others do not take for such. This being a posthumous Work, some besides him have had a hand in it, and made Additions to it. This Author hath writ some Remarks upon *Vossius's* Latin Historians, wherein he gives a proof of his Learning. But his principal Works are his *Nucleus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, being a Collection of all that occurs in Ecclesiastical History concerning the *Arrians*; *Interpretationes Paradoxæ in Joannem*; *De Origine Animæ*; *Scriptura Trinitatis Revelatrix*. *Memoires Historiques*.

S A N D O, Lat. *Sandum*, a City of *Japan*, on the North of the Island *Nipponia*. There is also a Town of *Italy* of this Name.

S A N D O M E R, Lat. *Sandomiria*, a Town in Upper-Poland, on the *Wesel*, at the mouth of the River *San*. It's the Metropolis of a Palatinate of the same Name, 28 Polish Miles East of *Cracovia*, 32 above *Warsaw* to the South, situate on a Hill, and defended with a strong Castle, was taken by the *Swedes* in 1655, and restored the next year.

S A N D O M I N G O D E L A C A L C A D A, a little Town of Old *Castile*, near *Nasara* in *Spain*, noted for little else than the Story of the Cock and Hen, which passes for current Truth in that Country, though accompanied with most fabulous Circumstances. The Story runs thus; A Pilgrim of *St. Jago* being Condemn'd and Hang'd here for a Theft that he was thought innocent of, his Father went to beg him

of the Judge; who smiling at his Request, ask'd, Why he beg'd a Man's Life after his Death? To which the Old Man is said to have made this Answer; You will not doubt that my Son lives, when you see that Cock and Hen that lie in your Dish get up with their Feathers on. Which happening in that very instant, the Judge himself ran to cut the Criminal down: And the Clergy removed the Gallows, and plac'd it on the top of their Church, and keep a White Cock and Hen coop'd within an Iron Grate under one of their Altars, which the credulous People believe to be the same spoken of before, and beg their Feathers as precious Reliques. *Berant Journal du Voyage d'Espagne.*

SANDWICH, Lat. *Sandwicus Rutupia*, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Eastry Hundred*, in the North-East parts of *Kent*, above eight miles North of *Dover*, and the same distance East of *Canterbury*. This Town sprung out of the Ruines of *Rutupia*, an old Roman City, which falling into decay under the Saxons, was entirely ruined by the Danes. *Sandwich* also felt their fury, but recovered it, and in the Norman times was one of the Cinque-Ports. *Lewis Dauphin of France* burnt it in 1217. *Edward III.* recovered it from *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, to which it had been given by *Canutus the Dane*, when he was crown'd King of *England*, and re-united it to the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* it was burnt by the French. A great Ship belonging to *Pope Paul IV.* sinking in the very Haven, prov'd an incurable mischief, for that and Sands so choak'd up the Passage, that it has lost most of his Trade and Reputation; yet it's noted still for the making of Bayz, and giving the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Edward Montague* the present Earl of *Sandwich*, devolv'd to him from his Grandfather *Edward Montague* created *Baron Montague of St. Neots*, *Viscount Hinchingbrook* and Earl of *Sandwich* by King *Charles II.* in 1650; which Earl lost his life in the Sea-Fight against the Dutch, May 29. 1672. There is also a Town of this Name in the South-east parts of *Dorsetshire*. Here are two Markets a Week, viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its distance from London is 62 miles.

SANDYS, an ancient Family in *Hants*, of which Sir *John* was Knight in *Richard the Second's* time; but *William Sandys*, by his eminent Services to the Kings *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* advanced the Family in Wealth and Honour, and had a great share in the Victory over the Rebels at *Black Heath* in *Kent*. Their ancient Seat was at *Vein* near *Basingstoke*, in the County of *Southampton*. This *William* was made Knight of the Garter, and employ'd by *Henry VIII.* in his Wars against *France*. In 15 Hen. VIII. he was created Lord *Sandys*, afterwards made Lord-Chamberlain of the Household, and was one of those who subscribed the Articles against Cardinal *Woolsey*, and the Declaration against *Pope Clement VII.* His Son *Thomas* succeeded, whose Son *William* was one of the Peers who sat upon the Tryal of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk* in the 5th. of Queen *Elizabeth*, employ'd in the Treaty betwixt Her Majesty and the Dutch, and one of the Peers who tryed *Mary Queen of Scots*. He was imprison'd for joining in an Insurrection made in London by *Robert Earl of Essex*. His Son *William* succeeded, but died without Issue, and was succeeded by *William* his Nephew, who also died in 1668 without Issue, and was succeeded by his Brother *Henry*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

SANDYS (*Edwin*) second Son of *Edwin Archbishop of York*, was born at *Worcester* in 1577: He studied at *Oxford*, and in 1581 was collated to the Prebendship of *Welwang* in the Church of *York*; which Preferment he resign'd in 1602, and was the next year Knighted by King *James I.* who employ'd him in several Affairs of great trust and concern: being a Member of Parliament in 1621, he behaved himself with so much freedom, that the King order'd him and Mr. *Selden* to be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of London, where they both suffer'd above a Month's confinement. He was a Person of great Judgment, a good Statesman, and had a very fine Pen. He wrote, *Europæ Speculum*, or, A Survey of the State of Religion in the Western part of the World; the most correct Edition of which is that printed in 1629, and those afterwards printed from the same Copy. He died in 1629, at his Seat at *Northbourn* in *Kent*, leaving Fifteen hundred Pounds to the University of *Oxford*, for the Endowment of a Metaphysick-Lecture. *Athen. Oxon.*

SANDYS (*George*) youngest Son of *Edwin Archbishop of York*, an accomplish'd Gentleman, well known for his Travels into, and Description of the *Holy Land*, and other Eastern Countries, as also for his elegant Translation of the *Psalms* into Verse. He died in 1642. He likewise translated *Ovid's Metamorphoses* into Verse, and wrote learned Mythological Commentaries upon 'em.

SANFLET, Lat. *Sanfleta*, a small but well fortified Town in *Brabant*, under the Spaniards, on the River *Shelde*, below *Lillo*, three Leagues South of *Antwerp*, and three North of *Bergen-Op-Zoom*.

SANGAAR, Lat. *Sangarium Fretum*, a Streight betwixt the North of *Japan* and the Land of *Æso*, lately discovered.

SANGALA, a very strong Town of the *Indies* towards the head of the River *Indus*, suppos'd to be the *Sagala* of *Ptolemy*.

SANGAMI, a Kingdom in the South of *Japan*, having *Idzum* on the West, and *Malaxium* on the East. Its principal Town is of its own Name.

SANGAR, *Sangaris*, *Sangarius*, a River of *Natolia* or the Lesser *Asia*; the same that *Ptolemy* calls *Sangaris*, *Pliny* *Coralus*, and others *Angarius*. It hath its Rise in *Phrygia*, in the Mountains called *Dindyma*, near to the Town of *Sangia*. It receives divers Rivers, and amongst the rest the River *Garippa* or *Gallus*, and at last dischargeth it self into the *Black-Sea*. *Ptolemy*, *Pliny* l. 6. c. 1. *Strabo*, *Sanfon*.

SANGASSA, *Sanguessa*, or *Suessa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, on the River *Arragon*, and the Borders of the Kingdom of that Name, 13 Spanish Leagues North from *Calabore*, and 8 South of *Pampelone*. It was formerly a Roman Colony. *Baudrand*.

SANGRO, Lat. *Sarus*, a River of *Italy*, which hath its Source near *Aufidena* in the *Apennine*, and running through *Abruzzo* falls into the *Adriatick-Sea*, six miles below *Auxana*. It washes also a Castle of its own Name. There is another River of this Name in *Armenia Minor*, which falls into the *Silician Sea*. *Hoffman*.

SANGUIN, a Kingdom of *India* in the Island *Macassar*, has its Metropolis of the same Name.

SANGUINACCIUS (*Joanninus*) a Physician of *Padua*, who could tell the quality and degree of a latent Distemper, only by looking upon the Patient's Face. He was accus'd of Heresy and Magick at *Rome*; and not giving Satisfaction in his Defence, he was banish'd to the Isle of *Malta*. *Scardion. Hist. Patav. lib. 2.*

SANGUINARA, Lat. *Alesus*, a small River of *St. Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*. It rises near the Lake *Dibraxiane*, and running Southward falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, 20 miles from *Rome*, near *Civita Vecchia*.

SANGUIS JESU CHRISTI, the Name of an Order of Knights in *Mantua*, instituted by *Vincentius IV.* Duke of that State, in 1608, in honour of our Saviour's Blood, whereof they pretend to have some Drops at *Mantua*. The Collar is made of Ovals, some of them set long-ways, with this Inscription, *Domine probasti me*; the other broad-ways, on which is represented a Crucible in the fire; at the end of it hangs an Oval, in which are represented two Angels holding a crowned Chalice, with three drops of Blood, and this Motto, *Nihil hoc trisle recepto*. *Spon. Le Mire.*

SANHEDRIN, an Hebrew word borrowed from the Greek *Συνεδριον*, *Synedrion*, which signifies an Assembly of Men sitting, and more particularly of Judges. There were several of these *Sanhedrins* in *Palestina*, all of them subordinate to the great *Sanhedrin* which sat at *Jerusalem*. All the Rabbins and most Christian Doctors do believe that the erecting of the great *Sanhedrin* was commanded by God to *Moses*, in these words, *Numb. 11. 16. Gather unto me seventy Men of the Elders of Israel, &c.* and that the Establishment of the other subordinate Jurisdictions were commanded by those words in *Deut. 16. 18. Judges and Officers shalt thou make thee in all thy gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee throughout thy Tribes, and they shall judge the People with just judgment.* True it is, that this Divine Command gave them their Sovereign Authority; but 'tis certain, that before this Institution there were Assemblies of Old Men amongst the Jews, to inspect the Affairs of the People: mention is made of them in *Exod. 3. 16.* The Judges of the *Sanhedrin* were called Elders or Senators, because none were chosen but such whom their Age had furnished with necessary Prudence for that Function. As to the word *Sanhedrin*, it was since borrow'd of the Greek by the *Talmudists*. The Holy Scripture informs us in divers places, that the Judges, for the most part, were to be chosen out of the Tribe of *Levi*, i. e. from out of the Priests and Levites, yet without excluding those of the other Tribes that were eminent for Wisdom and Piety, *2 Chron. 19. 8.* The High-Priest ordinarily presided in the *Sanhedrin*; yet was not the Honour so annexed to them, but that others sometimes took that Place. Some say, that the Priests and Laicks that belonged to this Council made up but one Body, and all of them equally took cognizance of any matter that came before them; so that there were not two sorts of Causes, whereof the one belonged to the Jurisdiction of the Priests, the other to that of the Laicks, which they prove from *Deut. 17. 9.* and *2 Chron. 19. 8.* Yet we see it is order'd in the sequel of the same Chapter, *ver. 11.* that *Amariah the High-Priest* was to preside in all matters of the Lord; and *Zebadiah*, the Ruler of the House of *Judah*, should have the superintendence over the King's matters. But to this they answer, That the meaning of this passage is, that *Amariah* was to give counsel in Cases belonging to the Divine Law, and *Zebadiah* in Politick and Civil Matters. Besides the Priests and Levites, and some of the most worthy Persons of the other Tribes, which compos'd the *Sanhedrin*, we are inform'd by *Josephus*, there were also a sort of Persons called *Scribes*. *Grotius* and *Valesius* are of opinion, that these

Scribes took their Places in the *Sanhedrin*, as Assistants, to advise the Judges in difficult Cases of Law, wherein they were very knowing. Others suppose that they were no more than Clerks of the Council, and were only admitted to sit there in that quality, and that they were never received as Senators till for their Knowledge and Merit they were found worthy to be chosen Judges or Senators. We are to take notice, that the Prince of the Senate was not comprehended in the number of the Seventy Elders; so that the *Sanhedrin* always consisted of Seventy one Judges. The President was called *Nafs*, that is, *Prince*; and the most ancient of the Senators, who had the next Place in Honour to him, was called *Ab-Bethdin*, that is to say, *Father of the Consistory*. The Place where this Senate first assembled was *Shiloh*, a Country Town or Village near *Jerusalem*; but afterwards their place of Session was fix'd at *Jerusalem*, in the South-side of the Temple, in a Fret-work-ceiled Hall, which was called *Liscat-Hagazitb*, that is to say, *The Stoner Chamber*; and the *Talmudists* call it *Basilica*. We are next to enquire what was the Authority of this Senate, according to the differences of Time. During the time of the Judges, they had the care and management of all the great Affairs of the Nation; the Judges, to speak properly, having only the Command of their Armies, as Captains-General of the Commonwealth. Neither was their Power diminished under the Jewish Kings, it being little inferiour to that of the Prince. Accordingly there were several Causes of which the Kings took no cognizance at all; nay, the Kings were not so much as admitted to the Senate, except *David* and those of his Race, who being of a milder Temper, and more moderate than the Kings of *Israel*, permitted them an absolute liberty of speaking their Opinions. During the Captivity of *Babylon*, the Senate still retained their Authority, and had the Power of Condemning to Death, if we may believe the Hebrew Authors, who assure us that the Senators were invested with this Power by the Kings of *Babylon* and *Persia*. After this Captivity the Kings of *Persia* confirmed to the Jews this their Sovereign Power, and the free exercise of Judicature, which they continued to enjoy till the Reign of *Antiochus*; who having subdued the City of *Jerusalem*, exerted his utmost Endeavours for the Destruction of the Jewish Nation, together with the Authority of their Senate. But the valiant *Maccabees* restored the exercise of their Religion and Judicature; yea, so great was the Power of the *Sanhedrin* at that time, that the Royal Scepter was put into the King's hands in the Fret-work Chamber where the Senators kept their Sessions. The *Sanhedrin* continued much in the same flourishing condition until *Pompey*; but he having conquer'd *Judea*, and reduced it to the form of a Roman Province, the Splendor of the *Sanhedrin* began to decline. *Gabinus* the Roman President of *Syria* erected four Places of Judicature in *Judea*; and tho' these Tribunals were inferiour to the *Sanhedrin*, yet they deprived it of the cognizance of several Cases. The other Presidents that succeeded continued to lessen the Power of the Jewish *Sanhedrin* as much as they could, which about the time of *Augustus* lost the Power of the Sword, as the Jews themselves avow'd at the Passion of our Saviour, when they said, *It is not lawful for us to put any man to death*, John 18. 31. After that the Romans had deprived the Senate of their Power of Life and Death, *Herod* ruined the Order of their Election, and overturn'd the whole Constitution of the *Sanhedrin*; he put all the Senators to death except *Sameas*, and raised to that Dignity whomsoever he pleased, without observing any Law or Formality. It will not be impertinent to add somewhat here of the Authority of the great *Sanhedrin*. For besides its Power to take cognizance of all great Matters, it was by the Direction and Consent of this Assembly that a King was chosen before Royalty became hereditary; nor could the King undertake a War for enlarging his Territories without the Approbation of this Senate, whose Power reach'd even to the Tryal of a High-Priest, a Tribe fallen into Apostacy, or a false Prophet. And Cardinal *Baronius* adds, that it was above the King, and could Judge him; which he proves by the Example of *Herod*, who was summoned before the *Sanhedrin*, according to *Josephus Antiq.* lib. 14. cap. 17. but *Herod* was then no more but Governour of *Galilee*, and not King of the Jews. Now granting some of the Rabbi's have assign'd this extraordinary Power to the *Sanhedrin*; 'tis well known they were generally prejudiced against Kings, and extravagantly fond of their Liberty; however, some of 'em have had the ingenuity to own, that the King was accountable to none but God, and that the Senate or *Sanhedrin* had no Authority to sit in Judgment upon him: In short, all the passages of *Deuteronomy* and the *Chronicles*, which give a particular Account of the Privileges of this *Sanhedrin*, never mention'd the least word of its Authority to Try their Kings; neither is there one Text of Scripture to prove that their Princes were ever cited before this Assembly to justify their Administration. *Selden de Synedr.* P. *Simon* observes, That after the Jews return from *Babylon* to *Jerusalem* they held one of these great Assemblies, which,

according to them, was compos'd of Twelve Notables or Persons of Figure, over which *Esdra* surnam'd the Scribe presided as Chief; and at this, they say, were present the Prophets *Haggai*, *Zacharias*, *Malachy*, with other great Men inspired by God, as *Daniel*, *Nehemias*, *Mardocheus*, *Zarobabel*, *Azarias*, *Misael* and *Ananias*. He adds, That there was nothing so great in the Republick of the Hebrews as this *Sanhedrin*, which had Power, as the Jews speak, to make *Sajeg Latora*, that is, to fence in the Laws, because this Assembly was Master of the Exposition of the Text, the People being generally oblig'd to follow their Interpretation. In which fence *R. Moses* calls the *Sanhedrin*, *The Foundation of the unwritten Law, and the Prop of the true Doctrine*. They that refused to submit to its Decisions, were look'd upon as Rebels, and Excommunicated. Some Protestant Authors have been of opinion, that *Moses* establish'd the *Sanhedrin* only for his own time. See *R. Simon's* Answers to some *Holland Divines*, printed at *Roterdm* in 1686, where he examines at length the Reasons of these Protestants, which is likewise his method in his Answer to the Defence of these *Dutch Divines* printed in 1687. Monsieur *Le Clerk* refers the Reader to the *Sentiments of the Holland Divines*, and to their Answer to Father *Simon*, where the Perpetuity and Infallibility of the *Sanhedrin* is so entirely overthrown, that Father *Simon* could not advance any tolerable Plea in Defence of it. *Ferrand Reflexions sur la Religion Chrétienne*. Besides the great *Sanhedrin*, there were at *Jerusalem* two lesser Assemblies, which consisted of Twenty three Persons a-piece, according to the Rabbins. The one of these was kept on the Mount of the Temple, otherwise at the Gate of *Shushan*; and the other in the Court of *Israel*, otherwise at the Gate of *Nicanor*. The Jews called the first Court the Mount of the Temple: Heathens, Excommunicated and Unclean Persons, had leave to come into this Court, but might not pass any farther. Next to this was the Court of the Women, and then the Court of *Israel*. And a like Convention of Three and twenty Judges there was to be in every Place which contained One hundred and twenty Inhabitants or more. This number of Twenty three Judges is specified by the Rabbins, but *Josephus* only speaks of Seven Magistrates, and Fourteen Levites, which make only the number of Twenty one, and we have reason to prefer his Authority before that of the *Talmudists*. *R. Johanan* tells us, that no body was admitted to be one of the *Sanhedrin*, except he understood seventy Languages, and *R. Ben-Maimon* saith they were to understand many Languages, to the end they might not stand in need of Interpreters. But it seems more probable, that the Judges were only obliged to understand the Latin and Greek Tongues, as *Selden* as well as *Rambam* assures us. Besides these, there was also amongst the Jews another *Sanhedrin*, consisting only of Three Judges; and this kind of Jurisdiction was appropriated to those Places which consisted of less than One hundred and twenty Inhabitants: These had no Power to give Sentence of Death, for to this the compleat number of One and twenty Judges was required. No Man could be received into any of these *Sanhedrins* without being a Jew originally. The Ordination of a Senator or Judge was performed by the Imposition of Hands, with pronouncing of these words, *I Ordain thee, be thou Ordained*; and sometimes by a Letter sent to the Party elect, wherein the same words were incerted. The Rabbins tell us, that *Moses* was Author of the first kind of Ordination, and that *R. Juda Benbaba* (who lived till the Reign of *Adrian*) invented the second way, in favour of those that were absent.

SAN JAGO DE GUATIMALA, a City of North-America, in *Guatemala* a Province of *New Spain*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Mexico*. There is also another City of the same Name in the Isle of *Cuba*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *San Domingo*, situate in the Eastern part of the Island, with an excellent Haven, having formerly been the Capital of the Island; but the preference is now given to the *Havana*, which is the Residence of the Governour.

SANLECQUE (*Faques de*) was born at *Cauleu* in the County of *Bologne*, in *Picardy*. He applied himself from his youth to the cutting of Stamps, and the striking of Moulds which serve for the casting the Letters or Characters of Printers: And he was so skilful at it, that he was look'd upon as the only Man that was able to make the *Syriack*, *Samaritan*, *Armenian*, *Chaldean* and *Arabick* Characters that were used in the Impression of the Royal Bible, printed at *Antwerp*. He died at *Paris* in the 90th. year of his age, *Novemb.* 20. 1648. He left a Son of his own Name, born at *Paris*, who applying himself to the study of Languages, understood the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, *German*, *Spanish* and *Italian* Tongues, and could play on all sorts of Musical Instruments without being instructed by any one. He undertook to cut Stamps, and make Moulds for all manner of Musical Notes, of which he hath left manifest Proofs of his incredible Labour and Diligence. He died at *Paris* in the 46th year of his age, the 23d. of December, 1660.

SAN LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, a City of Spain in *Andalusia*, which stands at the mouth of the River *Guadalquivir* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, called in Latin *Fanum Sancti Luciferi*, and some take it to be the *Lux dubia* of *Strabo*. It is of large extent, but without Walls; and the entrance to it by Sea is somewhat dangerous by reason of some Rocks that lie before it. At the mouth of the Haven is *The Golden Tower* so called, and a Castle built on the top of a Rock. It is adorn'd with very fine Churches, and a great Piazza, with a curious Fountain in the midst, whose Basin is of white Marble.

SAN MAGNO, a Principality of the Kingdom of Naples, in the *Hither Province*.

SAN-MARINO, a Town and small Republick of Italy, lying within the *Ecclesiastical State*. The *Italians* call it *Republichetta*, upon the account of the narrow extent of its Jurisdiction; notwithstanding which, the Style of this Republick in her Letters to that of *Venice*, according to *Boccaline*, runs thus. *Alla Nostra Carissima Sorella, la Serenissima Repubblica di Venetia*. The Town stands upon a Hill, and is by some Author's call'd *Acer Mons*.

SANNAZARO. *Alfius Sannazarius*, an Italian of great Wit and noble Birth, and an excellent Poet, famous for his Latin and Italian Poems, but more especially for that *De Partu Virginis*, which is look'd upon as one of his Master-pieces. He was Author also of a noted Epigram in praise of the City of *Venice*. He died for grief, at the News that *Philibert* Prince of *Orange*, General of the Emperor's Army, had ruined the best part of his Country-House, in the Year 1530. He was buried in the Church of a Farm or Country-House he had at the foot of *Peselipo*. He got his Tomb placed behind the Altar, notwithstanding that the Statue of *Apollo* and *Minerva* stood on the top of it; but to hide this Profanation, they put the Name of *David* over the Statue of *Apollo*, and over that of *Minerva* the Name of *Judith*. His Latin Poems were Printed at *Amsterdam* 1689. *Isaac Bullard*.

SAN SALVADOR, the Capital City of *Brasil* in South America, situate upon the North side of the Bay called by the Portuguese *Bahia de todos los Santos*. This City is about 200 Rods distant from the Haven, standing upon the top of a Hill, which is so steep on the side that faceth the Sea, that it is inaccessible, so that they are fain to lift up their Merchandises thither by the help of Cranes, or take a great compass with them to bring them to the City. The Churches of it are fair, and neatly kept, especially the Cathedral, and that of the Jesuits. The Convents of the *Carmelites* and *Cordeliers* are also very fine Buildings. This City was made a Bishops See in 1550, but is now advanc'd to an Archbishoprick. The Vice-Roy of *Brasil* for the King of *Portugal* has his Residence here. In the Year 1623 the *Hollanders* surprized this City, plundered it, and burnt all the Warehouses: the Booty they got here was very great, which made a great part of the Dutch Soldiers to desert, as having sufficiently enrich'd themselves. The King of Spain, who at that time was King of *Portugal*, being inform'd of the taking of this City, sent thither 7500 Men under the Command of *Dom Frederick de Toledo*, who forc'd the *Hollanders* to surrender it again upon composition, before they had possist it a whole Year. The Portuguese, to prevent the like Surprises for the future, have built a Fort between the Sea and their Warehouses, and another that commands the Entrance of the City. The Haven is also secured by several Towers and Redoubts.

SAN SALVADOR, the capital City of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, situate in the Province *Pemba*, and was formerly call'd *Congo*. The Portuguese changed this Name to *San Salvador*, in acknowledgment of a memorable Victory God vouchsafed to 36 of their Soldiers, who being join'd with some of the Country Troops belonging to the King of *Congo*, gave a signal Defeat to a very numerous Army of Rebels, commanded by the King's Brother, who were resolv'd to dethrone their Lawful Sovereign, because he was turn'd Christian. This City stands upon a Hill ten Leagues from the Sea, is of a large Extent, and very populous. The Houses stand all by themselves at distances one from another: and because the Stones of the Country fall to dust when they are cut or squar'd, therefore they build their Houses of Wood, and the Branches of Trees fastned together with Mortar. Its Cathedral, a Bishops See, is built of Stone brought from abroad. The City formerly lay open, but is now surrounded with a Wall of the same Materials they build their Houses with. *Marmol*.

SAN SEVERINO, *Septempeda*, a City of the Ecclesiastical State in Italy, in the Marquisate of *Ancona*, being a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Fermo*. It is built by the River *Potenza*, six Leagues from *Tolentino* to the West, and sixteen from *Macerata* to the South West.

SANSON (*Nicolas*) a Famous French Geographer, born at *Abbeville* in *Picardy* in 1599; who, after he had finished his Studies, betook himself to Merchandize; but having met with considerable Losses, quitted that calling; and coming to live at *Paris* in 1627, he became very famous there, as an Engineer and Mathematician. Some time after he was made the French Kings Geographer, and bestowed his time in ma-

king Maps, which are esteemed the best. He was so indefatigable in his labour at this Work, that he made almost 300 large Maps; and caused also an hundred Methodical Tables to be graven concerning the Division of the Dominions of Christian Princes. He hath also writ, *Remarks upon the ancient Gauls* in quarto, four small Treatises of the four Parts of the World, in the same Volume, being an Explication of the Maps he had join'd with them; two Tables of the Cities and Places, which occur in the Maps of the Rhine and Italy: A Description of the Roman Empire, in several Tables, as likewise those of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the British Isles, which are very commodious, together with the ancient Itineraries. He writ also, an account of the Antiquity of *Abbeville*, which engag'd him in a Contest with divers Learned Men, especially with *F. Labbe* a Jesuit. He made also *A Sacred Geography*, divided into two Tables, and a Geographical Index of the Holy Land. He was minded to have published some other Works, having collected a great deal of Matter for to make an Atlas of his own Maps; but his watching and great Pains cast him into a weakness; whereof he languished a long time, and after many Relapses died at *Paris* in 1667, being 68 Years of Age. It was expected, that his two Sons he left behind him would have published some of their Fathers Collections; but they have done little as yet in reference thereto, except some Maps which his Son *William* hath corrected and enlarged; and since the Year 1690, there have been 120 fine Maps of his Publish'd at *Paris*, and *Amsterdam*.

SANTABARENUS THEODORUS, Abbot of a Monastery of *Constantinople* about 877, was the Son of one *Santabarenus*, who being accused of Witchcraft, made his Escape from *Constantinople* to *Bulgaria*, where he abjur'd his Faith. *Theodore* then but very young, being much esteem'd by Prince *Bardas*, was put into a Monastery, where he afterwards took the Habit, and was made Priest, and then Abbot by *Photius*. This *Santabarenus* prov'd naught, and practis'd what he had learnt of his Fathers Art with such Address, that he made the Effects of it pass for divine Favours, persuading some that he had the Gift of Prophecy as well as that of working Miracles. Growing Famous he was sent for to Court, and presented to the Emperor *Basilus*, who being extremely afflicted for the Death of his Son *Constantius*, he conjured *Santabarenus* to obtain him the Favour of seeing him once more: Whereupon this Hypocrite making shew to prepare himself by Prayer and Fasting for this Miracle, is said to have performed the thing, and shewn the Emperor his Son's Apparition by his wicked Art; which so confirmed *Basilus* in his good opinion of him, that he believed whatever he said. *Santabarenus* having gain'd this Point, and observing that *Leo* the Emperors Son had no great Kindness for him, used this Stratagem to be revenged of him; he persuaded him that there was an unknown Person designed his Father's Death, which he said he might prevent if he kept close to him with a Dagger under his Coat. The credulous young Prince promising to comply, the Impostor goes strait to the Emperor, and acquaints him, that he was assured by a Revelation from Heaven, that *Leo* intended to mount the Throne by a Parricide; and as proof of what he said, would be found with a Dagger next day hid under his Coat; which being found accordingly, the Emperor fell into such a Passion, that he Commanded his Son should be confin'd, and would not hear him speak a Word in his own Defence. *Leo* settled upon the Throne after his Father's Death, resolved to punish this Treachery, sent some Troops to fetch *Santabarenus* from his Archbishoprick of *Spartas* to *Constantinople*, whence after he was publicly whip'd, and his Eyes put out, he was banish'd to the remotest parts of the East, *Cyropalat*. *Maimbourg*. *Hist. du Schisme des Grecs*. *Cedren*.

SANTACH BEG, Lord of the Standard, a Turkish Officer so called, having a Standard delivered him when made Governour of any Province, which is carried before him when he goes to War. *Leunclav*. *Hoffm*.

SANT AGATHA DELLI GOTI, or *di Gotti*, in Latin, *Agathopolis* or *St. Agatha Gothorum*, a City of the Kingdom of Naples, in the further Principality, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Benevento*. Also a Principality of the same Kingdom in the further Calabria near to *Reggio*. Also a Duchy in that Kingdom in the *Capitanata*. In former time also there was another *Agathopolis*, which was a City of *Thrace*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Adrianople*.

SANTA MARIA, in Latin *Pandataria*, a small Isle of Italy, in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, belonging to the Kingdom of Naples, whither *Augustus* banish'd his Daughter *Julia* for her loose Life. *Agrippina* the Mother of *Nero* suffer'd the same Destiny. And it was to this placé also that the Emperor *Domitian* banished *Flavia Domicilla*, the Wife of his Uncle *Flavius Clemens*, because she had embraced the Christian Religion with her Husband. *Tacit*. lib. 14. *Euseb*. lib. 3. cap. 17.

SANTA MARIA DEL DRAGONA, a Principality of the Kingdom of Naples in *Terra di Lavoro*. There is another *Santa Maria di Leuca*, which is a City and Bishoprick in Italy, in *la Terra d'Otranto* a Province of the Kingdom of Naples.

SANT ANGELO DE LONGOBARDI, in Latin *Fanum Sancti Angeli Longobardorum*, & *Angelopolis*, a Town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, with a Bishops See, under the Metropolis of *Conza*.

SANT ANGELO IN VADO, *Fanum Sancti Angeli in Vado*, and in ancient times called *Tiphernum Metaurum*, a City of the Ecclesiastical State in the Dutchy of *Urbino*, which formerly was a Bishops See, but Pope *Urban VIII.* united it to the Archbishoprick of *Urbino* its Metropolis.

SANTA SEVERINA, *Siberena*, a City and Principality of the Kingdom of Naples in the Further Calabria. The City, though but small, is an Archbishop See, being ten Miles distant from the *Ionian Sea*, twelve from *Crotone*, and forty from *Cosenza*. Stands upon a steep Rock by the River. It is of great Antiquity. The Roman Town being burnt by the *Goths* in 543, in 1198 a Castle was built here, which occasioned the rebuilding of the City in 1598. Pope *Sixtus V.* made it a Bishops See.

SANTEN, a large Town in the Dutchy of *Cleave*, two Leagues West of *Wesel* in the way to *Nimeguen*, and two North of *Gelderland*. It is under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and noted for the finest Church in all that Dutchy, wherein are above thirty Altars, with the History of the Gospel cut exquisitely in Timber; they have abundance of Relicks here, and among other things pretend to a Manuscript of *St. Paul's* writing. *St. Norbet* the Founder of the Order of the *Præmonstratensian* Monks was born here. *Hoffm. Baudr. &c.*

SANTERINI, an Isle of the Archipelago on the Coast of Europe, which in former times was called *Tbera*, and not *Therasia*, as some would have it, for this latter is an Isle that lies near to the former towards the West, having been separated from it by an Earthquake, according to the Testimony of *Pliny* and *Pausanias*. The Inhabitants call it *Gorzi*, but some *Italians* have given it the name of *Santa Irene*, whence by Corruption came the name *Santerini*. The Soil of it is very dry, without Brooks or Springs, so that the Inhabitants are fain to drink Rain-water, there being no other to be got there. It produceth no Corn besides Barly and Millet. There are some Vines up and down in the Island, of which they make Wine, notwithstanding the great Dryness of the Ground. Almost a Tenth part of the Inhabitants follow the Rites of the Latin Church under the Conduct of a Bishop, the rest are subject to a Greek Bishop. It is thirty Miles in circuit, and sixty Miles distant from *Candia* to the North. The Sea of the Haven, and all along the Coast, appears black, because of the Mines of Brimstone that are under this Isle, which are kindled from time to time, and cast out Flames at a great distance, mixed with Pumice-stones, which are forced up into the Air with so much Violence, that they make little less noise than the discharge of a Cannon. About fifty Years since, these Sulphur-mines cast up such a prodigious quantity of Pumice-stone, that part of the Archipelago was covered with them, and many Havens stop'd up. It is reported that *Alexander the Great* caused the Sea about this Isle to be sounded, and found it bottomless. The Inhabitants drive a Trade with their Wines and Linens, and are Tributary to the Grand Seignior. *Thevenot.*

SANTERNO, Lat. *Vaprinus*, a River of Tuscany in Italy, which rises in the Appennine, flows Northward by *Emola*, and empties it self into the *Po*, below *Argenta*, twenty Miles West of *Ravenna*.

SANTERRE, *Sanguiterfa*, a Country in Picardy, between *Vermandois* to the East, and *Amiens* to the West, in which are the Towns of *Peronne*, *Roye*, *Nesle* and *Mont de Dier*.

SANTES PAGNINUS, a Dominican of *Lucca*, a great Linguist, and chiefly versed in the Oriental Tongues, he published a Version of the Bible, an *Isagoge ad Sacras Literas*, and *Thesaurus Lingua Sanctæ*. He died at *Lyons*, An. 1541. His Works were publish'd there. *Sixt. Senen. Leand. Albert. Possevin.*

SANTO, Lat. *Xanthus*, called by the Europeans *Il Samandro*, a City and River of *Phrygia* in *Asia Minor*, which has its Source in Mount *Ida*, and washing the Ruins of the ancient *Troy*, discharges it self into the Archipelago.

SANTONES, an ancient People of France, whence the Province now called *Saintonge* takes its name. They were bounded by *Poitou* on the North, *Engolesm* on the East, *Aquitain* on the South, and the *Aquitain Ocean* on the West: They also inhabited the Country of *Aunis*, the Isle of *Rhe*, &c. The Chief Town is *Saintes*, described in its place. *Baud.*

SANTONS. The name of a sort of Monks amongst the *Turks*. The *Turkish* Monks are distinguish'd by their different Habits, their way of living, and their different Rules or Institutions. There are some of them that make a Vow of Poverty, others of Chastity, and others of perpetual Fasting and Abstinence; others wholly apply themselves to a Contemplative Life, and every one carries about him the marks of his Profession. Those who wear Feathers on their Heads, do thereby denote that they are Persons who addict themselves to Meditation, and have Revelations: Those who wear Cloaths

patch'd up of pieces of Cloth of different colours, do thereby signify their Vow of Poverty: Those who wear something at their Ears, denote their Obedience and Submission to the Spirit, who transports them in Raptures and Extasies: Those who wear Chains about their Necks and Arms, declare the Vehemence of the Spirit that animates them. They have also amongst them a kind of Religious that live in Community together, and Hermits who live in desert places. There be also a sort of Mendicants amongst them, that live on Alms: And lastly, there are some that wholly apply themselves to serve their Neighbours. *Fa. Simon his Remarks upon a Journey to Mount Libanus.*

SANTORIUS, or *Sanctorius*, a Professor of Physick in the University of *Padua*, who after a long Study of Nature, learnt that the Superfluities of Food, being retain'd in the Body, were the principal Cause of all Diseases; and that a free Transpiration through the Pores, was the greatest help in this case, that Physick could afford. And having found out divers Reasons to convince others of this Truth, he digested them into many Apborisms, with which he made up a small Treatise, entitled, *Medicina Statica*, which is well esteemed of by the most Learned of this Age. He shews in this Treatise, that this Transpiration is so necessary, that it is in a manner impossible without it, to restore sick Persons to their Health; forasmuch as this way being stop'd, the Humours that should have exhal'd through the Pores, become corrupted, and that almost all Diseases do proceed from this Putrefaction, which is not only imparted to the Spirits, but also to the Blood, and all the inward and outward parts of the Body. And to give a more exact Idea of the Advantage that comes from free Transpiration, he saith, that if a Man Eats and Drinks in a days time the quantity of eight Pound, he transpires five of them or thereabouts; which Transpiration is no sooner stop'd, but all the Functions of Nature are disorder'd; and that if the natural or some foreign Heat do not expel by the Pores those Humours that are the cause of an Ague or Fever, it then becomes Malignant: That the Aliments which are not well digested, by the long stay which they make in the parts, cause an Obstruction of the Pores, which Obstruction afterwards causeth the Corruption of those Aliments, whence proceed lassitude, restlessness of Spirit, and the extraordinary Heaviness and Torpor of the Body. That the want of Transpiration, when the extrem parts of the Body are cold in a Fever, are the cause of Death, except Nature or Art do heat them again. That old Men prolong their Lives by much Spitting, but as soon as they are no longer in a Condition to bring up their Flegm, these Excrements incapable of being concocted, and consequently of being digested, do hinder Transpiration, whence follows Suffocation and Death. That this Transpiration alone is more copious than all other Evacuations put together. That the sudden Death of young People, though sober and temperate in their Diet, must be attributed to this want of Transpiration. The *Sieur Cusac*, much taken with this Doctrine, spent some Years to find an External Remedy proper to procure Transpiration, and had the good Fortune to hit upon a particular Preparation of Spirit of Wine, with which he performed great Cures. This new way of Cure, without examining the Patient's Constitution, or the cause of Distempers, has made great Noise in the World, and has put the Author upon writing a Treatise of the Transpiration of such Humours as occasion Sicknesses. *Memoires du Temps.*

SANTOS, the principal City of the Province of *St. Vincent* in *Brazil*, forty Leagues from the River *January* to the South, four from the Atlantick Ocean, and from *St. Vincent* to the North. It stands upon a Bay that will admit a great Ship to load and unload. In 1591 it was taken by *Sir Thomas Cavendish*, plundered and kept two Months; since that the Portuguese have fortified it on all sides but that which is washed by the River, which is half a League over, and five Fathom deep, and they have added two Forts for its Security. In those times it had a hundred Houses, a Parish-Church and two Monasteries. See *St. Vincent*, *Laet.* Page 579.

SAONE, *Savona*, *Araz*, a great River in France, it riseth out of Mount *Vauge* between *Lorraine* and the County of *Burgundy*, about twelve Miles from the Fountains of the *Moselle*, and runs through the County and Dutchy of *Burgundy*, where being increased by the Waters of the River *Dous* [*Dubis*] it passeth by *Auxonne*, *St. Jean de Laone*, *Bellegarde*, *Verdun*, *Chalon*, *Tournus*, *Macon*, divides the City of *Lyons* into two parts, and falls into the *Rhone* a little below that City. Some Authors think that this River was called *Sangona* from the Blood of Martyrs which was so abundantly shed in it during the great Massacre of the Christians at *Lyons* in the Reign of *Marcus Aurelius*, that it changed the colour of its Waters. On this River *Caesar* defeated part of the *Helvetian* Forces going to invade *Gaul*. *Papire Masson. descr. Flum. Gall.*

SAPATE, a sort of Feast, in which it was the Custom to make Presents, without letting those that receiv'd them know whence they came, that they might be the more agreeably surpriz'd. This Feast was invented by the *Spaniards*.

niards, who always keep it on the fifth of December, upon St. Nicholas's Eve; from Spain, the Custom pass'd into Savoy, and from thence to France, where it has been since kept with great Magnificence. *Memoirs du Temps.*

SAPIENZA, an Isle in the Mediterranean, of old called Spagia, over against Modon a City of the Morea, on the South side of it, and hath given its name to the Sea that washeth those parts. This Isle is well known to the Pyrates of Barbary, who skulk behind it when they are lying in wait to seize the Vessels that come from the Gulf of Venice or Sicily. *P. Coronelli Description de le Morée. Spon. Voyage in 1675.*

SAPOR, or Sapor I. of that name, King of Persia, was the Successor of Artaxerxes about the Year 242. He was a very cruel Prince, delighted in shedding Blood, and destroying of Cities. He ravaged and laid waste Mesopotamia, Syria, Cilicia, and divers other Provinces of the Roman Empire, and had it not been for the vigorous Resistance of Odenat Captain and afterwards King of the Palmyrenians, he had overrun all the East. The Emperor Gordianus forced him to retire into his own Country; but was soon after murdered by Philip, who having invaded the Imperial Throne, made Peace with Sapor, who took the City of Antioch in 252. And seven Years after defeated and took the Emperor Valerian Prisoner by the Treachery of one of his Commanders called Macrinus, and made use of him as a Footstool to mount his Horse. Neither was this sufficient to this barbarous Wretch, but he caused him to be flea'd alive, and in this condition cast Salt upon him. Odenates and his Wife Zenobia took from him Nisibe, Carres, and other places, and often defeated his Forces, and sent to the Emperor Gallienus the most considerable of his Commanders they had taken in Battle. Sapor died in 273. after a Reign of 31 Years. *Pollio in Vir. Trigint. Tyrant. Agathius, &c.*

SAPOR II. was declared King when he was yet in the Cradle. Constantine the Great being informed that he had raised a great Army, with design to attack Nisibe, march'd against him, but died on the way in 337. His Son Constantius the next Year after, sent an Army to oppose Sapor, as he did likewise in 345 and 349, when there happened a bloody Battle between both Armies near the Town of Singar in the night-time. In 359 the Persians took the City Amida in Mesopotamia, after a Siege of 73 days, having first defeated the Roman Army commanded by Sabinianus. Sapor in the mean time raised an horrible Persecution against the Christians, (the Jews and Heathens having represented them as Enemies to the State) and leaving them to the mercy of their Persecutors, they spared neither Sex, Age nor Condition. Constantius was always unsuccessful in his Attempts against him, and Jovianus was fain to conclude a Peace with him, by which he delivered to him Nisibe and several other Cities. He renewed the War again in 370, by making an Invasion into Armenia, but with small Success, and died in the Year 380. *Am. Marcel. Sozomen.*

SAPOR III. succeeded in 384, his Father Artaxerxes, who was the Successor of Sapor II. he was neither so Cruel nor Successful as his Predecessors, and was obliged to send Ambassadors to Theodosius the Great, to desire a Peace. He died in 389.

SAPPHO, called by some the Tenth Muse, was born in the Isle Lesbos, and Contemporary with Socrates and Alcibiades in the XLV Olympiad, i. e. six hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour. She composed many Poems that were the wonder of ancient times, of which we have nothing at present, besides an Hymn to Venus, and an Ode inscribed to a young Girl she loved, preserved by Dionysius Halicarnassensis, and Longinus the Rhetorician. Some Authors report that Sappho cast her self head-long into the Sea, because she was rejected by her Lover Phaon. Sapphic Verses took their name from her. *Plutarch. Euseb. Lilius Girald, &c.*

SARA, a River that runs into the Moselle at the City Treves or Trier. There is another River of the same name in Campagna di Romana in Italy, which taking its course through Terra di Lavoro a Province of Naples, empties it self into the Tyrrhene Sea between Volturno and Sinuessa.

SARA, a City of the Great Armenia. Also another of Ilyria.

SARAH Wife of Abraham, and the Daughter of Haran, followed her Husband into Egypt, where passing for his Sister, the King of the Country sent to take her from him, and would have married her, but there happening great Calamities in his Family and Kingdom, he sent for Abraham, and understanding that Sarah was his Wife, rebuked him for concealing it, and sent her laden with Presents out of his Kingdom. After which she advised Abraham to marry Agar his Servant, by whom he had Ishmael. Being ninety Years of Age, God let her understand that she should bear a Son, which appeared so improbable to her, that she smil'd at it as incredible. The same Adventure that happened at Pharaoh's Court, befell them again at that of Abimelech petty King of Gerar, who falling in love with Sarah, would have married her, but finding that she was disposed of already,

returned her to her Husband, after which she was brought to Bed of Isaac; who when a little grown, being mock'd by Ishmael, she press'd her Husband to send him and his Mother away, which he did: She died A. M. 2175, aged 137 Years, and was buried in a Cave near the Town of Hebron. *Torniel. Salian in Annal. Vet. Test.*

SARABAT, Lat. *Hermus*, a River of Asia Minor, which rises in Phrygia Major, and being swelled with the Rivers Crya, Nilus and Pactolus, disburthens it self into the Bay of Smyrna.

SARACENS, a People originally of Arabia, called also Agavens and Ishmaelites, as proceeding from Ishmael the Son of Hagar. Ptolemy mentions a City of Arabia called Saraca, from whence some Authors derive their name; but others with more reason fetch it from סרק a word which in the Arabick signifies a Vagabond and Robber; and indeed the common Practice of the Saracens was to rob and plunder their Neighbours Country. They began to appear in the World about the Fifth Century. We read in the Life of St. Euthymus the Abbot writ by St. Cyril, that one Terebon a Commander of the Saracens, having been miraculously healed of the Palsie, almost all his People embraced the Christian Religion: but not long after he betook himself to Mahomet, and made Profession of his Sect. From this time they began to be Powerful, and under the Conduct of their Kings, made Irruptions into Africa, Asia and Europe, where they were Masters of part of Sicily, and subdued Egypt, Syria and Persia. The Christian Princes had Wars with them for a long time in the East, during the XI and XII Centuries. But the Turks, the Caliphs of Egypt, and the Sophies of Persia having Conquered the Saracens Dominions, their name likewise vanished and was lost. *Ptolem. lib. 6. Am. Marcel. lib. 14. Bochart. in Phal. lib. iv. c. 2. Pocock in Spe. Hist. Rab.*

SARAGOSSA, *Caesar Augusta*, a City of Spain upon the River Ebro, being the Capital of the Kingdom of Arragon, with an Archbishops See, Parliament, University, and Court of Inquisition. It is a very ancient City, and hath been formerly more considerable than it is at present. It is situate in a very pleasant Plain, and contains seventeen great Churches, and fourteen Monasteries. The Church called Our Lady of the Pillar, is much frequented by Pilgrims. Nanius says of this City, that nothing is wanting for the Pleasantness of its Situation, the Fruitfulness of its Soil, and the Fineness of its Buildings to make it equal to the best City in Spain; the Houses are of Brick, and the Streets large. It is defended by a very strong Wall besides its Citadel, and hath four Gates, with abundance of Towers. It is three Miles in compass, and enjoys a good Air, but rather too hot: It was anciently a Roman Colony, and in those times one of the chief Cities of Spain. It was recovered from the Moors in 1118, and is said for the Birth of Prudentius, one of the most ancient Christian Poets. It stands 42 Spanish Leagues North of Valencia, 26 from Pampelona, and 38 from the Mediterranean. Long. 20. 10. Lat. 42. 30. The Priscillianists were condemned in a Council held here in 381.

SARBORA, General to King Chosroes, who charging him with the Defeat he received at Heraclium, commanded him to be killed, by which he was disappointed of his Army, and deprived of his Kingdom and Life by his Son Siroes. *An. Ch. 627. Hoffman.*

SARBRUGH or Sarbrücken, Lat. *Sarapont* or *Saraburgum*, a Town in Germany on the River Sar over against St. Jean on the Borders of Lorrain, formerly an Imperial Town, but exempted by the Emperor Rodolphus I. and does now belong to the Electorate of Treves. It is a fine Town, very ancient, and mention'd in the Itinerary of Antonine, but falling under the Duke of Lorrain, is now in the hands of the French. It gives Title to a Prince of the House of Nassau, and has a Castle which was his usual Residence. The River Sar is here navigable by small Boats. *Baud.*

SARCATERUS, a Danish King, who having caused a certain Man called Lenus to be put to Death unjustly, to make amends, offered to deliver himself into his Sons hands, and to suffer Death. *Saxo Grammat. lib. 8.*

SARCELLÆ, or Rusiceber, *Rasubrica*, according to Antonine, a large Town on the Coast of the Mediterranean in the Kingdom of Algier, from which it is distant 28 Miles West, and hath a large Haven with a Castle. *Baud.*

SARDANAPALUS, otherwise called Thonos Connoleros, Reigned over the Assyrians about A. M. 3215, or as others, 3158, some take him to have been King of Nineveh at the time when Jonas was sent to preach Repentance to that City. He was a Prince of a most voluptuous and effeminate Life, to that degree that he was used to sit and Spin in a Womans Habit amongst his Concubines. Wherefore his Subjects disdain to be governed by such a Wretch, rebelled against him under the Conduct of Arbaces Governour of Media, besieging him in his chief City Nineveh, and forced him after two Years Siege to burn himself, with his Wives and Children, A. M. 3178, or 3234, and with him ended the Kingdom of Assyria. Nineveh was rebuilt soon after this, and was the Residence of the Governours of Media, who are still'd Kings

Kings in Scripture. But other Authors say that *Sardanapalus* finding himself in a strait, retired into his Palace, and having erected a Funeral Pile, laid thereon all that was most Precious, and burnt himself with his Wives, Children and Palace, ordering this Distich to be engraven on his Tomb.

*Hæc habeo quæ edi, quæque exsaturatâ libido
Haustr, at illa jacent multa ac præclara reliqua.*

Which *Aristotle* says was a fitter Epitaph for an Ox than a King. *Clemens* gives it in Greek thus: Lib. 2. *Stromat.*

Ταύτ' ἔχω ὅσ' ἐφαγόν, καὶ ἐφύσεια καὶ μετ' ἐρωῖ
Τερπ' ἐπαθόν, τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὀλβία κείνα λελεῖπται,
Καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ πῶδ' εἶμι Νίνυ μεγάλης βασιλευσας.

But *Athenæus* lib. 12. gives a more favourable Inscription thus:

Σαρδανάπυλ' Ἀνακονδραγέζω Ἀσχιάλω ἔδεμε, καὶ Ταρσὸν
μὴν ἡμέρη ἄλλα νῦν τέθνηκεν. *Justin. Petav. Scaliger.*

SARDICA, formerly a City of *Thracia*, but now the Capital of *Bulgaria*, with a Bishops See upon the River *Mbrava* or *Sucova* (which is the *Clagrus* of the Ancients) near to Mount *Hæmus*. The *Bulgarians* call this City *Triadizza*, and the *Greeks* and *Turks* *Sophia*. It hath been the Residence of the ancient *Despots* of *Servia*. Here was a Council held under the Consulships of *Rufin* and *Eusebius* in 347, which according to *Theodoret* consisted of 250 Prelates, and according to *St. Athanasius* of 300, from 35 or 37 as well Western as Eastern Provinces. *Osius*, *Archidamus* and *Philoxenus* were sent Legates by Pope *Julius*. The *Arians* came thither also, but having moved to no purpose, that *St. Athanasius* (whose unexpected presence surprised them very much) might not sit in the Assembly, they withdrew, pretending that they were sent for by the Emperor *Constantine*, to solemnize a Victory he had gained over the *Persians*. This excuse was carried to the Council by *Eustathius* a Priest of the Church of *Sardica*, but did not hinder the Proceeding of the Assembly, which afterwards declared *St. Athanasius* with some other Orthodox Prelates Innocent, examined the Accusations brought against the *Arian* Bishops, and deposed several of them; but being unwilling to add any thing to the Creed of *Nice*, or to Form a new Confession of Faith, they made 20 or 21 Canons for the general Discipline of the Church; one of which granted the Pope the Jurisdiction of receiving Appeals in some Cases; but here we may observe, First by the form and expression of the Canon, that this Privilege of the See of *Rome* was not founded on Divine Right, but only upon Ecclesiastical Authority. 2dly, Even the advantage taken thus low, was not generally acknowledged by the Church, the Canons of this Council not being look'd upon as generally binding; and therefore Pope *Zosimus*, in the Dispute he had with the *African* Bishops, Cites these Canons under the Name of the Council of *Nice*, to give 'em the greater Authority. 3dly, The Roman Catholics themselves confess, the *Sardican* Council was no General one, giving this Reason for their Opinion; because, say they, it determin'd no Point of Faith, proceeding therein no farther than the Confirmation of the Council of *Nice*. To which we may add the Opinion of the Archbishop *Peter de Marca*, who affirms that this Synod lost the Privilege of a General Council by the division of its Members, the Eastern Bishops refusing to joyn with the Western. *De Marca* lib. 7. *De Concord.* &c. *Goëau Hist. Eccl. Cave Hist. Liter. pars At.* In the mean time the *Arians* assembled at *Philippes*, a Town of *Thrace*, condemned the Consubstantiality of the Father and Son, and afterwards confirmed their Sentences of Deposition against *Athanasius*, *Paul*, *Marcellus* and *Astlepas*; they deposed Pope *Julius*, *Osius*, *Maximin* of *Treves*, *Protergenes* of *Sardica*, and *Gaudencius* of *Brixia*. *Theodoret, Socrus. Baronius.*

SARDINELLA, a great Village East of *Damascus* in the Tribe of *Manasseh*, in which none can inhabit but Christians, all other Inhabitants dying before a Year be expired, if we may believe *Bonaventura*. *Hoffman.*

SARDINIA, an Island and Kingdom of *Europe* in the *Mediterranean*, belonging to the King of *Spain*: It is commonly divided into two parts by the Rivers *Cedro* and *Titso*, the one *Cabo di Lugori* being the North, and the other *Cabo di Cagliari*, which is the South part of the Island. The Soil is very fertile, but the Air very unhealthy, by reason of exceeding high Mountains on the North side of it, which keep out the North Wind, upon which account the Roman Emperors used to banish such Persons as they had a mind to be rid of, to this Island, the Air being esteemed Pestilential. In former times it was more considerable than at present, there having been no less than 18 Bishopricks in it. *Cagliari* is the Capital City at present, the others are *Sassari*, *S. Pedro d'Uffellu*, *Torre*, *Terra-Nova*, *Oristagni*, *Algher*, *Castel-Aragonese*, *Ampurias*, &c. The Ancients tell us that *Sardus* the

Son of *Hercules* having settled a Colony here, from his own name called it *Sardinia*, and that before it was called *Sandalioris* and *Ichnisa* from the sole of a Foot, which the Figure of this Island represents. Since those times it has been inhabited by divers Nations, until the time that the *Carthaginians* made themselves Masters of it, from whom the *Romans* took it, in whose Possession it continued a long time, until it was taken by the *Saracens*; but they of *Pisa* and *Genova* having forced it out of the hands of the *Saracens*, fell into a Dispute which of them should possess it. But Pope *Boniface VIII.* having given leave to the King of *Arragon* to Conquer it, it hath been ever since annexed to the Crown of *Spain*. This Island alone produces those Animals called *Mafrones* or *Mastriones*. There is no Venomous Creature in it, but they have Foxes, and a very little Creature called *Solifuga* which resembles a Frog. It has the Title of a Kingdom, is 170 Miles long, 80 broad, and in circuit is about 450, and is six Miles from *Corfica*. It is governed by a Viceroy from the King of *Spain*. Its Metropolis is *Cagliari*. It hath now but seven Towns of Note, and all those Bishops Sees. It hath 11 Sea-ports and 94 Watch-Towers upon the Sea-coast: The Proverb *Sardi Venales* takes rise according to some, because *Gracchus* having subdued it, brought away such a multitude of Captives, that they could not be sold in a long time; or according to others, because the *Sardinians* are reckoned Changeable and of Vendible Tempers. *Thales* and *Bias*, two of the Wife Men of *Greece*, advised the *Ionians* to remove hither, that they might avoid the *Persian* Yoke: It had anciently a Silver Mine, and affords Coral in several Places.

SARDIS, an ancient City of *Lydia*, at present ruined. It was formerly the Capital City of the Kingdom, situate near Mount *Imolus*, and was the Royal Residence of the *Mermnades* descended from *Gyges*. *Cyrus* took this City in the LIX Olympiad, and subdued the whole Kingdom of *Lydia*, taking *Cræsus* the King Prisoner. In the LXIX Olympiad *Aristagoras* having got twenty Ships of the *Athenians*, persuaded the People to Rebel against the *Persians*, and some time after took the City and burnt it, which was repaired since, and came under the Dominion of the *Greeks*. *Antiochus Magnus* took this City in 3736 from *Achæus* by Treason after a Years Siege. The *Turks* say that *Tamerlane* besieged this City six Years, and when he had taken it ruined it intirely, about 1398, if it be true; but however this be, Sir *George Wheeler* assureth us the Inhabitants are reduced to a very small Number, and live by the Sweat of their Brows in digging and planting Gardens belonging to the few *Turks* who now live hereabouts, having neither Church nor Priest amongst them, and are a Nest of worse than Beggars. The City stood on the North side of the Mount *Imolus* on the edge of a spacious and fruitful Plain, and has still many marks of its Antiquity to be found amongst its Ruins. *Wheeler, Tavern.* It was anciently one of the strongest Inland Cities of *Asia*, especially when besieged by *Antiochus Magnus*. It was famous for excellent Carpets. It was in this City that *Antigonus* called *Cleopatra* the Sister of *Alexander* the Great to be put to Death, in the Year of *Rome* 446. This City was one of the first converted by *St. John*, but not long after relapsed into Idolatry. *Sardis* formerly was an Archbishops See. *Herodotus. Ferrari. Euthemius* the Bishop of this place was whip'd to Death by the Emperor *Balbus's* order, *An. Ch.* 825. *Sardis* is 26 Miles South of *Philadelphia*, and 36 North of *Thyatira*.

SARDONES, an ancient People of *Gallia Narbonensis*, who inhabited on the Sea-side near the Town *Salses* in the County of *Roussillon*, between *Languedoc* to the North, and *Catalonia* to the South.

SARDONII, *Sardonians*, a People of *Africa*, so called from one *Sardo* who was King over them, their Country joyned to that of the *Carthaginians*. They had a Custom of Sacrificing their Relations to *Saturn*, when they attained the Age of Seventy, and performed this barbarous Ceremony with Laughter and Mirth; which has given occasion to the Latin Proverb of *Rifus Sardonius*, as some say; for others are of opinion that this Proverb took its rise from an Herb called *Sardoa*, or *Sardonia herba*, growing in *Sardinia*, which Poisons those that eat of it, and draws their Mouths in such a manner, that they seem to die Laughing. *Solin. Pausan.* But *Franciscus de Vico* refutes this whole Story as a meer Fable, nor do the *Sardinians*, according to *Hoffman*, know any thing of this Herb, or Proverb.

SARDUNII, Lat. *Planasia*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*, on the Coast of *Provence*, whither *Tiberius* banish'd *Agrippa*, *Augustus's* Nephew. The French call it *Sainte Marguerite*. *Baud.*

SAREPTA, *Sarepath*, a City of *Phœnicia*, almost in the midst between *Tyre* and *Sidon*, now called *Sapher* or *Sarafendi*. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Tyre*. In this City *Elijah* the Prophet miraculously increased the Widows Oyl and Meal, and raised her Son to Life. This Town is about ten Miles from *Sidon*, and as much from *Tyre*, being also fam'd for its noble Wine. *Sidon.*

SARGAN, or *Sarganserland*, a City and Territory in *Suifferland*, subject to the seven ancient *Cantons*. The Inhabitants of this Country are the *Sarunetes* of *Pliny*. See **SARUNETES**.

SARGAPISES, the only Son of *Thomyris* the famous Queen of the *Scythians*: He was but very young when *Cyrus* invading *Scythia* with a powerful Army, passed the River *Araxis*, and advanced within a day's Journey of *Thomyris*'s Dominions, and then feigning as if he had ventured too far, retired in haste, and the more to make it believed he was fled indeed with Precipitation and Disorder, he left abundance of Wine and other Provisions in his Camp. *Thomyris* sent the third part of her Army under the Command of her Son to pursue him, who being of small Experience in Warlike Affairs, suffered his Soldiers to drink Wine, with which they not being accusom'd, were presently overtaken, and *Cyrus* returning upon them, cut them all to pieces. *Sargapises* died in the Battle, but his Mother revenged his death some days after, by killing *Cyrus* himself, and 200000 *Persians*. *Justin*.

SARGASSUM MARE, called by the Portuguese *Mar di Sargasso*, a part of the *Atlantick*, betwixt *Cape Verd* to the East, and the Island of that Name to the West. It is denominated from the Herb *Sargassa*, which grows there in such plenty, that it hinders the course of Ships. *Baudrand*.

SARGETIA, now *Istria*, a River of *Dacia* which runs through *Vallachia*, fam'd for King *Decebalus*'s hiding his Treasures in it when the Emperor *Trajan* made War upon him, which the said Emperor did find out nevertheless. *Sambucus*.

SARKE, a small Island near *Fersey* on the Coast of *France*, six miles in compass, but not inhabited till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, though it has an Harbour and a small Fort, not accessible to above two at a time. This place, in the year 1558, was surprized by the *French*, but recovered by a *Flemming*, who pretending he had a dead Friend in his Ship, promised the Governour a good Present if he might have liberty to bury him in their Chapel. The Governour was content, on condition his Men should be searched and disarmed, as they were; but the Coffin being full of Arms, they opened it, and drove out the *French*, those who went for the Present being by the *Flemmings* Order kept Prisoners in the Ship. Queen *Elizabeth* granted this Island to *Helier de Cartret*, Lord de *St. Oen*, who first peopled it; and about 40 years since it had fifty Families. Before this it served only as a common Pasture to the Inhabitants of *Fersey*.

SARLAT, *Sarlatum*, a City of *France*, and Capital of the *Lower-Perigord*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It is situate, as it were, in an Isle between the *Dordogne* and *Vezere*, from whence it is but a League distant, eight from *Perigueux* to the South-east, and thirty four from *Bordeaux* to the North-east. It was made a Bishop's See by Pope *John XXII*. It is very strong, and withstood two Sieges in the Civil War in 1652. *Du Chesne*, *St. Marth*.

SARMATIA, a vast Country called *Sarmatia*, or *Sauromatia*. It was formerly divided into the *Asiatick*, *European* and *German Sarmatia*. The *Asiatick Sarmatia* was that part about the Confines of *Europe* and *Asia*, and the River *Rha* or *Volga*, being bounded on the North with the North-Sea, on the South with the *Euxine* and *Caspian* Seas, with *Scythia* on the East, and *European Sarmatia* on the West. This Tract contained the Northern part of *Moscovia* called *Russia Alba*, and the *Russian Tartary* containing the Provinces of *Dvina*, *Condora*, *Petzora*, *Permski*, *Samojeda*, *Siberia Wiarka*, *Loppia*, *Lucomoria*, and the Kingdoms of *Casan*, *Astracan* and *Bulgaria*. The *European Sarmatia* was between the *Asiatick Sarmatia* on the East, and the *German Sarmatia* on the West, the North Ocean on the North, and the Lake of *Mæotis* with the *Euxin* Sea on the South, and contained *Scythia the Less*, the County of the *Roxolani*, *Hamaxobij* and *Alani*, where now is *Moscovia* and the *Lesser Tartary*. The *German Sarmatia* was separated from the *European Sarmatia* on the East with the River *Borysthenes* or *Nieper*, and from *Germany* on the West by the *Vistula*, from *Dacia* on the South by the River *Tyra* or *Niefter* and the *Carpathian* Mountain, and on the North it had the *Baltick* Sea and the Gulf of *Finland*. It contained almost all the Kingdom of *Poland*, its chief Inhabitants of old being the *Venedi*, *Æstiai*, *Peucini* and *Bastarnæ*. *Sarson*, *Baudrand*. All this Country was inhabited by a Barbarous People, who dwelt partly in the Mountains and partly in the Forest, and had moveable Huts or Waggon for Houses, and they were anciently noted for feeding on Horse-blood mingled with Milk; whence *Martial* says,

Venit ex epoto Sarmata pastus equo.

Tacitus writes of them as the worst Infantry of the World, but the best Horse-men: And *Florus* says they were so Barbarous, as not to know what Peace meant. *Bochart* thinks them to be the Offspring of the *Medes*, their Language being a mixture of theirs and the *Scythian* Tongue, and their Habits resembling the *Medes*. Such as have a mind to see the List of all the noted Towns in *Sarmatia* may consult *Baudrand*.

SARMATICUM MARE, called by the *Moscovites* *Mourmansky More*, by the *French* *Mer de Moscovie*, or *Ocean Septentrional*, is the same with *Pont Euxin*, according to *Ovid*. *Baudrand* says it is part of the Northern Ocean towards the *White Sea*, and the Northern Coast of *Moscovy*, between the mouths of the River *Oby* and *Dwin*.

SARNA, a Castle formerly belonging to the House of *Austria*, in the Canton of *Underwald* in *Switzerland*, which being well fortified and impregnable, the *Swissers* took it by this following Stratagem: They lodged fifty Men in a neighbouring Wood, and sent thirty of them with Presents of Cheese, Butter, Pork and Mutton thither, as usual, with Clubs in their Hands, one end of which being fitted for an Iron Pike, which they carried in their Pockets; as soon as they entered, they seized the Gates, fitted their Pikes, and giving their Signal, the twenty who staid in ambush coming to their assistance, they took the Castle, conducted the Garrison to the Borders, made them swear they should never return, and afterwards demolished the Fortrefs. *Hoffman*, *Simler de Repub. Helvet*.

SARNO, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Principality*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, and a Dukedom appertaining to the House of *Barbarini*. It takes its Name from the River *Sarno*. This City is situated partly on a Hill, partly in a Valley, has a very ancient Castle, and stands in the Borders of *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Fountains of the *Sarno*, thirteen miles South of *Salerno*, eight South of *Nola*, and five of *Nocera*.

SARONICUS SINUS, now called *Golfo d'Enzia*, a Bay in the *Ægean* Sea.

SARPEDON, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Laodamia*, was a King of *Lucia*, from whence he brought some Auxiliary Forces to *Priamus* against the *Greeks*, *Sarpedon* having signalized himself before *Troy*, was killed by *Patroclus*; but his Corps was rescued by *Apollo*, wash'd in the River, besprinkled with *Ambrosia*, adorn'd with Royal Apparel, and delivered to his Subjects to be interred. *Jupiter*, in Commemoration of his Death, appointed an Anniversary among the Gods to Mourn for him.

SARPEDON, a Promontory of *Cilicia*, which is the Boundary betwixt it and *Pamphylia*, and continually beat upon by the Waves; so that it became a Proverb applicable to those who are Clamorous and Turbulent. *Hesychius*.

SARPI, or *Fra-Paolo*, or *Paulus Servita*, of the Order of the *Servita*, a Divine and Councillor of the Commonwealth of *Venice*, was born in that City in the year 1552. His Father's Name was *Francesco Sarpi*, and his Mother's *Isabella Morelli*, whose Brother *Ambrosius Morelli* took care of his Nephew's Education, who having an excellent Wit, with great Memory and Judgment, made a great progress in a short time in Learning; for after he had got the mastery of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, he applied himself to the Mathematicks, and afterwards studied Philosophy and Divinity under the Conduct of *F. Joannes Maria Capella*, who being of the Order of the *Servita*, *Fra. Paolo*, out of respect to his Master, entered himself of the same Order, in the year 1564. His Fame was soon spread through *Italy*, where the Popes *Sixtus V.* and *Urban VIII.* *St. Charles*, the Duke of *Mantua*, and many other Persons of great Quality, had a singular Esteem for him. *Vincentius Pinelli*, *Aquapendente*, and other learned Men of his time that were his Friends, were astonish'd to see a young Man of a weak and tender Complexion, excel in Learning as he did. For besides what has already been said, he was very well skill'd in History, Law and Physick, and more especially in Anatomy, and the knowledge of Simples and Minerals; and what was most to be valued, was, that all these Excellencies were joined with extraordinary Modesty and Piety. He was made Provincial of his Order when he was but Seven and twenty years of age, and Procurator-General. The Difference which happened between the Commonwealth of *Venice* and *Paul V.* proved matter of Trouble to *Fr. Paul*, who was then the declared Divine and Councillor of the Republick of *Venice*. The Pope commanded him to come to *Rome*, and

and upon his refusal excommunicated him: But this did not much affect him, for he continued with his Tongue and Pen to assert the Rights of the Commonwealth. It was about this time that a Book was publish'd, entitled, *Scrutinio della Libertà Veneta*, or, An Enquiry into the Venetian Liberty. The Venetians persuaded F. Paul to write an Answer to it, who told them he had an Answer ready, and delivered to them his *History of the Council of Trent*, which *Marcus Antonius de Dominis* took upon him to publish, and got it printed at London, under the Name of *Pietro Soave Polano*, which is the Anagram of *Paolo Sarpi Veneto*. The other Works of F. Paul are these, *Considerations upon the Censures of Pope Paul V. against the Commonwealth of Venice*; *A Treatise of the Interdiction*; *A particular History of the Matters that pass'd between Paul V. and the Republic of Venice*; *De Jure Asylorum*; *A Treatise of the Inquisition*; *A Continuation of the History of the Uscoques*; besides a great many Manuscripts upon divers Subjects. The Pope's hatred against him created him many Enemies; he was once set upon in the Street by five Murtherers, who gave him three Wounds, of which he recovered. He was in many things of the Opinion of the Protestants, and kept a Correspondence with several learned Persons of the Reformation. He died with a great Repute of Piety, on Saturday the 14th. of January, 1623, being Seventy one years of age. He had done great Services to the Commonwealth for seventeen years together. The People, after his death, made their Prayers at his Tomb, as supposing him a Saint, which was forbid by Pope Urban VIII. See his *Life*, written by Fr. Fulgentio.

SARRA, a Town of Phœnicia, afterwards called *Tyre*. It had its first Name from *Sarra*, a Fish which abounds there, whose Blood was used for a Purple Die; hence *Sarrana Vestes*. *Virgil. Aulon. Juven.*

SARRON, the third King of the ancient *Gaules*, who reigned next after *Magus* or *Magog*, and had *Drus* for his Successor. He was a lover of Learning, and erected publick Schools, the Professors whereof were called *Sarronides*, which were the same with the *Druids*. He is said to have been the first Man of the World who instituted Academies and Publick Schools, whence Philosophers were called *Saronidae*. He died 2057, and 1013 before Christ, after a Reign of 48 years. *Diodor. Sicul. Dupleix. See Bochart in Canaan. lib. 1. cap. 42.*

SARSINA, a City of the Ecclesiastical State in *Romandolia* in *Italy*, famous for having been the Birth-place of *Accius Plautus*. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It is very small, containing scarcely above fifty Houses, ten miles South of *Cesena*, and four and twenty West of *Arimini*, and famous for its noble Pastures.

SARTACH, a *Tartarian* Prince, who reigned over the Country adjoining to the *Volga* and *Tanais* in the Thirteenth Century, to whom St. Lewis sent a *Franciscan* Monk as his Envoy, having understood that he was turned Christian; but it prov'd a mistake, so the poor Monk was fain to return *re infecta*. The Man employed in this Embassy was a French Cordelier named *Rubruquis*, who embarking on the *Black Sea*, coasted the *Palus Meotis*, and having crossed the *Tanais*, arrived in two months after at *Sartach's* Tents, towards the Country of the *Mardes*. The People were clad in Dogs and Goats Skins, and had no other Houses but Waggon covered with coarse Cloth. *Rubruquis*, with a Bible in one hand, and a Psalter in the other, both richly embellish'd with Gold, his chief Assistant carrying a Crois and Ma's-book, and the other a Cenfor, were admitted to an Audience, singing a Song, according to custom, as they came into the Prefence. *Sartach* seem'd very well satisfi'd with the King's Letter, but was so far from being a Christian, that he made difficulty to let them stay to Preach as the King desired, saying, They should advise with his Father *Baatu*, who lived towards the Country of the *Bulgarians*, to the East of the River *Volga*. *Baatu* sent them for leave to the Great *Kan Mangu*, who kept his Tents near the Village *Caracorain*, in the 66th. Degree of North Latitude: And when they had gone this tedious Journey to no purpose, they returned again into *Palestina*, and brought King *Lewis* two Vests from *Sartach*. *De la Chambers Hist. de St. Lewis, in 1688.*

SARTE, *Sarto*, a River of *France*, which riseth in *Normandy*, upon the Borders of *Perche*, and watereth *Almonzon* and *le Muine*, and receives the River *Huine* a little below *Mans*; at length being swelled with several other Rivers, it passeth into *Anjou*, and a little above *Angers* falls into the River *Mayenne*, and both of them soon after lose themselves in the *Loire*. *Papire Masson Descrip. Flum. Gal.*

SARTHAN, a Place in the Tribe of *Reuben*, near which the Jews passed over *Jordan* on dry Land. There is a second Place of this Name in the Tribe of *Manasseh*, near *Jezreel*, which signifies Tribulation and Anguish; and a third in the Tribe of *Gad*, 1 King. 4. 7. *Jos. 3. 3. 2 Chron. 4.*

SARTO (*Andre del*) a famous Painter of *Florence*. The *Florentines* had so great an esteem for his Works, that during the fury of the Popular Factions amongst them, they preserved his Pieces from the Flames, which were in the Monastery of *St. Salvi* in *Florence*, at a time when they spared neither Churches nor things sacred. He died of the Plague at *Florence* in 1530, at the age of 42. He copy'd, for the Duke of *Mantua*, an Original of *Leo X.* done by *Raphael*, which Copy was valued as much as the Original: One of his last and best Pieces was *Abraham sacrificing Isaac*, which he drew for the King of *France*.

SARUG, or *Serug*, *Abraham's* Great-Grand-father, mentioned *Gen. 11. 21, 22.* *Epiphanius* and *Suidas* suppose Idolatry to have begun in his time, which was in the Reign of *Belus*; others suppose it to have begun in the time of *Ninus*, who was the Promoter of it. *Sarug* died A. M. 2079, aged 230.

SARUNETES, a People of *Suifferland* inhabiting the Country of *Sargans* or *Sarganserland*. Their chief Town is called *Sargans*. This Country was formerly under the Counts of *Werdenberg*, who afterwards mortgaged it to the House of *Austria*; and when redeemed again in 1483, *George* Count of *Werdenberg* sold it to the *Swiss Cantons*, who send a Governour thither every year: but the Town of *Sargans* has peculiar Privileges, and chuses its own Magistrates. The Country is divided by the River *Sara*. The Courts of Justice for the Upper Part are held at *Regatium*, and those for the Lower at *Sanegaw* a fine Town. *Simler.*

SARWICZE, Lat. *Urpanius*, a River of *Lower Hungary*, which has its Source near *Wesprin*, and running through *Alba Regalis* to the East, falls into the *Danube* betwixt *Colock* and *Tuitburg*. *Baudrand.*

SARZANA, *Luna Nova Sergianum*, *Sarezana*, a City in *Hetruria* on the Borders of the States of *Genova*, near to *Tuscany*. It hath a Bishop's See, which was transferred hither from *Luni* by Pope *Nicholas V.* under the Archbishop of *Milar*. It lies 34 miles from *Lucca* to the North-west, and almost 60 from *Genova* to the South-east. The *Genouese* are in possession of it. This City was rais'd from the Ruines of *Luna* an ancient Roman City, whose Bishoprick was transferr'd hither by Pope *Nicholas V.* in 1450. It is defended with a strong Wall and deep Ditch, a Castle flanked with four Towers, as also by a Fort called *Sarsanella*, which stands on a neighbouring Hill that commands the City. This Fort was built by *Castruccio* who subdued *Lucca*. After his death it was possessed by *Charles VI.* of *France*, after him by the *Milanois*, and then by the *Florentines*, from whom *Charles VIII.* of *France* recover'd it; but his Governour sold it to the *Genoueses*, in whose possession it is at this present. It's sixty Miles South-east of *Genova*, and thirty four North-west of *Lucca*. *Baudrand.*

SASON, the Name of an Island betwixt *Epirus* and *Brundisium*, five Miles from each; and also the Name of a River which falls into the *Adriatick* Gulf. *Hoffman.*

SASONES, a People of *Scythia* about Mount *Imaus*, according to *Ptolemy*. *Albertus Crantzius*, and others, think that the *Saxons* came thence into *Germany*.

SASQUEHANOXES, Savages of *Virginia*, of a prodigious Stature; for according to the Account that Captain *Smith* gives us, he saw one of them the Calf of whose Leg was Three quarters of an English Ell about, by which one may guess at the rest of his Body; he was well made and handsome, his Hair hung down on his right Shoulder, and was cut in the form of a Cock's-comb from his Forehead to the hinder-part of his Head; the left-side of his Head was shaved. His Arrows were an Ell and an half long, having a sharp Flint at the end of them instead of Iron; the Skin of a Wolf, which hung on his Back, serv'd him for a Quiver: He held his Bow in one hand, and his Club in the other, and had the appearance of a very valiant Man. The Voice of this People, when they speak, sounds as if it were from an hollow Cavern, and they shew no great aversion to Christianity. *De Laer. Hist. du Nouveau Monde.*

SASSARI, a City in the Isle of *Sardinia*, with an Archbishoprick. It is a great City, but not strong.

SASSENAGE, a Town of *Dauphiné*, on the confluence of the *Isere* and *Drac*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, famous for its Noble Lords the chief of the whole Province, and noted for its small Pebles said to cure sore Eyes, and two Hollows in a neighbouring Rock which the Country People affirm to be always full of Water on Twelfth-Day, though perhaps there is not a drop in 'em all the rest of the year. According as this Water is in quantity, they guess at the Fruitfulness

fulness or Sterility of the ensuing Year; one of the Hollows prognosticating for Wine, and the other for Grain. Several Authors have writ of this. *Davity, Foder.*

SASSUM, Lat. *Sassima*, a Bishop's See in *Cappadocia* Suffragan of *Casarea*, fam'd for having been the Seat of *Gregory Nazianzen*, who by his Learning and Piety defended the Truth against the *Arrians* in the Reign of *Theodosius the Great*. This City is 32 miles South of *Tjana*, and 200 East of *Ancyra*. *Baudrand.*

SASSUOLO, Lat. *Saxulum*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Modena*, called *Sasseville* by the *French*. It has a very strong Castle, and stands 10 miles South of *Modena*.

SASVANGANT, Lat. *Gandavenfis Agger*, a very strong Castle of the *Netherlands* in the County of *Flanders*, built by the *Spaniards*, but taken by the *Dutch* in 1644, who still possess it. It stands 4 Leagues North of *Ghent*, and is also called *Catarafta Gandavenfis*. *Baudrand.*

SATAGAN, a City in the *East-Indies*, at the mouth of the *Ganges*, seated in an Island in the Latit. of 24 deg. one League from *Hagueli*. It is an hundred Miles from the Sea, yet they row to it in eighteen hours with small Barks, by the force of the Tide, which is very great; but the Ships go only to *Butor*. It is a reasonable fair City, abounding with all things, and in 1563 was under the King of *Patane*, but a little after conquer'd by the *Great Mogul*. It was built by the *Moors* or *Arabians*. *Hackl.* In the latter Maps it is placed in 24 deg. of Lat.

SATALIA, a Sea-Port of *Pamphylia* in *Asia*, an Archbishop's See, and the Metropolis of the Province built by King *Atalua* at the mouth of the River *Cataraftus*, 10 miles from the Gulf of *Atalia*, 18 from the mouth of the River *Sestrum*, 15 from *Perga*, and 32 from *Aspendum*. It's now well fortified, and under the *Turks*, but in the beginning of this Age was much damnified by the *Christians*. It has a good Harbour, and is much frequented by the *European Merchants*. The *Turks* call it *Sataliab*, and have a Governour in it. It stands some Miles farther East than the Old *Atalia*, and is at present defended by a strong Castle, besides its own Fortifications, Long. 60. 50. Lat. 38. 56. *Baudrand.*

SATAPES, a Noble *Persian* the Son of *Theaspes*, greatly belov'd by *Xerxes*; but having ravish'd the Daughter of *Zopyrus*, he caused him to be crucified for that Crime, pretending he had disobeyed his Orders, in not going to the Frontiers of *Africa* to bring his Prince Intelligence of the state of that Country. *Herodot.*

SATARCÆ, a People of *Europæ* in *Scythia*, now call'd *Little Tartary*, who, according to *Solinus*, despis'd the use of Gold or Silver. *Mela lib. 2.*

SATCAMA, a Kingdom and City of *Japan* on the South of the Island *Xyoma*.

SATIVA, *Zativa*, or *Sateba*, a City of *Spain*, 10 miles South of *Valencia*, and somewhat more North of *Alicant*. The best Paper of *Spain* was formerly made here. It's built on a Hill defended by two Castles, has about 2000 Families, very large Houses, and abounds with excellent Water; the adjacent Fields are fruitful, and have many Orchards noted for good Pomegranates. It's also noted for its good Flax.

SATOR, a Heathen God, who had the care of Sowing, whom therefore they call'd upon when they cast their Seed into the Ground.

SATRAEL, the twenty-sixth King of *Scotland*, succeeded his Brother *Erbodius*, his own Son not being of age: He endeavoured to establish the Crown in his own Family, and to destroy his Nephews; in order whereunto he forged Accusations of Treason against the Nobility who loved *Erbodius*, and cut them off; and because the Commons resented it, he began to oppress them: Whereupon Tumults arising, he durst not shew himself in publick to suppress them; and was so universally hated, that he was slain by his own Men as lurking at home, after four years Reign, about Anno 188. *Buchanan.*

SATRIANO, a ruinous City of the *Basilicate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hither Principate*, which gave its Name to the River *Satriano*, now *Il Cacino*. *Baudrand.*

SATURN, whom the Heathens call'd the Father of the Gods, was the Son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, and younger Brother

of *Titan*, who resign'd his Birthright to him, upon condition that he should destroy all his Male Issue, to the end the Empire of the World might fall to his Sons. *Saturn* accepted of the Condition, and knowing that one of his Sons should dethrone him, he determin'd to devour them as soon as his Wife was deliver'd of them. But his Wife made a shift to hide them from him, and secretly put them out to Nurse. *Titan* being inform'd of this false dealing, putting himself at the head of his Children, made War against *Saturn*: and having seized him, kept him in Prison, till *Jupiter* deliver'd him thence. But *Saturn* calling to mind that one of his Sons should dethrone him, endeavour'd to rid himself of *Jupiter*. Whereupon *Jupiter* driving him out of his Kingdom, made him flee into *Italy*, where he was kindly entertained by *Janus*, as bringing along with him the Golden Age. The Poets, in these their Stories concerning *Saturn*, seem to have mixed many mysterious Fables, which compos'd the Heathen Divinity. Some pretend that *Saturn* was the Emblem of Time, *quod saturatur annis*, which is fill'd and satiated with Years, and his Greek Name Κεϋων is likewise derived from Κορεϊν, which signifies to fill or satiate. They say that *Saturn* brought the Golden Age with him into *Italy*, because he taught the Inhabitants to Till the Ground, civiliz'd them, and gave them Laws and Moral Precepts. They say also, that he invented the way of Coining Copper Pieces, which had his Head on one side, and on the other the Ship with which he got into *Italy*. *Bochart* supposeth *Saturn* to have been *Noah*; but the Reverend and Learned Bishop *Cumberland*, in a late Piece of his of exquisite Learning, hath prov'd him to be *Cham*, *Noah's* youngest Son. Some will have *Saturn* to have been *Adam*, because he was the Father of Men, and the first Gardener and Tiller of the Ground; that he was call'd *Son of Heaven*, because form'd by the Hand of God; that the Golden Age was in his time on Earth, before he sinned; and finally, that according to the *Sibylla Erythraea*, *Saturn* was the first that reign'd in the World, which may be properly said of *Adam*.

SATURNALIA, Festivals celebrated in honour of *Saturn*, which the *Romans* at first kept on the 14th day before the Kalends of *January*; but *Julius Cesar* having added two Days to this Month, the Feast came to be on the 16th day before the Kalends, which was the reason why some kept it on the 14th, and others on the 16th, which made *Augustus* to order that Feast to be celebrated three Days together; though some Authors say, that before these Feasts were kept for three Days together, and sometimes for seven. This Feast was instituted by *Janus*, not long after the death of *Saturn*, and was observed afterwards by the *Romans* and *Greeks*. During this Feast the Slaves sat down at Table with their Masters, being cloathed in close Coats instead of their Frocks, which they laid by during this Solemnity: which they did in memory of the Golden Age of *Saturn*, when Men lived in common, without difference of States or Conditions. At this Festival the *Romans* were used to send Presents one to another, and particularly Wax-Candles; and 'tis supposed that this was the Original of our *New-Years-Gifts*. The *Greeks* at first worshipp'd *Saturn* with Humane Sacrifices, possibly, because he had devour'd his own Children; but *Hercules* made 'em sensible of the Barbarity of this Worship, and put them upon the practice of burning Candles to him instead of Men. They sacrificed to *Saturn* bare-headed, the Ceremony of covering the Head with a Veil being not in use till a great while after: yet this Ceremony of putting on a Veil when they sacrificed to other Gods, was not used with regard to the Goddess *Honour*, whose Sacrificers were bare-headed, like those of *Saturn*. Whilst the *Saturnalia* lasted, it was not lawful to take up Arms, nor to punish any Criminal. *Macrob. Funger.*

SATURNINUS, a *Roman* Tribune of the People, who going about to introduce some Innovations into the Government, was opposed by *Mitellus*, who forced him to depart the City; but being come again, was besieged in the Capitol, and killed in the Palace-Court by Order of the Consul *Marius*, in the 654th Year of the City.

SATURNINUS (*Publius Sempronius*) a *Gaul*, who having done great Services to the Empire in *Africa* and *Spain*, *Aurelian* bestowed upon him the Government of the East: And the *Egyptians* having afterwards made him Emperor against his Will, he was murder'd at the taking of a Castle, into which he was retired, though others say it was in the City of *Apamea*. *Vopiscus.*

SATURNINUS, or *Saturnillus* of *Antioch*. About the Year 140 he propagated the Heresie of *Simon Magus*, *Menander* and *Basilides*; adding Errors of his own, (viz.) That Marriage was an Invention of the Devil, and deny'd the Resurrection of the Body. He affirm'd the World was made by seven Angels; That at the same time two of these Spirits

Spirits made two Men, one of which resembled the Goodness and the other the Malice of the Angel that made him; and, That our Saviour convers'd on Earth in the Appearance of an Humane Body, to rescue the Good People from the Oppression of the Bad who were actuated by the Devil: And by his Austerity of Life, and Abstinence from eating any thing that had Life, he endeavoured to impose upon the World. *Epiph. Her. 23. Tertullian, Theodoret, Iren. lib. Euseb.*

SATURNINUS (*Sextus Julius*) one of the most valiant and brave Commanders of his time. He was in good esteem with the Emperor *Valerian*, under whom he served, as also under *Gallienus*. He was endued with singular Prudence, and beloved of all Men for his Worth, and for the Victories he had obtained. The Soldiers raised him to the Imperial Dignity; and when they put the Purple Robe upon him, in a Speech he made to them he told them, *My Companions, You have spoil'd a good Captain, and have made a bad Prince.* After having given frequent marks of his Valour, because he was severe in observing Military Discipline, he was murdered by one of those who had made him Emperor, about the Year 280. *Trebellius Pollio de Triginta Tyrannis, c. 22.* See also **POMPEIUS** called *Saturninus*.

SATYR, a Poem sharply Censuring and Reflecting upon the Vices of Men. There is a vast difference between the *Satyr* of the *Greeks* and that of the *Romans*. The *Grecian Satyr*, as *Diomedes* informs us, *Grammat. lib. 3.* was a kind of *Tragedy*, wherein, besides Hero's and Princes, the Poet introduced *Satyrs*, to divert and recreate the Spectators by their extravagant Talk and Behaviour, from being too much affected with the melancholy Events of the *Tragedy*. But amongst the *Latins*, a *Satyr* was only a piece of Poetry inveighing against Vice. *Lucilius* is look'd upon as the first Author of the *Roman Satyr*. There is also another sort of *Satyr*, call'd *Satyra Varroniana* & *Menippea*, because *Varro* was the first Author of it: This *Satyr* was not only made up of several sorts of Verses, but those also interlac'd with Prose and Greek. *Seneca's* Book of the Death of *Claudius*, *Bæthius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, and that of *Petronius*, were of this kind. We find therefore that the word *Satyr* amongst the *Latins*, is, in a large sense, applicable to all Discourses that recommend Vertue, and explode Vice: But the word, as it is now commonly used with us, only signifies a stinging piece of Poetry, to lash and expose the Vices of Men. *Scaliger* and a great many others believed that the *Satyri*, call'd *Fauni* by the *Romans*, were the occasion that these sort of Poems were call'd *Satyrs*, and that they resembled the Greek Satyrical Poems: but this is a mistake; for the *Greeks* had no Poem like the *Roman Satyr*, excepting their *Silli*, which were remarkable for their Gall and ill Language; but then they were taken out of some Serious Poem, and apply'd in a Ridiculous Sense. The true Etymology of *Satyr* comes from *Satur*, Full; and in this sense *Satura Lanx* was taken, i. e. a Dish fill'd with all sorts of Fruits, which the Heathens offer'd to *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, being the first they had gather'd that year. From hence the word *Satura* was applied to several other *Oglio's* or *Melanges*, as those call'd *Leges Saturæ*, being Laws which contain'd variety of Matter. So *Historiæ Saturæ* are Histories which treat of several Arguments run together in the same Book. The Reader may consult *Isaac Casaubon de Satyrica Græcorum Pœsi*, & *Satyra Latinorum*, where this Subject is handled at large. *Dacier Remarques Critiques sur Horace*, Tom. 6.

SATYRES, a sort of Monsters, whom the Poets feigned to be Demi-Gods living in Forests and Mountains, having their upper Parts like a Man, but with Horns upon their Heads, and their lower Parts like Goats. *Pliny* tells us there are such Monsters as these in the *East-Indies*, that go on all Four: And we read in the Life of *St. Paul* the Hermit, related by *St. Jerom*, and in that of *St. Anthony* by *St. Athanasius*, that *St. Anthony* upon a time met with a Monster of this nature in the Desert, and demanding of him who he was? he answer'd, that he was a Mortal, and one of the Inhabitants of that Desert, whom the Heathens, by a vain Error, call'd *Fauns*, *Satyrs*, and *Incubus's*. These Authors add, that the *Satyr* presented him with some Fruit of the Palm-Tree, and told him, that he had been deputed by his Company to come and entreat him to intercede for them to God, whom he acknowledged to be come into the World for the Salvation of Mankind; and that thereupon he disappeared. *St. Jerome*, who relates this as a Truth of which he was persuaded, adds for a further confirmation of it, that about an Hundred years before, under the Reign of *Constantine*, one of these Monsters was seen alive at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and that after his death his Carcass was embalmed, and conveyed to *Antioch* that the Emperor might see it. Besides these Examples, *Plutarch* tells us, That *Sylla* being at *Dyrrachium*, now called *Durazzo* a City of *Albania*, he was presented with a living *Satyr*, who being interrogated by divers

Interpreters, uttered nothing but a rude inarticulate Voice, like the Neighing of a Horse, or the Cry of a Goat. *Diodorus Siculus* also tells us, that some of these Monsters were presented to *Dionysius* the Tyrant, who had long Hair hanging down to the midst of their Bellies. Yet there is reason to believe all these Stories fabulous, or that these were Illusions of the Devil. The Rabbies are more extravagant than Poets upon this Subject, some pretending that the Sabbath surprising God when forming these Creatures, occasioned his leaving them imperfect; that therefore they have such hatred for that Day, that they always retire into Woods and Deserts upon it, whence they come to torment Mankind. *Casaubon* thinks them either to have been the Illusions of Satan, or some Monsters of Nature, but does not believe that ever there were any Companies or Societies of them, and thinks that Story of the *Satyr* and *St. Anthony* wholly fabulous.

SATYRORUM INSULÆ, three Islands over-against *India*, on the other side the *Ganges*, according to *Ptolemy*, which are said to be inhabited by such Monsters as those called *Satyres*. There is also a Promontory in *Ethiopia*, near the *Arabian Gulf*, call'd the Promontory of *Satyres*. *Hoffman*.

SATYRUS, the Name of several famous Men; one an *Athenian* General, who having got 420 Men into the Town by Night, thought to have surpriz'd *Demetrius's* Garrison, but was defeated by *Heraclides*: Another a *Corinthian* Soothsayer, who killed *Timophanes* the Tyrant, and deliver'd his Country: Another who was Brother to *St. Ambrose*, famous for Goodness and Prudence: Another, who because he would not renounce his Religion, was thrown to the Lions to be devoured, under the Emperor *Valerian*: Another, who was a Stage-Player, and used to imitate *Demosthenes* on the Stage; and being observed by *Philip* to be very pensive at celebrating the Triumph for taking of *Olinthus*, he enquired the reason, and why he alone asked him no Boon? *Satyrus* laying hold on the opportunity, generously desired and obtained, that his Landlords two Daughters, who were taken Captives, might be restored. *Hoffman*.

SAVA, the *Save* or *Saw*, a River of *Germany*, which hath its Rise in the Province of *Carniola*, near to *Carinthia*, and falls into the *Danube* at *Belgrade* in *Hungary*. It rises in the *Upper Carniola* from two Fountains in the Confines of the *Upper Carinthia*, about three Leagues South of *Villacum*; and then running Eastward through both the *Carniola's*, and separating *Sclavonia* from *Croatia*, *Bosnia* and *Servia*, after a course of 300 Miles it falls into the *Danow* at *Taurun*, being swelled with the Rivers *Laubac*, *Conora*, *Colapi*, *Vana* and *Drine*. *Claudian*. The Waters of this River are clear, and it has several Islands, whereof some had considerable *Roman Towns*.

SAVA, a great City of *Persia* in a barren Plain, not far from Mount *Abuvent*. It's two Miles round, strongly wall'd, but ill inhabited. It was first built by the *Saracens*, and since by the *Persians*. Longit. 85. 00. Lat. 35. 50. *Chardin's Travels*.

SAVAGE (*Sir Thomas*) the Nineteenth Knight of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Rock Savage* in *Cheshire*, married *Elizabeth* the eldest Daughter and at length Co-heir to *Thomas Lord Darcy* of *Chich* in *Essex*; and upon the Advancement of the same *Thomas Lord Darcy* to the Dignity of Viscount *Colchester*, the 5th. of *July*, 19 *Jac. I.* obtained that that Title of Honour should descend to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, in Reversion after the death of him the said *Thomas Lord Darcy*, without Issue Male of his Body: As also in 2 *Car. I.* by another Patent bearing date the 4th of *November*, the Dignity of *Earl Rivers*, after the death of the said Viscount *Colchester* without Issue Male of his Body, he being then advanced to that Degree of Honour. *Sir Thomas* had seven Sons, and six Daughters. His eldest Son *John* succeeded him, who by the death of the before-specified *Thomas Earl of Rivers*, in 1639, enjoy'd that Title. This Earl died the 10th of *October*, in the year 1654, and was succeeded by his eldest Son *Thomas*, who has had two Sons, *Thomas Lord Colchester*, and *Richard*, which *Thomas* married *Charles's* Daughter of *Charles* late Earl of *Derby*. *Thomas* died without Issue; *Richard* succeeded his Father in Estate and Honour, and is Captain of the Third Troop of Guards.

SAVANAROLA (*Hieronymus*) a Fryar of the Order of *St. Dominick*, was born at *Ferrara*, and lived towards the end of the Fifteenth Century. He was a Man of great Piety, Learning and Eloquence, which made him to be highly cherished by all good Men. But nothing was more observable in him than his extraordinary Zeal for God, which put him upon a bold reproving of the Abuses of the Court of *Rome*, and a sharp inveighing against the flagitious Life of Pope *Alexander VI.* Some time after, this excellent Man being prohibited

prohibited to Preach any more, he thought it his Duty to obey God rather than Man, and went on with his open reproving of the Vices of the Court of Rome; whereupon he was cast into Prison, and at last, by the Command of Pope Alexander VI. with two of his Companions, *Florentinus* and *Dominicus de Pisis*, condemn'd to be hang'd and burnt, which was executed accordingly in the 46th Year of his Age, An. Dom. 1498. Whilst he was in Prison he wrote some *Meditations* upon the 30th and 51st Psalm, as likewise his Book *de Triumpho Crucis*. He also prophesied of the Destruction of Florence and Rome, and the Reformation of the Church. *Joannes Fr. Picus de Mirandula* and *Marcilius Ficinus* have writ in Defence of him, and celebrated him for a Prophet. Besides the Pieces already mention'd, he hath writ *Commentaries* upon the 50th, 70th and 71st Psalms, and *Sermons* upon Ezekiel, Amos, Haggai, &c. and an *Exposition* of the Lord's Prayer. Luther called him *A Fore-runner of the Reformation*, and Beza has inserted him amongst his Famous Men. Guicchiard lib. 3. Histor. Phil. de Comines lib. 8. cap. 12. Brevius and Spondanus in Annal. Sixtus Senensis lib. 4. Bibl. S. Paul Jovius in Elog.

SAVERNE, *Taberna Alsatia*, a City of the Lower Alsacia under the Bishop of Strasburg, and his usual Residence, who is Lord of it. It is seated at the foot of some Mountains near the Frontiers of Lorrain, upon the River Sor, in the High Road that goes to Strasburg, Spire, Francfort, and the chief Cities of Germany; wherefore also it is inhabited by many rich Merchants. It lies four Miles from Strasburgh to the North, and as many from Hagenaw to the West towards Nancy. The Inhabitants call it *Zabern* or *Elfsabern*. There is another Town of this Name in the Palatinate called *Bergzabern*, upon the River *Eribach*, towards the Mountains, on the Borders of the Lower Alsacia, burnt in the year 1675; and a third called *Rhinezabern*, likewise in the Palatinate, where the River *Erlbach* runs into the Rhine, about two miles from Philipsburg, and three from Spires. Near the Severne in Alsace, Anthony Duke of Lorrain defeated the Lutherans in 1525.

SAVIGLIANO, *Savilianum*, a great Town in Piedmont upon the River *Magra*, under the Duke of Savoy, between Fossano to the East, and Saluces to the West, six miles from either, and two and twenty from Turin. Its situation is very pleasant, and it is capable of being made very strong, as lying between two Rivers; wherefore also Philibert Emanuel Duke of Savoy thought to make it the Capital of his Dominions. It's thought to be situated the best of any Town in Italy.

SAVILE (Sir John) descended of the Ancient and Noble Family of Thornhill, underwent the Office of Sheriff for the County of Lincoln in 32 Eliz. and served in divers Parliaments in King James the First's and the beginning of King Charles the First's Reign; and by Letters Patents bearing date the 21st of July, 4 Car. was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Savile of Pontfract. Sir Thomas Savile, his third Son, succeeded in his Honour, was soon after made Viscount Savile of Basset-Barr in Ireland, as also Comptroller of the King's Household; whereupon attending His Majesty at Oxford in the late Troubles, he was by Letters Patents bearing date the 25th of May, the 25th of that Prince's Reign, dignified with the Title of Earl of Sussex. His Son Thomas married two Wives, first Frances Daughter to Sir Michael Sands of Throuley in the County of Kent, Kt. secondly the Lady Anne Daughter to Christopher Earl of Anglesy, and at length sole Heir to Charles Earl of Anglesy her Brother, by whom he had Issue James his Successor in that Honour, who married Anne Daughter of Robert Wake a Merchant in Antwerp, and died in the year 1671, without Issue; as also Frances a Daughter, married to Francis Lord Brudenel Son and Heir to Robert Earl of Cardigan.

SAVILE (Sir George) Son of Sir George Savile of Thornhill Knight and Baronet, by Mary his Wife Daughter to George late Earl of Shrewsbury, was for Services to King Charles I. and II. advanced by the latter, in the 19th year of his Reign, to the Degree of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Savile of Eland in Com. Ebor. and likewise to the Dignity of a Viscount, by the Name of Viscount Halifax, and afterwards to the Dignity of Marquess. He first married Dorothy Daughter to Henry Lord Spencer Earl of Sunderland, by whom he hath Issue Henry, William, and George, and one Daughter call'd Anne; secondly, Gertrude Daughter to William Pierpont of Thoresby in the County of Nottingham Esq; second Son to Robert late Earl of Kingston upon Hull.

SAVILE (Sir Henry) born at Bradley in the Parish of Halifax in Yorkshire, of ancient and Noble Extraction, bred in Oxford, became Warden of Merton College, and after Provost of Eaton. He carefully collected the best Copies of

St. Chrysostom, which he publish'd with Annotations at his own cost: But the Roman Catholicks at Paris having some Agents in England, surreptitiously procur'd this Knight's learned Labours, and sent them over weekly by the Post thither; where Fronto Ducaus a French Jesuit had them printed letter for letter, joining a Latin Translation, and some other inconsiderable Additions. Sir Henry was also an excellent Mathematician, as his learned Lectures on Euclid manifestly shew. This learned Man was born in the year 1549, and died in 1621.

SAVIO, Lat. *Sapis* or *Isapis*, a River of Italy, which rising in the Appennine, twelve miles from Sarsenia, runs through Romandia, and falls into the Adriatick Gulf five miles West of Servia.

St. SAVIOUR, a Monastery of Franciscans at Jerusalem, in the Western part of that City, between the Gate of the Castle and that of Damascus. It is a Place of Entertainment for all the Western Christians that come on Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, whether they be Romanists, Lutherans or Calvinists, as long as they stay at Jerusalem; neither may they take up their Lodging any where else, upon pain of paying a great Mulct. The Guardian of this Convent has Episcopal Jurisdiction and Spiritual Authority over all Latin Christians that come there.

SAVIOURS, a sort of White Wizards, whom the Spaniards call *Saludadores*, that is, Saviours. They are a sort of Impostors or Magicians, who pretend to cure Diseases with their Spittle, or their Breath, and sometimes with their Prayers. *Delrio* saith, they observe certain Numbers and Ceremonies full of Superstition. Most of these Fellows have the mark of a whole Wheel or the piece of a Wheel imprinted on their Bodies, which they call *St. Catharine's Wheel*, and pretend themselves to be of kin to that Saint, and that they are born with that Figure upon them, though indeed they have made it themselves: They boast that Fire cannot hurt them, and that they handle it without being burnt by it. There is another sort of these *Saludadores* in Italy, who say they are of St. George's Kindred, and carry the figure of a Serpent on their Bodies, which they persuade People to be natural: These pretend that they cannot be hurt by any Serpents or Scorpions. *Peucerus* and *Delrio* note them for Impostors and Magicians.

SAUL, the first King of Israel: He was the Son of Kish, of the Tribe of Benjamin. His Death happened in the Year of the World 2979, after twenty Years Reign. Saint Paul, in the Acts of the Apostles, says that he reigned forty Years, but he comprehends the twenty of Samuel's Government. As to the business of the Witch of Endor, consulted by Saul, though there are probable Reasons against the reality of Samuel's Apparition to Saul, several Authors making no better of it than a Diabolical Illusion; yet the contrary opinion is generally believed the truest, as appears both by the 46th Chapter of Ecclesiasticus, where 'tis said, *Samuel prophesied after his death, and shewed the King his end, &c.* and likewise by the Witch of Endor's being much surprized at the Apparition of Samuel, the Ghost appearing before she had gone through with her Conjuring Ceremonies, 1 Sam. ch. 28. Joseph. l. 6. Antiq. Jud. Sulpicius Severus L.

SAULIUS, a King of the Scythians, who succeeded his Father Gnurus. He reigned in the time of Solon, and was the Brother of Anacharsis so famous for his Wisdom, whom he kill'd with a Javelin, because he had endeavoured to introduce the Athenian Laws amongst the Scythians. He had another Brother named Calvada who reigned jointly with him, to whom he left the Kingdom after his Death. His Son Iduthirsus succeeded his Uncle Suidas.

SAULT, in Latin *Saltus*, a Castle and County in France, on the Borders of Dauphiné and Vendosmois, seven Leagues East of Carpentras, and four North from Apt in Provence.

SAULX, an illustrious Family of France, which hath taken the Surname of *Tavannes*. Gaspar de Saulx, Lord of Tavannes, Knight of the Order of France, and Governour of Provence, was one of the most famous Captains of his time. He was at first a Page of the Stable to Francis I. and was taken Prisoner at the Battle of Pavia. Charles Duke of Orleans, the King's second Son, took him into his Service, and made him his Companion in all his mad Extravagancies. He was in Fossan when it was besieged by the Imperialists in 1536. He assisted at the taking of Damvillers, Tvoi and Luxemburg, and signalized his Courage at the Battle of Cerizoles in 1544, and at that of Renti. He cut off Eight hundred of the Garrison of Calais, and took Four hundred Prisoners, and was present at the Siege of that Place in 1558. Whereupon the French King bestowed upon

bestowed upon him the Lieutenancy of *Burgundy*. *Henry II.* the Son of *Francis I.* made him *Mareschal de Camp*. After the King's Death he joyned himself to the Party of the Duke of *Guise*. During the Civil Wars he gave many Instances of his Valour. He rescued the Kings Army near to *Pamprou* in *Poitou*, and was at the Battels of *Jarnac*, *Roche*, *Abeille*, and *Moncontour*, and not long after the King bestowed upon him a Marshals Staff in 1570. He is said to have had a great hand in the *St. Bartholomew* Massacre.

SAUMAISE (*Claude*) *Claudius Salmasius*, a famous and learned Critick, born in *Burgundy*, and was the Son of *Benigne*, Lord of *Saumaise le Duc*, a Village of *Auxois*, and Counsellor or Member in the Parliament of *Dijon*; but his Mother being a Protestant, he was Educated in that Religion. When he was but 10 Years of Age, he made good Latin and Greek Verses; afterwards he followed his Studies at *Paris* and *Heidelberg*, and then returning to his Fathers House, he continued his Application to Critical Learning with great diligence; and some time after was called to *Leyden* to succeed *Scaliger* in the quality of *Honorary Professor*. Having taken a Journey into *France*, Cardinal *Richelieu* sent for him, and offered him a Pension to oblige him to stay in that Kingdom, and to write his Life, but could not prevail with him to accept of it. The Queen of *Sweden* also sent for him, at whose Desire he went thither, and staid a whole Summer at *Stockholm*; and being returned to *Holland*, he accompanied his Wife to the *Spaw* in *Germany*, where he died in two days after his Arrival, in 1652. The Reader may see his Life prefix'd to his Epistles, with a Catalogue of his Works. *Laur. Crasso*.

SAUMUR, *Salmuria*, a City of *France* in *Anjou* upon the River *Loyre*, pleasantly situated at the Foot of a Hill, with very delightful Walks and Pleasure-Houses round about it. It hath a Castle standing on a Hill. The Protestants had an University here till it was put down in 1684, and the Persecution of them about that time hath reduced this City to a Desert, which before was very flourishing and populous, by the Numbers the Protestants drew thither.

SAUNOI, Lat. *Salonenfis Ager*, a Country between the *Syle* and *Nied* in the Diocese of *Mets* in *France*.

SAVOLAX, Lat. *Savolaxia*, a County of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Finland*, having no Town of note. It has *Kakolm* to the East, *Tavastia* to the West, *Carelia* to the South, and *Muscovy* to the North.

SAVONA, *Savo*, *Sanna*, a City of *Liguria*, situate in the State of *Genova*, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, being very populous, and defended by two Castles. It is the second City of the Republick, but the *Genouese* ruined the Haven of it, because the *French* demanded it to make it a Magazine for Salt. This City stands 25 Miles from *Genova* to the West, and as many from *Alberga* to the East. Also an Island of the same Name (called *Saona* by the *Spaniards* who are Masters of it) in South *America*, near to *San Domingo*, but of small account, and but thinly inhabited. The *Italian Savona* is noted as the Birth-place of the Popes *Gregory VII.* *Fulius II.* and *Sixtus IV.* The Harbour, besides Ships sunk in it is made up with Masons Work, to make it useless, and prevent the further Importunities of the *French*.

SAVONNIERS, an ancient Town within a League of *Toul* in *Lorraine*. An. 859 a Provincial Council, called *Concilium ad Saponarias*, was held here by *Charles* the Bald King of *France*, and *Nicholas I.*

SAVOY, *Sabaudia*, *Sapaudia*, a Sovereign Dukedom in *Europe*. It was of old a part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, and the North part of the Country possessed by the *Allobroges*; and besides that, was inhabited of old by the *Centrones*, *Brannovices*, *Nannuates*, *Latobrigi*, and *Sabaudi*; for the Latin Name *Sabaudia* is no new Name, *Prosper Aquitanus* having used it above a thousand Years ago. This Dukedom is bounded on the North by the *Lake of Geneva* and the River *Rhosne*, on the West by the River *Rhosne*, on the South by *Dauphine*, and on the East by *Piedmont* and *Vallais* or *Wallisserlandt*. The whole Country is very mountainous, and generally barren, the Valleys excepted. It is divided into six Parts, viz. *Savoy*, properly so called, the Territory of *Geneva*, *La Maurienne*, *La Tarantaise*, *Le Fessigni*, and *Le Chablais*. The chief City formerly was *Geneva*, but that being now a Free-State, the chiefest under the Duke of *Savoy* is *Chamberri*, the rest are *Jean de Maurienne*, *Annecy*, *Cluse*, *Moustiere*, *Montmeilan*, and *Thonon*. *Savoy*, upon the declining of the *Roman Empire* under *Honorius*, was left as a Prey to several barbarous Nations, but at last it came under the Dominion of the Princes that at present are possess of it, who derive their Pedigree from one *Beroldus* or *Beroldus*, who in the XI. Century

was the Rise of this Family. The Learned are very much at difference about the Birth of this Prince and his Extraction: Some derive it from *Ancharius* Marquess of *Turee*, others from *Hugo* King of *Italy* and Duke of *Provence*; others say he was the Nephew of *Hugh Capet*, and others make him a Descendant of the Counts of *Macon*. Above fourscore Historians of several Nations follow *Guichenon*, who derives his Genealogy from *Wittekindus* the Great Duke of *Saxony* and *Angria*, Grandfather of *Hugo* Marquess of *Italy*, who was Father of this *Beroldus* Earl of *Savoy* and *Maurienne*, and had for his Successor *Humbert* surnamed *White Hands*. But some French Authors of late have endeavoured to make out, That there was never any such Man as *Beroldus* of *Saxony*, and have found that this *Humbert* was Grandchild of the Emperor *Lewis* the Son of *Boson*, the Son of *Beuvil* Count of *Ardenne*, and descended from *Pharamond*, or as others, from *Charlemagne*. Others derive the Name from one *Sapaudus*, quasi *Sapaudia*, and say the Country was given by *Charlemagne* to one of his Sons, adding, its Dominions were larger in 1322 than now. *Monetus* says, the Length from *Lake Lemane* to Mount *Cenis* is 40 *Savoyard* or 60 *French* Leagues, and from one of the Heads of *Lake Lemane* to the other 20 *French* Leagues broad; but from the Eastern Bank of the *Rhone* to the *Maritime Alps* it is half as broad again. The Princes of this Country were formerly called Counts of *Maurienne*, and *Savoy*, but were dignified with the Title of Duke by the Emperor *Sigismund*, An. 1417. They now call themselves Dukes of *Savoy*, *Chablais*, *Aost*, and the Canton of *Geneva*; Princes of *Piedmont*, Marquises of *Saluce*, Counts of *Geneve*, *Romont*, *Nice*, *Aste* and *Tende*, Barons of *Faufigny*, Lords of *Vercelles*, and Marquises of *Italy*. *Hoffm. Schowart* treats of their Genealogy thus, That it is certainly one of the ancientest Families in *Europe*; so that there is no certainty to be had concerning their Original; but this is out of all doubt, says he, That in the beginning of the Eleventh Age *Beroldus* was Marquess of *Italy*, Count of *Savoy* and *Maurienne*, and died An. 1023. His Son was *Humbert I.* called *White Hands*, died in 1048, succeeded by his Son *Odo*, who to the former Titles had the Addition of Lord of *Chablais*, *Valois*, *Aost*, Marquess of *Susa*, and Duke of *Turin*: He died in 1091, succeeded by *Amadeus II.* and he by *Humbert II.* who had the Addition of Lord of *Piedmont*, &c. and died Nov. 18. 1103, leaving his Provinces to his eldest Son *Amadeus III.* who died in an Expedition into the *Holy Land*, at *Nicosia* in 1149, succeed by his Son *Humbert III.* called the Saint, who died March 4. 1186, succeed by his Son *Thomas I.* who was made Vicar General of the Empire in *Lombardy* and *Piedmont*; he died May 20. 1233, leaving a numerous Issue. *Amadeus IV.* his Son, had *Boniface* surnamed *Roland*, who died Childless in 1263, succeed by his Uncle *Philip*, who died also without Issue, Nov. 17. 1285. succeeded by his Brother *Thomas II.* who died in 1259, leaving 3 Sons, viz. *Thomas III.* of *Savoy*, whose Son *Philip* succeeded his Grand-Uncle *Philip* in *Piedmont*, the Marquisate of *Susa* being excepted: but that Branch failed An. 1418, in *Lewis* of *Savoy*. *Amadeus V.* second Son to *Thomas II.* for his gallant Achievements was called Great, and in 1310 created a Prince of the Empire by the Emperor *Henry VI.* and died Oct. 16. An. 1323, succeeded by *Edward* who did in 1329 without Issue Male. His Brother *Aimon* the *Pacifick* succeeded, and died June 24. 1343, leaving a Son called *Amadeus VI.* and his Son *Amadeus VII.* surnamed the Red, was Father to *Amadeus VIII.* who Febr. 19. 1416. was created Duke of *Savoy* by the Emperor *Sigismund*. In 1418 he inherited the Land of his Kinsman *Lewis* in *Italy*. In 1434 he devolved the Government upon his Son *Lewis*, and betaking himself to a Religious Life, died An. 1451. His Son *Lewis* Marrying *Anna* Daughter to the King of *Cyprus*, died in 1465, succeeded by his Son *Amadeus IX.* who died in 1472, succeeded by his Son *Car. II.* who died in 1490, succeeded by *Charles John Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy* and King of *Cyprus*, who died without Issue, An. 1496. *Philip without Land*, second Son to *Amadeus VIII.* succeeded in his old Age, and died Nov. 7. 1479, leaving for Heir his Son *Philibert II.* who died without Children, Sept. 10. 1504, and was succeeded by his Brother *Car. III.* and he dying in 1553, was succeeded by his Son *Emanuel Philibert*, who in his Youth applied himself to Military Affairs in the Camp of the Emperor *Charles V.* He Married *Margaret* Daughter to *Francis I.* King of *France*, died Aug. 30. 1580, leaving only one Son, *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, and King of *Cyprus*, of a sublime Wit, happy Memory, and very learned, especially in the Mathematicks: He waged War with *France*, but unsuccessfully: He Married *Katharine* Daughter to *Philip II.* of *Spain*, and died July 26. 1630. His Children were *Philip Emanuel* Prince of *Piedmont*, who died in 1605, *Viktor Amadeus* who succeeded, *Emanuel Philibert*, who was one of the Knights of *Jerusalem*, Prince of *Oneglia*, Viceroy of *Sicily*, and died at *Pannoni* in 1625. *Margaret* Married to *Francis Gonzaga* Duke of *Mantua*. *Isabella* Married to the Duke of *Modena*. *Maurice*, first Cardinal, then Prince of *Oneglia*, who died without Issue; *Mary* and *Frances* both Nuns; *Thomas*

Thomas Franciscus Prince of *Carignan*, and *Joanna* who died *Ans* 1597. *Victor Amadeus* succeeded his Father, and was a great Lover of Peace; but a War breaking out betwixt the French and Spaniard, he sided with the former, and died of a Fever, *Oct.* 7. 1637. He Married a Daughter of *Henry IV.* of France, by whom he had *Aloisia Maria Christina* Married to her Uncle *Maurice* Prince of *Oneglia*. *Francis* who died in 1632. and *Charles Emanuel*. *Margaret* Married to *Raimundus* Duke of *Parma* in 1660. *Adelais* Married to *Ferdinand* Elector of *Bavaria* in 1652, and *Katharine* who died in 1637. *Charles Emanuel* succeeded his Father, being a Prince of great Endowments both in Body and Mind, and extremely skillful in managing the Great Horse, and all Warlike Exercises, for which he erected an Academy at *Turin*, and died much lamented *June* 12. 1675. In 1663 he Married *Magdalen* Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, and after her death his Kinswoman *Mary*, Daughter to the Duke of *Nemours*, by whom he had *Victor Amadeus Franciscus II.* the present Duke of *Savoy*, born *May* 17. 1666, and on *April* 9. 1684. he Married *Anna Maria* Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, by whom he has two Daughters, *Mary* born *December* 6. 1685, Married to the D. of *Burgundy*, and another, whose Name we know not, born *Aug.* 30. 1688, besides a Son born since the Match with France. From *Thomas* Son to *Charles Emanuel I.* are descended by *Mary* of *Bourbon* Daughter to the Count of *Soissons*, *Aloise* Married to the Marq. of *Baden*, *Emanuel Philibert* who Married *Mary Katharine* of *Est*, *Eugenius Mauritius* who Married *Olympia* Niece to Cardinal *Mazarin*, by whom he had *Lewis Thomas* Count of *Soissons*, who Married *Urania* Daughter to the Lord of *Beauvois*, *Decemb.* 17. 1682. *Philip* born 1659, and *Franciscus Eugenius* so much talked of in the late Wars, born in 1665. *Schwart. Observ. Hist. Geneal.* In 1695, he in Conjunction with the Germans and Spaniards took *Casal* but the Year following made a separate Peace with France; by virtue of which, all his Country, as also *Pignerol* dismantled, was restored to him, and a solemn Act of Surrendry made by the French King of it, and his Daughter Married to the Duke of *Burgundy*.

SAVOY (*Renatus* of) Count of *Villers*, was the Natural Son of *Philip I.* Duke of *Savoy*; *Philibert* Duke of *Savoy* his Uncle, made him Lieutenant General of his Dominions in 1500, but he kept not that place long, for the Duke having Married *Margaret* of *Austria*, she conceived a great aversion against him, because of the Esteem he had for the French: For this Princess thinking her self highly affronted by *Charles VIII.* who quitted her after that he had desired her in Marriage, was resolved to revenge her self on all those that favoured his Interest; whereupon *Renatus* retired to France in 1502, and betook himself to the Service of *Lewis XII.* whom he accompanied in his solemn Entrance into *Genova*, and made him afterwards Governour and Seneschal of *Provence*. After the Death of the King his Credit increased at Court, being favoured by *Louisa* of *Savoy* Mother of *Francis I.* He signalized his Courage at the Battle of *Marignan*, where he commanded 700 Lances of the Kings Guards, and 7000 Germans. The King sent him to *Switzerland* in 1521, to conclude a new Treaty with the Cantons, whereby to engage them in the Kings Service, who at that time intended a Conquest of the Duchy of *Milan*; he raised 16000 *Swissers* for the King, and brought them to *Milan*, and was at the Battle of *Bicoque* in 1522, and 1523. At last the King being arrived in *Italy* to command his Army, he gave Battle to the Imperialists at *Pavia* in 1525, where *Renatus* of *Savoy* was wounded and taken Prisoner, and died of his Wounds there. *Guichenon.*

SAVOY (*Thomas Francis* of) Prince of *Carignan*, Grand Master of France, and General of the French King's Armies in *Italy*, was the Son of *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, and of *Katharine Michaela* of *Austria*; he was born *December* 21. in the Year 1596. At the Age of sixteen he followed his Father to the Siege of *Trin*, fought courageously at that of *Ast*, and signalized himself at the taking of *Messeran*, *Felizzan*, and at the Fight of *Corniento*. In 1625, when the Duke of *Savoy* had proclaimed War against the *Genouese*, he by his Conduct prevented the routing of the French King's Army under *Lefdiguieres*, at the passage of the River *Orba*. He was with the Prince of *Piedmont* his Brother at the Retreat of *Bastagne*, and forced the Spaniards to raise the Siege of *Ast*. The War in *Italy* being ended by the Treaty of *Moncon*, he thought of settling himself in France, but *Richelieu* being his Enemy, he was forced to serve the King of Spain. In 1624 he had married the Count of *Soissons* Daughter at *St. Germain*. He went to the Low Countries with the Cardinal Infant in 1634, surprized the City of *Treves*, and took the Archbishop Prisoner in 1635, he forced the *Hollanders* to raise the Siege of *Breda*. In 1636 he entred *Picardy*, took *la Chapelle*, stormed *Bouchain*, took *Castelet*, *Corbie* and other places. In 1637 he raised the Siege of *St. Omer*, hindered the taking of *Hesdin*, saved *Gelders* besieged by the Prince of *Orange*. Some time after coming into the Duchy of *Milan*, he proclaimed War against the Dutchess of *Savoy*

his Sister-in-Law, laying claim to the Regency of that State during the Minority of the Prince his Nephew, and took from her several places. *Turin* put a stop to his Victories, whereupon he made his Peace with the French King in 1640, but that Treaty being broke, he took part again with Spain, but was reconciled again to France in 1642. In 1643, being Commander of the French King's and the Dutchess of *Savoy's* Forces, he retook several places from the Spaniards, but was unhappy in his Attempt on *Final*, whence he was fain to retreat because the French Fleet came too late to second his Enterprize. In 1645 he entred the Duchy of *Milan*, and took *Vigevano* and *Mortara* important Places, but returning into *Piedmont*, the Spaniards defeated his Rear-guard. In 1646 he came into France, and from thence returning to *Italy*, was unsuccessful in his Design on *Orbitella*, as the Year following in his undertaking against *Cremona*. In 1648 he was Commander of the French Navy, but without Success. In 1655 he laid Siege to *Pavia* with the joint Forces of the Duke of *Modena*, but upon some Jealousie arising between them, and the vigorous resistance of the Besieged, he was fain to raise the Siege. He died at *Turin* 1656, being Seventy Years of Age, and was interred in the Sepulchres of the Princes of *Savoy*.

SAVOYSY (*Charles de*) was Lord High Treasurer of France in 1383, who for maintaining some of his Domesticks in their Insolence against the University of *Paris*, was excommunicated and banish'd the Kingdom, and had his Country House pull'd down; and being absolved from his Excommunication by the Pope, he equip'd four Gallies against the *Saracens*, of whom he took great Riches, with which he returned to France, and brought along with him many *Saracens* who he employed in the Building of the Castle of *Segnelay*, in *Auxerrois*. *Guil. Paradin.*

SAURA, Lat. *Isauria*, a City of the Lesser-Asia, and Bishops See, Suffragan of *Iconium*. It stands in South *Galatia* not far from *Pisidia*.

SAUROMATÆ, a Northern People of Europe, supposed to be the same with the *Sarmatians*, partly in Europe, partly in Asia, being divided by the River *Tanais*. *Hippocrates de aere, locis, &c.* describes them thus. In Europe, says he, there is a *Scythian* Nation about the Lake *Mæotis*, which differs very much from all others; their Women fight on Horse-back with Bows and Arrows so long as they are unmarried; neither do they marry till they have killed three Enemies, and perform the Sacred Rites of their Country; and as soon as married, they are freed from serving in the Wars, except the Defence of their Country require it. And while they are young, they burn their right Breast, that it may not grow, alledging, that their right Shoulder and Arm are thereby strengthened. *Hippocrates.*

SAXE-LAWENBURG, a City and Dukedom of the Lower-Saxony upon the River *Elbe*. This Duke now professes the Roman Catholick Religion. In the Year 1423, the Emperor *Sigismund* deposed the Dukes of *Saxe-Lawenburg* from the Electoral Dignity, for Failure of demanding their Investiture of him in due time, and made *Frederick* the Warlike, Duke and Elector of *Saxony*, who was of the ancient Family of *Wittekindus* the Great, and Father of *Frederick* the Peaceful, who had two Sons, *Ernestus* and *Albertus* the Courageous, from whom the present Electors of *Saxony* derive their Pedigree. They who would know more of the Antiquities of *Saxony*, may consult *Meibomii ad Historiam Saxoniam inferioris introductionem*. The Duke of this name keeps his Residence in the Castle of *Lawenburg*, and has another called *Ertemberg* on the other side the *Elbe*, and both form a very important Passage.

SAXENHAUSEN, a Town of the County of *Waldeck*, as also part of the City of *Frankfort* on the *Main*, which lying on the other side of the River, is joyn'd to it by a Bridge. Here is *Bartholomew* Church consecrated to our Saviour by *Pepin* King of France, and splendidly endowed by his Son *Charlemagne*, but since the Reign of the Emperor *Lewis IV.* its Revenues are diminished, because the College holds rather of the Pope than the Emperor and Empire. *Linn. Enac.*

SAXMUNDHAM, a Market Town of *Plumsgate* Hundred in the East parts of *Suffolk*.

SAXO GRAMMATICUS, the Famous Author of the Danish History, was Provost of the Church of *Roschild*, and flourished in the Twelfth Century. His History comprized in six Books, especially at the beginning, contains many things that seem fabulous, but the whole is very elegantly writ, and in a Style which far transcends the Rudeness of the Age in which he lived. *Erasmus* gives him this Elogy, *Dania nobis dedit Saxonem Grammaticum, qui sua*

sua Gentis Historiam splendide, magnificeque contexuit, &c. Poſſum de Hiſtor. lat. lib. 2. c. 55.

SAXONS, the Inhabitants of *Saxony*, who in former times were great Pirates, and Sacrificed the Prisoners they took to their Gods. They made so great a Difference between those that were Free-Born, and such as were Slaves; and between those who were Noble, and others that were of the common People, that they made it Capital for any to Marry out of their Rank and Condition. As to their Religion they were Idolaters, and dedicated to their Gods Groves of the tallest Trees and thick Forests, and there worshipped them without building them any Temples, or representing them by any Figures or Images. They were extremely addicted to Divinations, not only Superstitiously observing the Flight and Chattering of Birds, but also the Neighing of Horses; whence they took Conjectures concerning the Event of their most Important Affairs. They were of old very Strong and Lusty, and are so still, by reason of the great quantity of Meat they are used to eat, as being accustomed to it from their very Infancy; for the Mothers feed their Children with Flesh Meat, which they chew for them, and not with Milk or other kind of Pottage. They are very much inclin'd to Drunkenness, and were converted to the Faith in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, and in the last Century embraced the Doctrine of *Luther*. Some derive the Original of the Saxons from the *Saci* a People of *Asia*: And others say they were so called from the word *Saxum*, as Barbarous and Hard-hearted: But *Hoffman* rejects both these as Fabulous, saying, it is unreasonable to think that a German People should assume a Latin Name. *Wittichindus Corbeienſis*, lib. 1. Annal. says, They had their Name from a great Knife or Dagger called *Sahr*, which they carried under their Garments when they came to Treat with the *Thuringians*, with whom they had been long in War: it being agreed that both of them should come without Arms: And taking their Opportunity, they cut off the *Thuringians* in that same manner as their Successors cut off the *Britains* here in *England*; and hence *Gosfr. Viterb. Chron.* says,

*Pax ubi congeritur sub fraude Macedo veretur,
Ne male frustretur si totus inermis habetur.
Unde breves Gladios clam tulit arte secus,
Ipse brevis Gladius apud illos Saxo vocatur,
His quoque cultellis vita redempta fuit.*

Reineccius thinks that the Name comes from *Sache* Judges, because of the Equity of their Laws. *Munster*.

SAXONY, a large Country in *Germany*, in Latin, *Saxonia*, and by the *Germans* called *Sachsen*, which is either considered as an Electorate, or as a far larger Country, which contains two Circles of the German Empire, called the *Upper* and the *Lower Circles of Saxony*: The *Lower Saxony* contains the Dukedoms of *Brunswick*, *Lunenbug*, *Magdeburg*, *Bremen*, *Mechlenburg*, *Holstein* and *Lauenburg*; the Principalities of *Ferden* and *Halberſtat*, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*: The *Upper Circle of Saxony*, contains the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Thuringia*, *Misnia*, the Duchy of *Saxony*, properly so called, and the Principality of *Anhalt*. The Electorate of *Saxony* is a Province of *Germany*, which is bounded on the East by *Lusatia*, on the North by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, on the West by the Principality of *Anhalt*, and on the South by *Misnia*. The Capital City is *Wittenberg*. The Duke of *Saxony* has the eighth place amongst the Electors, and besides this Duchy, he is Sovereign of *Misnia*, of a great part of *Thuringia* and *Lusatia*, and of part of the County of *Mansfeldt*, &c. *Saxony* of old, besides the two Circles already mentioned; contained *Westphalia*, and several other Territories. The ancient Saxons were a very Warlike People, that made themselves Formidable to their Neighbours: After they were become very Powerful in *Germany*, part of them transported themselves into *Great Britain* where they establish'd their *Hegarchy*, being called by *Vortigern* to assist him against the *Scots* and *Picts*, and had *Kent* assigned them in 449, turning their Arms afterwards against the *Britains*, they were defeated by *Aurelius Ambrosius* in 456. but *Oſca* and *Otha*, *Hengiſt's* Sons, did afterwards Conquer him; and he died in 488. They were defeated again afterwards in the Reign of *Vier Pendragon*, a German Bishop singing *Alleluja* during the Engagement; but *Cretitius* the *Saxon*, with his Son *Henry*, coming to their Assistance, about 518 he established the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, and about 586 many of them being converted by *Augustin* and *Melitus*, they became one Nation with the *Britains*. In the sixth Century the Saxons of *Germany* began to make frequent Incursions into the *French* Dominions; *Charlemagne* had War with them for thirty Years, and had always the Goodness to pardon them when subdued; who seeing they were not able to make Head against him, submitted themselves to be Baptized; but this being only a feigned Devo-

tion, as soon as they found themselves in ease, they massacred their Priests, and all the *French-men* that were in their Country. *Wittekindus* their Chief Commander all along gave great Proofs of his Courage, but notwithstanding that, they were always beaten during the Life of *Charlemagne*, tho' soon after they shook off the *French Yoke*. This *Wittekindus* the last King of the Saxons, being Conquered by *Charlemagne*, was made the first Duke of *Saxony* upon his embracing of the Christian Faith; and the Dukedom is still in the same Family, though there was an Interruption of two hundred Years, beginning in the Year 1180, and ending in the Year 1423. To this Illustrious House *Germany* in a great degree owes the Reformation of *Luther*; which if it had not been for *John Frederick* the thirtieth Duke, had been stifled in its Birth. The present Elector, (now King of *Poland*,) is the 38th Duke from *Wittekindus*, and the thirteenth since the restoring of the Line, and is the most ancient Prince in the Electoral College. He is by Birth-right Great Marshal of the Empire.

The Genealogy of the Family of Saxony.

ALBERT III. Elector of *Saxony*, of the Family of *Anhalt*, dying without Issue by a sudden Death, An. 1422. *Frederick* the Warlike, Son to *Frederick* the Stout, Marquis of *Misnia*, and Landgrave of *Thuringia*, which *Frederick*, before he obtained the Electorate in 1409, Founded the University of *Leipsick*, had cruel Wars in *Franconia* against the *Stellates*, in *Prussia* against the *Polanders*, in *Thuringia* against the Counts of *Schwartzburg*, *Heldring*, *Hoenstein*, and against the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the *Bohemian Hussites*, by whom he was defeated in a bloody Battle in 1426, and died in 1428. His Wife was *Catharine* Daughter to the Duke of *Brunswick*, by whom he had *Frederick* the Good-natur'd his Successor; two Daughters Married into the Families of *Brandenburg* and *Hesse*. And *William*, who having *Thuringia* for his share, made War at first with his Brother, to whom he was at last reconciled. He refused the Crown of *Bohemia*, Married the Emperor *Albert* the 11th's Daughter, but having no Issue Male, adopted two of his Brother *Frederick's* Sons; and died in 1482. *Frederick II.* succeeded his Father, and suffered much from the *Hussites*, he declined War with the Archbishop of *Magdeburg*; he Married *Margaret* of *Austria*, and died Sept. 7. 1464. leaving four Daughters, and two Sons. *Amalia* was Married to the Duke of *Bavaria*; *Anna* Married to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. *Hedewig* Abbess of *Quedlinburg*, who had some dispute with the Townsmen, but quell'd them with the help of her Brother *Albert*: *Margaret* made Abbess of *Senselitz*. *Ernest* who succeeded his Father, and was Head of the *Ernestine Line*, and *Albert* who was First of the *Albertine Line*.

The Ernestine Line.

ERNEST above-mentioned succeeded his Father in the Electorate, being very Prudent and Happy at composing Differences amongst Neighbouring Princes, he purchased the Duchy of *Saga* in *Silesia*, Married *Elizabeth* of *Bavaria*, and died in 1484. His Daughter *Christina* was Married to *John* King of *Sweden* and *Denmark* in 1478. *Frederick III.* born in 1463. succeeded his Father, and was called the Wise, he built the Castle of *Witteberg*, and founded an University there in 1501, he reconciled *Philip* Elector Palatine to the Emperor *Maximilian*, he pacified the People of *Erford* when mutinous against the Senate; he protected *Luther* in carrying on the Reformation, and kept him in the Castle of *Warburg* after the Diet at *Worms* in 1521, he refused the Empire offered him after the Death of *Maximilian I.* and in 1525, during the tumultuous Insurrection of the *Boors*, this Pious and Chaste Prince never having been Married, died of the Stone, May 5. 1525. aged 63. His Brother *Albert* was Archbishop of *Mentz*, and died Young. *Ernest*, another of his Brethren, was chosen Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, Administrator of *Halberstadt*, and died in 1513. *Margaret* his Sister was Married to the Duke of *Cell*. His Brother *John* succeeded, defeated the *Boors* near *Frankenhufen*, having taken their General *Thomas Muntzer*. In 1529 he protested Solemnly with other Princes against Popery, whence came the name of Protestants. In 1530 he offered the Protestant or *Augsburg* Confession to the Emperor *Charles V.* at the Diet of *Augsburg*, and ordered the Defence of it to be Printed: He was Author of the *Smalcaldian League*, and died Aug. 13. 1532. His first Wife was *Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*; and his second *Margaret* Daughter to the Prince of *Anhalt*: His Children were *John Frederick* his Successor, *Mary* Married to the Duke of *Pomerania*, *Margaret*, and *John Ernest*, who died without Issue. *John Frederick* succeeded his Father, and fell into a War with, and took *Henry* Duke of *Brunswick* in 1545. and afterwards with the Emperor *Charles V.* but was defeated and taken in *Lochan Forest* not far from *Milberg*, April 24. 1546. deprived

deprived of his Electoral Dignity, kept Prisoner till 1552, and died in 1554. His Wife was *Sibylla* Daughter to the Duke of *Cleve*, by whom he had *John Frederick* Duke of *Saxony*, who founded the University of *Jena* at his Father's command, an. 1548. He was imprisoned by the Emperor's order, for protecting *Grumbachius*, and his Castle of *Grimmenstein* was raz'd; he died May 9. 1595. the twentieth year of his Imprisonment. His Wife was *Elizabeth* of the *Palatinate*, by whom he had *Casimir*, *John*, and two others, who all died without Children. So that his Brother *John William* succeeded, and married *Dorothy Susanna* Daughter to *Frederick III.* Elector *Palatine*, and died in 1573. His Son *Frederick William I.* succeeded, was Administrator of the Electorate of *Saxony*, and died July 7. 1502. He had two Wives, the first *Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Wertemburg*, the second *Anna* Daughter to the Duke of *Neuburg*; he had seven Children, of whom there is nothing remarkable. *John II.* second Son to *Frederick William I.* succeeded to the Principality of *Winheim*, married *Dorothy* Daughter to the Prince of *Anhalt*, and was Head of the Line of *Winheim*. His Children of whom there is any thing remarkable were *John Ernest*, an Excellent, Prudent and Warlike Prince, who signalized himself on many occasions; he died in *Hungary*, Decemb. 4. 1626. His third Son *Frederick VII.* died at a Battle in *Brabant*, assisting the Duke of *Brunswick* and Count *Mansfield* against the Count of *Cordoua* in 1622. His ninth Son *Ernest III.* was the Founder of the Line of *Gotha*. His eleventh, *Bernard*, fill'd the World with his Fame, leaving behind a rare Example of a Prudent and Valiant General. The Victory of *Lutzen*, after the King of *Sweden's* death, was chiefly owing to his Valour. In 1632 he took *Bumberg*, *Cronac* and *Hochsted*, was created Duke of *Franconia*, raised the Siege of *Mentz*, took *Brisac* in 1638, and died at *Neuburg* on the *Rhine*, July 8. 1639. His Corps were kept at *Brisac* till 1655, and then magnificently entomb'd in the Sepulchre of his Ancestors.

The Line of Winheim.

William II. fifth Son of *John II.* begun this Branch, a Prince famous in Peace and War; he succeeded his elder Brother *John Ernest*, and married *Eleonor Dorothy* Daughter to *John George* Prince of *Anhalt*: He died May 20. 1642. *John Ernest V.* his second Son succeeded, but of the rest of his Children there is nothing remarkable. *John* married *Christina* Daughter to the Duke of *Holstein Sunderburg*, and died May 25. 1683. His Children are *Anna* Abbess of *Quedlinburg*, in 1685; *Wilhelmina Christina*, married to the Count of *Schwarzburg* in 1684; *Eleonora*, married to the Prince of *Mersburg*; and *William Ernest* the present Duke of *Saxe-Winheim*, married *Anno* 1683 to *Charlotte* Daughter to the Duke of *Saxe-Jena*.

The Branch of Sax-Gotha.

Ernest III. Son to *John II.* was the first of this Family, and (says *Schouart*) excell'd all Princes that ever lived, in Probity, Religion, Prudence, Policy, Industry and Good-Husbandry, so that the Divine Promise was fulfilled in him, *Seek first the Kingdom of God, and the Righteousness thereof, and all other things shall be added.* He was at the Battle of *Lutzen* in 1641. He received the Principality of *Gotha* in 1660. He acquired great part of the County of *Henneberg*, and in 1672 obtained by Right of Inheritance *Altenburg*: He repaired the Castle of *Gotha*, anciently called *Grimmenstein*, and by him named *Fridenstein*. He encourag'd the publishing of the *Winheim Bible*, and surrender'd his pious Soul, March 26. 1675. His Wife was *Elizabeth Sophia* Daughter to the Duke of *Sax-Altenburg*, by whom he had eighteen Children, the most noted of whom are *Elizabeth Dorothy*, married in 1666 to the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*; several other Children died without Issue. And *Frederick IX.* born July 15. 1646. the present Duke of *Sax-Gotha*, who married first in 1669 with *Magdalen* Daughter to *Augustus* Duke of *Saxony* and Administrator of *Magdeburg*, and afterwards to *Christina* Widow to the Marquis of *Brandenburg Anspach*, by which Marriage he has a numerous Issue. *Albert* his Brother was married to *Elizabeth* the Duke of *Brunswick's* Widow. *Bernard* another of them married *Mary* Daughter to *George* Prince of *d'Armstadt* first, and then *Elizabeth* Widow to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, by whom he has a numerous Offspring. *Henry* another Brother married *Mary* a Daughter of *Hesse d'Armstadt*. *Christianus* married first *Christina* of *Sax-Mersberg*, and then *Sophia* of *Hesse d'Armstadt*. *Ernest* married *Sophia* a Daughter of Prince *Waldeck*; and *John Ernest* married a Daughter of *Sax-Mersberg*.

The Albertine Line.

Albert Son of *Frederick II.* Elector of *Saxony*, as before-mentioned, was the first of this Line, he was born July 27. 1442, and for his Tallness call'd *Roland*. In 1468 he assisted *George* King of *Bohemia* against *Matthias* King of *Hung*. In 1471 he went to receive the Crown of *Bohemia* which was offered to him, where his life was endanger'd, but he escaped. In 1475 he undertook a Pilgrimage into the *Holy Land*. In the year 1491 he was made *Knight of the Golden Fleece*. He reduced the *Netherlands* to the Obedience of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* and was put in hopes of the Reversion of the Dutchy of *Juliers* and *Montz*. In 1459 he married *Sidonia* Daughter to the King of *Bohemia*, and died at the Siege of *Groningen* in 1500, aged 57. He had eight Children, *Catharine* married July 24. 1468. to *Sigismund* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and after his death to *Erick* Duke of *Brunswick*. *George the Bearded*, August the 27th. 1471, succeed his Father, married *Barbara* Daughter to *Casimir* King of *Poland*, by whom he had two Daughters, one married to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and another to the Landgrave of *Hesse*: He died April the 17th, 1539. *Henry the Pious*, third Son to *Albert*, was chosen Master of the *Teutonic* Order, and succeeded his Brother *George*, turn'd Protestant, join'd in the *Smalcaldian League*, and died in 1541, leaving by his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, *Maurice* his Successor, who served the Emperor in *Hungary* against the *Turks*, and in the *Netherlands* against the *French*: He waged War afterwards with *Frederick* his Kinsman, was made Elector in 1548, Leagu'd with the *French* and other Princes of *Germany* in 1551, march'd against the Imperialists, entred into the Treaty of *Passaw* in 1552, and fell in the Battle of *Silverbus* in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*: He founded several great Schools, and his only Daughter was married to *W.* Prince of *Orange* in 1561. He was succeeded by *Augustus* his Brother, who renewed the Amity with the Families of *Brandenburg* and *Hesse*: His Authority was so great, that neighbouring Princes chose him to decide their Controversies. He publish'd a Formula of Concord, in 1580, and died February the 11th, 1586. His Wives were *Anne* Daughter to *Christian III.* of *Denmark*, and *Agnes* a Daughter of *Anhalt*; by the first Marriage he had fifteen Children three of his Daughters being married to the Families of *Brandenburg*, *Saxony* and *Brunswick*. He was succeeded by *Christian I.* his Son, who married *Sophia* the Elector of *Brandenburg's* Daughter, and died November the 3d, 1560. His Son *Christian II.* succeeded. In 1610 he obtained from the Emperor *Rodolphus* the Investiture of the Dutchies of *Cleve*, *Juliers* and *Montz*; but the following year he died of a Surfeit by a draught of cold Beer, after he had over-heated himself at a Tournament, leaving no Children by his Wife, Daughter to *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*; and was succeed by *John George II.* his Brother, who having travell'd under a Counterfeit Name, was in 1612 made Vicar of the Empire, celebrated the Jubilee of the Reformation begun by *Luther* in 1617, of the *Augustan* Confession in 1630, and of the Peace from the Religious War in 1655, in memory whereof he stamp'd a Medal: He held his Mother in great Honour; Elected *Matthias*, and *Ferdinand II. III.* and *IV.* Kings of the *Romans*; refus'd the Crown of *Bohemia*; entred into a League with the King of *Sweden* against the Emperor, with whom he made Peace again in 1634. After which he found the weight of the *Swedish* Arms till the General Peace in 1648. He died in 1656, aged 72. His first Wife was *Sibylla* Daughter to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, and his second *Magdalen Sibylla* Daughter to the Elector of *Brandenburg*: He had three Daughters, married to the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt*, Duke of *Holstein*, and the Prince of *Denmark*. His Son *Augustus* was Administrator of *Magdeburg*, *Christian* Administrator of *Mersburg*, and *Maurice* Administrator of *Naumburg*; and he was succeeded by *John George II.* who was always faithful to the Empire, of which he was Vicar after *Ferdinand III's* death, and was at the Election of the King of the *Romans* in 1617. He entred into a Covenant of Confraternity or Mutual Succession with *Julius Francisus* the Duke of *Lower Saxony*: He married *Magdalen* of *Brandenburg* in 1638, and died at *Friburg* the 22d of August 1680, and was succeeded by *John George III.* who govern'd with great Frugality and Moderation, and gave many Proofs of his Zeal for the Publick Good of the Empire, as going in Person to assist at the Relieving *Vienna* besieged by the *Turks* in 1683, which was happily effected, and passing the *Rhine* with great Resolution and Valour in sight of the *French*, whom he forced to retire with considerable Disadvantage, which was look'd upon as an Earnest of greater things: But whilst he was thus taken up against the *French* King, he was snatch'd away by Death, to the great Regret of the Confederates, September 1691. His Dutche's was *Anna Sophia* Daughter to *Frederick IV.* of *Denmark*, whom he married in

in 1666, and by her had John George II. born the 17th of October 1668, and Frederick Augustus the present Elector, now King of Poland, born the 12th of May 1670. This Family of Saxony hath also Pretensions to the Dutchy of Juliers, Cleves, Montz and Sax-Lawenburg. Schouart Observat. Histor. Geneal.

SAXONIA (*Hercules de*) a famous Physician born at Padua; the Emperor Maximilian sent for him into Germany, to take his Advice concerning a dangerous Sickness into which he was fallen, and being recovered by his means, made him a Knight, and sent him back again into his Country very liberally rewarded. He died in 1607, being Fifty seven years of age. He hath left behind him several Writings, and amongst the rest, *De Phanigmis*, & *de usu Theriacæ in Febribus Pestilentibus*; *De Peste, de Pulsibus*; besides many other which Petrus Offenbachius his Disciple has inserted in his *Pantheum, sive Templum Medicinæ Practicæ*. Tomasin. Illustr. vir. Elog.

SCÆVA was a Centurion in the Army of Julius Caesar, who having given Instances of his Valour on many Occasions, exhibited an extraordinary Proof of it, in defence of the Fort of Dyrrachium a Town of Macedonia, where he received on his Buckler Two hundred thirty seven Arrows. Caesar having seen his Buckler thus pierced, bestowed upon him Two thousand Crowns, and from the eighth Centurion, advanced him to be the first.

SCÆVA MEMOR, a Latin Poet, who lived in the time of the Emperor Tacitus and Domitian: He was a Writer of Tragedies, and had a Brother called Turnus that composed Satyrs. Scaliger supposeth that this Memor was the Author of a Tragedy entitled *Octavia*, which is commonly attributed to Seneca.

SCÆVOLA. See **MUTIUS**.

SCAGEN, *Promontorium Scagense*, the most Northern Cape of Jutland in the Kingdom of Denmark, in 58 deg. of Latitude, over against Gottenburg in Sweden. There is a Village near this Promontory which the Inhabitants call *Scaun*.

SCALA, a City of the Kingdom of Naples, in the *Hither Principate*, is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Amalfi, but the Bishoprick is united to that of Ravello, from which it is but one Mile distant, and two from Amalfi. It is but a very small City, having not above an hundred and fifty Houses, and stands at the foot of Mount Cama.

SCALA MARMOREA, a Port of Bithynia in the Lesser Asia, formerly call'd *Amycli* or *Pafni*; it lies in the Streights of Constantinople, North of Chalcedon, and is now called *Lamia*.

SCALIGER (*Julius Caesar*) a most famous Critick, Poet, Physician and Philosopher, who was much admir'd in the Sixteenth Century: He was born in Italy, brought up in Germany, and afterwards lived in France till his death. It is said that he was born in the Castle of Ripa in the Territory of Verona, in 1484, and according to his own Testimony was descended from the Princes de la Scala, who were Lords of Verona and of divers other Places in Italy. These Pretensions of his are supported by a Patent of the French King, in which Joseph Scaliger is acknowledg'd Rightful Heir to Julius, and Julius own'd as Prince of Verona. Hieronymus Cardanus was his irreconcilable Adversary, because he had writ against his Book *de Subtilitate*: Another of his Adversaries was Gaspar Scioppius, against whom Joseph Scaliger writ. He died at Agen in Guienne in 1558, leaving two Sons behind him, Sylvius Medicus and Justus Joseph. We have these following of his Writings, *De Arte Poetica*; his Letters, Orations and Poems, divers Commentaries upon Aristotle and Theophrastus; several Treatises of Physick; *De Causis Linguae Latinae*; *Testimonia de Gente Scaligera*; *Exercitationum exoticarum*, Lib. XV.

SCALIGER (*Justus Josephus*) the Son of Julius Caesar Scaliger, was born at Agen the 4th. of August 1540. He began his first Studies at Bourdeaux, and having continued them for some time after under the instruction and conduct of his Father, he came to Paris, and followed his Studies in that University: He learn'd the Greek Tongue under Adrianus Turnebus, and perfected himself in the Hebrew by his own Study. But above all, he excell'd in Critical Learning. The Curators of the University of Leyden invited him to be a Honorary Professor in their University, where he lived sixteen Years, and died January 21. 1609. He hath writ Notes upon Seneca, Varro, Aufonius, Pompeius Festus, and upon Virgil's *Catalecta*. He wrote likewise Poems; *Emendatio Temporum*; Notes upon Eusebius's Chronicon, Canones Isagogici, &c. Spond. Lorenzo Cras. Elog. Lifer. Gassend. de Vit. Peirech. Lib. 2. Lipsius, Casaubon, &c.

SCALINE, an Island which belongs to *Pembrokeshire* in Wales, and is seated on the South-west Coast North of Stockholm Island.

SCALONA, or *Ascalon*, a City in the *Holy Land* upon the Mediterranean, eighteen Miles South of Gaza. It was one of the Royal Cities of the *Philistines*, and a Bishop's See under the Patriarch of Jerusalem, but now a poor Village. Leunclavius.

SCAMACHI, *Sumachi, Samachi, Cyropolis*, the Metropolis of Media, seated in a Valley, and not visible till one be within Cannon-shot of it. It was formerly a Place of Strength, but dismantled by the Persians, lest the Turks should seize and make advantage of it. The Streets are narrow, the Buildings low and very mean, being made up with Planks and Twigs daub'd over with Clay; yet it hath a rich Market for Silks, Cottons, Furrs, Tapestry, and Cloth of Gold and Silver: They trade with the Russians for Tin, Lead, Copper and Furrs. In 1578 it was taken by Amurath III. Emperor of the Turks; and that same Year the Persians recover'd it, having defeated the Turks in a pitch'd Battle, and then burn'd it. Being rebuilt, it was destroyed by an Earthquake which lasted three Months, in 1667, but it was rebuilt again in 1670. Hackluit. Ducket.

SCAMANDRIA, a little Town of Troas not far from the Port of Troy, upon the Coast of the *Aegean-Sea*, now demolished. Plin. 4. 30.

SCAMANDRO, *Scamander*, a little River of Troas in the Lesser Asia, mentioned by Homer and other Poets, it riseth from Mount Ida, and falls into the *Aegean-Sea*, or the *Archipelago* near Cape Janisary, at the very entrance of the Hellespont. Herodotus reports that Xerxes his Army drank it up. Strabo, Ptol. Ferrarius, Lex Geograph. See **CIMON**.

SCANDERBEG, which in the Turkish Language signifies Lord Alexander, was the Name the Turks gave to George Castriot King of Albania. His Father's Name was John, who being reduced to Extremity by Amurath II. was forced to put five of his Sons into his hands, of whom this Scanderbeg was the youngest; he had the happiness to please the Tyrant, who by a slow Poison killed his Brothers, but spared him, being charm'd with his Person and Behaviour; and finding him to be endowed with very extraordinary Qualities, caused him to be Circumcised by force, and let him want nothing that might train him up, and make him fit for the War. His Care herein had better success than he did desire; for having given several Instances of his Courage in Amurath's Service, who was the Usurper of his Dominions, he thought it was high time to think of making use of his Valour for himself against the Tyrant. In this Design he so dexterously deceived the Governour of Croya, the chief City of Albania, that he made himself Master of that and divers other Places; and in 1343 took Possession of his Hereditary Dominion, to the great Joy of all his Subjects, and upon his being admitted to the Crown declared himself a Christian. He forced the Turk to raise the Siege of Croya, and cut to pieces the Forces that were sent against him. Amurath himself having laid a second Siege to this Place, died before the Walls of it, in 1450, without being able to take it, though he had extremely desired it, to be revenged on Scanderbeg. Under Mahomet II. he had no less than seven or eight Armies to contest with, but the Victory was still on his side. It is reported of him, That though he had killed above 2000 Turks with his own Hand, yet was he never Wounded. Mahomet, compell'd by his Valour and Success, made Peace with him. But in the mean time that Scanderbeg took a Journey to the Kingdom of Naples, at the Entreaty of Pope Pius II. and King Ferdinand of Arragon, the Turks seeing the Truce expired, laid siege again to Croya, but to no purpose; for Scanderbeg was soon with them, and forced them to raise the Siege twice. This was the Christian Alexander, who though he did not extend his Conquests so far as the Macedonian Alexander did, yet deserved never a whit less Glory, if we consider the Greatness of his Actions. He died at Lissa, a City belonging to the Venetians, January 27. 1467, being 63 Years of Age. Marin. Barlett. Paul Jove.

SCANDERON, an old ruined Castle about four or five Miles from Tyre towards the South, which takes its Name from Alexander the Great, who caused it to be built at the time he was besieging Tyre, as a retreat or Place of abode for himself during the Siege. Pompey destroy'd this Castle when he conquer'd Phoenicia, but it was rebuilt by Baldwin I King of Jerusalem, whilst he laid Siege to the foresaid City; and after that time it continued a sure retreat for the Christians, as long as they were in possession of the *Holy Land*. This Fort stands so near the Sea, that the Flood in a high Tide comes into it. Doubdan Voyage de la Terre Sante.

SCANDIA,

SCANDIA, or *Scandinavia*, a large Peninsula or almost Island, which according to some was a part of old Germany, and contains the Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, and part of Denmark. Some Geographers give the Name of Scandia only to the South part of this Peninsula, where are the Provinces of *Scania*, (*Schonen*) *Blekingia* and *Hallandia*. *Aristotle* says that it was separated from the Continent of Germany by a vast Inundation of the Ocean, which turned all the rising Grounds that appear now in the Baltick into Islands; whereupon the *Cimbrians* being forced to seek new Habitations, wandered over a great part of Germany, and were at last entirely defeated by *Marius* in the passes of the Alps. *Strabo*, *Horn. Introd. ad Antiq. Geog.*

SCANDINAVIA, the same as **SCANDIA**.

SCANIA, *Schonen*, a Province of South Gothland in the Kingdom of Sweden, the Capital City whereof is *Lunden* an Archbishops See. The Name of *Scania* is also given to all South Gothland, because in former times it comprehended the Provinces of *Bleking* and *Halland*. This Country enjoys a very serene Air, and abounds with Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead. *Baudrand*.

SCARBOROUGH, a Market, Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Pickering* Hundred in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*. It is a place so strong by Nature, that one would think it impregnable, being seated on a steep Rock with craggy Cliffs about it, and wash'd on all sides with the Sea, but Westward, where the way into it is narrow and fenced with a strong Wall. On the top of the Rock is a fine spot of Ground containing above sixty Acres, with a fresh Water Spring issuing out of the Rock, on which formerly was a stately Tower which served as a Land-mark for Ships, but ruined in the Civil Wars. At this time it is fortified with a Castle and Garrison. The Town is not large, but is well built and as well inhabited; and as it has a commodious Key, so it enjoys a pretty good Trade. Several Vessels belonging to it being employed for Fishing of Herrings in their proper Season, whereof this Sea-coast affords great Plenty. This place is also noted for its famous *Spam* which is much resorted unto; but of late in a more particular manner for giving the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *Richard Lumley* created Earl of Scarborough by his present Majesty King William III. Between the Coasts of Scarborough and *Whitby* to the North, lies the Bay of *Robin Hood* the famous Robber in the Reign of King Richard I. Scarborough is a Corporation represented by two Burgesses in the House of Commons. Scarborough Castle was built by *William le Gros* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, who reigned like a King in those parts, until he was reduced by *Henry II.* In 1557. one *Thomas Stafford* an English Man, with some others who had fled into France in Queen Mary's Reign, assisted with Ships and Money by that Crown, surpriz'd this Castle, publish'd a *Manifesto* against the Queen, declaring that she forfeited her Right by bringing in the *Spaniards*, and call'd himself Protector of the Kingdom; But the Earl of *Westmorland* retook the Castle in two days time. So that *Stafford* and one *Shernefe* a French Gentleman were beheaded that same Year. The *Hollanders* are obliged annually to demand leave of the Governour of this Castle to fish for Herrings on these Coasts.

SCARDAONI (*Bernardin*) Born at *Padua* in 1487. He enter'd into Orders, and was made Canon in the Cathedral of that Town: He made a considerable progress in History, and wrote *De Antiquitate Urbis Patavini, deque claris ejusdem Civibus*. He died in 1574, in the 96th Year of his Age. *Philip Tomasin* in *Elog. Illust. Viror. Vossius*, &c.

SCARDONA, a City of *Dalmatia*, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Spalatro*. This place is by the *Sclavonians* called *Skardin*; it is situate upon the River *Ketka*, in *Latia Titius*, which compasseth a great part of it, so as to make it a kind of Peninsula; it is about seven Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea. It was formerly a famous City, and is yet considerable. In the Year 1683 the *Morlacks* of *Croatia* took it from the *Turks*, and General *Valier* put a good Garrison into it for the *Venetians*, after that he had put the place into a condition of being a Bulwark against the incursions of the *Insidels*. It is 35 Leagues East of *Zana*, and nine North of *Sabinico*. *P. Cornelli Descript. of Morea*.

SCARPANTO, the greatest of that knot of twelve Islands, called by the ancient Geographers the *Sporades*, it being 200 Stadia's in Circuit, and giving the name of the *Carpathian* Sea to that part of the *Mediterranean* that washeth it. By reason of its great height it is seen at a vast distance. It lies about fifty Italian Miles from *Rhodes* to the West, as *Pliny* saith. It had four Towns of old; *Carpathos* and *Posidium*; the names of the other two are perished with them. It lies from the nearest Shore of *Asia* fourteen German Miles to the South. *Randal* p. 29. saith it lies midway between *Canalia* and *Rhodes*, is 80 Miles in Circumference, has no secure Harbour for Gallies, but for Ships there is a good Port to the East, where the Town stands on an high Hill, having also a ruin'd Castle: The Mountains are most of them nothing but Piles of natural Marble, which make a glorious show when the Sun shines upon them: Not one quarter of the Island is inhabited, it having not above 3000 Souls, and they

miserably impoverished by the Pyrates that haunt it. The Country produces great store of Fruit and Wine, and Partridges are there very common, and of a delicious taste. *Pliny*, *Randal*.

SCARPE, *Scarpa*, a River of the Spanish Netherlands, that riseth in *Artois* three Leagues above *Arras*, and passing by it and *Doway*, it divides *Flanders* from *Hainault*; and being increased by the addition of several other Rivulets, falls into the *Schelde* near unto *Mortagne*, two Leagues above *Tournay*.

SCARREN, Lat. *Scarra*, a City of *Westrogothia* in Sweden, and a Bishops See, Suffragan of *Upsal*, formerly the Royal Seat of the Kings of Gothland, but is now on the declension: It is ten Miles South from the Lake of *Venner*, and twenty North of *Falco*.

SCARRON, a noted French Writer, who excell'd in that kind of Writing which they call *Burlesque* or *Drollery*. He was of the ancient Family of the *Scarrons* of *Paris*, and being seized with a Palsie, lost the use of his Limbs, in which condition he lived many Years. The Character he gives of himself is this,

*Ille ego sum vates rabido data Præda dolori,
Qui supero Sanos Lusibus atque Jocus.*

He died October 14. 1660. Towards the end of his Life he Married *Frances d'Aubigni*, since called *Madam Maintenon*, Favourite to *Lewis XIV.*

SCARSDALE, a Division or part of *Derbyshire*, so called from the *Saxon* *Scaire*, a craggy Rock and Dale or Vally, *Scarsdale* being properly but a Vally amongst Rocks, and yet it is dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of the Right Honourable *Robert Leake* the present Earl of *Scarsdale*, derived to him from his Grandfather *Francis Leake* Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarsdale* by King *Charles I.* An. 1645. The chief place of *Scarsdale* is *Chesterfield*, of which in its proper place.

SCARZINO, a Captain of the *Banditi* of *Milan*, who being resolved to drive the *Torregians* from that City, and to that end coming before it with a considerable number of his *Banditi* and other Foreign Soldiers, was forced to retire without doing any thing, after having lost several of his Men before the City. *Donatus Bossius Bibl. Hist.*

SCATONO, a little Town in *Tuscany*, famous for a sort of Stones which no Fire can hurt or alter. It lies near a Lake, wherein there is a floating Island, which of old was noted for its good Wine. *Plin. lib. 2. & lib. 32. c. 22.*

SCAURUS. (*M. Æmilius*) a Roman Consul, who though he was born of an illustrious Family, yet was reduced by Poverty to sell Coals: but having recruited himself by his Industry some time after, he began to appear at the Barr; and going to the Wars of Spain, got a Command, and not long after by his Merit obtained the Highest Places in the Commonwealth, and was Consul more than once. He Conquered the *Ligurians*, and Triumphed over them; and being Censor he built the *Æmilian Bridge*, and paved the Way which was from him called *Via Æmiliana*. He wrote the History of his own Life, and several other Pieces, mentioned with great esteem by ancient Writers. He left a Son of his own Name, who when he was *Ædilis*, built a most magnificent Theatre, capable of holding 80000 Persons. It contained 360 marble Pillars: The first Story of this Theatre was all of Marble, the midst was of Glass, and the highest was of Pillars, which supported a gilded Roof: The Pillars that were below were 38 Foot high, and in the Intervals were no less than 3000 Brass Statues. The Decorations and Hangings of this Theatre, and likewise the Players Cloaths were of Cloth of Gold, besides a vast number of curious Pictures. *Plin. l. 36. c. 15.*

SCAURUS (*Aurelius*) a Roman Consul, who being sent against the *Cymbrians* after the Defeat of *Silanus* in 646, was overcome and taken Prisoner by them; and going about to dissuade them from attempting to invade Italy, by assuring them that the Romans were not to be overcome, Boix their King, a Young-man, was so offended at it, that he caused him immediately to be put to death. *Paterc. l. 2. Tit. liv. l. 67.*

SCEAFUL, a Hill in the Isle of *Man*, which yields one of the finest Prospects in the World; for on a clear Day one may see from the top of it three Kingdoms, viz. *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*; and when *Man* was a Kingdom there were four Kingdoms in view.

SCENE, *Scena*, is a Word derived from the Greek *Σκηνή*, which in its proper Sense signifies a Bower made of the Branches of Trees in form of a Tent; and because the first Plays were represented in such Bowers, the Name came to be attributed to all Places where Comedies or Tragedies were acted: In process of time, this Word was made use of by the *Latins* to signify every part of an *Act*, wherein there was some change of the Theatre and *Actors*: But the Greeks did not use it in this Sense; for though we find this Word in *Aristophanes* his Comedies, yet that is only an Addition of the Interpreters. Tragedies and Comedies have always five Acts, but the number of Scenes is not limited, as depending on

on the OEconomy of the Play. An *Act* ought to be at least of three *Scenes*, neither ought it to be extended beyond the number of seven or eight. *Hedelin de Pratique du Theatre.*

SCENITÆ, a People of the *Stony Arabia*, so called because they dwelt in Tents covered with Goat-Skins. Their Country lies near the River *Euphrates*, and is so great an Enemy to Swine, that it kills them as soon as they come there. *Salmasius upon Solin. cap. 33.*

SCEPEAUX DE VIEILLEVILLE (*Francis*) Earl of *Durol*, Knight of the Order of the Holy-Ghost, and Marshal of France, was one of the great and famous Men of his time, having been very successful in the Service of his Prince and Country both by Sea and Land. As a Reward of his many Services, the King made him *Mareschal of France* in 1562. He died of Poison in his Castle of *Durol* in *Anjou* the 30th of November 1571, having gain'd great Reputation as by his warlike Achievements, so by five Ambassages to Germany, England and Switzerland. *Mezerei Histor. of France.*

SCHACA, a Goddess of the *Babylonians*, who was the same as *Ops* or *Terra* amongst the *Romans*. Her Festival was celebrated five days together, during which the Servants were Masters, and the Masters obeyed. *Ctesias lib. 2. Pers. Selden de Dijs Syris.*

SCHACH, or *Schah*, or as we pronounce it *Shah*, in the *Persian* Tongue signifies a King or Lord; and the Word *Padschach* signifies the same, only the first is put before the Proper-Name as *Schach Abas*, the other after it, as *Hassan Padschach*. *Schich Aidar* Prince of *Ardebil* changed the Name *Schich* which signifies a Prophet, into that of *Schach*, a King: and his Son *Ishmael*, who began his Reign about 1500, added thereto the Title of *Sophy*, calling himself *Schach Ishmael Sophy*. *Olearius's Persian Travels.*

SCHACH ABAS, King of *Persia*, who in 1587 succeeded his two Brothers *Emir Hemse* and *Ishmael III.* who reigned but eight Months each. He was no sooner come to the Throne, but he endeavoured to regain those great Provinces which the *Turks* and *Tartars* had taken from the *Persians*. He entered *Corazan*, and vanquish'd the Prince of the *Usbeck Tartars*, whom he caused to be beheaded. Afterwards he went to *Ispahan*, which he made the Capital of his Dominions, and adorned it with many magnificent Buildings. Neither was he less successful against the *Turks*, from whom he took the City of *Tabris* or *Tauris*, in the Province of *Adirbeizan*; and afterwards entering the Province *Kilan*, he reduced the Inhabitants thereof, who had revolted under the Reign of *Schach Tamas*. He gained several Battles against the *Turks*, and retook the City of *Ormus* from the *Portuguese* by the help of the *English*, who block'd it up by Sea whilst he besieged it by Land. Death put a stop to his Victories in 1629, after having Reigned about 44 Years. He gave an Instance of his Wisdom, by the Order he gave a little before he died, that they should conceal his Death till the Succession should be assured to his Grandchild *Schach Sefi*; and accordingly they exposed his Body every day in the great Hall, where he was used to do Justice to his Subjects, in a Chair with his Eyes open; by which means his Death was hid above 6 Weeks. *Olearius's Travels into Persia. Pietro de la Valle.*

SCHACH SEFI, King of *Persia*, succeeded his Grandfather *Schach Abas* in 1629. It is said of him that he came into the World with both his hands full of Blood, as a preface of his Cruelty. He was no sooner got into the Throne, but he put out the Eyes of his only Brother, and kill'd his Uncles and their Children, his chief Minister of State, his Chancellor, his High Steward, and his Mother. He gained several Victories over his Enemies, more by the Courage and Conduct of his Generals, and his good Fortune, than by any Prudence or Valour of his own. He died in 1642, after 12 Years Tyranny; and his Son *Schach Abas* being but 13 Years of Age succeeded him. *Olearius.*

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *Probatopolis*, *Schafusia*, a City of *Switzerland* upon the *Rhine*, 4 Miles beneath *Constance* to the West, 2 beneath the *Lake of Zell*, 6 from *Basil*, and 4 from *Zurich* to the North, and is the Capital of one of the 13 Cantons. This City embraced the Reformation in 1529. This City took its rise from an Abby of *Benedictines* built by *Eberard* Count of *Nelemburg* about 1052, in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry III.* In 1090 a Nunnery was also erected here. The Abbots disagreeing with the City, it was made an Imperial Town, and sold by *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria* to *Frederick* Duke of *Austria* in 1230, and continued in that Family for 85 Years, until the time of the Council of *Constance*, when they had a Controversie with *Zurich*; but in 1345, they entered into mutual League. Their Abbey was burnt in 1350. In 1351 they were compelled by the Counts of *Hapsburg*, whose Subjects they then were, to besiege *Zurich*. In 1372 three parts of the Town were consumed by Fire. The Citizens did the House of *Austria* much Service in many famous Battels. An. 1401 *Frederick* of *Austria* being proscrib'd because he carried away Pope *John XXII.* from the

Council of *Constance*, *Shaffhausen* return'd to the Empire, and was endowed with many ample Privileges, for which they paid a vast Sum to the Emperor. The better to secure their Liberties, in 1424 they entered into a League with those of *Zurich* and *St. Gall*. In 1454, when *Sigismund* Duke of *Austria* demanded that they should swear Fealty to him, they entered into another with *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Suitz*, and other Cantons. In 1468 they proved very useful Allies to the other Cantons proscrib'd by the Emperor, and infected the Territories of the House of *Austria*, and besieging *Waldhut*, tired the Enemies out, so that they made Peace and took off the Proscription. In 1479 *Uri* and *Underwaldt* joyned in a League, and after very faithful Service both in the *Burgundian* and *Swabian* Wars, A. C. 1501 by the perpetual *Helvetian* League this Town was allowed the twelfth place in the same, and the Town of *Basil* join'd with them the same Year. In 1524 the Abbot quitted his Jurisdiction to the City: Then followed the Reformation by means of *James Riegius*, *Erasmus Ritterus*, and *Nicholas Hofmeister*. And in 1529 an Idol, formerly called the great God of *Schaffhausen*, was burnt. The Government of the Town is by a great Council of Eighty Six, and the lesser of Twenty Six. Their great Revenue consists in an Impost upon Salt. The Town is situate on the Banks of the *Rhine* on the German side, and joyn'd to *Switzerland* with a Bridge. It abounds with all Necessaries, especially Fish: Three Miles below it are the Cataracts of the *Rhine*, a great Wonder of Nature. This City has for its Arms a Sheep, which is also stamp'd on its Coin, whence it is called *Probatopolis*. *Hoffman. Long. 30. 25. Lat. 47. 25.*

SCHALHOLT, *Schalholtum*, a City of *Island*, which is a Bishops See, and the University of that Island.

SCHAPLER (*Christopher*) one of those who in 1525 stirred up the Peasants of Germany to take Arms against their Princes, who killed above one hundred thousand of them at divers times. He set down twelve Articles of Christian Liberty, as he call'd it, whereof the first was, not to pay any Tribute to the Magistrate. *Prateol.*

SCHAT-ZADELER AGASI, which signifies Master or Guardian of the King's Children, and is the Title of the Black Eunuch, who has the Charge of the Grand Seignior's Children. *Solyman* the Son of *Ibrahim*, who had been under the keeping of the Black Eunuch with his two Brothers *Bajazet* and *Orcan*, was advanced to the Turkish Throne, after the Deposing of *Mahomet IV.* in 1687.

SCHEDER (*Hartman*) of *Nuremberg*, lived towards the end of the XV. Century, and composed a Chronology from the Birth of our Saviour to 1492. This Work is known by the Name of the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, because it was printed in that City in 1493. *Vossius.*

SCHEDIUS (*Elias*) the Author of a Latin Treatise of the German Gods, Printed at *Leyden*.

SCHEDIUS (*Paulus Melissus*) a German Poet, who at the Age of twenty five Years was made Poet Laureat, and esteemed one of the most Famous of his Age, and therefore called by some the Latin *Pindar*. Besides many Latin Poems, he translated the Psalms into German Metre, and died at *Heidelberg*, 1602, being 63 Years of Age. *Thuan. Hist.*

SCHEGKIUS, (*Jacobus*) a Physician born at *Schorn-dorff* in the Dutchy of *Wurtemberg* in Germany, who after he had been Professor of Philosophy and Physick at *Tubingen* for thirty Years together, became blind, which notwithstanding did not hinder him from following his Calling. He died at the Age of 76. Amongst many other of his Writings, part of which he dictated after he became blind, these are the chief; *Dialogus de Anima principatu. Tractationes Physicae & Medicae. Commentaria in Aristotelis Physica & Ethica, Organum, Topica. De una Persona & duabus naturis in Christo, adversus Antitrinitarios. Melchior Adam. Casaubon. Bibliogr. curiosa.*

SCHEIC, an Arabick Word that signifies an Elder, or Lord; and is the Title the Mahometans give to their Preachers. Their way of Preaching is this: they read some Verse out of the *Alcoran*, which they make the Subject of their Discourse; they alledge the different Interpretations of their Doctors; and for Confirmation of their Doctrine often have recourse to Fables and idle Stories. *P. Simon.*

SCHELLING, *Schellinga*, an Island upon the Coast of *Holland* and *Friesland*, about twelve Miles over, and about the same distance from *Harlingen* a City of *West Friesland*. The principal Town of this Island is *Brandaris*, consisting of one thousand Houses, which was burnt by the English under Sir Robert Holmes the 7th of August, 1666, with 150 richly laden Ships.

SCHENCKEN-SCHANS, *Arx Schenkia*, a strong Fort in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, on the Borders of *Gelderland*, in a place where the *Rhine* dividing it self into two Channels, makes the River *Wael*, one League from *Emmerick* to the West, and the same from *Cleve* to the North. It takes its Name from the Builder *Martin Schenk*. The Spaniards took it by surprize from the *Hollanders* in 1635, who retook it the

the next Year, after a Siege of eleven Months. In 1672 it was taken by the French in two days, and was by them restored to the Duke of Brandenburg in 1674, and in 1679 Mortgaged by him to the *Hollanders*, who are now Masters of it. *Baud.*

SCHETLAND, Lat. *Hethlandia*, the Name of some Islands which lie North of the *Orcades*, betwixt *Scotland* and *Norway*: They are about forty six in number, with forty Holms or lesser Islands left for Pasturage, besides thirty Rocks. The greatest of those Islands is by the Inhabitants called the *Main-Land*, being sixty Miles long, in some Places sixteen and in other nine broad, lying out into the Sea with several small Capes, *Æstines* running North, and *Phedeland* running East, being the most remarkable. Formerly the Sea-Coasts only were inhabited, but now the innermost Parts are also inhabited and cultivated. The Mountains of this Island are very high, and covered with Heath, but the Valleys and other low Grounds are very fruitful. The greatest part of their Riches is from the Sea: They have not much Oats, but abundance of Barley: They have store of Cows and Oxen, most part white; and their Sheep bring forth two or three at a time: Their Horses are small, but very serviceable either for Plow or Riding, being so easie that they do not weary their Riders. The Wooll of their Sheep being very hairy, they make thereof coarse Cloth, Gloves and Stockings, which they barter with the *Norwegians* and *Dutch* for such Commodities as they need. They have Fish plenty of all sorts, great and small, as Whales, Sea-Calves, Sturgeon, Cod, Haddocks, Herring, Mackrel, and Shellfish of all kinds. From the Entrails of the Fish they make an Oyl which they burn instead of Candle, and also a kind of Soap very good for washing Linen. Their Cattle, especially the Sheep, are larger than in the Continent, and they make considerable profit of the Hides. They abound with Fowls of most sorts, but the Heath-Cock immediately dies as soon as brought thither from *Orkney*, for which no natural Cause can be assigned. Their Firing is Peat and Heath, and their common Drink Whey, which they keep in Cellars under Ground, whence it becomes strong and intoxicating: The better sort have very good Ale. In the Summer for two Months the Day is of an extraordinary length, and the Air clear; and for as long time in the Winter the Days are extraordinary short, the Air tempestuous, and the Sea so outrageous that it's terrible even to those a-shore. They are apparell'd after the *German* manner, and their Language is a mixture of *Gothick* and *English*. They are somewhat Rude, but Sagacious enough, and capable of all Arts and Discipline, hate Blood, and Slaughter, and Swearing, and are of a pious Disposition: They live in mighty Amity one with another, which they cherish with mutual Entertainments: They are of strong Constitutions, and generally long-lived. They have a fam'd Instance of one *Lawrence*, who in the last Century Married at a hundred Years old. He would go out a Fishing alone in his Boat, and a Fowling with his Gun by Sea and Land; and arriving at the Age of 140, he seem'd rather to be dissolved by Age than any Distemper. They are so healthful, that they have neither Physician nor Apothecary, but are generally skilfull in curing Wounds. The first Inhabitants seem to have been *Germans*, because of the mixture of that or the old *Gothick* Language, and their Conformity in Measure, Reckoning and Weights. They are generally Protestants, and their principal Town is *Scalloway-Banks*, which is defended by a Castle, and honoured with the Courts of Justice. There are no Trees in the whole Country; which seems rather to be the Fault of the Inhabitants than the Soil. The Common People have but very mean Houses; yet those of the better sort delight in neat Furniture. There are no Beggars nor Thieves in the Country. So much for *Schetland* in general: The particular Descriptions of the remarkable Islands, *Zeal*, *Vusla*, *Fava* and *Thule*, which belong to *Schetland*, will be found in their proper places: Only it is to be noted, that the whole lies betwixt the Degrees of 60 and 61. lying from West to East. *Buch. Hist. Gordon. Theat. Scot.*

SCHIAIS, the Name of a *Mahometan* Sect in *Persia*, which are Enemies and opposite to those called *Sunnis*, that is, *Turkish Mahometans*. The *Schiais* reject the three first Successors of *Mahomet*, viz. *Abubeker*, *Omar* and *Osman*, and say that they usurped the Succession of their Prophet *Mahomet*, which was due to *Haly* his Nephew and Son-in-Law; and assert, that the true Succession of *Mahomet* contains in all 12 High-Priests, the first of which was this *Haly*, and the last *Mahomet-el mohadi Saheb zaman*, of whom the *Persians* believe, that he is not dead, but will come into the World again; and accordingly some of them by their last Will leave him furnish'd Houses, and Stables full of Horses, that he may not be to seek for any Necessaries when he returns to the World to maintain his Religion. This Sect of the *Schiais Mahometans* prevails in the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the *East-Indies*, and that of the *Sunnis* in the Empire of the *Mogul*, and in the Kingdom of *Visapour*. The *Schiais* observe only the plain and direct Commandments of *Mahomet*; but the *Turks* besides these do keep several things that are only matters of Counsel and Advice, and devotional Works mentioned in the same

Law. *Thevenot, Tavernier*. See *Schites*. *Dherbelot. Biblioth. Oriental. in Schiab.*

SCHIATTI, an Island of the *Archipelago* on the Coast of *Europe*. It is separated from *Cape Verlich* in *Macedonia*, formerly called *Magnesia*, by a Channel that is but a League over. It hath many safe Havens; the best and most frequented is that of *St. George*, near to which is a Mountain, and upon it a Town of the same Name. It is but thinly inhabited, because of the frequent Descents the Pirates make upon it, and in a manner only by some Caloyers or Greek Monks. It abounds with Wood and Water, wild-Goats and Rabbits. *Bolchini Archipel.*

SCHICKARD (*Wilhelmus*) Hebrew Professor in the University of *Tubingen* in *Germany*: He was very skilful in that Language, and well vers'd in Rabbinical Writings. Amongst other Books of his, we have a Treatise intitled, *Fus Regium Hebraeorum e tenebris Rabbinicis erutum*, Printed at *Strasburg* 1625. He has also publish'd another Piece called *Bechinat Happiruschim*, Printed at *Tubingen* 1624, wherein he treats of the Hebrew Text of the Bible, of the *Targums*, of the *Masora*, of the *Cabbala*, and their manner of interpreting the Scripture. He hath also made a short Grammar, called *Horologium Schickardi*, which is writ in a very easie method, and therefore ought to be had in great esteem by those who would learn that Tongue. *M Simon.*

SCHIELD, Lat. *Scaldis*, *L'escant* in French, a River of the *Netherlands*, which has its Source in Mount *St. Martin*, near *Catelet* in *Picardy*, passes by *Cambray*, and flowing through *Hainault*, washes *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, where it receives the *Ronnelle*, and begins to be navigable; a little after it forms a great Isle, receives the *Ham* at *Condé*, enters *Flanders*, and being swell'd with the River *Scarpe*, near *Mortaigne*, waters *Tournay*, *Audenarde* and *Ghent*, where it receives the *Lis*, swell'd by the Tides; and then taking an irregular Course, runs again towards *Dendermond*, and near *Rupiemont* is joyn'd by the *Dender*, the *Demer*, the *Senne*, and *Rupelle*; separates *Flanders* from *Brabant*, and running by *Antwerp* encompasses part of that Town, and forms a noble Haven 3 or 4 Leagues beneath this City. It parts into two Branches near the Castle of *Saphinghin*, one is called *Hunt*, and falls into the Sea betwixt *Bieruliet* in *Flanders* and *Flusinge* in *Zeland*; the other Branch retains the Name, runs Northward to *Bergen-op-zoom*, where it receives the *Zoom*, and taking its Course amongst the Islands of *Zealand*, waters divers Cities, and empties it self into the Sea by the Islands of *Walcheren* and *Schonen*.

SCHITES, a Sect of *Mahometans* that follow the Doctrine of *Haly*. *Schiab* or *Schiat*, in the *Arabick*, signifies an Assembly or Meeting, and with the Article *Al*, *Al-Schiat*, denotes the Sect of *Haly*, that is to say, the *Persians* and all others that are of their Opinion. The *Turks* look upon them as the very worst of Hereticks, because they prefer *Haly* before *Mahomet*. They expect the Return of their Prophet *Haly* into the World, as also that of *Mahomet Mohadin*, who they say is not dead, as was said before. They therefore keep a fine Horse ready saddled, &c. for him in the Mosque of *Cusa*: Others hold that he is in a Grotto near *Cusa*, where he will remain until the Day of Judgment, and then come forth to Convert all People to the *Alcoran*: And there are some among 'em that expect the Return of *Mahomet* Son of *Hanife*, who they say lives still on the Mountain of *Radua*, whence he is to come to fill the Earth with Piety and Justice: And others expect the coming of a *Mahomet* who is to be their last King according to this Prediction of their Prophet, *The World will last until there will be a King of my Family and Name over the Arabians*. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

SCHILLING (*Bernard*) Native of *Thorn* in *Prussia*, having obtained leave of the great Master of the *Teutonic* Order to Coin, made Pieces that were since called *Schillings* from his Name; as *Casp. Schuz*, and *Henneberger* affirm, tho' other Historians hold that there were Pieces of this Name before *Bernard Schilling's* time. *Hartnoch de re numm. & Prussia dissert. 16.*

SCHIRAS, a great City of the Kingdom of *Persia* in the Province of *Farsi* on the River *Bendimir*. This City sprung out of the Ruins of *Persepolis*, and is about 9 miles in compass. The Country about it produces excellent Wine. This City is largely described by *Monsieur Thevenot* in his Travels, Part II. p. 124. It has a College, in which *Theology*, *Philosophy*, and *Physick* are taught, and has about 500 Students. It is the biggest City of *Persia*, seated in a pleasant Plain, which is from North to South 26 Miles, and broad well nigh so much, abounding with Cypress Trees, and Gardens, and encompass'd with great Hills, under one of which the City is plac'd, consisting of 100000 Houses, but without any other Defence than a sorry Dike. It's thought to be the *Maradium* of the Ancients. The adjacent Plains yield the best Wine and Pomegranates in *Persia*. Not far from this City, is a Salt Lake 10 Miles in compass, and Salt River. Long. 78. 50. Lat. 29. 36. *Tavernier.*

SCHIRO, *Scyros Isola dis ciro*, an Island of the *Archipelago*, on the Coast of *Europe*, formerly called *Scyros*. It lies on

on the North East of the Isle of *Negropont*. The City and Haven of *Schiro* is towards the South-West, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Athens*. The Island is about 80 Miles in circuit, being fruitful and populous, and is in Subjection to the *Turks*. This is the Place whither *Thetis* sent her Son *Achilles* to be educated; and here also *Theseus* died after that he had been driven out of *Athens*. The Island abounds with Cotton and Flax, and a vast number of Wild Goats, of whose Milk the Inhabitants make abundance of delicate Cheeses. *Plin. lib. 36. c. 17.*

The SCHISM betwixt the Greek and Roman Church was occasioned, I. By the Pride of the Popes, who would needs arrogate to themselves the Title of Universal Bishop, against the Canons, Patriarchal Rights and ancient Custom; to which the Patriarch of *Constantinople* would not yield; being by the Synod of *Chalcedon* judged equal to the Pope, and both of them look'd upon themselves as OEcumenical Patriarchs. II. By the Controversie about the Procession of the Holy Ghost, which was moderately debated at first, as appears by the 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Councils of *Toledo*, wherein it was added to the *Constantinopolitan* Creed, That the Holy Ghost proceeded both from the Father and the Son: But afterwards the Bishops of *Rome* laying hold on this Controversie, it begot innumerable Disputes betwixt the Greek and Latin Church, which came to a great height in the 9th and 11th Ages. III. By the Canons of the Council of *Quini-Seata*, which were contrary to the Practice and Constitution of the Roman Church in many things; so that they were condemned by Pope *Sergius*, who inveighed against the Councils of *Constantinople*, whence arose many Controversies and Tumults betwixt the two Churches; but the *Greeks*, as appeared by the Second Council of *Nice*, did not much regard the Opposition of the *Latins*. *Baronius* in *Annal* 992 prevaricates, when he asserts that those Canons were sent to the Pope, that they might be confirmed by his Authority; for they were sent to him no otherwise than to other absent Bishops of famous Sees, desiring their Assent: And by *Anastasius* the Library-Keeper it appears, that Pope *John VII.* consented to them, and that on this account Pope *Constantine* was called to *Constantinople*. Nor have the Stories of those Canons been abrogated by the Patriarchs of the East, and the Punishment inflicted upon *Justinian* for his Disobedience to the Roman Church, any better foundation; for *Anastasius*, in the Life of *Sergius I.* says, that those Canons were signed by the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*, *Constantinople* and *Antiochia*, and confirmed with the Emperor's Subscription. This was in the Seventh Century. In the Ninth the Controversie rose higher, and broke out into an open Schism, 1. about the Worship of Images, and the second Council of *Nice*; 2. about *Photius* and *Ignarius* the Patriarchs of *Constantinople*, Pope *Nicholas* opposing the Deposition of the latter, and the *Greeks* confirming it; 3. about the *Bulgarians* newly converted to the Pope, pretending they ought to be under his Jurisdiction, and the Patriarch of *Constantinople* claiming them as belonging to him; 4. about the Procession of the Holy Ghost. The *Greeks* in their 8th Council having taken out of their Confession, that he proceeded also from the Son; and in the 10th and 11th Ages there were new Controversies about Unleavened Bread, Fasting on the Sabbath, Purgatory, the Universal Supremacy of the Pope, and Celibacy of the Clergy, and Liturgy: neither did the *Greeks* believe Transubstantiation, and they Communicated in both kinds. *Sisinnius* the Patriarch did also confirm the Procedure of *Photius* against the *Latins*. They disagreed also about Blood, and Things strangled, and Lent: Hence followed mutual Excommunications betwixt the Greek and Roman Church; and Pope *Gregory the Great* declar'd against the Title of Universal Bishop. In the 12th Age the Controversie was more violent about the Cause of the Separation, and the Power of the Pope, &c. In the 13th Age the Greek Church opposed the Pope's Supremacy, and the Roman Church, calling her self Apostolical, Catholick, and the Mother-Church, Transubstantiation, Adoration, and carrying about of the Host, accusing the Church of *Rome* with Corruption of Doctrine, Novelty, Heresy, and Separation from ancient *Rome*. In this Age an Union was attempted with the Greek Church, but in vain. In the 14th Age an Union was again designed, but without effect, though *Bronius*, *Leo Allatius* and *Maimburg* pervert the whole History of this Affair. *Spanheim* *Epitome Hist. Eccles.* In short, the *Greeks* did so much hate the Tyranny of the Church of *Rome*, that they chose rather to be Tributaries to the *Turks* than to submit to the Pope.

SCHISM of the West. This Schism began after the death of *Gregory XI.* in 1378, by the Election of *Clement VII.* in the room of *Urban VI.* Those that were of *Urban's* Party were called *Urbanists*; and those that were for *Clement*, *Clementines*. At the first the greatest part of the West owned *Urban* for their lawful Pope, and upon that account also he and his Successors are commonly put in the List of the true Popes; though the Council of *Constance* was unwilling to decide the great Question, viz. which of the two were the rightful Pope, or which of their Successors were such; but deposed them both for Peace-sake, and proceeded to the choice of a new one, who was then unanimously owned to be the true Pope; for before that time

the Right of either Party was never fully cleared, several famous Lawyers and Divines having writ in defence of *Urban*, and others for *Clement*; and the Church of *Rome* hath Canonized Persons of both Parties. The Rise of this Grand Schism was thus: The Popes had for seventy years kept their Residence at *Avignon*, that is, from *Clement V.* who removed the Papal Seat thither, until *Gregory XI.* who restor'd it to *Rome* again in 1377, and died the 26th of March 1378. *Rome* at this time was govern'd by a kind of Aristocracy, compos'd of a supreme Magistrate call'd a Senator, with his Councillors, and 12 Captains of the several Wards of the City who were called *Bannerets* by reason of the different Banners by which they were distinguish'd. These fearing lest the Papal See should be again removed to *France*, caballed together to find out some means to have such a Pope chosen as might keep his Residence at *Rome*. To this purpose they took into their Society several Roman and Italian Prelates, and amongst the rest *Bartholomew Prignano* Archbishop of *Bari*, a Person of great Authority, and Chancellor of the Court of *Rome*; and it was unanimously concluded by them, That the only way to prevent their Fears, was, to chuse such a one to be Pope who was either a *Roman*, or at least an *Italian*. The College of Cardinals at this time consisted only of 23 Persons, whereof 18 were *Frenchmen*, 4 *Italians*, and 1 *Spaniard*, and of the *French* there were 7 absent; so that there were but 16 Cardinals in all at *Rome* to elect the Pope. Whilst these were busie about the Election, the *Bannerets* sent their Deputies to the College, to remonstrate to them from the Senate and People of *Rome*, That since the Translation of the Papal See to *Avignon* there had been nothing but Troubles, Seditions and Rebellions, which had well nigh ruin'd the Ecclesiastical State; That in order to the remedying of so great a Mischief, it was absolutely necessary to exclude all *Ultramontanes*, that is *Frenchmen* and *Spaniards*, from the Papal Dignity, and to chuse one that was a *Roman*, or at least an *Italian*. But not being satisfied with the Answer of the Conclave to this their Remonstrance, they made use of Threats, and soon after took up Arms, and cried with all their might, *We will have a Roman or Italian Pope; We will have one, otherwise we will take care to have Justice done us.* Accordingly the 5th of April the Cardinals seeing the People flock together in a mutinous manner about the Conclave, were forced to satisfy them; but most of the Cardinals, especially those of the other side of the Mountains, protested that the Election they were going about, was not a free Election. However, *Bartholomew Prignano*, a *Neapolitan*, was chosen, though he was no Cardinal, because the *Ultramontanes* would not give their Consent to the Choice of any of the four *Italian* Cardinals. He was solemnly Crowned on Easter-Day the 18th of April, and took the Name of *Urban VI.* and with a magnificent Pomp was conducted to *St. John of Lateran*, there to take Possession of his Church, according to Custom, being owned of all as a true lawful Pope. However the *French* Cardinals having left the City, did at *Anagni*, by an authentick Act, the 2d of August the same Year, 1378, protest that they had not been at Liberty during the Election. But *Baldus* the famous Lawyer, who flourish'd under the Pontificate of *Urban*, did maintain that that Violence did not hinder the Election from being Canonical, as having been ratified by the Cardinals in their Enthroning and Crowning of him, and treating with him for almost three Months together no otherwise than with a true Pope. Not long after this Election of *Urban VI.* the *Ultramontane* Cardinals resolved to make void the Election, as contrary to the Canons of the Church: Having taken this Resolution, they got *Castel Angelo* into their hands, by means of a *Frenchman* that was Governour of it; and procured the Foreign Forces that were in the Church Service to revolt from Pope *Urban*, consisting of about 6000 Horse and 4000 Foot, which Pope *Gregory XI.* had raised in *Britany*. The Cardinals having proceeded thus far with their Design, without *Urban's* discovering any part of it, ask'd his Leave to depart from *Rome* during the Heat of the Summer, and to continue at *Anagni*; and having obtain'd it, they met all of them at the said Place in June. *Peter de Cross*, Archbishop of *Arles*, and Chamberlain of the Church, was one of the first that came thither, without having ask'd the Pope's Leave, and brought along with him the Triple Crown, and other Pontifical Ornaments. The Pope being informed hereof, sent the *Italian* Cardinals to those at *Anagni* to exhort them to return, and desist from their design: but they, by the same Cardinals, return'd this Remonstrance to him, That he knew in his Conscience that his Election had not been Canonical, and therefore conjured him not to be a Cause of a Schism in the Church. But before this they had sent notice to *Charles V.* and the University of *Paris*, what they were resolved to do. In the mean time whilst some were endeavouring to reconcile and make up this Breach, *Joan I.* Queen of *Naples*, declared her self for him whom the Cardinals should make Pope; which encourag'd them the more to execute their Design: And having made the solemn Protest beforemention'd the 2d of August, before the Archbishop of *Arles*; on the 9th of the said Month the Archbishop of *Orranto*, in the presence of 13 Cardinals, with many Prelates and Lords, read a Declaration by which Christian People were admonished not to own *Bartholomew* Archbishop of

of *Bari* as Pope, forasmuch as his Election had been carried by open Force. And having done this, they retired to *Fondi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, under the Queen's Protection, where they so ordered the matter, as to bring over to their Party the remaining three *Italian* Cardinals, for one of them was since dead. Accordingly in the Month of *September* the 16 Cardinals made choice of *Robert* Cardinal of *Geneva* to be Pope, the 20th of the same Month, who took upon him the Name of *Clement VII.* and was Crowned before the great Church of *Fondi*, in the presence of the Embassadors of Queen *Joan*, and most of the Nobility of that Kingdom. Immediately after this Election the Cardinals sent Letters to the Princes of *Europe*, and to all Christians, to inform them of what had past at *Rome*, *Anagni* and *Fondi*, protesting that it was meer Force had made them chuse *Urban*. But he having been acknowledg'd to be the true Pope for above four Months, conform to the first Letter they themselves had writ concerning his Election, there was at first none but *Joan* Queen of *Naples* and her Kingdom, *Provence* with the City of *Avignon*, and the six Cardinals which *Gregory XI.* had left there, that were of *Clement's* Party. *Italy* and almost all *Germany* continued in their Obedience to *Urban*, as likewise the Kingdoms of the North, *England* and the *Low Countries*, except *Hainault*, which continued Neuter. *Lewis* King of *Hungary* embraced the Party of *Urban*, who was also owned by the Kings of *Spain* at the beginning of the *Schism*; but not long after the King of *Arragon* declared himself Neuter, as likewise did the King of *Castile*. *Charles V.* of *France* took part with *Clement*, whose Example was followed by the Kings of *Scotland* and *Cyprus*, the Earls of *Savoy* and *Geneva*, the Dukes of *Lorraine* and *Bar*. The Duke of *Austria*; and some Princes and Cities of *Germany*, were brought over to *Clement's* side by his Legate, whom the Emperor, being of the other Party, would not suffer to stay in his Dominions. It will not be amiss here to take notice by what means *Charles V.* of *France* came to embrace the Party of *Clement*. The Bishop of *Famagusta*, and the Master of the Popes Palace, being arrived at *Paris* in *August*, the King conven'd an Assembly the next Month of 6 Archbishops, 30 Bishops, and many Doctors of Divinity and the Canon Law; where it was concluded, to advise the King neither to declare for or against the Choice of *Urban*, till he were more fully informed of the Matter of Fact. According to this Advice, the King sent to *Rome* some able Men of his Council, in company of the Bishop of *Famagusta* and the Master of the Pope's Palace; who arriving there soon after the Election of *Clement*, they shewed them Authentick Letters, which testified the Force that had been put upon the Conclave at the Election of *Urban*. And forasmuch as both the Popes did their utmost Endeavours to assert their several Rights, in hopes each of them to get the King on their side, he conven'd a second Assembly in *November* of the Prelates of *France*, and the most famous Doctors of several Universities. In this Assembly there was a Party that earnestly pressed for a Neutrality till the time that the *Schism* might be made up by a General Council, or by some other way as should be thought most fit; but the Generality of them were for taking part with one side or other; and after having examined the Attestation of the Cardinals, and heard the Declaration of Pope *Clement's* Legate, they concluded that Pope *Urban's* Election was null and void, and that of Pope *Clement* Canonical. And for a farther Confirmation the King sent to the University of *Paris* for their Judgment in this Case; who in a general Assembly agreed to this Determination, That the University did adhere, and would adhere for time to come to Pope *Clement VII.* as the true Pope, and sovereign Priest of the Universal Church. Whereupon *Charles V.* published a Declaration concerning his Resolution to adhere to *Clement*. In the mean time the two Popes were engaged in open War, the *Clementines* were defeated at the Battle of *Marino*; whereupon Pope *Clement* was fain to retire to Queen *Joan* in the City of *Naples*; but finding himself not secure there, came to *Avignon*. The 30 of *May* 1379, *John I.* King of *Castile* sent his Ambassadors to *Rome* and *Avignon*, to be informed of the Right of each of the Popes, as well as of the truth of the Matter of Fact: After which he call'd a great Assembly at *Medina del Campo* in Presence of the Nuntio's of them both, which began the 23d of *November* 1380, and ended the 24th of *April* 1381, with this Decision, That his Majesty ought to look upon *Urban VI.* as an Intruder, and acknowledge *Clement VII.* for the true Pope: And thereupon the King publish'd his Declaration, requiring all his Subjects to be obedient to Pope *Clement VII.* Thus the greatest Kingdom of *Spain* became obedient to him, the other Kingdoms (except *Portugal*, which was always for *Urban*) continuing in their Neutrality. After the Death of *Charles Duras* King of *Naples*, Pope *Urban* endeavoured to seize that Kingdom: but *Lewis II.* Duke of *Anjou* having made himself Master of it in 1387, Pope *Clement* was own'd there, and the Subjects of that Kingdom who of *Urbanists* were become *Clementines* under *Q. Joan*, and of *Clementines*, *Urbanists* under *Charles de Duras*, became *Clementines* again under *Lewis II.* Much about the same time *Peter* King of *Arragon* dying, who had kept himself in Neutrality, his Successor *John* called a general Assembly of the Prelates and Nobles of his Kingdom, in

the Presence of Cardinal *Peter de Luna* in *January* 1387, where it was resolved to embrace the Obedience of Pope *Clement*. In the same Month also the Kingdom of *Navarre* came to the same Resolution; so that now all *Spain*, *Portugal* only excepted, had declared themselves for *Clement*. Pope *Urban VI.* died in 1389, about the midst of *October*; and the 2d of *November*, the 14 Cardinals that were at *Rome* proceeded to the choice of *Perrino Thomacella* Cardinal of *S. Anastasia*, who called himself *Boniface XI.* The two Popes, *Boniface XI.* and *Clement VII.* having declared in 1393 that they were willing to listen to any way should be propounded to them for the extinguishing of the *Schism*, *Charles VI.* of *France* ordered the University of *Paris* to consider what might be the best means to effect it; whereupon in a general Assembly of the four Faculties, they unanimously came to this Conclusion, That for the healing of the *Schism*, one of these three ways must be taken; either of the voluntary Cession of both the Popes; in order to elect a third; or by referring their Right to the Arbitration of Persons who should be nam'd by themselves or others for the terminating of this Difference, or by a General Council: Which three ways were accordingly offered by them to the King. But whilst this work of Accommodation was thus promoting, Cardinal *de Luna*, who, after that he had engaged three Kingdoms of *Spain* to declare for *Clement*, was come to *France* with the Character of Legate, under the pretence of furthering a Treaty of Peace which was then negotiating between *France* and *England*, overthrew all these promising Designs of the University. He endeavoured at first to gain some of the chief Doctors to his mind; but finding himself frustrated here, he endeavoured to insinuate himself with the great ones of the Court, and more especially with the Duke of *Berry*, who with his Brother the Duke of *Burgundy* rul'd all in the *French* Court, whom he also got over to his side; whereupon the University address themselves to the Duke of *Burgundy*, who procur'd them Audience of the King; but the Party of the Duke of *Berry* being too powerful in the Kings Council, the Chancellor had order to forbid the University from meddling any farther with that Matter; who seeing themselves frustrated of the hopes they had entertained of quenching this Flame, suspended their Lectures and Sermons as in a time of common Calamity, and in the mean time sent the small Treatise they had writ containing the three ways before mentioned, which they had proposed for an Accommodation, to Pope *Clement*, who was extremely offended at it, and died soon after in the Month of *September*. Whereupon the University petitioned the King, by his Authority to put a stop to any Proceedings to a new Election; which he promised to do, upon condition that they would restore their publick Lectures and Sermons. The Kings Courier arrived at *Avignon* at the same time as the Cardinals were entering into the Conclave; but they guessing at the Contents of the Letter, would not open it till after the Election: however they signed an Act, by which they promised, That the Pope who was to be elected should with all his might endeavour an Union, even to the deposing of himself from the Papacy, in case the Majority of the Cardinals should think it fitting for the Peace of the Church. After this, the second day the Choice fell upon *Peter de Luna* Cardinal of *Arragon*, who took upon him the Name of *Benedict XIII.* This new Pope writ to the King of *France*, and to all the Princes, that he was extremely desirous to put an end to this *Schism*, and to restore Peace to the Church, being ready to depose himself if that should be thought necessary. Upon this Advice, the King in the Month of *February* 1395 called a numerous Assembly of the Prelates of his Kingdom, and the most famous Doctors, in which *Simon Cramaud* the Patriarch of *Alexandria* presided in presence of the Chancellor, where it was determined, That the way of Cession was to be preferred before any other, in order to the creating of a new Pope, whose Election should be referred to Electors chosen by both Parties, or to both the Colleges of Cardinals. The King who had not the least thought but that the Pope would be as good as his word and voluntary offer, sent a most magnificent Embassy to the Pope, consisting of 14 of his chief Councillors, with the Deputies of the University, and the Dukes of *Berry* and *Burgundy*, his Uncles at the head of them, and his own Brother *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, who arrived in *May* at *Avignon*: But *Benedict* would not stand to his Word, notwithstanding that they confronted him with the Act which he himself had signed in the Conclave, and that all the Cardinals, besides him of *Pampeluna*, had declared that it was their Judgment, That to put an end to the *Schism*, he ought to accept the way of Cession. But after all they could get nothing from him but a Declaration in form of a Bull, wherein he asserted, That he neither ought nor could accept of the way of Cession they proposed, and offered three other means for an Accommodation; the first was, That he and his Competitor, together with their Colleges of Cardinals, should meet in a sure place, to agree upon an Expedient for Union: The second, in case this did not succeed, was, That Arbitrators should be chosen on each side; and in case that they should not agree neither, he offer'd to propose upon the place a third Means, or to follow that which should be offer'd to him, provided it were agreeable to Right and Reason. The

Dukes being returned to *Paris*, the King sent Ambassadors with the Deputies of the University into *England*, *Germany*, *Hungary* and *Spain*, to desire the Kings and Princes to endeavour with him to procure the Peace of the Church by the way of Cession, which was look'd upon as the best and most effectual for that purpose. The King of *England* resolved to stand to it, contrary to the Judgment of the University of *Oxford*, who were for having the Case determined by a General Council. The Emperor, the Electors of the Empire, with the Dukes of *Bavaria* and *Austria* assembled at *Frankfort*, declared themselves also for the way of Cession. The King of *Hungary*, with the Kings of *Navarre* and *Castile*, joyned themselves with *Charles VI* of *France*, notwithstanding the Solicitations of *Martin* King of *Arragon*, who obstinately held out for *Benedict*. The King of *Portugal*, and the other Princes who had always been for the Popes that were chosen at *Rome*, continued in their owning of *Boniface*. There were some also who being gained by the Cunning of *Benedict* returned to him again; and others, who though they were desirous of Peace and Union, yet did not approve of the way of Cession as the best means to bring it about. Wherefore King *Charles* upon the Advice of the University of *Paris*, resolved to call an Assembly of the Prelates and Deputies of the Universities of *France*, to deliberate whether it were best to force *Benedict* to stand to his word, by a total Substraction of Obedience, or at least by depriving him of the Right to which he pretended of bestowing Benefices, and of levying Tithes from the Clergy of *France*. This Assembly (which began May 22. 1398) consisted (the King being indisposed) of the Duke of *Orleans* his Brother, with the Dukes of *Berry*, *Burgundy* and *Bourbon* his Uncles, with the Chancellor of *France*, and all the Lords of the Council. The King of *Navarre* also assisted at it, and the King of *Castile* sent his Ambassadors thither. Of the Clergy, besides the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, there were eleven Archbishops, threescore Bishops, threescore and ten Abbots, threescore and eight Proctors, the Rector of the University of *Paris*, the Heads of the several Faculties, and the Deputies of the Universities of *Orleans*, *Angers*, *Montpellier* and *Tholouse*, besides a vast number of Doctors of Divinity and Law. The Patriarch of *Alexandria* having proposed a Substraction of Obedience, as a means to make *Benedict* accept the way of Cession, to which he was bound by his own promise, the whole Assembly, very few excepted, agreed to a total Substraction of all Obedience from *Benedict*, until he should submit to a Cession. In pursuance whereof the King published his Letters Patents of July 27. forbidding all his Subjects to obey *Benedict*, or to pay any thing to his Officers, and that the *Gallican* Church should in the mean time enjoy its ancient Liberties; and that the vacant Benefices should be supplied according to the Common Law, or by Collation of the Ordinaries. The Example of *France* was followed by all Neighbouring Princes, and by the Duke of *Bavaria*, ordaining likewise in their respective Dominions a Substraction of Obedience in Spirituals and Temporals. And soon after eighteen Cardinals left *Benedict*, and retired to *Villeneuve* which belonged to the King of *France*, so that he had only two Cardinals left with him, viz. the Cardinal of *Pampeluna*, and another called *Boniface*. Whereupon order was given to besiege him in his Palace of *Avignon*; but the King, in consideration of his Character, ordered the Siege to be changed into a Blockade, and to permit all necessary Provisions to enter. By which means *Benedict* thought fit, by an Authentick Act of April 20. 1399, to promise that he would renounce the Papacy, in case *Boniface* would agree to do the same likewise, or in case he should die, or be driven from his See. In the mean time he was kept by the King's Soldiers in his Palace, till he should perform his promise. He continued under this Restraint five Years, till in 1403 the Duke of *Orleans* resolved to set him at liberty, which he did by means of one *Braquemont*, who commanded a Company of French in a City near to *Avignon*, and having free Access to the Pope's Palace, found an Opportunity to make him escape in a Disguise, and conducted him to *Chateau Rainaud* with a Guard of 500 Men, who waited for him without the City. *Benedict* finding himself again at full Liberty, re-assum'd his Pontifical Habit, with a Resolution to keep his Authority till Death. He was no sooner by this means got at Liberty, but the Cardinals that had before left him, beg'd his Pardon, and returned to him, and he was solemnly received by the Citizens of *Avignon*, and the Magistrates took care to repair the Breaches made in his Palace during the Siege. He writ at the same time to the King of *France*, and to the University of *Paris*, and sent the Cardinals of *Poitiers* and *Saluces*, to demand the Restitution of Obedience, protesting that he was ready to make good what he had promised concerning his Cession. The Duke of *Orleans* who had set the Pope at liberty, prevailed with the King for the Restitution of Obedience, which was solemnly published in the Church of our Lady at *Paris*, where the University were fain to be present. Almost at the same time the King of *Castile* restored him also the Obedience he had taken from him, and his Authority was so great there, that he bestowed the Archbishoprick of *Toledo* upon his Nephew *Peter de Luna*. In the mean time Pope *Boniface* dying in Septemb. 1404.

the Cardinals, before they proceeded to an Election, took an Oath, that whosoever of them should be chosen, should submit himself to the way of Cession, and depose himself from the Papacy, provided *Benedict* did the same; which done, they made Choice of *Cosmas Melioratus*, Cardinal of *Bologna*, who took the name of *Innocent VII.* and died the sixth of November. After his Death the Choice fell upon *Angelo Cozario* Cardinal of *St. Mark*, who called himself *Gregory XII.* the Cardinals, before his Election, having pass'd an Authentick Act, that the Party chosen should renounce the Papal Dignity, in case *Benedict* would submit himself to the same Law. Whilst these things pass'd, the King of *France* conven'd another General Assembly of his Prelates, who after having at divers Sessions well examined the Matter, came to this final Resolution: That the Calling of an Universal Council for the Reformation of the Church in its Head and Members, ought to be procured: That there ought to be a General Substraction of Obedience, without owning either *Peter de Luna* for Pope, or him who was at *Rome*: And that in the mean time the *Gallican* Church should be governed in like manner as it was during the first Substraction. In the mean time *Benedict XIII.* came to this Agreement with the Ambassadors of *Gregory XII.* That the two Popes, with their Colleges, should meet at *Savona* at *Michaelmas*, or at the furthest at *All Saints* in the Year 1407, to put an end to the Schism: The King of *France* also sent his Ambassadors thither, to solicit them to perform their Promise. But after all the Conference was not held, notwithstanding that *Benedict* was come as far as *Porto Venero*, and *Gregory* to *Luca*. This gave occasion to almost all *Gregory's* Cardinals to leave him, and retiring to *Pisa*, they made a Solemn Act of Appeal from any thing *Gregory* might undertake against them, to the General Council, or to the future Pope Canonically chosen. And at the same time they sent Circular Letters to all the Princes and Prelates of Christendom, in which they declared that they were retired to *Pisa* with design to find out some means to put an end to the Schism, which had so long ruined the Peace of the Church. In *France* the King published his Letters Patents of January 12. 1408, in which he declared, pursuant to the Resolution of the General Assembly of the *Gallican* Church, that he would proceed to an entire Substraction of Obedience, and acknowledge neither of the pretended Popes, except by the Feast of *Ascension* next they did by their voluntary Cession procure the Reunion of the Church. *Benedict* complained to the King of these his Proceedings, but his Envoys at the same time presented him with a Bull dated a Year before, whereby he excommunicated all those who should oppose his good Designs, either by Appealing from his Tribunal, or by causing a Substraction, whether Emperor or Kings. But the King caused the Bull to be torn to pieces, and the day after *Ascension Thursday* the Substraction of Obedience and Neutrality was publish'd at *Paris*, and afterwards throughout the whole Kingdom; and soon after called a National Council at *Paris*, where care was taken for the Government of the *Gallican* Church; and by advice of the said Assembly the King declared three Cardinals, one Archbishop and three Bishops to have forfeited all their Dignities and Benefices in *France*, together with all others that maintained the Party of *Peter de Luna*. *Benedict* who at this time was still at *Porto Venero*, not daring to go to *Provence*, nor to *Avignon*, betook himself to *Perpignan* in *Roussillon*, where he created twelve Cardinals to compose his Court. And on the other hand Pope *Gregory* returned to *Sienna*, where he created nine new Cardinals to make up a College, because those few of the old ones which had all along kept with him, had lately forsaken him, and joyned themselves with those at *Pisa*, from whence they all together went to *Leghorne*, whither also the greatest part of *Benedict's* Cardinals, that had any concern for the Peace of the Church were arrived. Here they agreed to call a General Council, by the Authority of the two Colleges of Cardinals, and with the consent of the greatest part of the Princes, Prelates, &c. And accordingly the Council was fixed to meet at *Pisa* March 25. 1409, and both the Popes were desired to honour the Council with their Presence, or at least to send their Proctors with full Power to make the Cession required of them, and all the Princes and Prelates of Christendom were likewise invited to it. The Result of this Assembly (which was one of the Greatest that of a long time had been seen in the Church) after thirteen Sessions was this, That they declared *Benedict XIII.* and *Gregory XII.* to be Schismatics, and deprived them of the Papal Dignity June 5. 1409. The Fifteenth of the said Month the Cardinals entered into the Conclave, and the 29th following made choice of *Peter Philargi* of *Candia*, Cardinal of *Milan*, who took the Name of *Alexander V.* Yet the Schism continued for all this, only with this difference, that whereas before there were but two Popes, there were now three; because *Benedict* and *Gregory* still continued to keep up their Authority in those Dominions that own'd them. *Benedict* having still the Kingdoms of *Castile*, *Arragon* and *Scotland*; and *Gregory* being owned by *Ladislaus* King of *Naples*, and some other Cities of *Italy*; all the rest of the Christian World having submitted themselves to Pope *Alexander*. In the mean time *Gregory* held a Council at *Austria*, a City near to *Udino* the Capital of *Friuli*, which began the sixth of June; but because there were but very few Prelates at it, he summon'd the Bishops

shops of the State of *Venice* to appear there, who refusing to come, he notwithstanding was pleased to bestow the Name of *General Council* upon this inconsiderable Assembly, which excommunicated *Peter de Luna* and *Peter of Candia*, with all their Adherents, and published a Constitution, by which he offered to appear in a *General Council*, and there to renounce his Right, in case the two other Popes would depose themselves from the Papacy. *Alexander V.* immediately after his Election confirmed the Cardinals and changed their Titles, but lived not long after, dying May 3. 1410. The French and Neapolitan Cardinals, who made the far greater part of the Seventeen whereof the Conclave did consist, Elected on the 17th of May *Balthazar Cossa* Cardinal, Legate of *Bononia*, who called himself *John XXIII.* This Pope called the Council of *Constance*, which began in November 1414, in the second Session whereof he solemnly promised to renounce the Papal Dignity, whenever *Benedict XIII.* and *Gregory XII.* should agree to do the same, to reunite the Church by this Cession, and to extirpate the Schism. But not long after some Difference arising between him and the Council, he fled to *Schaffhouse*, from thence to *Brisack*, and so to *Friburgh*, where the Duke of *Austria*, who had declared himself his Protector, made him a Prisoner in his Castle, which he had promised to him for his place of Refuge. Here the Pope received two Deputies from the Council, who were sent to cite him to appear before them the 13th of May; he told them he was ready to return to *Constance*; but instead of conveying him thither, the Emperor *Sigismund* made him to be conducted to *Cell*, a strong place two Leagues from that City; and notwithstanding all his Remonstrances the Council deposed him May 29. 1415, declaring that it should not be Lawful to elect neither *Balthazar Cossa* heretofore Pope, *John XIII.* nor *Angelo Corario*, nor *Peter de Luna*, called in places of their Obedience *Gregory XII.* and *Benedict XIII.* After this Deposing, *John XXIII.* by an Authentick Act freely abdicated himself, and *Gregory XII.* made his Renunciation in open Council the 4th of July, by his Protector *Carlo Malatesta*. And that he might yet further ratify it, he in a Consistory of his Cardinals, and the small number of Prelates and Officers that composed his Court, being dressed in his Pontifical Habit, laid down his Mitre or Triple Crown, and all the Ornaments and Marks of the Papal Dignity, protesting that he would be contented for the future to be the first of Cardinals, and perpetual Legate of the Marquisate of *Ancona*, according to the Decree pass'd by the Council in his behalf. So that now there was none but *Benedict XIII.* that opposed the Peace of the Church, whereupon the Emperor *Sigismund* was fain to take a Journey to *Perpignan*, there to have a Conference with this Antipope and the King of *Arragon*, which they had before agreed upon. He was accompanied thither by the Archbishop of *Tours*, and with thirteen other Deputies of the Council, and arrived there September 18. 1415, but could not prevail with *Benedict* to submit to Abdication, who therefore was deposed by the Council of *Constance* July 26. 1417, in the same manner as he had been formerly by that of *Pisa*. And thereupon they proceeded to a new Election, which, that upon this occasion it might be done with a more certain consent of the whole Church, the Council ordered that for this time only six Ecclesiastical Deputies of every one of the five Nations should be joyned with the Cardinals, and that he who should be chosen by the two thirds of the Cardinals, and the two thirds of the Deputies of each Nation, should be held for the true Successor of *St. Peter*, and Head of the Church; which Deputies, with the 28 Cardinals of the three Obediences, made up the number of 58 Electors, and entering into the Conclave the 8th of November, three days after made choice of *Otho Colonna*, who took the Name of *Martin V.* In 1419. *John XXIII.* who had been kept a Prisoner for near 4 Years, obtained his Liberty, and came to *Florence*, where he cast himself at the Feet of *Martin V.* owning him to be the Head of the Church; who thereupon made him Cardinal Dean of the College, and order'd that in all publick Ceremonies he should sit next him, and in a Seat higher than the rest of his Collegues; but he did not long enjoy this Honour, dying six Months after. So that now there was only the *Peninsula of Paniscola* in a corner of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which held out against all Christendom besides, by the invincible Obstinacy of *Peter de Luna*, who always believed himself to be the only true Pope to his Death, which happened in September 1424. Before his Death he obliged the two Cardinals, upon pain of the Curse of God, to chuse another Pope in his place, which they did the rather to comply also with the Will of the King of *Arragon*, who was an Enemy to Pope *Martin*, and made choice of one *Gilles Mugnos* Doctor of Canon Law, who took the Name of *Clement VIII.* But the King of *Arragon* some time after being reconciled to *Martin V.* in 1429, the pretended Pope also made his solemn Abdication the same Year, and the five Cardinals of his Creation deposed themselves on several days, the last Deposition happening on August 24. 1429, which to speak properly was the term of this great Western Schism, which from Sept. 21. 1378 (when *Clement VII.* was Elected at *Fondi*) till then, had continued near upon 51 Years. *Maimbourg Histoire de Schism.* The Learned *Spanheim* gives this account of that Schism, That its Rise was from the French and Italian Factions, each of them desiring a

Pope of their own Nation; so that after *Gregory's* Death, An. 1378, the Archbishop of *Bari* in *Italy* was chosen by most Voices, and called himself *Urban VI.* The French Cardinals thinking he bore hard upon them, thirteen of them withdrew to *Anagnia*, declared *Urban* an Intruder, and excommunicated him; and at *Fundi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, chose *Robert* of *Geneva* aged 36, under the Name of *Clement VII.* Hence they Anathematiz'd and raised Armies against one another, *Italy*, most of *Germany*, *Hungary* and *England*, adhering to *Urban*; the Queen of *Naples*, *France*, *Navarre*, *Castile* and *Arragon* stood by *Clement*, so that the Church was miserably distracted, what the one Pope called Holy the other called Profane, so that the People knew not which of them was *Simon Peter*, which *Simon Magnus*, whether to look upon *Rome* or *Avignon* as the Holy See, both of them created Cardinals and published Decrees. *Catherine* of *Sienna* adhered to *Urban*, and Patronized his Cause by her pretended Extasies, Visions, Prophecies and Marks from Christ himself, so that she was esteemed a Saint, had much Reputation, and wrote a Letter against *Clement*, calling him Anti-Christ. On the other hand *Peter of Luxemburg* a Youth of seventeen Years old, Famous for his pretended Miracles, and also reputed a Saint, espoused *Clement's* Cause! But both of them discovered themselves Anti-christian in their Actions; *Urban* being of a fierce and cruel Disposition, raised a most cruel War, cut off *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, lanch'd an Anathema against the King of *Castile*, made War upon, and delivered up to *Sathan* *Charles* King of *Sicily* and his Queen, bestowed the Principality of *Capua* upon his own Nephew *Prignano*, put the suspected Cardinals to the Rack, and after extorting Confessions from them, Hang'd, Drown'd or Beheaded them, usurp'd the Government of *Rome* from the Senate, appointed a new Festival of the Visitation, reduced the Jubilees to every 33 Years being Christ's Age, and did avowedly introduce the Sale of Benefices according to their yearly Value. The French Writers say he scarcely did any thing aright; but *Bzovius* on the contrary extols *Urban* to the Skies, and inveighs against *Clement* as Sacrilegious, Ambitious, a Traytor, Robber and Oppressor of the Church. *Launois* says, that neither of them were true Popes, but that the Matter was undetermined in the Church. After their Death arose Anti-Popes, *Boniface IX.* at *Rome*, a Neapolitan, of thirty Years, An. 1389. and *Petrus de Luna* by a precipitate Election, was chosen at *Avignon* under the Name of *Bennet XIII.* who at first plaid the Fox, but discover'd himself afterwards to be a Tyger. The University of *Paris* proposed an Union, that both Popes should demit and suffer a new Election, but they would not consent unto it. Whereupon *Charles VI.* of *France* seeing his endeavours to abolish the Schism ineffectual, publish'd an Edict, protesting that he would acknowledge neither of them, and forbidding his Subjects to go either to *Rome* or *Avignon*. This brought a Thunderbolt of Excommunication upon him from *Bennet*; but the King of *Arragon*, Republick of *Liege*, with several Dukes and Counts, joyn'd with the French King in disowning both. *Boniface* had all the Marks of Anti-Christian Tyranny, Simony and Idolatry; he hastned the Jubilee, and sold Plenary Indulgences, Benefices and Offices to those who bid most: He Tyranniz'd over the City of *Rome*, imposed Magistrates upon them, forfeited and put to Death those who favoured *Bennet*: He excommunicated *Lewis* of *Anjou*, King *Richard* and King *Edward* of *England*, depriving them of the Power of conferring Benefices, Excommunicating all Princes who pretended to Jurisdiction in the Temporal Concerns of the Church: He confirm'd the Abrogation of the Emperor *Wenceslaus*, and commanded all who were suspected of Heresie to be Hang'd or Burnt alive. Nor was *Benedict XIII.* any better, *Bzovius* accusing him of Pride, Ambition, Deceit, wicked Designs, cunning Knavery, and Stubbornness: He was deposed by the Council of *Pisa*, together with *Gregory XII.* *Alexander V.* being set up in his place, he was deposed again by the Council of *Constance*, and by *Martin V.* An. 1417, but remained Pertinacious in his Schism, and retaining the Popedom till his Death, An. 1424. *Boniface* died An. 1403, and was succeeded by *Innocent VII.* and *Gregory XII.* *Alexander V.* was chosen by the Council of *Pisa*, so that there were three Popes together. *Alexander* being dead, *John XXIII.* succeeded, and *Martin V.* succeeded him. *Bennet XIII's* Faction, according to his Charge on his Death-bed, chose *Clement VIII.* Anti-Pope, who abdicated An. 1429, and put an end to the Schism, which lasted 51 Years and 56 Days, and distracted all Europe with Wars and Discord; while one Pope called another Apostate, Heretick, Robber, Anti-Christ and the Son of Perdition; so that the most Learned and Conscientious could not tell which of them to adhere to.

The Chronological Table of the Popes and Anti-Popes during the Great Schism.

Gregory IX died in 1378.

POPES.

Urban VI. Bartholomew Puggan Archbishop of *Bari*, a Neapolitan, chosen April 1378. died October 1389.

Boniface

Popes.

Anti-Popes.

Boniface IX. *Perrin Thomacelle* Cardinal of St. *Anastasia*, a *Neopolitan*, chosen *Nov. 1389*, died *September 1404*.

Innocent VII. *Cosmatius Melioratus*, Cardinal of *Bologne*, an *Italian*, chosen *October 1404*, died in *November 1406*.

Gregory XII. *Angelo Corario*, Cardinal of St. *Marc*, a *Venetian*, chosen *November 1406*, deposed in *June 1409*, by the Council of *Pisa*; and a second time on *May 29. 1415*, at the Council of *Constance*, quitted *July 4. 1415*.

Alexander V. *Peter of Candia*, Cardinal of *Milan*, chosen in *June 1409*, by the Council of *Pisa*, died *May 1410*.

John XXIII. *Baltazar Cossa*, Cardinal, Legate of *Bologne*, a *Neopolitan*, chosen *May 1410* deposed in the Council of *Constance 1415*.

Martin V. *Otho Colonna*, Cardinal Deacon, an *Italian*, chosen *Nov. 1417*, died in *1431*.

Clement VII. *Robert*, Cardinal of *Geneve*, Brother of *Ame-deus IV.* was chosen in *Sept. 1378*, died *Sept. 1394*, held eleven Years against *Urban VI.* and five against *Boniface IX.*

Bennet XIII. *Peter de Luna*, Cardinal of *Arragon*, a *Spaniard*, chosen in *Sept. 1394*, deposed in *1409* by the Council of *Pisa*; a second time in *1417*, in the Council of *Constance*; died in *Sept. 1424*, held fifteen Years before his Deposition in the Council of *Pisa*, thirty Years in all against *Boniface IX.* **Innocent VII.** *Gregory XII.* **Alexander V.** *John XXIII.* and **Martin V.**

Clement VIII. *Giles Mugamos*, an *Arragonian* Doctor of the Canon Law, chosen in *1414*, abdicated *July 1429*.

SCHLISTAT. See *Selestat*.

SCHMIDELIN, (*Jacobus Andreas*) a *Lutheran* of *Germany*, who lived about the latter end of the last Century, and was one of the Heads of that Party, who were commonly called *Concordists*, because they endeavoured to unite the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*; for which end he writ a Book, wherein he shewed the Inconsiderableness of the Difference that was between the Opinions of both Parties, and made those that were of his Mind to write their Names in the said Book, to shew their owning of his Design. *Spond. An. Ch. 1580*.

SCHOENOBATES, a *Greek* Word which signifies a Rope-dancer. Amongst the Ancients there were four sorts of Rope-dancers; the first were those that did swing themselves about a Rope, and would hang themselves on it by the Feet and Neck: The second was of those who lying flat on their Stomach on a Rope, whereof the one End was tied to some high Place, and from thence went sloping to the Ground, did slide down from the Top to the Bottom of it: The third sort was of those that run upon a Rope stretched out in a straight Line; or from the Top to the Bottom of a Rope stretched out shelvingly: The last sort were of those who not only walked upon a Rope, but also leap'd and danc'd upon it. The Art of Rope-dancers is very ancient, as being mention'd in the Prologue of *Terence* his Play, called, *Hecyra*. *Suetonius* relates that in the Time of the Emperor *Galba*, Elephants were seen to walk upon Ropes, and that a *Roman* Knight in *Nero's* Presence fate upon an Elephant that walk'd upon a Rope. The curious Enquirers into the Original of Things, are satisfied that this way of Dancing upon Ropes was invented soon after the Comick Plays, instituted in Honour of *Bacchus* about the Year *1345*, before the Birth of Christ, that these Pastimes were never comprehended amongst the publick Spectacles, nor look'd upon as any Ways belonging to the Theatre; though sometimes made use of as Interludes in publick Plays. *Bulenger* in his Theatre. *Spon. Recherches curieuses d'antiquite*. A Dissertation of *David le Clark* at the End of his *Questiones Sacrae*.

SCHOLARIUS (*Georg.*) a Judge in *Constantinople*, who lived in the XV Century: He assisted at the Council of *Florence*, which was called for the Union of the *Greeks* and *Latins*, and pronounced several Orations to that Purpose. He wrote an Apology for the five Chapters contain'd in the Decree of Union. After the taking of *Constantinople* by the *Turks* in *1453*, *Mahomet II.* being desirous to draw the Christians to that City, gave them Leave to elect a new Patriarch in the room of *Gregorius*, who had quitted the See, and the Choice fell upon this *George*, though he was but a Laick, who took to himself the Name of *Gennadius*. And so far as it was an ancient Custom, on such like Occasions, for the Emperor to deliver the Crozier to the Patriarch, uttering these Words, *Santa Trinitas quæ mihi Imperium donavit, te in Patriarcham Novæ Romæ delegit*; and to bestow upon him a white Horse richly caparison'd, upon which the Patriarch being mounted,

was led in State to his Palace; *Mahomet* would have all these Ceremonies exactly observed; and afterwards had several Conferences with *Gennadius*, who being elected in *1453*, governed the Church of *Constantinople* five Years and some Months, and then retired into a Monastery, where he died, according to some Authors in *1460*, though others say sooner. We have of his, besides the Treatises already mention'd, his *Conference with Mahomet*; a Book *Concerning the Articles of the Faith to Mahomet*; *A Treatise of Predestination*, and some others; not to mention those which are kept in the Libraries of curious Persons, and have not yet been published.

SCHOLARIUS (*George*) a Monk that was Contemporary to the Patriarch of his Name, called himself *Gennadius* in the *Greek* Monastery, wherein he became Religious. He was an irreconcilable Enemy of the *Latins*, and wrote a Treatise against the Council of *Florence*. Father *Simon* mentions two Volumes of this Author written against the *Latin* Church, which are now in Manuscript in the *French* King's Library.

SCHOLASTICI, *Scholasticus*, this Name in the Reign of *Augustus* was given to Rhetoricians, who exercised themselves and their Scholars in making of Declamations; but from *Nero's* Time this Name was appropriated to those who exercised themselves in pleading in the *Law Schools*, and afterwards was given to *Barrefters* that pleaded at the Bar. And we find that this Word continued a long time in this Signification amongst the *Greeks*. There was also a Time wherein this Word was applied to all *Lawyers* in general. But since the Erecting of the Ecclesiastical Schools by the Kings of *France* of the first Race, and restored again by *Charlemagne*, this Name was given to the Masters of these Schools, that is to say, to those who were appointed to govern and teach the Clerks of each Church, and were called the Masters or Heads of the Schools. Some pretend that he who was the *Scholasticus* of a Church, was only to teach the Tongues and Humanity, or the *Belles Lettres*, and that there was a Divine besides who taught Divinity: But supposing this to be true, yet certain it is, that these Functions became afterwards united, and were the Charge of one and the same Person, so that he who was called *Scholasticus*, was in some Places called *Primicerius*, in *French* *le Ecolatre* or *le Theologal*. Thus *Alger*, who writ against *Berengarius*, had the Name of *Scholasticus*, because he had read Divinity at *Liege*; and *Olivarius Scholasticus*, who lived at the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, acquired this Title because he had been Divinity Reader at *Cologne*. And it seems probable, that all the Ecclesiastical Writers of the West, that have had the Name of *Scholastici* since the ninth Century have been so called, to intimate the Employment or Office they had in the Church; and that from that Time this Title was no longer used to signify the Learning or Eloquence of the Authors to whom it was given. And yet it must be own'd, that we find some Examples that seem to lead us to this latter Sense, as that of *Anselmus*, Dean and Canon of *Laon*, who died in *1117*, and who was surnam'd *Scholasticus* & *Doctor Doctorum*. *Genebrardus* tells us, that amongst the *Greeks* also the Word *Scholasticus* was the Name of an Office or Ecclesiastical Dignity, which was much the same with the *Theologals*, or with the Office of Apostolical Notary of the Western Christians. *Vossius Etymol. L. Latin. Du Cange Glossar Latin.*

SCHOMBERG (*Charles*) Duke of *Alluin*, Peer and Marechal of *France*, Marquis of *Espinay*, &c. was a Person highly esteem'd by *Lewis XIII.* for his many important Services done to the Crown of *France*, which he continued also during the Minority of the present *French* King. He first signaliz'd himself at the Siege of *Sommerives* in *Languedoc*, shew'd great Conduct at the Attack of *Pas de Suze*, and taking of *Privas* in *1629*, accompanied the King in his Voyage to *Savoy* in *1630*, was dangerously wounded at the Battle of *Rouvrai* in *1632*, but afterwards worsted the *Spaniards* in *Rouffillon*, forced them to raise the Siege of *Leucate*, overthrew them at *Canet* and *Sigean* in *1639*, relieved *Ilbes* in *Catalonia* in *1640*, took *Perpignan* and *Salces* in *1642*, and *Tortose* in *1648*. He died of a Retention of Urin in *1656*, in the 56th Year of his Age, and was buried in the Church of the Priory of *Nanteuil* near his Father.

SCHOMBERG (*Henry*) Earl of *Nanteuil* and *Duretal*, Marquis of *Espinay*, Knight of the Royal Orders of *France*, and Lieutenant General of their Armies, was the Son of *Gaspard Schomberg* a *German*, succeeded his Father in the Command of *Marshal de Camp* General of the *German* Troops in the *French* King's Service. He was sent Ambassador Extraordinary into *England* in *1615*, at his Return he had a Command in the Army of *Piedmont* under the Marshal *Lefdiguières*, and contributed to the Taking of several Places in *1620*. He assisted at the Reduction of the Cities of *Rouen*, *Caen*, *la Flèche*, *Pont de Ce* and *Navarreins*, as well as at the Sieges of *St. Faen d'Angely* and *Montauban*. He also shared in the Honour of taking of *Roianne*, *Negrepelisse*, *Marfilargues*, and other Places in *Languedoc*; in *1627* he was present at the Action of the *Isle of Re*, where the *English* were defeated. In *1630* he took *Pignerol*, and relieved *Cazal*, and gain'd the Day at the Battle of *Castelnaudary*. He died at *Bordeaux* of an Apoplexy in *1632*, in the 40th Year of his Age: He was buried in the

Church of the Priory of *Nanteuil* under a Marble Tomb. He was a Man of Honour and Judgment, Courageous, Faithful, and experienc'd in Business. *Gedefroy Hist. de France.*

SCHOMBERG (*Frederick*) Marechal of France, Duke and Peer of Portugal, Governour of Prussia, Minister of State, and Generalissimo to his Electoral Highness of Brandenburg, Duke and Peer of England, General of the Army in Ireland, Master of the Ordnance, and Knight of the Garter. All these different Dignities and Employs in so different and far distant Dominions, are sufficient Testimonies of the great Worth of this Famous Commander. The first Proof he gave of himself was in the Service of the United Provinces under *Frederick Henry*, Prince of Orange, after whose Death he engaged himself in the Service of his Son *William*; and some time after betook himself to the Service of France, where he had secret Order given him to go to Portugal; which Kingdom since the Year 1640 had withdrawn it self from its Subjection to Spain. He commanded the Portugal Army with so much Success, that Spain was forced to make Peace with them in 1668, and to own the House of *Braganza* lawful Heirs of the Crown of Portugal. After this he commanded the French Armies in Catalonia in 1672, and notwithstanding his being a Protestant, had the Batoon of Marshal of France conferred on him July 30. 1675. He commanded in the Low-Countries and raised the Siege of *Maestricht*. And in 1685, when the Protestant Religion was suppress'd in France, having no Inclination to change his Religion, he was suffered to depart that Kingdom, upon condition of his going to Portugal; but not long after he got Liberty to go to Germany, where the Elector of Brandenburg bestowed upon him the Employments before mentioned. In 1688 he came over into England with the Prince of Orange, now King *William III.* He went to Ireland in 1689, where he hindered King *James* from making himself Master of that Kingdom. The next Year His Majesty arriving there in Person with a considerable Recruit, join'd the General, and the twelfth of July set upon King *James* his Army, which was very advantageously posted on the other Side of the River *Boyne*, and entirely defeated and routed it, whereby His Majesty became Master of the greatest Part of that Kingdom; but the Valiant General being without his Coat of Armour was killed by a Pistol-shot, and the Thrust of a Sword, in the Rear of a Regiment of Foot which he was advancing against the Enemy. He was twice married, the first time to his Cousin-German, of whom he had three Sons, *Frederick*, *Menard* now Duke of *Schomberg*, and *Charles* Duke of *Lemster*, who march in the Steps of their illustrious Father: His second Marriage was with *Susanna Domel* of an ancient Family in *Picardy*, by whom he had no Children.

SCHONEN, *Sconia*, *Scania*, a Province of *Scandia*, which some call *Scandinavia* (though indeed, *Scandia* be only the Southern part of *Scandinavia*) upon the *Baltick* Sea, over-against *Zealand*, whence it is divided towards the West with the *Sound*, on the South and South-East it has the *Baltick* Sea and the Province of *Bleking*, and on the North is bounded by *Holland* and *Westrogothia*, and is a principal Part of *South-Gotland*. It was formerly in the Possession of the Kings of *Denmark*, but in the Year 1658 it was left to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Roschild*. This Province was mortgaged by *Christian II.* of *Denmark* to the Dukes of *Holstein*, and by them sold in 1330 to *Magnus*, King of *Sweden*, for 70000 Marks, and *Waldemar* redeemed it from the *Swedes* in 1341. This Country was converted by Bishop *Orhinger*, An. 980. Its principal Towns are *Lunden*, where they have an University, *Landskroon*, *Malmog*, *Helsingburg* and *Olstet* on the *Baltick* Sea. *Hoffman.*

SCHONERUS (*Johannes*) a German, born at *Carestat* in *Franconia*, who taught the Mathematicks at *Nuremberg*. He is very famous for his Astronomical Tables, which he published after those of *Regiomontanus*. He had also great Skill in Judicial Astrology, which he hath greatly improved by his Observations. He gives his Astronomical Tables the Name of *Resoluta*, because of their Clearness, as *Vossius* hath noted. He died at *Nuremberg* 1547, being sixty two Years of Age. His chief Works that are printed are, *Isagoge Astrologia Judicariae*. *De usu Globuli Coelestis*. *Horarii cylindri Canones*. *Equatorium Astronomicum*. *Planisphaerium seu Meteoroscopium*, &c. *Organum Uranicum*. *Globus Astronomicus*. *Thuan. Histor. Voss. Math.*

SCHOONHOVEN, a Town of *South-Holland*, upon the River *Leck*, over-against *Newport*, three German Miles above *Rotterdam* towards the East: It hath a commodious Haven capable to receive a great Number of Ships; great Quantities of Salmon are taken here. This Town is famous for the Birth of *Joannes Dignus* a worthy Prelate, whom *Tiibemius* mentions amongst his Ecclesiastical Authors, who from a Frier of the Order of *St. Dominick*, was raised to the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph* in England.

SCHOOOREL (*John*) a Famous Painter, who took his Name from the Village *Schoorel*, near the City of *Alcmaer*, where he was born towards the End of the XV Century. He went to the Holy Land, and in his Voyage drew all the Promontories and Straights that lay in his Way, amongst the rest the Coasts of *Cyprus* and *Candia*; took a View of all the Rari-

ties at *Jerusalem*; and upon the Banks of the *Jordan* drew that Landskip, which he made use of afterwards in *Flanders* in the fine Piece wherein he represents *Joshua* leading the Children of *Israel* dry-foot over it. He also drew the Plan of *Jerusalem*, and took a Draught of the Holy Sepulchre. Most of his Pieces were bought by *Philip II.* of *Spain* for their Excellency. He died in 1562, in the 67th Year of his Age. *Felibian. Hist. des Peintres.*

***SCHORNDORF**, a small Town of the Dutchy of *Witemberg* in *Germany*, well fortified: It stands in the Valley of *Remms*, on a River of the same Name where Salt is made. It is four Miles East from *Stuttgart*, and six South-East of *Hailbron*; was taken by the French in 1647, but restored. It is defended by a Castle, and obtained the Privileges of a City from the Emperor *Frederick II.* in 1230. *Bandr.*

SCHOUWEN, *Scaldia*, one of the Islands of *Zealand* in the united Provinces, near the East-mouth of the *Schelde*. It was formerly much greater than now it is, the Sea having wash'd away great part of it. The principal Town is *Ziricksee*, besides which there is also *Browsers Haven* and *Bommene*. It is six Leagues in Length and two in Breadth, and was formerly so near to *North-Biveland*, another Island, that the Inhabitants could discourse one another, but now the Passage is much widened by Tides and Tempests.

SCHUD (*Giles*) was of *Glaria*, one of the *Swisse-Cantons*. He writ in his own Language the *History of the Grisons*, which *Sebastian Munster* press'd him to publish in *Latin*: After which he undertook to write the *General History of Switzerland* in his Mother-Tongue, but did not finish it, being prevented by Death in 1571, at 67 Years of Age. After whose Death the Work was commended to *Johas Simlerus*, who translated what *Schud* had begun, and continued it in *Latin*, but dying not long after, he also left it imperfect. *Thuan. Hist.*

SCHUERMAN (*Anna Maria*) a Maiden-Gentlewoman of *Utrecht* in the *Low-Countries*, very famous for her Parts and Learning; she has left some of her Writings in six or seven several Languages; for besides the *French*, *German*, *Spanish*, *Italian* and *Low-Dutch*, which was her Mother-Tongue, she understood *Hebrew*, *Syriac* and *Chaldee*. She had studied Philosophy and Divinity to good purpose, and had made some Progress in the Mathematicks: Besides all which, she was skilful in the Art of Painting in Oil and Water-Colours, as well as of Engraving on Copper and Glass. We have several Pieces of her's in Prose and Verse, and amongst others that intitled *Dissertatio Logica de ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam, & meliores literas aptitudine*, with many of her Letters writ to several Persons, the last of which address'd to *Jacobus Lydius*, is well worth the reading, which is in Answer to a Question he put to her, about what was the Meaning of the Passage of *St. Paul* in the fifteenth Chapter of the first of the *Corinthians*, concerning those who are Baptized for the Dead. Several great Men have writ in Commendation of her, and amongst the rest *Vossius*, *Salmasius*, &c. She became a *Labadist*, and died about 1660.

SCHUT, *Insula Cituorum*, a great Island in the *Lower-Hungary* made by the River *Danube*; it is divided into two, whereof the one is called the greater *Schut*, the other the less. The greater is about twenty Leagues in Circuit, nine long, and four broad. The Capital of the greater is *Komorra*, the lesser is of an Oval Figure, being about two Leagues broad. Both these are wonderful Fruitful and well Peopled, containing about 300 Villages, and are beautified with Gardens, Warrens, Pools and pleasant Pastures. It contributed as one of the Causes of the present War between the Emperor and the *Turks*; the latter demanding it about 82, and the Emperor refusing, as he had good Reason to do, because that it kept the *Turks* from coming up the *Danube*; whereupon the *Turks* besieged *Vienna*. *Fournier.*

SCHWABEN, Lat. *Suevia*, by the French called *Souabe*, a Province of *Germany*, bounded with *Bavaria* on the East, *Switzerland* on the South, *Franconia* on the North, and the *Rhine* on the West, which separates it from *Alsatia*. It contains the Dutchy of *Witemberg*, the Black Forest, and the Marquises of *Baden*, *Burgaw* and *Orman*; the Principalities of *Fuftenberg* and *Zealand*, the Counties *Ettengen* and *Hochenburgh*, the Territories of *Kempen* and *Algow*, the Bishopricks of *Ausburgh* and *Constance*. The Capital of this Circle is *Ulm*, its other Towns of Note are *Ausburgh*, *Kempen*, *Constance*, *Hailbron*, *Hall*, *Lindaw*, *Meninghen*, *Norlingen*, *Stuttgart*, *Tubingen* and *Uberlingen*. The ancient *Suabians*, according to *Cluvier* and some other Authors, extended their Territories as far as *Poland* and *Pomerania*, and were divided into seven several sorts. They anciently had very powerful Dukes who commanded the whole, but now it is divided among many. *Cluvier. descript. Germanic. Brier.*

SCHWARZ (*Bertholdus*) otherwite called *Constantine Angklitzen*, born at *Friburgh* in *Germany*, and a Monk by Profession. He was the first inventor of Gun-powder, and of Fire-arms, having lighted upon it by Chance amongst his Chymical Experiments. It's said, that being on a time beating some Materials in a Mortar, he was astonish'd to see them all take Fire together, and prying into the Reason of it, he was led to the Invention of this Fatal Composition. In a

Treatise that is found amongst the Works of *Albertus Magnus*, this *Bertholdus Schwartz* owns himself to be a *Cordelier*, and that he invented the making of Gun-powder in Prison. The Use whereof began to grow common about the Year 1380, and the *Venetians* made use of it against the *Genouese* at the Siege of *Chioza*. Though *Berthold* is generally thought the first Inventor of Gun-powder, yet some will have it known before his time, for *Petrarque* and some others seem to mention it in their Works: *Scaliger*, *Forcatulus*, *Argolus*, with several others, have left us very ingenious Epigrams against the Inventor of so pernicious a Thing; and *Chytraeus* makes mention in his Itinerary of these following Verses, which he found at *Venice*:

*Cerberus evomuit triplici de gutture flammam,
Sulphura, Sal, nitrum, fulmina, bella, globos.*

And *Pamphilus Saxus* makes a Canon speak thus:

*Vix, Sonitus, Rabies, Metus, Furor, Imperus, Ardor,
Sunt mecum. Mars hæc ferreus Armatimet.*

SCHWARTZENBURGH, an Earldom of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*. There is also a City and Ballywick in *Switzerland* of the same Name, which belongs to the *Cantons* of *Bern* and *Friburgh*.

SCHWEINFURT, Lat. *Schvinfurtum*, an Imperial and Free City of *Germany* in *Franconia*, upon the *Main*, within the Dominions of the Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg*, almost seven German Miles from *Bamberg* to the West, and five from *Wurtzburg* to the South-East. It was taken by the *Swedes* in the *German War*. This City, in the Year 1553, was seiz'd by *Albert*, the Turbulent Marquess of *Brandenburg*, who destroy'd all its Suburbs to preserve it from the confederate Forces that endeavour'd to recover it out of his Hands: They came before it in *Dec.* that same Year, but were forced to leave it; in the Spring 1554 they came before it again, but could not presently take it: But *Albert* coming up to relieve it, and finding it could not long hold out, he plundered and deserted it. The Soldiers from the Camp entered it in the Morning, and plundered it the second time, and to get them out, the General was forced to set Fire to the City in several Places. See *Sleidan's History*, Lib. 25.

SCHWERIN, the capital Town of *Mecklenburgh*, in *Lower-Saxony*, stands upon a Lake Eighteen Miles from *Hamburg* to the East, and five from the *Baltick Sea* to the South, and is the usual Residence of one of the Dukes of *Mecklenburgh*.

SCHWIDNITZ, Lat. *Suvidnia*, a Town of *Silesia*, Capital of the Province of its own Name. It is well fortified, but was often taken and retaken in the *German Civil Wars*, being sometimes subject to the *Poles*, sometimes to the *Bohemians*: It stands on the River *Westritz*, thirty Miles West from *Wratzlaw*, 25 South of *Lignitz*, and twelve from the Borders of *Bohemia*. Near to this Place the *Swedes* defeated *Albert*, Duke of *Brandenburg*, in 1642, by which they carried this Town and the greatest Part of *Silesia*. The Dutchy of this Name was yielded in 86 by the Emperor to the Duke of *Brandenburg* by Treaty. *Hoffm.*

SCIAPODES, called also *Monosceles*, a sort of monstrous People in the *Indies*, or as others, in *Libya*, who have but one Leg, and yet run very swiftly. They are called *Sciapodes*, because their Foot, as 'tis said, is so large, that in the Summer-time lying upon their Backs they can shade their Body with it. *Plin. Lib. 7. C. 2. St. Aust. 16 Lib. de Civit. Dei.*

SCIGLIO, *Scylla*, a Promontory and Town of the same Name, on the Coast of the *Further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near to the City *Reggio*. The famous Rock called *Scilla* or *Scylla*, is near to this Cape in the Channel that parts *Italy* from *Sicily* at the West-End of it.

SCILITZE (*John*) call'd *Curopolates* upon the Account of his Office at the Emperor of *Constantinople's* Court: He was a *Greek* Historian, and wrote an Abridgment from the Year 811, where *Theophanes* ended, to 1078: 'Tis likewise supposed by several, that the History of *Cedrenus*, as far as *Isaac Comnenus*, was written by him. This Matter is sufficiently clear'd by *Vossius* in his second Book of *Historicis Græcis*, Cap. 26. where he affirms, that *Curopolates* signifies no more than a particular Officer of the Emperor's Court: *Vossius* likewise observes, that this Author's Name was *Johannes Scylliza Thracensis*, and that *Cedrenus* transcrib'd him. *Baron. A. C. 811 & 830.*

SCILLY ISLANDS, or the *Isles of Scilly*, by the *Dutch* called *Sorlings*, and in *French* *Sorlingues*, are a Clustre of small Islands, 145 in Number, which lie about 25 Miles from *Cornwall* to the Westward, most of 'em very fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and plentifully stor'd with Conies, Cranes, Swans, Herons, and other wild Fowl. *Scilly*, which communicates its Name to the rest, was formerly counted the Chief of these Islands; but now *St. Maries* has got the Precedency, being about eight Miles in Circuit, the biggest and most fertile of all; having besides, the Conveniency of a large and commodious Harbour defended by a strong Castle,

built in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign. These Islands, after the *Romans* had forsaken *Britain*, return'd again into the Power and Possession of the Natives, and remain'd in their Hands till the Reign of *Atbelstan* the 8th, *Saxon* Monarch of *England*, by whom they were subdued and annexed to this Crown. From which time they have been govern'd as a Part of *Cornwal Cambd.*

SCIN, a Strong-hold in *Dalmatia*, with a Territory of three Miles in length, reaching from *Cliffa* to the River *Ceflina*. General *Cornaro*, accompanied with the Prince of *Parma* and Count of *St. Paul*, attack'd this Place in 1686; and having batter'd it a considerable time, storm'd it, and were vigorously opposed by the *Turks*; but after three Hours Resistance were overcome, and cut in Pieces by the Christians, who spared none but the Women, and some old and decrepid Men unable to bear Arms. They found eight Pieces of Cannon in the Fort. *Coronelli's Description de la Moree.*

SCINIS, or *Schinis*, a famous Robber, who had his Abode near the City of *Corinth*, was us'd to tie the Arms of those he had a mind to destroy to the Branches of two Pines, which by his great Strength he had bowed down, and then letting them go again, they were miserably torn to Pieces. But *Theseus* coming that Way, served him in like manner. *Plutark.*

SCIO, or *Chio*, an Island of the *Archipelago*, which lies over-against *Smyrna*, not above twelve Leagues from the nearest Coast of *Asia*. The *Turks* call it *Saquezada*, i. e. the Isle of *Mastick*. The capital City from whence the Island takes its Name, is very Populous, and the Inhabitants of it are all *Christians*, *Greek* or *Latin*; for the *Turks* and *Jews* live in the Castle, which is of a large Compass. About four Miles from the City, near the Sea-shore, is a Rock, in which are cut out the Figures of several Seats, round about a Chair hew'd out in the same Rock, which the Inhabitants call *Homer's School*, and say that he taught his Scholars there. About three Leagues from *Scio*, upon a Mountain towards the South, there grows abundance of *Mastick* Trees, called in *Latin* *Lentisci*, which are a low sort of Tree, the Leaf whereof much resembles that of *Myrtle*, and shoots out its Branches so far that they reach down to the Earth: But that which is more wonderful, is, that they no sooner touch the Ground, but they rise upwards again by little and little. They split the Branches of these Trees in the Months of *May* and *June*, and from them drops a kind of Gum which we call *Mastick*, and the *Turks* *Sakes*. The *Great Turk* sends every Year some of his *Boftangi's* or Gardeners, who gather all the *Mastick* for the Provision of the *Seraglio*; and when there is a greater abundance than ordinary, they sell part of it. All the Women of the *Seraglio* do chew it continually, to whiten their Teeth and sweeten their Breath. *Tavernier's Journey into Persia.*

SCIOPPIUS (*Gaspar*) a *German* and an Eminent Author in the XVII Century: He studied at *Amberg*, and afterward at *Heidelberg* and *Altdorf*, being maintain'd by the Elector *Palatine*: Here he publish'd some Critical Treatises, which did his Modesty, as *Monf. Bayle* relates, some Disservice, not being able, when he was so young, to reflect upon his Performances in Print, without a Tincture of Conceit. He travelled into *Italy*, and after having made some Stay at *Verona*, he return'd back to *Germany*, from whence he travelled again into *Italy*, and being at *Ferrara*, he publish'd a Panegyrick upon the King of *Spain* and another upon Pope *Clement VIII*. He endeavour'd to prefer himself at the Court of *Rome*, in which, though he was not defective in Conduct and Industry, yet his Fortune proved but indifferent, under which he was not very ealie, notwithstanding his pompous Pretensions of Birth and Quality. He turn'd Roman Catholick in the Year 1599, but was a great Enemy to the *Jesuits*, whom he maul'd sufficiently in several Pamphlets publish'd with counterfeit Titles: On the other hand, he was no less violent against the Protestant Party, carrying his Invectives and Passion to that Excess, as to excite the Roman Catholick Princes to extirpate 'em by the most Sanguinary Expedients; being not satisfied to fall foul upon *Scaliger*, *Casaubon* and *Mornay du Pleffis*, he was so hardy as to attack even King *James I.* and that without any manner of Regard to his Quality: This outrageous Presumption put the *English* Ambassador at *Madrid* upon a sort of rugged Revenge, ordering some of his Train to set upon *Scioppius* in the Streets at *Madrid*, who wounded him in several Places. In 1607 *Scioppius* travelled through *Venice*, where he had several Meetings with Father *Paul*, whom he endeavour'd, both by Promises and Threatnings, to bring over to the Pope's Interest. He died about 1649; as to his Character, one of the things upon which he valued himself, was his *Latin*, and here his Censures ran very high against others, pretending to find Barbarisms, not only in the most celebrated Moderns, but finding Fault even with *Tully* himself: He was counted as troublesome and disobliging a Grammarian as *Diogenes* was a Philosopher, and had made himself so many Enemies by his Cynical Humour, that at last there was scarce any Body willing to entertain him: However, it cannot be deny'd, but that he was a Man of great Capacity and Genius; and if his Modesty and Temper had been equal to his Parts and Learning, he might justly have challeng'd a

Place amongst Men of Letters of the first Quality; his indefatigable Industry, his Memory, the Number of his Treatises, the Force and Spirit of his Elocution, and his Ascendant over his Enemies, are all surprizing Circumstances; but he usually pay'd dear for his Victories, and having raised himself so many Enemies, and been so often roughly handled, at last his Courage seem'd to flag, and he began to think himself not invincible: He wrote, *Verestmiliū Libri 4. Suspectarum Lestionum Libri 5. Commentarius de Arte Critica. Notationes Critici in Phædrum cum Ritterhusii, in eundem Scriptorem Commentario. Libellus de sua ad Catholicos migratione, deque Auctoritate Ecclesiæ in sacra scriptura interpretanda. Gasp. Scioppii Consiliarii Regii Classicum Belli sacri, sive Heldus Redivivus, hoc est, ad Carolum V. Imperatorem Augustum, Suasoria de Christiani Caesaris, erga Principes Ecclesiæ Rebelles Officio, deque veris Compescendorum Hereticorum Ecclesiæque in Pace Collocandæ Rationibus. Alexipharmacum Regium Felli Draconum & Veneno Aspidum sub Philippi Mornæi de Plessis, nupera Papatus Historia abditio oppositum, & Seren. D. Jacobo Mag. Britan. Regi Strenæ Januariæ Loco muneri missum. Ecclesiasticus Auctoritate Serenissimi D. Jacobi Mag. Britan. Regis oppositum. Collyrium Regium, Britaniæ Regi graviter ex oculis laboranti muneri missum, &c.* There are likewise several valuable Tracts of Scioppius in Manuscript. *Octavius Ferrarius. Morhoff. Polybist. Lib. 1. Cap. 7. Bayle Diction. Histor. &c.*

SCIPIO. The illustrious Family that bore this Name in Rome was a Branch of that of the *Cornelii*, and got the Name of *Scipio*, because *Scipio Cornelius* was wont to guide his blind Father, and support him as he walk'd along the Streets; whence this Name was given him, which signifies a Walking-staff or Crutch, intimating that he perform'd this pious Office to his Father. *L. Cornelius Scipio* was Consul in 456 of Rome, with *Cn. Fulvius Maximus*: He defeated the *Tuscan* near *Volaterra*. *Liv. Lib. 10. Cn. Cornelius Scipio*, surnam'd *Asina*, was Consul with *C. Ovilius Nepos* in 494, and *A. Atilius Calatinus*, and was defeated and taken with Seventeen of his Ships in his first Consulship; but the next Year he took *Aleria* in the Isle of *Corsica*, and several other Places: And from thence sailing over to *Sardinia*, he took *Olbia*, and defeated *Hanno* the General of the *Carthaginians*. In his latter Consulship, he discomfited 200 of their Ships, and took *Palermo*. He was the Father of *Cn. Cornelius Scipio*, who in 533 was Consul with *M. Manutius Rufus* who conquered the *Afriani*, and of *P. Cornelius Scipio* who was Consul with *Tib. Sempronius Longus*, in the Year 536, when the second *Punic* War begun. Being gone over to *Spain* to oppose *Hannibal's* Progress, having understood that he was already got among the *Gauls*, and had past the River *Rhonz*, he resolv'd, if possible, to stop his March, whereupon having left part of his Forces with his Brother, to pursue *Asdrubal* in *Spain*, he hasten'd to the Army which was near the *Po*. It was by the River *Tesin* that both Armies met, and the first Battle was fought, the Event of which was the routing of the *Roman* Army, where *Scipio* himself being wounded, had been taken by the Enemy, if *Publius* his Son, who some time after deserved the Surname of *Africanus*, had not defended him with more Vigour and Resolution than could well have been expected from his Youth, as being but about seventeen Years of Age. After this, in the Year 542, he and his Brother obtain'd many Victories in *Spain*, so as to conquer the greatest part of that Kingdom from the *Carthaginians*, and recover'd *Saguntum*. But in the End being engag'd in a Fight against the Enemy commanded by *Asdrubal* and *Mago*, as he came to support part of his Army that seem'd in great Danger, he was kill'd by the Cunning of the *Carthaginians* and the Treachery of his own Soldiers. His Brother *Cneus*, whose Army was likewise routed by the united Forces of the *Carthaginians*, fled to a Tower, which, upon his Refusal to surrender himself, they set on Fire, and burnt him in it. *Tit. Liv. 21. Polyb. L. 4. Florus, &c.*

SCIPIO (*Pub. Cornelius*) surnam'd *Africanus*, was the Son of *Pub. Cornelius* before mentioned. When he was but a Boy he us'd at certain Hours of the Day to be private in the Capitol, where the common People reported he discours'd with *Jupiter*. He was not eighteen Years of Age when he rescued his Father in the Defeat at *Tesin*, and persuaded the Nobility of Rome to stay, who would have left the Town at the Defeat of *Cannæ*. After the Death of his Father and Uncle he was sent into *Spain*, being but 24 Years of Age, and in less than four Years he conquered that vast Country from the *Carthaginians*. In one and the same Day he beat the Army of the *Carthaginians*, and took *New-Carthage*. The Wife of *Mardonius* and the Children of *Indibilis*, who were some of the first Quality of the Country, being found amongst the Prisoners, he caus'd them to be honourably conducted to their Parents, and would not so much as once look upon a young Lady of extraordinary Beauty that was amongst them; and not only so, but when a great Ransom was offer'd him for her, he freely bestow'd it upon her as an Addition to her Fortune. And soon after having put an End to the War by a pitch'd Battle he fought in *Andalusia*, where he defeated above 50000 Foot and 4000 Horse and deliver'd *Spain*, he past the Sea into *Africa*, where he twice defeated the *Carthaginians* commanded

by *Asdrubal* and by *Syphax*, King of *Numidia*: In the first of these Fights there were no less than 40000 of the Enemies kill'd and burnt, and 6000 taken: In the second their Forces were entirely routed, and *Lælius* and *Massinissa* pursued *Syphax*, whom they took in *Cyriha*, with his Wife *Sophonisba*: This was done in the Year of Rome 551. The next Year he beat *Hannibal* at the Battle of *Zama*, kill'd 20000 of his Men, and took as many Prisoners, and eleven Elephants, without the Loss of above 1500 Men; whereupon the City *Carthage* submitted to the Conqueror, into which he entred in 553; and triumphing over *Syphax*, had from that time the Surname of *Africanus* bestowed upon him, and was made Consul a second time, and raised to the highest Places of Trust and Command in the Commonwealth. In the Year 553 he followed his Brother into *Asia*, and upon his Return being accused by the two *Petilian* Brothers, who were Tribunes of the People, for having defrauded the Common-Treasury, and keeping Correspondence with King *Antiochus*, because he had sent him his Son *Scipio*, who was his Prisoner of War, without Ransom. The only Defence he made for himself was, that calling to mind that that was the very Day wherein he had defeated *Hannibal*, it was but just that he should go to the Capitol, there to pay his Thanks to the Gods: Whereupon going out from the Tribunal, all the People followed him, as if they had forgot that ever he had been accused: Whereupon the Indictment preferred against him was dropt. Afterwards this Great Man retired to *Linternum* in the Neighbourhood of Rome, where he spent the rest of his Life in Study and Entertaining Men of Letters. He was the Father of *P. Cornelius Scipio*, who accompanying his Father into *Asia*, was taken Prisoner there, as has been already mention'd. *Cicero* gives him a great Commendation for his Eloquence, in his Dialogues of famous Orators, intitled *Brutus*. It was he that adopted the Son of *Paulus*, who afterwards had the Title of *Africanus Junior* bestowed upon him. *Tit. Liv. Lib. 23. & seq. Aurel. Viator. de vir illust. Cap. 49. Plutarch in Scip. Florus Lib. 2. Cap. 6. Polyb. Eutropius. Orosius.*

SCIPIO (*L. Cornelius*) surnam'd *Asiaticus*, was the Son of *Pub. Scipio*, and Brother of *Scip. Africanus*, whose Companion he was in the Wars of *Spain* and *Africa*. He was of a very sickly Constitution, which made him less fit for great Actions. He was Consul in 564, and at the same time was sent General of the *Roman* Army against *Antiochus*, his Brother *Publius* being his Lieutenant; and having defeated *Antiochus* in the *Magnesian* Fields near to *Sardes*, had the Title of *Asiaticus* conferr'd upon him. The Army of *Antiochus* consisted of 70000 Foot and 12000 Horse, besides a great Number of Chariots, armed with Sythes, and many Elephants, the *Roman* Army being not above 30000 in all: In this Fight the Enemy lost near 50000 Foot and 4000 Horse, besides 1400 that were taken, with fifteen Elephants. Being afterwards accused by *Cato* of Embezzeling the Publick Treasury, and condemn'd, as they were leading him to Prison he was set at Liberty by *Gracchus*, the Son-in-law of *Scipio Africanus*; but his Goods were all confiscated, though it appear'd afterwards that he had been falsely accused. *Liv. Lib. 38. Aurel. Viator. de vir. illust. Cap. 58. Lib. 4. &c.*

SCIPIO (*Pub. Æmilianus*) called *Africanus Minor*. He was the Son of *L. Æmilius Paulus*, and adopted by the Son of *Africanus Major*. He was every way a Great Man, as possessing all the Qualities that might recommend a Man either in War or Peace. He made his first Campaigns under his Father *Paulus Æmilius*. He went to *Spain* in 603, when all Men refused that Service; he there obtain'd the Reward of a Mural Crown, for having been the first that scaled the Walls of a City besieged by the *Romans*, and fought a single Combat with a *Spaniard* of a prodigious Stature, wherein he came off Victor. The next Year he past over into *Africa*, where he got an Obsidional Crown, for having reliev'd a besieg'd *Roman* Garrison. In 607 the Laws were dispensed with in his Regard, and he was made Consul at an under Age, and the next Year after he took and burnt *Carthage*; and in the Year 620 took and destroy'd *Numantia*. He was a very Learned Man himself, and a great Lover of it in others, and therefore had always *Polybius* and *Panætius* to be his Companions, as well in the City as abroad in his Expeditions. He was found dead in his Bed in 625, not without Suspicion of his having been murdered by the *Gracchi*. *Tit. Liv. Lib. 48. & 52. Velleius Paterc. Lib. 1. & 2. Aurel. Viator. de vir. illust. Cap. 58. Cicero in Bruto. Polyb. Appian. Eutrop. Orosius.*

SCIPIO (*Nasica*) was the Son of *Cn. Cornelius Scipio* who was kill'd with his Brother in *Spain*, and Cousin of *Pub. Scip. Africanus*. He was a Man eminent for Eloquence, of extraordinary Skill in the Laws, and besides a very wise Man, courageous and expert in Warlike Affairs; but his singular Piety and Virtue outvied all his other great Accomplishments to that Degree, that the Senate by Vote declared him the best Man of the Commonwealth, and lodg'd with him the Image of the Mother of the Gods, which according to the Oracles Command was to be lodg'd with a Person so qualified. He was called *Corculum*, by reason of his extraordinary Prudence and Wisdom. *Aurel. Viator. de vir. illust. Cap. 44. Florus. Livy, &c.*

SCIPIO (*Pub.*) surnam'd *Nasica*, was the Grand-child of *Scipio Nasica*, and the Son of him who was Consul; and being afterwards Censor, built several Portico's to the Capitol. He liv'd a private Man all his Life-time, and was one of those that oppos'd *Tiberius Gracchus*, who was the Author of the *Lex Agraria*. *Paterc.*

SLAVONIA, a Country of *Europe*, under which Name the Ancients comprehended *Hungary*, *Slavonia Propria*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Bosnia*, *Servia* and *Bulgaria*, reaching from the River *Drave* to the Gulf of *Venice*. But by *Slavonia* at present is only meant that part of the ancient *Pannonia* bounded by the *Save* and *Drave*: From *Capranitz* in the West to the Mouth of the *Drave* in the East, it is fifty *German Miles* in length, and twelve in breadth. It is said to have had its Name from the *Slavi*, an ancient People who came from *Scythia* in the Time of the Emperor *Justinian*; and having seiz'd *Istria* and all *Grecia*, founded the Kingdoms of *Poland* under *Lechus*, and *Moravia* under *Zechus*. *An.* 550 they were beat out of *Greece* by *Constantine*; *An.* 783 they were kept under by *Lewis the Pious*; *An.* 807 they embraced Christianity by the Preaching of one *Methodus*. The Emperor *Lewis II.* had War with them about 858, as also the Emperor *Otho* in 960. They infested *Canute* and *Sueno* Kings of the *Danes* in 960, but *Walduner* overcame them in 1161. *An.* 1200 *Canute* the *Dane* overcame the Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, who had possess'd himself of *Slavonia*; and after this the *Slavonians* became Tributaries to the *Hungarians*. They were most of them of the *Roman Church*, but performed their Worship in their own Language, which was formerly very extensive, and spoke in more Places than any other living Tongue in *Europe*, but now almost confin'd to their own Country; and is yet, though in different Dialects, spoken from the *Adriatick Gulf* to the Northern Ocean, by the *Istrians*, *Dalmatians*, *Bosnians*, *Moravians*, *Bohemians*, *Lusatians*, *Silesians*, *Poles*, *Lithuanians*, *Prussians*, *Scandinavians* and *Russians*, almost as far as *Constantinople*, and much us'd among the *Turks*. In 1544 that Country was subdued by *Solyman* the Magnificent: In 1687, after the *Turks* were defeated at *Mohatz* their Army mutiny'd against the Grand Visier, and the *Turks* deserting it, the whole Country except *Gradisca*, submitted to the Emperor. The Country is very fruitful, and hath many Mines; the People are so enamour'd with War, that they often pray they may die with their Swords in their Hands. The principal Towns are *Grandisca*, *Esseck* and *Possaga* the Capital. *Hoff. Baud.*

SCONE, a Place within a Mile of *Perth* or *St. Johnston*, formerly renown'd for a Monastery, but more as being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were Crown'd ever since the time that King *Kennerthus* defeated the *Picts* near this Place, and fixed the Marble Chair here, enclosed in another of Wood, all his Predecessors having been inaugurated upon that Stone, which was transported from *Ireland* with *Fergus* the first King of *Scotland*. But *Edward I.* of *England* brought it to *Westminster*, which some pretend to have occasion'd the Succession of the *Scots* to the *English* Crown, according to the rhyming Prophecy so much talk'd of concerning this Chair,

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Inveniunt Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Which may be English'd;

*If Fate don't fail, where'er you find this Stone,
That Country must a Scot for Monarch own.*

This Place giveth also the Title of *Lord* to one of the Family of *Murray*, who is now Viscount *Stormont*. *Cambd.*

SCOPAS, an excellent Statuary and Sculptor, who made the Mausoleum for *Artemisia*, Queen of *Caria*, and wrought at the Temple of *Diana* in *Ephesus*, and in several other Places. *Plin. Lib.* 36. *Cap.* 5. *Horat. Lib.* 4. *Od.* 8.

SCOPELINUS, the Father of *Pindar*, the Prince of *Lyrick* Poets.

SCOPIA. Doctor *Browne* in his Travels, *Pag.* 32. saith, It is a City of great Trade, and the largest in these Parts, and stands in *Moesia*, but on the Borders of *Macedonia*, at the Foot of Mount *Orbelus*, upon the River *Vardar Axius*, partly on Hills and partly on Plains, in a pleasant Country: It was at first a Bishop's See, but is now an Archbishop's, it being a pleasant and a populous Town. There are in it 700 Tanners, many fair Houses, and some handsome Sepulchral Monuments. The best Houses are richly furnished with Carpets to tread on, finely painted. The *Bezestan* is covered with Lead, and the Avenues to the Town set off with Trees and pleasant Hills and Dales; and in it there are many fine Moschs. This City in the Year 1689 was taken by *Piccolomini* for the *Germans*, it being deserted by the *Bassa* and its Inhabitants. The *Germans* said it was as big as *Prague* in *Bohemia*, and had 60000 Inhabitants and 400 *Jews*; but being open and only wall'd, and taken late in the Year, the *Germans* plundered and burnt it down to the Ground. It is seated thirty *German Miles* from *Nissa* to the South, and from *Thessalonica* to the North. The Inhabitants were mostly *Asiaticks*, planted here by *Mahomet I.*

SCORIL O, a Prince of the *Dacians*, who dissuaded his People from declaring War against the *Romans*, who at that time were engag'd in a Civil War amongst themselves, by this Example; He caus'd two Dogs to be brought before them, and having provoked them to fight, when they were in the Heat of it he let a Wolf loose upon them, who upon the Sight of their common Enemy left their Fighting, and turn'd their Fury against the Wolf: By which he taught his People, that if they should be so foolish as to attack the *Romans*, they would soon unite and be in a Condition to destroy them.

SCORPION, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, under which the Sun passeth in the Month of *October*; which riseth at the same time that *Orion* sets; of which the Poets give us this Account; That *Orion* having presumptuously defied all the Beasts of the Field, a Scorpion stung him, whereof he died; which Scorpion was afterwards fix'd among the Stars, upon the Appearance of which, *Orion* by Antipathy absconds himself. *Hygin.*

SCOT (*John*) or *Joannes Duns Scotus*, a very Learned Man, who liv'd about the End of the thirteenth and Beginning of the fourteenth Century. The *Scots* and *English* strive which of them shall have the Honour of his Birth, the latter alledging that he was born at *Enisdon* in *Northumberland*, and for Proof cite a Manuscript of his own in *Merton College* at *Oxford*; but at the same time *Cambden* says, he was descended of *Scottish* Blood. The *Scots* alledge, that he was born at *Duns* in the *Mers*, the neighbouring County to *Northumberland*, and hence was called *Duns Scotus*. *Moreri*, *Buchanan* and other *Scotch* Historians are of this Opinion, and for Proof cite his Epitaph;

*Scotia me genuit, Anglia suscepit,
Gallia edocuit, Germania tenet.*

Perhaps the Difference may be reconcilable thus, that his Mother might remove from *Duns* to the neighbouring County of *Northumberland* when big with him, and bring him forth there: But however that is, all agree that he was a great Schoolman, and Founder of the Sect called *Scotists*. He is said to have been a very acute Logician, and therefore called Doctor *Subtilis*; but blamed for calling the greatest of Truths into Doubt, and obscuring them with his Niceties. He wrote a great many Books, and was a stout Opposer of *Thomas Aquinas's* Doctrine, and a mighty Champion for the Virgin's immaculate Conception: He read the Sentences thrice over in his solemn Lectures, once at *Oxford*, again at *Paris*, and last at *Cologne* on the *Rhine*, where he died after a strange manner; for during an Apoplectick Fit he was interred, but reviving in his Grave, dash'd out his Brains against the Grave-stone, as appear'd afterwards; which makes this Epigram, writ upon him by an *Italian*, observable, though it smells of Rancor, and probably because he differ'd from the Church of *Rome* in some things:

*Quacunque humani fuerant, Furisque Sacra
In dubium veniunt cuncta vocante Scoto:
Quid quod & in dubium illius sit via vocata
Morte illum simili ludificante Strophæ.
Quum non ante virum vita jugularit adempta,
Quum vivas rumulo conditus ille foret.*

Which may be English'd thus:

*What Heav'n declar'd, and all Men did assert,
Scot rendred doubtful, and would controvert:
Death doubting how he should requite his Pains,
Interr'd him quick, and then dash'd out his Brains.*

But this is by some said to be a meer Calumny of his Enemies *Paulus Jovius*, *Latomus* and *Brovius*. His Works were publish'd at *Lions* in twelve Volumes *An.* 1639, with an Account of his Life. He died at *Cologne* *Nov.* 8. 1308. There are others who say he was an *Irish* Man, born in the County of *Down* and Province of *Ulster*; but this never obtain'd. In the Supplement to *Cave's Hist. Literaria*, he is said to have been extraordinary learned in *Physicks*, *Metaphysicks*, *Mathematics*, and *Astronomy*; that his Fame was so great when at *Oxford*, that 30000 Scholars came thither to hear his Lectures; that when at *Paris* his Arguments and Authority carried it for the immaculate Conception of the Virgin; so that they appointed a Festival on that Account, and would admit no Scholars to Degrees but such as were of his Mind. Being commanded by the General of the *Minorites* to go for *Cologne*, he was received by the Citizens with extraordinary Pomp. Such as have a mind to see a Catalogue of his Works may see them in *Dr. Cave's Hist. Liter. Fuller. Eng. Worth. Cambd. Buchan. Knox.*

SCOTLAND, is an ancient Kingdom, divided from *England* by the River *Tweed*, Mountains of *Cheviot*, a Wall or Trench West of those Mountains, and the Rivers *Esk* and *Solway*. It has the *German Ocean* on the East, the *Irish Sea* and the *Western Isles* on the West, and the *Deucalidonian Sea* with the *Orcades* on the North. The *Scots* did anciently possess

less the Northern Counties of *England*, viz. *Northumberland*, *Westmerland* and *Cumberland*, doing Homage for them to the Crown of *England*: But in *Malcolm III.* and *William the Conqueror's* Time the Boundary was fix'd in *Stanmore* in *Cumberland*, where a Cross was erected called *Reccrofs* or *Kings Cross*, having the *English* Kings Arms and Statue on the South Side, and the *Scottish* Kings Arms and Statue on the North: But in latter Times the Boundaries came to be settled, as above described. The length of this Kingdom is variously reported; *Polidore Virgil*, *Heylin*, and most Geographers say, it is 480 Miles long, but of an unequal breadth, there being no Place above sixty Miles distant from the Sea. Latter Geographers say, it is but 315 Miles long and 190 broad.

Ancient Authors write, that this Country was divided into seven Parts, under as many particular Princes; but that Division is long since become obsolete: The Modern Division is into *Higb-lands* and *Low lands*, the Inhabitants of the former using the ancient Language and Habit very little different from that of the Native *Irish*; but those of the latter, do in Habit, Customs and Language agree with the *English*. Another Division which doth now obtain, is into North and South, the last on this Side, and the first beyond the River *Tay*.

As for the Dimensions of the Kingdom in general, comprehending the Islands, of which there are in the Western Sea above 300. It is not much less than *England*; and though not generally so fruitful, yet abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fish, Wood, Coals, Salt, Rivers, Fountains, and all things not only necessary for the Use of its Inhabitants, but sufficient for driving a considerable Trade with other Nations, there being exported yearly vast Quantities of Fish, Corn and Coal, Hides, Tallow and coarse Cloth. Nor are there wanting Mines of Gold and Silver, as some affirm, but Lead and Iron in abundance; store of Marble, and some Ambergrease and Pearl: As the Air is sharper, it is also purer than that of *England*, and the Sky not so subject to Clouds.

For the Administration of Justice, the Kingdom is divided into Sherifsdoms, Stewartries and Bailiwicks.

The Counties or Sherifsdoms are *Edinburgh*, *Berwick*, *Roxburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Peebles*, *Dumfries*, *Air*, *Renfrew*, *Clackmanan*, *Kinross*, *Perth*, *Cromarty*, *Fife*, *Forfar*, *Kinkardin*, *Aberdeen*, *Inverness*, *Nairn*, *Orkney*, *Bams*, *Wigton*, *Tarbet*, *Bute*, *Lithgow*, *Sterlin*, *Lanerk*, *Argyle*, *Dumbarton*, *Elgin* and *Forres*. Stewartries *Menteith*, *Strathern*, *Kirkubright*, *Annandale*. Bailiwicks, *Kyle*, *Currick*, *Cunningham* and *Lauderdale*, and Constablewick of *Haddington*.

To the North are reckoned the Countries of *Lochaber*, *Braidalbin*, *Perth*, *Atkol*, *Angus*, *Merns*, *Marr*, *Buchan*, *Murray*, *Ross*, *Sutherland*, *Cathnes* and *Strathnavern*, besides *Orkney*. To the South are reckoned *Tividale*, *March* or *Mers*, *Lothian*, *Liddesdale*, *Eskdale*, *Annandale*, *Niddesdale*, *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kyle*, *Cunningham*, *Arran*, *Clydsdale*, *Lennox*, *Sterlin*, *Fife*, *Strathern*, *Menteith*, *Argyle*, *Cantire*, *Lorn*. This Division formerly obtain'd in Courts of Judicature till the Time of *K. James IV.* when the Session or Courts of Justice sat at *Edinburgh* in the Winter and at *Aberdeen* in the Summer. The Session was then composed of twelve Judges, four chosen out of the Nobility, four of the Clergy, and four of the Gentry, called Barons or Knights of Shires, which continued till the Time of *James V.* who brought in that Custom of Lords of the Session, which now obtains in Imitation of that which the *French* call a Parliament. This by the Way.

Concerning the ANTIQUITY of SCOTLAND.

This Nation has as great Pretensions to Antiquity as any in *Europe*, having, according to their Historians, possessed that Kingdom for above 2000 Years without ever being Conquered, i. e. having their Crown on the Head or their Laws from the Hand of a Foreigner, though they have been at times subdued by the *Romans* and *English*, and in a great measure over-run by the *Danes*. They plead also, as their particular Glory, a Line of 112 Kings, who can all of them deduce their Pedigree from *Fergus I.* who was sent for by the People from *Ireland*, and came into *Scotland* about the Time that *Alexander the Great* took *Babylon*, viz. 330 Years before Christ. As to the Original of the *Scots* there are various Sentiments, the ancient vulgar Opinion was, that they took their Name from *Scota* (the Daughter of *Pharaoh*, K. of *Egypt*, Contemporary with *Moses*) who was married to *Gathelus*, is exploded by *Buchanan* and all the learned *Scotch* Historians, the Relation being not only inconsistent with Truth, but with it self. *Buchanan's* Opinion is, that they came first from *Spain* into *Ireland*, to flee from the Oppression of their Grandees, Intestine Seditions and Foreign Invasions; and finding that Country fruitful and healthful, were quickly followed by Multitudes of their Country-men: So that *Ireland* being too little, they removed gradually into the Western Islands of *Scotland*, and then into the Country it self; which he affirms to be the constant Report, and confirmed by many Evidences. He will have them to be known then by the Name of *Scots*, and that while they were planting the Western Islands, the *Picts*, being *Scythians* or *Germans*, were driven upon that Coast, and sought leave to in-

habit among them, which the *Scots* refused, as being straightened in room for themselves; but pitying them because of some Affinity which they perceived in their Language and Customs, advised and assisted them to settle in *Britain*, and gave them Wives because they had no Women amongst them. *Cambden* and some *Scotch* Historians, particularly the Prefacer to *Knox's* History, think the *Scots* derive both Name and Pedigree from the *Scythians*, and endeavour to prove it by a Likeness of Customs, which may be reconciled with *Buchanan*, if we imagine that either the *Spaniards* were originally *Scythians*, or that a Colony of that People, not being settled to their Liking in *Spain*, transported themselves into *Ireland*. There are other *English* Historians who think that the *Scots* are only a Remainder of the *Brittons*, who fled Northward from the *Roman* Servitude; and this Opinion they support from the Agreement that is still to be found in Language betwixt the *Welsh* and the *Highlanders*. Nor is it unlikely that there might be a good measure of Agreement in Language betwixt the *Brittons* and the *Scots*, seeing the latter came from *Spain*, and according to *Bede*, the *Brittons* came hither from *Armorica* or *Brittany*, which lies on the Bay of *Biscay*, the North of *Spain*, being also planted with *Gaulick* Colonies. What the *Scots* say concerning their Antiquity hath been opposed by some *English* Writers of no small Reputation, as *Humphry Lloyd*, whom *Buchanan* confutes at large, *Cambden*, whom *Gordon* in his *Theatrum Scotiae* takes to task, and two very learned Authors now living, viz. *Dr. Stillingfleet*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and the Bishop of *St. Asaph*, who are learnedly answered by *Sir George Mack-Kenzie*, late Advocate to *K. Charles II.* and *K. James VII.* of *Scotland*. The famous Archbishop *Usher* did also write on that Head against the *Scots*; and his Arguments are also taken notice of by *Sir George*. In short, the *Scots* complain that their Antiquity is only attack'd because of the ancient Enmity betwixt the two Nations, and that their Records being destroy'd first by *Edward I.* of *England*, and afterward by *Oliver*, they are at a Disadvantage, and therefore have Recourse to Foreign Authors to prove their Antiquity, as, *Marcellinus*, *Tacitus*, *Seneca*, and *Mamertin* in his Panegyrick to *Maximinian*, where he says, that the *Britains* had War with the *Scots* and *Picts* before *Julius Caesar* entred the Island: And *Claudian* the Poet writes thus;

Venit & extremis Legio, prætenta Britannis,
Quæ Scoto dat fræna Truci.

It's true that the Passages of those Authors relating to this Subject are controverted, but the *Scots* have *Scaliger*, *Lipsius*, *Erasmus*, and other learned Foreign Criticks, and *Farnaby* and some other *English* Criticks on their Side; as also, the famous Chronologer *Cbr. Helvicus*, *Cluverius*, and other Foreign Authors. They farther observe, that the *English* Historians do not agree among themselves on that Head, as *Bede*, an ancient and venerable Author, and the first Native who wrote with any Certainty of our Antiquity, is contradicted by *H. Lloyd*; and *Heylin*, who inveighs against the *Scots* Antiquity, contradicts himself in alledging the Spurious Laws of their King *Evenus* to the Reproach of their Nation, when he does not allow that they had any such King. Neither does *Dr. Stillingfleet* agree with *Cambden* and *St. Asaph*: Besides the Testimony of those Foreign Authors, the *Scots* insist upon the Laws yet in Force, made by those Kings who are denied ever to have had a Being; and on the League made betwixt *Charlemagne*, the Great Emperor of the West in 791, and *Achais*, King of *Scots*, which they reckon a Demonstration of their having been a more considerable People at that time than their Antagonists represent them, viz. confin'd to *Argyle*, a Corner of the Kingdom, and that but in a vagrant Condition. As for the Efforts of this Nature made by *Offlabarty* an *Irish* Historian, *Sir George Mack-Kenzie* ridicules them, as being a groundless Piece of Vanity; for though the *Irish* and *Scots* be originally the same, so as *Ireland* at first was called *Scotia Major*, and that part of *Scotland* which the *Scots* then possessed *Scotia Minor*, it will not follow, nor does it any where appear, that ever the Kings of *Scotland* were Tributaries to those of *Ireland*, or that the great Things said to be done in *Britain* by the *Scots*, were really acted by the *Irish*. The principal Reason which they have for alledging that they were *Irish*, is because they were called *Transmarini*; but *Bede* explains that Saying, *Transmarinas autem dicimus has gentes non quod essent extra Britanniam posita, sed quia à parte Britonum erant remota duobus finibus maris interjacentibus*. Those who are curious, may consult the above-cited Authors on this Subject. That which will be a farther Proof of the *Scots* Antiquity, is what they alledge as to their early Conversion to Christianity, viz. *An. Cbr. 203*, in the fourth Year of *Donald I.* when he and his Nobles were baptized, and the Christian Religion publicly establish'd, which had been professed by many private Persons in the Kingdom long before. As to the first Preacher Authors vary, some alledging it was *St. Paul*, others, as *Nicephorus*, say it was *Simon Zelotes*, and a third sort ascribe it to *Joseph of Arimathea*, or the Disciples of *St. John*; but however that is, the Ancients give sufficient Testimony of their having been early Christians. *Origen* reckons them *Inter primitivos*.

Tertullian adversus Judæos says, *Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca Christo subdita*; and *Baronius* himself confesseth, that the Opinion of those who will have *Scotland* to be first converted by *Palladius*, sent thither by Pope *Celestine*, disagreeeth with the best Antiquity: And their Agreement with the Eastern Churches as to the Celebration of *Easter*, is urged as another Proof of their not having received the Faith from *Rome*, which some Foreign Protestants, particularly the Learned *Lomeierus*, makes use of against the Pope's Pretensions to be Catholick Bishop. *De Bibliobecis*, Pag. 149. and in that same Place he acknowledges their other Antiquities. As the *Scots* did early and universally embrace Christianity, they were no less zealous in propagating that Doctrine amongst others. What was done by *Aidanus*, &c. in converting the *Saxons* in the North of *England*, is own'd by all; and how useful their Labours were in that respect in divers Places of *Germany*, appears by the following Instances.

The *Bavarians* own for their Apostle *Rupert*, Son to a King of *Scotland*, who coming into *Germany* in the sixth Century, baptized *Theodore*, Duke of *Bavaria*, with all his Nobility at *Ratisbon*; and preaching the Gospel in the neighbouring Countries, founded the City of *Salzburg*, and was first Bishop there, as appears by the Monuments of *Salzburg*. *Hen. Canisf. tom. 4. Antiq. Lektion*. About that same time *Columbanus* and *Gallus* preached the Gospel in the Confiners of *Suabia*, converting Multitudes. *Columbanus* went to *Rome*, but *Gallus* staid in *Suisseland*, and laid the Foundation of the Monastery of *St. Gall*, which took its Name from him. This is own'd by *Bede*, *Theodor. Campedonenfis*, and others. *Tom. 4. Antiq. Lektion*.

Franconia owes their Conversion to *Kilianus*, *Colonatus* and *Totuanus*: They baptized the Duke of *Franconia* with his Family, and gain'd a large Harvest of Souls, and *Kilianus* was made the first Bishop of *Wurtzburgh*, of which he is still reckon'd the Patron, and his Image is impress'd upon their Coin to this Day. At last he and his Fellows were murdered at the Instigation of *Geilana*, Sister-in-law and Concubine to *Gosbert*, Duke of *Franconia*, because *Keilan* had advis'd him to put her away. *Hen. Can. tom. 5. Antiq. Lekt. St. Bonifacius* a Scotch Man having in *Charlemain's* Time converted many People in *Friseland*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, *Hesse* and *Westphalia*, was created Archbishop of *Mentz*. He founded many new Bishopricks in *Germany*, and amongst others *Aichstad*, over which he set *Willibald* his Country-man. He also founded many Monasteries, and particularly that of *Fuld*, into which *Scots* and *Germans* are receiv'd by turns. At last having incens'd the *Frisons* by throwing down their Idols, they murdered him: Whence he is own'd as the German Apostle. *Canisf. ut supra, Nicol. Sarrar*. In that same Age *St. Patto* a Scotch Man converted many of the *Saxons*, was made Bishop of *Werden*, and afterwards Martyr, several of his Country-men succeeding both to his Mitre and Martyrdom. *Crantz*. A little after *John Scot* coming into *Saxony*, was made Bishop of *Meklenburg*, but afterwards murdered. About *An. 1000*. *Colomannus*, Son to *Malcolm I.* King of *Scotland*, having been twice in the Holy Land, in his Way thither a third time converted a great Number of the *Austrians* from Paganism: He was at length taken and crucified. *Stadius*, Historiographer to the Emperor *Maximilian I.* writes his Life in *Saphick Verle*, extant in *Surius's* Life of the Saints, which begins thus,

*Austria Sanctus canitur Patronus
Fulgidum fidus, radians ab Arcto
Scotia Gentis Colomannus acer
Regia Proles.*

This *Colomannus* is also mentioned by *Dr. Brown* in his Description of *Vienna*, where there is a Scotch Church dedicated to him. The ancientest Monastery which the *Scots* had in *Germany*, was that at *Strasburg*, founded by *Florentius* a Scotch Bishop in 667; but before that time *Arbogastus* a Scotch Man was Bishop there. *William*, Brother to *Achaius*, King of *Scots*, having got great Riches by serving *Charlemain* in the Wars, and having no Children, founded many Monasteries in *Germany* for his Country-men, viz. at *Ratisbon*, *Norimberg*, *Cologne* and *Aix la Chapelle*; but all those, except that of *Ratisbon*, were in other Hands in 1650. They had also Monasteries at *Wurtzburgh*, *Erford*, *Vienna*, *Constance*, *Memmingen*, *Aichstadt*, *Kelham*, *Paderborn*, and other Places, which *Robert Strachan*, who sent all this Relation from *Vienna* to my Lord *Scots Tarbut* in 1641, promised an Account of at large in his *Germania Christiana sive de Plantata & propagata Christiana fide in Germania per Scotos*. Some Authors are of Opinion, that the Low-land *Scots* are of the same Original with the *English*, because of their Agreement in Language and Customs; and this, though not positively granted, is in a manner own'd by Scottish Authors themselves: The Prefacer to *Knox's* History grants that the *Lowlanders* are compos'd of divers Nations, many of them being of the ancient *Scots* who succeeded to the Dominions of the *Picts*, after they were expelled; some of them *Brittons*, who fled from the Tyranny of the *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*; and some of them *French*, *Germans*, *Neiberlanders*, &c. who coming thither on Occasions settled

there. The principal Causes of the obtaining of the *English* Tongue, which may be thought somewhat strange, seeing the *English* never made an absolute Conquest nor settled long in that Kingdom, are, 1. The Friendship contracted betwixt the *Lowlanders* and *Saxons* after they became Christians. 2. The great Number of *English* whom *Malcolm III.* brought to assist him against *Mackbeth* the Tyrant, to many of whom he gave Lands for their good Service. 3. The kind Entertainment which *Edgar*, the lawful Heir of the Kingdom of *England*, with his Kindred and Attendants found in *Scotland* during their Exile; and the Number of *English* who came with *Edgar's* Sister married to *Malcolm*. But 4. and chiefly, (as alledged by *Gordon* in his *Theatrum Scotiæ*) from the *Saxons* over running most part of the *Low-lands*; but their Strength being broken by the *Danes*, the *Scots* recovered the same again; and using the People kindly, the *Saxon* Commonality remain'd still as Farmers, Tenants, &c. and so their Language obtain'd.

As for the Manners and Customs of the ancient *Scots*, Authors speak variously of them. The *Roman* Historians, as *Tacitus*, *Cæsar*, &c. call them *Barbari*, but speak advantageously enough of their Valour; and the Scottish Historians insist upon it as a sufficient Proof of the Falseness of what *Cambden* and others charge them with from *St. Jerom*, as having formerly been *Canibals*; that those *Roman* Historians, though very particular in the Description of the Island of *Britain* and the Manners of the Inhabitants, are wholly silent on that Head, which if true, they would not fail to have taken notice of, seeing they would never submit to them. And *St. Jerom* himself does afterwards clear the *Scots*, and say, it was the *Attacotti*; which *Gordon* thinks also false, and reflects upon the Father as a peevish and revengeful Man. As for their Government, their Historians assert that it was originally by Clans or Tribes, without any fix'd Laws or Head; but after their settling in *Albion*, under *Fergus*, it was by King and Parliament, or to use their own Terms *Comitia Regni*, which settled the Succession on *Fergus* and his Line, out of which, till the Time of *Kennethus III.* the fittest of the Race was chosen; but he obtain'd of the States to make it Hereditary from Father to Son. The Kings themselves used to go from County to County to administer Justice, and had Officers under them called *Abthanes* and *Thanes*, somewhat like Sheriffs, which are the first Names of subordinate Civil Dignity found in the Scotch Histories; after that Committees of Parliament were appointed, for Administration of Justice betwixt one Session and another, being accountable to the Parliaments at Meeting; and the Chiefs of Clans, as also Barons, had many Royalties and proper Jurisdictions of their own, within which many had Power of Life and Death, as some few have still, and more had, as appears by their Charters: And if it be considered that the Heads of Clans were so many petty Kings enjoying many Royalties, either by Grant of their Monarchs for some eminent Services, or by Custom from the first Government of the *Scots*, which was by Tribes, those Feuds with which they are upbraided by some Historians will neither be found so barbarous nor unreasonable, seeing they were a sort of Civil War amongst those petty Princes about *Meum* and *Tuum*; however, those are now for the most part swallowed up by the Crown; and the Enjoyment of them was none of the least Causes why the Family of the *Douglases* of old, and the Earls of *Argyle* of late, have been such Eye-fores to their Kings. While the Kingdom was Heathen, they had a sort of Priests called *Druides*, which were common to them with the ancient *Gauls* and *Brittons*, and together with their Way of Living and Manner of Fighting, describ'd by *Cæsar*, is another Proof, that if they were not originally the same People, they were near Neighbours. For their Church-Government after they were Christians, it was by the Ministers of those Times called *Monks* and *Culdees*, who, according to their Historians, govern'd the Church till *Palladius* was sent by Pope *Celestine* against the *Pelagian* Heresie; at which Time he established Bishops in *Scotland*, which was many Years after their publick Reception of Christianity: And according to *Buchanan* and *Cambden*, they had no Diocetans till the Time of *Malcolm III.* *An. Ch. 1070*. It was yet much longer before they had any Archbishops; so that the Archbishop of *York*, in the twelfth Age, obtain'd of the Pope that he should be their Metropolitan; but the Scotch Bishops opposing it, the Pope freed them from that pretended Jurisdiction. So that the first who brought the Title of Primate and Metropolitan into *Scotland*, was one *Patrick Graham*, who obtain'd it by Bull of Pope *Sixtus IV.* in the XV. Century. But the Bishops grudging to be under any other Superiour than the Pope, did at last out him of his Dignity. They never had but one Cardinal, which was in that same Age. The Prefacer to *Knox's* History says, that the Order of *Culdees* did plead a Power of choosing Bishops till the Time of *Robert the Bruce*, which was in the Beginning of the thirteenth Age, but *Cumin*, Prefect of the *Culdees*, being worsted in that Attempt by *Lamberton*, Bishop of *St. Andrews*, that Order was quite extinguished, and the Bishops establish'd their own Chapters. So much for Discipline. As to Religion it self; though it quickly began to decline there, as well as in other Churches, yet from the Time of *Palladius* to that of

the Coming of *Auslin* the Monk in the sixth Age, there were many godly and learned Men. And in this Age there was a mighty Controversie about the keeping of *Easter*; the *Scots* observing it on the fourteenth Day of the Moon, according to the Practice of the Eastern Churches, were called *Quartadecimani*, and approv'd by the Church of *Rome*, which, however, did at last prevail in that Point, not without much Opposition from the famous *Colman*. About the End of the seventh Age the *Scotch* Ecclesiasticks went frequently to *Rome* for Preferments in the Church, which was mightily opposed by *Clemens* and *Samson*, two *Culdees*, who complained of the Withdrawing the Church from the Obedience of Christ, and subjecting it to the Pope, whose Supremacy they opposed, as also Celibacy of Priests, Clerical Tonsure, Prayers for the Dead, Images in Churches, &c. for which they and their Adherents were excommunicated by the Church of *Rome*, as appears by the third Volume of Councils, though the Reasons be there concealed. In the ninth Age *Joannes Scotus*, *Erigena* and *Bertram* impugned the Doctrine of Transubstantiation. In the tenth *Bernert*, a *Scotch* Bishop, defended Priests Marriage in a National Council. From thence to the fourteenth we have no Account of any Church-Matters, but some Struggles betwixt the *Culdees* and Bishops about Discipline, as above mention'd. In this Age flourished the great School-man *Joannes Duns Scotus*. In 1431, in the Reign of King *James I.* *Paul Craw* and *James Resby* suffered for adhering to the Doctrine of *Wickliff* and *Hus*; and in 1494 about thirty Persons were summoned from the West before the King and his Council on that Account, amongst whom were several Persons of Quality, as, *Campbell* of *Cesnock* and the *Lady Stairs*. In King *James V.* his Time the Protestant Religion came on apace: As for the Methods by which it was promoted, see *Mary of Guise*, Queen Regent of *Scotland*, and *Mary Stewart*, Queen of *Scots*.

The Church of *Scotland* is govern'd by two Archbishops, viz. the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*, and the Archbishop of *Glasgow*, who is also Metropolitan; under the former there are eight Suffragans, viz. *Dunkel*, *Aberdeen*, *Murray*, *Dumblane*, *Brechin*, *Ross*, *Cairness* and *Orkney*; under the latter are four, viz. the Bishops of *Whitchorn*, *Lismore*, the *Isles*, and *Edinburgh*. Under this Constitution the Church Government stands thus: 1. In every Parish the Cognizance of some Scandals belong to the Session (a Judicature composed of the most considerable Persons in each Parish) where the Minister presides by virtue of his Office. 2. If the Case be too intricate, 'tis refer'd to the *Presbytery*, a superior Judicature consisting of a certain Number of Ministers, between twelve and twenty, who meet almost every Fourtnight. The Moderator of every *Presbytery* is nam'd by the Bishop: These *Presbyteries*, besides the Censures they have Power to inflict, examine those who enter into Holy Orders. 3. The next superior Assembly, is the Provincial Synod, which meets twice a Year in every Diocese, and has the Examination of such Cases as are refer'd to them from the *Presbyteries*: Here the Bishop presides *ex Officio*. 4. The Convocation in which the highest Church-Authority is lodg'd: This is assembled at the King's Pleasure, and here the Archbishop of *St. Andrews* presides. Besides these, every Bishop in Testamentary Cases, &c. has his Official or Commissary who is Judge of that Court within the Diocese. But when *Presbyterianism* prevails, the Kirk Model is as follows: 1. They also have their Parochial Sessions, but with this Difference, that though the Minister presides, yet a Layman (a Bailly) ordinarily assists. 2. The Moderator of their *Presbyteries* is chosen by themselves. 3. They have their Synod or Provincial Assembly, but without a constant Head, for every time they meet they make Choice of a new Moderator. 4. They have their General Assembly, which consists of two Members from every *Presbytery*, and one Commissioner from each University. The King likewise has his Commissioner there, who has a Negative upon their Debates. And lastly, Their Acts, to give them a Legal Force, must be ratify'd by the King. *Gibson's Additions to Camden's Britan.*

It is also controverted by the *English* and *Scotch* Historians, Whether that Kingdom was originally a Free-State, or depended on the King of *England* as Superior; the *English* assert it, and the *Scots* deny it, alledging that their Kings did only pay Homage to the Crown of *England* for the Northern Counties when they possessed them, but that the Right of Superiority over *Scotland* was never claim'd till the Time of *Edward I.* who took the Advantage of the distracted Condition of the Kingdom, when he was chosen Umpire to decide whether *Bruce* or *Baliol* had the best Title to the Crown of *Scotland*; not that he was their Superior, but because of the great Amity which had been between him and their last King *Alexander*, and that the Factions were both so powerful, that it could not be determined at Home. And though, it's true, *Baliol* did actually make such a Surrender, that by his means he might be set on the Throne, and most of the Nobility who were present at *Berwick* were compell'd to assent, yet the Parliament of *Scotland* did immediately revoke it, and that Action of *Baliol* excluded him and his Posterity from the Crown, and laid the Foundation of a bloody War betwixt the Nations. For the Arguments used by *Dr. Heylin* and others to prove this Point,

they are not so concludent as a Matter of that Importance would require, though doubtless there are Records in the *Tower* that such Homage has been paid by the *Scots*; but if it were obtain'd by Fraud or Force, as the *Scottish* Historians do all assert, the Foundation is too weak for the Superstructure; and what they alledge, that their Kings and Nobles, when taken in Battle, were always treated as Prisoners of War, and not as Rebels, as they must needs have been if they had been Vassals to the Crown of *England*, has much more Force to prove that the *English* Kings did not think their Claim good, than *Heylin's* Argument has to evince that the *Scottish* Kings did tacitly own that Claim by calling themselves only *Scotorum Reges* and not *Scotia Reges*, seeing *Imperator Romanorum*, *Rex Francorum*, *Gothorum*, &c. are the usual way by which Independent Sovereigns entitle themselves in *Latin*.

The CATALOGUE of the KINGS of SCOTLAND.

1 F ergus.	58 <i>Amberkelethus</i> .
2 F eritharis.	59 <i>Eugenius VII.</i>
3 <i>Mainus</i> .	60 <i>Mordacus</i> .
4 <i>Dornadilla</i> .	61 <i>Etsinus</i> .
5 <i>Nothatus</i> .	62 <i>Eugenius VIII.</i>
6 <i>Reutherus</i> .	63 <i>Fergus III.</i>
7 <i>Reutha</i> ,	64 <i>Solvathius</i> .
8 <i>Thereus</i> .	65 <i>Achaisus</i> .
9 <i>Josna</i> .	66 <i>Congallus III.</i>
10 <i>Finnanus</i> .	67 <i>Dongallus</i> .
11 <i>Durstus</i> .	68 <i>Alpinus</i> .
12 <i>Evenus</i> .	69 <i>Kenneth II.</i>
13 <i>Gillus</i> (base born)	70 <i>Donald V.</i>
14 <i>Evenus II.</i>	71 <i>Constantine II.</i>
15 <i>Ederus</i> .	72 <i>Ethus</i> .
16 <i>Evenus III.</i>	73 <i>Gregory</i> .
17 <i>Metellanus</i> .	74 <i>Donald VI.</i>
18 <i>Carataccus</i> .	75 <i>Constantine III.</i>
19 <i>Corbred I.</i>	76 <i>Malcolm I.</i>
20 <i>Dardanus</i> .	77 <i>Indulfus</i> .
21 <i>Corbred II.</i> surnam'd	78 <i>Duffus</i> .
<i>Galdus</i> .	79 <i>Culenus</i> .
22 <i>Luctacus</i> .	80 <i>Kenneth III.</i>
23 <i>Mogaldus</i> .	81 <i>Constantine IV.</i>
24 <i>Conarus</i> .	82 <i>Grinnus</i> .
25 <i>Ethodius I.</i>	83 <i>Malcolm II.</i>
26 <i>Satrael</i> .	84 <i>Donald VII.</i>
27 <i>Donald I</i>	85 <i>Mackbeth</i> .
28 <i>Ethodius II.</i>	86 <i>Malcolm III.</i>
29 <i>Athirco</i> .	87 <i>Donald Bane VIII.</i>
30 <i>Nathalocus</i> .	88 <i>Duncan</i> .
31 <i>Findochus</i> .	89 <i>Edgar</i> .
32 <i>Donald II.</i>	90 <i>Alexander I.</i> surna-
33 <i>Donald III.</i>	<i>med Acer</i> .
34 <i>Crathilinthus</i> .	91 <i>David I.</i>
35 <i>Fincormachus</i> .	92 <i>Malcolm IV.</i>
36 <i>Romachus</i> .	93 <i>William</i> .
37 <i>Angusianus</i> .	94 <i>Alexander II.</i>
38 <i>Fethelmacus</i> .	95 <i>Alexander III.</i>
39 <i>Eugenius I.</i>	96 <i>John Baliol</i> .
40 <i>Fergus II.</i>	97 <i>Robert Bruce</i> .
41 <i>Eugenius II.</i>	98 <i>David II.</i>
42 <i>Dongardus</i> .	99 <i>Edward Baliol</i> .
43 <i>Constantine I.</i>	100 <i>Robert II.</i>
44 <i>Congallus I.</i>	101 <i>Robert III.</i>
45 <i>Gorannus</i> .	102 <i>James I.</i>
46 <i>Eugenius III.</i>	103 <i>James II.</i>
47 <i>Congallus II.</i>	104 <i>James III.</i>
48 <i>Kinnatellus</i> .	105 <i>James IV.</i>
49 <i>Aidanus</i> .	106 <i>James V.</i>
50 <i>Kenneth</i> .	107 <i>Henry Stuart</i> and
51 <i>Eugenius IV.</i>	<i>Mary Stuart</i> .
52 <i>Ferchard I.</i>	108 <i>James VI.</i>
53 <i>Donald IV.</i>	109 <i>Charles I.</i>
54 <i>Ferchard II.</i>	110 <i>Charles II.</i>
55 <i>Maldunus</i> .	111 <i>James VII.</i>
56 <i>Eugenius V.</i>	112 <i>William II.</i> and
57 <i>Eugenius VI.</i>	<i>Mary II.</i>

So that according to this Catalogue, from *Fergus I.* who began his Reign 330 Years before Christ, the *Scotch Monarchy* has to this Year 1693 lasted 2023 Years in a continued Succession.

The Government of *Scotland* is as that of *England*, by King and Parliament, and the Prerogatives of their Kings much alike, only His present Majesty *K. William II.* hath consented to the abolishing of his Supremacy in Ecclesiastical Affairs in *Scotland*. Their Parliament consists of three States, the Nobility, Barons or Knights of Shires, and Burgeses. The Nobility are *Consiliarii nati*, and all of them have right of Suffrage in Parliament; and anciently all the lesser Barons, that is, such as hold Lands of the Crown with privilege of keeping a Court, were obliged to appear personally in Parliament, Proxies never being allowed in *Scotland*, which those of small Estates finding heavy, they excused themselves, and their Attendance was dispensed with in *K. James I.* his Reign, but they might by that Act have sent two or three, or more, from every Shire to represent them, which yet they neglected for about 150 Years, till *K. James VI.* to ballance the Power of the Nobility, got them restored to that Right: And since that time every Shire sends two Commissioners. The Parliament is summon'd by Proclamation at the head Borough of every Shire 40 Days before they meet, and every one who holds Lands of the Crown, and are taxed at 40 s. *Scotish Money* to the King, which will be in real Value about 10 l. Sterling *per An.* is capable of giving a Voice or being chosen. The Electors subscribe the Commissions which they give, and the Parliament determine double Elections before they proceed to act. The Burgeses are chosen by the Common-Council of the Boroughs. When they are conven'd, and the Causes of their Meeting declared by the King and the Chancellor, the Lords Spiritual retire apart, and chuse eight of the Lords Temporal; the Lords Temporal likewise chusing as many out of the Lords Spiritual: Then all these together nominate eight of the Knights of the Shires and as many of the Burgeses, which altogether make 32, and are call'd *Lords of the Articles*; and with the Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy Seal, the King's Secretary, &c. admit or reject all Matters that are proposed to the States, after they have been first communicated to the King: After they are approv'd by the whole Assembly of the States, they are thoroughly examin'd, and such as pass by a Majority of Votes are presented to the King, who, by touching them with the Scepter, gives them the Force of Law, but if the King dislikes any thing, 'tis raz'd out of the Bill. *Cambden. Britan.*

When the Parliament first sits down there is a mighty solemn and stately Cavalcade, which they call, the Riding of the Parliament; in this Manner: The Crown, Scepter and Sword of State are brought down from the Castle of *Edinburgh* where they are kept, to the King's Palace in a Coach well guarded, to which every one must uncover as they pass: When they are arrived at the Palace, the Cavalcade begins thus; All the Members of Parliament being in the great Court before the Palace, mount their Horses, which are caparison'd in a rich and stately manner. The Burgeses ride first, with one Lackey apiece, two Trumpeters and two Pursevants in their Coats, ushering the Way bare-headed: Next come the Commissioners of Shires two by two, each having two Lackeys: Then follow such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen; then the Lords, all of them two and two: Next come four Trumpeters bare-headed two and two, four Pursevants in their Coats, bare-headed, two and two, six Heralds in that same manner, the Gentleman-Usher bare-headed, *Lion King* at Arms with his Coat and Robes and Foot-Mantle, and his Batton in his Hand, bare-headed; the Sword of State, the Scepter and the Crown carried by three of the ancientest of the Nobility bare-headed; on each Side the Honours are three Mace-bearers bare-headed; and after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed, with a Purse containing the Lord High Commissioner's Commission: Last of all comes the Lord High Commissioner, with the Dukes and Marqueesses on his Right and Left Hand. When the King is present the Master of Horse rides near, but a little aside. Every Duke hath eight Lackeys, every Marqueess six, every Earl four, every Viscount three and every Lord three, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train, besides his Pages. The two Archbishops have the Privilege of Dukes and the rest of Lords. The Nobility have Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin, with Distinctions according to their Degree. The Noblemen's Lackeys have over their Liveries short Velvet Coats with their Badges, Crests and Motto's either in Plate or Embroidery on their Backs and Breasts. The Great Officers of State ride up to the Parliament House Half an Hour before in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horse-back, and wait in the Parliament House. The Guards follow the King or Commissioner, and on each Side the Street the Train'd-Bands of the City of *Edinburgh* are drawn up. When the King rides in Person, the Marqueesses and Dukes come before him, and the Lord Chancellor rides bearing the Great Seal, but not before the Commissioner. The Lord Chancellor receives the King or Commissioner when he comes into the House, and ushers him up to the Throne, which is raised six Steps high,

with a Canopy of State, and with other Officers of State sits on each Hand on a Step under him; and next under them sit the Judges: On the Right and Left Hand of the Throne sit the Nobility, and in the Right-side of the Room sit the Commissioners of Shires, and on the other those for Boroughs. When the King is present, he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, all standing up bare-headed; but the Commissioner is in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks also bare-headed. The *Scotch* Parliament sits all in one House, and every one answers distinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote, which is in these Terms, *I approve or not approve*, only those who are not satisfied say, *Non liquet*. No Dissents or Protests are allowed in publick Acts, those being accounted Treasonable; but in private Acts they are admitted. The Parliament of *Scotland* is never prorogued, but only adjourned; and when their Business is done then they are dissolved; quickly after which their Acts are proclaimed at the publick Market-Cross of *Edinburgh* by the *Lion King* at Arms with a great deal of State and Ceremony. Sometimes Conventions of States are called, which have no Power to enact Laws, but only to raise Taxes. Besides the Parliament, which is the supreme Court, there is a Secret Council, of which my Lord Chancellor is President. Those Privy Councillors have for the most part been chosen by the Kings, but sometimes the Parliament have pretended a Right in their Choice: Their Business is, to treat of the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, and preserve the Peace. There is also a College of Justice, called vulgarly the Session, instituted by King *James V.* in 1532, according to the Form of the Parliament of *Paris*. It consists of a President and fourteen Senators, seven of the Clergy and as many of the Laity, to whom was afterwards added the Chancellor and five other Senators, three principal Clerks, and as many Advocates as the Senators shall think convenient; these are called, Lords of the Session, and before them all things concerning the Property of the Subject are handled. They have two Terms of Sitting in the Year, *viz.* From the first of *June* to the last of *July*, and from the first of *November* till the last of *February*. This Court is divided into an inner and an outer House. In the outer the Senators sit each their Week by Turns, where Causes are speedily dispatch'd; but there lies an Appeal to the rest of the Judges, who are the inner House, before whom the Advocates plead; which being done, the Parties withdraw, and the Lords give Sentence according to Majority of Votes, from which there is no Appeal but to the Parliament. There is also a Criminal Court which tries Criminals upon Life and Death. The Judges are a Lord Justice General and a Lord Justice Clerk, his Assistant, with four of the other Judges. Here Peers are tried as well as Commons, only with this Difference, that the Majority of a Nobleman's Jury are Peers: The Jury is made up of fifteen, and the Majority carries it. In the Exchequer the Lord Treasurer and Lord Treasure-Deputy have the chief Power. The Seat of these Courts are all at *Edinburgh*, and on extraordinary Occasions there are Circuits, but it is reckon'd less Charge to the Subjects to bring their Causes to *Edinburgh*. Besides these, every Sheriff has a Court for lesser Causes, and trying Thieves and Murderers, &c. and most of those Sheriffs were formerly Hereditary, which made them so potent, that of late the Kings have agreed with many of them for their Rights. There are also Courts of Regality, where the Lords of the Regality has a Royal Jurisdiction and Power of Life and Death within his Bounds; and this was anciently common to all Barons (that is, every one who held a Mannor of the King,) but now they can only judge in small Matters amongst their own Tenants, and Fine and Distrain.

As for the Orders and Degrees of Honour in *Scotland*, they are the same as in *England*, but their Knights are created with more Solemnity than any where in *Europe*, as having an Oath administred to them, and being proclaim'd publicly by an Herald, for the Knights of *St. Andrew*. See *St. Andrew*.

As concerning the People in general, whatever may have been said against them by some neighbouring Historians, their Valour has been sufficiently known in the World, particularly by the great Honour and Priviledges which they acquired by it in *France*, some of them having been Constable of that Kingdom, which is next to the King in Honour; others Dukes and Peers of *France*; and for many Years they had the Guard of the King's Person. *Sam. Daniel* says, that never People behaved themselves better in Struggling for their Liberties. *Speed* says, That few great Things have been done in *Europe*, where they have not been with the first and last in the Field: And *Cluverius* writes of them, That they are *Marte & Ingenio Felices*. But there is no reasonable *Scotch* Man who will refuse to own, that there is in that, as well as other Nations, a Mixture of Good and Bad, and it must be granted them, that they have had many famous Men for Arts, Arms and Learning in all Faculties. *Cambd. Buch. Knox, Calderwood, Lesly, Spotswood, Gordon, Theat. Scotiae, Present State of Scotland, &c.*

The Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland* are great Lovers of Learning, on which Account they not only frequent their own Universities, but those of *England*, *France* and *Germany*. They are also much addicted to Travelling, especially to *France*, where most of their fam'd Lawyers study the Civil Law, which is much used in that Kingdom; so that their Gentry are generally Men of Exquisite Breeding. The Universities of this Country are four, viz. *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen* and *Edinburgh*. The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are, the *Forth*, *Clyde* and *Tay*, all of them Navigable, besides many Lakes, innumerable Creeks and Bays which indent the Kingdom and afford many safe Harbours, with great Conveniency for Trade and Fishing. It is not the Custom of this Country to Wall their Towns, according to their Historian and Poet *Buchanan*. *Non fossa & muris patriam sed Marte tueri*; but for strong and impregnable Castles, as *Edinburgh*, *Sterlin*, *Dumbarton*, &c. it comes short of no Nation in *Europe*. The Rarities of Nature boasted of by their Historians, are the *Caledonian White Bulls*, with Manes curled like Lions, naturally so fierce and implacable against Men, that they abhorred whatever they touched or breathed on; but Time hath destroy'd both them and their Wood in which they bred. 2. The *Barnacles* or *Cleek-Geese* bred in Logs of Wood floating on the Sea, according to the common Opinion, though some Authors think that they are bred of Eggs like other Fowls, but that the Eggs are fasten'd to the Logs by some glutinous Matter which comes from the Goose. Those who have eat of them say, they taste perfectly of Fir, and are certainly bred in that sort of Wood. 3. The *Solan-Geese* which hatch their Eggs with one Foot, and have a fishy Taste, but are very profitable to the Inhabitants by their Feathers and Oyl. 4. *Lake-Lowmond*, in which are Fish without Fins very pleasant to eat. The Water of this Lake turns Timber into Stones. It is also remarkable for 24 Islands, one of them, according to some, being a floating Island; and that which is strange, it is observ'd, that the Waves are continually raging in this Lake, though the Air be calm. 5. On the Shore of *Ratra* in the County of *Buchan* is a Cave, from the Roof of which there drops Water which is turned into Pyramids of Stone, of a middle Nature betwixt Stone and Ice. 6. That there are no Rats to be found in the Country of *Southerland*, and if any be brought thither, they immediately die, though they abound in the neighbouring County of *Cairnes*. 7. *Scottish Dogs* called *Sluth-hounds*, were anciently much prized for their excellent Scent, inasmuch that on the Borders they were made use of to discover those who had stole Cattle, for being once entred in their Traqt, they would pursue it till they found them out; so that it was reckon'd Cause enough to suspect any Man, if they stop'd the Course of those Sluth-hounds.

SCOTUSA, or *Scotussa*, a small City of *Theffaly*, being a Bishop's See, and Suffragan of *Larissa*, near which it stands. There is also a Town of *Macedonia* of this Name.

SCRIBONIA, the third Wife of *Caesar Augustus*, she was the Daughter of *Scribonius Libo*, and Sister of another of the same Name, who was *Pompey's* Father-in-law. *Augustus* had by her his Daughter *Julia*. *Suet. in Octav. Cap. 62. Dion. Hist. Rom. Lib. 38. Liv. Hulsus de Uxor XII. Prim. Caesar.*

SCRIBONIUS (*Cornelius*) called also *Græphens*, but his Name in the Language of his own Country was *Sebryver*, was born at *Alost* in *Flanders* in 1482. His Book, called *Mazuale Principis & Magistratus Christiani*, contains many gallant Instructions for the uniting of Religion with the State Government. He also made an Abridgment of the History of *Olaus Magnus* of the Northern Nations. He had also good Skill in Music, and had great Knowledge in Antiquities and Foreign Languages. He died at *Antwerp* 1558, being 74 Years of Age, and was buried in our Ladies Church there. *Valer. Andr.*

SCRIBONIUS (*Largus*) a Physician living in the Time of *Augustus* or *Tiberius*. He wrote several Works which were publish'd in the XVII Century, the best Edition of which is that of *Johannes Rhodius. Castellæ. de vit. illust. Medic.*

SCRITOFINNI, or *S.ritofinni*, a People near the Island of *Scandinavia*, whose Country is continually cover'd with Snow: They feed upon raw Flesh, and are clothed with the Skins of Beasts. Some call these People *Skriksenner*.

SCRIPTURES, or the Word of God, written by Divinely inspired Pen-Men for Instruction of the Church of God, himself having writ the Law in two Tables: *Moses* was the first Man who wrote, and the last was *John* the Evangelist: The ordinary Divisions of the Old Testament in *Moses*, the Prophets and the Psalms, and that of the New Testament into Historical, Dogmatical and Prophetical Books, being well enough known, we shall only mention their Subdivisions into Chapters and Verses; the first Author of which, is said to have been a certain Monk nam'd *Hugo de Sancto Caro*, a Dominican, afterwards made a Cardinal: He was a *Burgundian*, and at the same time that he performed this Work, which was about 1240 or 1250, he also wrote a Concordance. This Division into Chapters and Verses hath been since imitated by the *Greeks*, and even by the *Jews* themselves, but in a different Manner. *Hoffm.*

SCROOPE of *Bolton*, an ancient and noble Family of *Gloucestershire*, of which there have been many Lords considerable for their Parts and Places of Trust, under their several successive Princes, who have also employ'd them in Foreign Expeditions and Embassies. *Henry*, Father of Lord *Thomas* and Grandfather of *Emanuel*, created Earl of *Sunderland*, 19 Junii 3 Car. I. who died without lawful Issue, in the fifth of *Henry VIII.* upon the Invasion of the Scots, he march'd against them with *Thomas*, Earl of *Surrey*, the Lords *Clifford*, *Coniers*, and others of the Northern Nobility, and signaliz'd himself at the Battle of *Floddon*, where King *James IV.* lost his Life. In 22 Hen. VIII. he was one of the Peers who subscribed that notable Letter to the Pope, wherein they represented to him, That if he did not comply with the King in his Divorce from the Queen, he must not expect that his Supremacy would be long own'd in *England*. *Dugd.*

SCROOPE of *Masham*, a noble and ancient Family of *Lincolnshire*, noted for its Great and Martial Men, much employ'd by their Princes in the Affairs of greatest Moment. The last Lord of this Family was *Geoffrey*, Lord *Scroope* of *Upsall*, who died without Issue in the ninth of *Henry VII.* *William*, a younger Son of *Henry*, Lord *Scroope* of *Masham*, gain'd so much upon the Affections of King *Richard*, that he made him Vice-Chamberlain of his Household. In the twentieth of his Reign he made him Governour of *Queensborough* Castle, and soon after advanced him to the Dignity of Earl of *Wiltshire*; and honour'd him with many other Marks of his Favour: But his hasty Advancement had a sudden and unexpected Fall, for before the Revolution of one Year, hearing that the Duke of *Lancaster* was at Sea, and ready to land, he advis'd King *Richard II.* to remove from *London* to *St. Albans*, and there raise Forces to resist the Duke; but finding that those that met bore the Duke great Respect, he fled with some others to the Castle of *Bristol*. In the mean time the Duke landing at *Ravenstpur* in *Yorkshire*, carried all before him, and pursuing those Fugitives, took them at *Bristol*, where, though some escap'd Death, the Earl had no Favour, being there beheaded the next Day after, and attainted in Parliament, 1 Hen. 4. *Dugd.*

SCROOPE (*Richard*) Brother to *William*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, was Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, Bishop of *Litchfield*, and afterwards Archbishop of *York*: He was beheaded by *Henry IV.* for joining with the Forces of the *Percies*, Earls of *Northumberland* and *Worcester*, the Earl of *Stafford* and some others: There were other Reasons likewise, according to *Clements Maidstone*, which occasion'd his being put to Death; as first, Because he admonish'd King *Henry* to repent and make Satisfaction for the Perjury he was guilty of at *Chester*, where he swore upon the Holy Sacrament, that he would never rebel nor consent to the Deposing of King *Richard*, the Contrary of which was done by him in confining King *Richard* in the Tower, and forcing him to resign his Crown, notwithstanding the said *Henry* had taken the Oath of Allegiance to King *Richard* before *Thomas Arundel*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and several others of the Nobility. 2. Because the said Archbishop *Scroope* desired the Crown might be restor'd to the Right Line, and that the Church of *England* might enjoy all her Liberties and Priviledges, according to ancient Custom and Law. 3. Because he mov'd, that the Lords and Great Men might be tried by their Peers: That the Clergy and Commonalty of the Kingdom might not be oppress'd, as they had been lately with Tenths, Fifteenths and Subsidies: That the Sheriffs in every County might be freely chosen, without having the Election over-rul'd by the King or the Barons. These and several other Remonstrances of this kind, together with his appearing in Arms, were the Reasons of his being beheaded in the Year 1405. *Anglia Sacra Pars secunda. Pag. 369.*

SCULPTURE, or the Art of making Figures in Stone, Wood or Metal. It is very hard to know who was the Inventer of this Art, it is of so long standing, as appears by the Idols of *Laban*, carried away by *Rachel*, and by the Golden Calf formed by the *Israelites* in the Desert. Some of the Prophane Authors that have written upon this Subject say, it was a Potter of *Sicyone*, a Town of *Peloponnesus*, called *Dibutade*, that laid the first Grounds of this Art, and that his Daughter began Portraiture in drawing her Lover's Image by his Shadow upon a Wall. Others hold it had its Original in the Isle *Samos*, and that *Ideocus* and *Theodorus*, the first Inventers, had work'd there before *Dibutade's* Time, that *Demaratus*, *Tarquinius Priscus* his Father, brought it into *Italy*: Adding, that *Tarquin*, King of *Rome*, sent for *Taurianus*, a very able Artist, to make the Statue of *Jupiter*, and four Horses of Brick to be plac'd in the Frontispiece of that pretended God's Temple; and it is probable that the Images of most of the false Deities were of this Matter. *Praxiteles* is of Opinion, that the Art of working on Clay was the Mother of carving in Marble, Metals, &c. which began to appear in its Perfection about 300 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*. *Phidias*, an *Athenian*, surpass'd all his Predecessors. *Polyclerus*, one of his Scholars, prov'd the Admiration of the World; *Myron* after him; after this *Lisippus* flourish'd, who was the only Man privileged to cast *Alexander's* Statue in Copper: After him *Praxiteles* and *Scopas*

Scopas were admirable Statuaries, some *Horses* done by them are still to be seen at *Rome* before the Pope's Palace at *Monte Cavallo*: These famous Artists left so many Statues in *Greece* and *Italy*, that there were once almost as many at *Rome* as there were Inhabitants, for when *Marcus Scaurus* was *Edile*, he adorn'd the Theatre, he built there, with 3000 Brass Statues, and notwithstanding *L. Mummius* and *Lucullus* had brought a great Number of Statues out of *Asia* and *Greece*, yet there were still 3000 remaining at *Rhodes*, as many at *Athens*, and more at *Delphi*; nor was the Number so surprising as the Height and Bulk, there being some amongst those brought by *Lucullus* to *Rome* thirty Cubits high. The *Colossus* of *Rhodes* was seventy. *Nero's* Statue by *Zenodorus* was a 110 Foot high. It must be observ'd, that after *Phidias's* Time, which was about the 320th of *Rome*, this Art flourished but 150 Years, and then began to decay insensibly: And it is farther observable, that the Statues made in *Greece* were the most valued for Workmanship, and were distinguished from the *Roman* in this, that they were naked and undressed, after the manner of such as exercised themselves in Wrestling, Running, &c. the others, that is, the *Roman*, having their several Ornaments and Dresses. *Felibien Principes des Arts.*

SCUTARI, *Scodra*, a City of *Dalmatia* formerly, and the Seat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. It is now the Capital of *Albania*, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari*, and stands upon the River *Boiano*, 24 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and 80 from *Ragusa* to the North-East. It was twice besieged by *Mahomet II.* without Success, and in 1478 resign'd by the *Venetians* for a Peace. The Inhabitants call this City *Scadar*, the *Turks* *Iskodar*, and the *Italians* *Scutari*. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 42. 24. There is also another Place called *Scutari* in *Asia*, over-against *Constantinople*, and is the *Chrysopolis* and *Diana Fanum* of the Ancients.

SCYLAR, a famous Mathematician of the Isle of *Caryanda* in *Caria*, who flourished in the Reign of *Darius*, the Son of *Hystaspes*. *Ger. Vossius de Hist. Latinis* saith, there were three Men of the same Name, and all of them Natives of that Island.

SCYLLA, a Rock in the Straits of *Messina* near to *Cape Sciglio* in *Italy*. It is a very dangerous Rock, against which many Ships are lost; and the Waters that disgorge themselves through the Caverns of it make a dreadful Noise, something resembling the Barking of Dogs, which has given occasion to the Fable of *Scylla* being changed into a Monster, whose lower Parts were Dogs. This *Scylla* was the Daughter of *Phorcus*, with whom *Glaucus* fell in Love, and not being able to gain her good Will, desired *Circe*, by her Charms, to engage her to love him; but *Circe* her self falling in Love with *Glaucus*, would do no such thing; but instead thereof, poisoned a Fountain where *Scylla* was used to bath her self, to which she no sooner entred, but was chang'd from the Navel downwards into a Company of barking Dogs, at the Horror whereof she cast her self head-long into the Sea of *Scicily*, and was chang'd into the Rock. *Ovid. Metam. Lib. 13. & 14.*

SCILLA, the Daughter of *Nisus*, King of the *Megarensians* in *Achaia*, being fallen in Love with *Minos*, King of *Crete*, betray'd to him the City of *Megara*, which he then besieged, by cutting off her Father's Fatal Purple Lock of Hair, on which the Destiny of his Kingdom did depend. *Minos* did so much abhor this her Treachery, that he despised her; whereupon by the Rage of Love she was turned into a Lark, and her Father *Nisus* dying for Grief, was turned to an Hobby. *Ovid Metam. Lib. 8.*

SCILLIAS, a *Lacedemonian* Diver, who made himself famous in the Time of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, by taking up from the Bottom of the Sea great Quantities of Gold and Silver, which the *Persians* lost in their Shipwreck near to *Pyle*. Upon another occasion he passed under Sea the distance of Eighty Furlongs or Ten Italian Miles, from the Coast of *Magnesia* to the Isle of *Eubœa*, to carry the News to the *Greeks* of the Shipwreck of their Vessels. *Herodot.*

SCYLLURUS, or *Scylurus*, a Prince of *Scythia* that had Eighty Sons, who when he was upon his Death, commanded a Bundle of Arrows to be brought unto him, and bid his Sons break it, which when all of them, one after another, had tried in vain, he took out one single Arrow, which he broke with ease, and so all the rest; hereby teaching his Children, that if they liv'd in Brotherly Love and Unity, their Enemies would not be able to overcome them, whereas if they should fall out and be at Discord, they might easily be vanquish'd. *Plutarch.*

SCYMNUS of *Chios*, a Geographer: He wrote a Description of the whole Earth in Verse, whereof a few Fragments only are remaining, publish'd at the End of *Lucus Holstenius* his Notes upon *Stephanus Byzantius*.

SCYRON, a Famous Robber in the Country of *Attica*; he was cast head-long into the Sea by *Theseus*, as he was used to serve those he had robb'd. They fable, that his Bones were turned into Rocks, which are called *Saxa Scyronia*. *Plutarch in Theseo.*

SCYTHIA, a vast Country extending it self through a great part of *Asia* and *Europe*. The *Asiatick* *Scythia* was divided into two parts, whereof the one was on this side of the Mountain *Imaus* [a Part of Mount *Taurus*] and the other on

the farther side: The first of these being extended towards the West, was bounded by the *Hyperborean Scythians* towards the North, by *Scythia*, beyond Mount *Imaus* towards the East, the *Persian* Empire towards the South, and the *Asiatick* *Sarmatia* towards the West. The chief Inhabitants whereof were the *Scythians* called *Alani*, the *Faxartæ*, *Orgasi* and *Sacæ*, and was the same Country where now is the Desert *Tartary*, and the *Chazalgite Tartars*, and the Countries of *Olgar*, *Buchar* and *Calmuc* in the *Great Tartary*. *Scythia* beyond Mount *Imaus* lay more towards the East, having the *Hyperborean Scythians* on the North, the Country of *Sarica* on the East, *Scythia* on this side of Mount *Imaus* on the West, and *India* to the South; and contained divers Nations and Countries with the City *Issedon*, and is the same Tract where now is the Kingdom of *Thibet*, *Sifan*, and the greatest part of *Great Tartary*. Some add a third part, which they call the Northern *Scythia*, where formerly dwelt the *Hyperborean Scythians*, where now are the Countries of *Bargu*, *Jeka Moal*, *Su Moal* and *Tartar*. The *European Scythia*, which was also called *Scythia* the *Leis*, and *Cymmeria*, was the Southern Part of the *European Sarmatia*, towards the *Euxine* Sea and the Lake of *Maotia*; one Part whereof was in the *Taurica Chersonesus*, the Inhabitants whereof were the *Scythæ Tauri*, the other was beyond or without it, between the Lake of *Buges* (now *Sesseban*) and that of *Maotia* to the East, and the River *Borysthenes* to the West, where dwelt the *Scythæ Nomades*, the *Basilide* and *Georgians*, and is now the Lesser *Tartary*, called *Precopensis*. There was besides those another Part of *Scythia* called *Pontica*, lying between *Dacia*, *Mysia* or *Mæsia*, *Thracia* and the *Danube*; where at present is the Eastern Part of *Bulgaria*, and the *Dobrucian*, *Budziack* and *Bialogrod Tartars*.

SCYTHIANS, a famous and very ancient People, strong of Body, and tall of Stature, hardned to Labour and Warlike Exercises, but having little Inclination either to Humanity or Civil Society; they did not Till the Ground, nor had any certain Abodes, but went wandering up and down with their Wives, Children and Relations, driving their Beasts before them. They made use neither of Gold nor Silver; their Food was Milk and Honey, their Cloathing the Skins of wild Beasts. They very severely punish Theft. When they took any of their Enemies Prisoners in War, they drank his Blood, flea'd him, and wrapt his Skin about them, and fasten'd his Head on the top of their Huts or Tents, or made Cups or Bowls of their Skulls. When their King condemned any Man to Death, all his Male-Children were exposed to the same Punishment. At their King's Death they put the Concubine he had most loved into the Coffin with him, being conducted by the Officers in ordinary of the King's Household, who were all of them strangled at his Tomb, and a Horse with every one of them, that they might be in a Readiness to serve him in the other World. Their chief Deities were *Vesta*, *Jupiter*, *Venus*, *Hercules* and *Mars*, to whom they sacrificed the hundredth Person of all those they took in War; to the other Gods they sacrificed Beasts, and mostly Horses. *Herodot. Lib. 4. Munster. Lib. 5. Cosmog.*

SCYTHOPOLIS, a City of *Palestina* upon the Bank of the Lake of *Geneareth*. Its Name of old was *Bethsan*; some say, that it was built by *Bacchus*, and took its Name from the *Scythians* that were his Companions; others that the *Scythians* invading *Palestina*, took this City, and put their Name upon it. It is seated on the Lake of *Geneareth* or Sea of *Tiberias*, where the River *Jordan* floweth out of it, and belonged to the half Tribe of *Manasseh* on this side *Jordan*, being then called *Bethsan*, after it was a Part of *Samarita*: *Judas Maccabeus* marched to this City to take it, but returned upon hearing the Inhabitants treated his Country-men well. *Mac. 2. 12.* On the Walls of this Place the *Philistians* hung the Bodies of *Saul* and his Sons. *Josephus* in his own Life gives a memorable Instance of the Cruelty of these People in the *Roman* War. In the Times of Christianity it was a Bishop's See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and was then the principal City of *Decapolis*, but the See being removed to *Nazareth* in Honour of our Saviour, it fell into Decay, yet its Ruins shew its ancient Splendor, though it is now a poor Village in an unhealthy Marsh, and thinly inhabited, if at all, yet there are found stately Marble Fragments, which testify what it once was.

SDRIN, Lat. *Sdringa* or *Svidonium*, a City of *Dalmatia*, famous for giving Birth to *St. Jerom*, the learnedest of the *Latin* Fathers. It was ruin'd by the *Goths*, but afterwards rebuilt: It is supposed to be the *Sidrona* of *Ptolemy*, and was formerly built where the *Mure* falls into the *Danube*. It's now in *Styria*, fifteen Miles below *Rakelsburg*. *Hoffm.*

SEBA, or rather *Sheba*, the Son of *Bichri* a *Benjamite*, who endeavour'd to engage the ten Tribes to revolt from *David*, but perish'd in the Attempt. *2 Sam. Cap. 20.*

SEBASTE, one of the Names of *Samarita*; also a City of *Armenia* on the Confines of *Cilicia*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Tarsus*. Also a City and Metropolis of *Cappadocia*.

St. SEBASTIAN, was born at *Narbon*, and had his Education at *Milan*, which was his Mother's Country. The Emperors *Dioclesian* and *Maximinian* had so great an Esteem for him, that they trusted him with the Command of their

choicest Troops, wherein he did them great Service, and at the same Time he encouraged and protected the Christians, without declaring himself to be one of them. Having heard that *Marcellianus* and *Marcus*, two Twin-Brothers, and Persons of great Quality, had been cast into Prison for having embraced Christianity, he betook himself to *Nicostratus*, to whom they were committed, and made him a Convert, and afterwards brought along with him *St. Polycarp* into the Prison to baptize a great Number of Heathens, amongst whom was *Tranquillinus*, the Father of *Marcellianus* and *Marcus*. Sometime after he converted also *Chromacius*, the Praefect of *Rome*, by whose Order the said Brothers had been put into Prison, and *Tiburcius* his Son; whereupon *Chromacius* retired into the Country, taking many Christians along with him; the rest who remain'd at *Rome* hiding themselves to avoid the Persecution. The Pope ordained *Tranquillinus* Priest, and his two Sons Deacons, and ordered *St. Sebastian* to disguise himself under his Soldiers Garb, to the end he might do the more Service to the Christians. Not long after *St. Sebastian* was discovered to be a Christian, and seized; but because he was habited like a Soldier, the Praefect gave notice of it to *Dioclesian*, who having sent for him, endeavoured by Promises and Threats to draw him to the Worship of his false Gods, but not prevailing, commanded him to be shot to Death with Arrows; so he was ty'd to a Stake, and having shot abundance of Arrows into his Body, they left him for dead; but *Irene*, a Christian Woman, being come in the Night to bury his Body, found him alive, and leading him to her House, he was cur'd of his Wounds in a few Days, and went and presented himself before *Dioclesian* and *Maximinian*, representing unto them the Injustice they were guilty of in persecuting of the Christians: Whereupon *Dioclesian* being enraged, commanded him to be led to the Circus, and there to be beaten to Death with Clubs, which was executed in the Year 287. His Body was cast into the Common-shore, whence the Christians took it. *Bollandus*.

SEBASTIAN of VENICE, or *Fra Bastiano del Piombo*, an excellent Italian Painter, who got his Surname because the Pope had bestowed upon him the Office of *Fratel del Piombo*. After that he had got a good Name for Painting at Venice, he went to Rome, where he joyned himself with *Michael Angelo*, who every where publish'd his Worth; and upon the Death of *Raphael*, he was looked upon by many as the chief Painter in Italy. He has left many of his Works imperfect, which is attributed to his Idleness and Negligence; for when he saw he could live handsomely by the Incomes of his Place, he did not care to trouble himself with Painting. He died at Rome in the 62 Year of his Age A. C. 1547. He was the first that invented to paint upon Stones of divers Colours, the Ground whereof he made to serve in the composing and adorning of his Pictures. He found out also a Way to preserve Oyl Colours from changing, that were used upon Stone on Walls, by dawbing over the Walls before with a Composition of Pirel and Mastick. *Felibian Entretien sur le vie des peint.*

SEBASTIAN, King of Portugal, the posthumous Son of *John II.* was born in 1554. of *Jane*, Daughter of the Emperor *Charles V.* He was Successor to his Grandfather *John III.* and was a Man of great Zeal for Religion, and of extraordinary Courage, which inspir'd him with the Design of making an Expedition into Africa against the Moors, in 1574. and the rather for that *Mahomet* had desired his Assistance against his Uncle *Abdemelech*, King of Fez and Morocco; which he promised he would: And taking along with him the Flower of the Nobility and Gentry of Portugal, he landed at Tangier the ninth of July, 1578. and gave Battle to *Abdemelech* at Alcaicer the fourth of August the same Year, where his Army was defeated: *Abdemelech*, who was sick, died in a Litter, *Mahomet* perished in a Bog, and the Report was, that *Sebastian* himself was killed there in the 25th Year of his Age. But for all this, in the Year 1598 there was a Man at Venice who declared himself to be King *Sebastian*; he resembled him so exactly in his Face, Stature and Voice, that the Portuguese that were in that City, and amongst them one of his Domesticks, own'd him for their King. Some Days after he was seized, and was fain to answer before Judges that had been named to decide this tender Point, to whom he always maintained himself to be King *Sebastian*: He told them, that the Moors, who took him Prisoner, did not know him to be the King; that the Sorrow and Repentance which seized him for having so rashly undertaken that Expedition, had like to have been his Death; and that now after having suffered a long time in a strange Country, he came to re-demand the Crown, which God and his Birth had given him: Neither was this all, but shewed upon his Body the same Marks which several had seen formerly on the Body of the King of Portugal, and discovered to the Venetians some Secrets they had formerly proposed to him by their Ambassadors, not forgetting any Particulars that might fully evidence him to be indeed King *Sebastian*. The Spaniards, who had upon the Report of his Death invaded the Crown of Portugal, gave him no better Name than that of a Mad-Man and Impostor, and obliged the Venetians to forbid him to stay in their Dominions; whereupon he was seized again in Tuscany, and brought to Naples, where they set him upon an Ass, and led him through all the Streets of the City, exposing

him to the Flouts and Abuses of the insolent Rabble. But the Tragedy did not end here, for some time after they shav'd his Head, and put him to row like a Slave in a Galley; and afterwards being brought to Spain, he ended his Days in a Prison, at the same time when the Portuguese, abhorring and detesting these barbarous Dealings of the Spaniards, did with great Earnestness desire to have him, whom they knew to be their King, restored to them. *Vasconcellos Hist. Portugal.*

SEBASTOPOLIS. There be two Cities of this Name: The one of them is an Inland City of Cappadocia, now called *Sivas*, and is the Residence of the Turkish Bassa, Governour of that Country, and was taken by *Solyman A.C. 1568*. The other is the *Dioscurias* of *Proton*, now *Savatopoli*, being a maritime Town of Colchis upon the Euxine Sea, a Place of great Trade under the Dominion of the Prince of Mingrelia.

SEBATH, the Name of the XI. Month of the Hebrews of 29 Days, answering to the latter Part of our January and the Beginning of February.

SEBBA, or *Sebbi*, King of the East-Saxons, succeeded to *Siger* in the VII Century, and reigned 30 Years; but weary of his Crown, he laid it down not long before his Death, and became Monk, and persuaded his Wife at length to follow the same Course.

SEBENICO, *Sebenicum Sicum*, a City of Dalmatia upon the Adriatick Sea, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of Spalato. It has been under the Venetians since the Year 1412. before which Time it was a Sea-Port Town of Croatia. It has a Castle and Fort built upon a Rock, which has four times baffled the Ottoman Forces, and is situate at the Mouth of the River *Kerka*, 38 Miles East of *Zara*, and 300 from Venice. It was made a Bishop's See by Pope *Boniface VIII.* It stands near the Ruins of the *Sicum* of *Proton*.

SEBERT, the first Christian King of the East-Saxons, was the Son of *Sleda*, their first Monarch, and Nephew to *Eibelbert*, the first Christian King of Kent, by his Sister *Ricula*; he was converted with his People by *Mellitus*, one of *Austin's* Assistants, then ordained Bishop by him. The Time of his Reign was in the Beginning of the VII Century.

SEBOURG, a Territory and Castle in the County of Hainault, near to *Bavay*, and three Leagues from *Valenciennes*. Formerly it was in the Possession of the Earls of Flanders and Hainault, but belongs now to the Family of *Witthem*.

SEBUCIANS, a Sect among the Samaritans, who chang'd the Times appointed by God for the three principal Festivals of the Jews, celebrating Easter at the Beginning of Autumn, the Feast of Pentecost towards the End of it, and that of Tabernacles in the Month of March. See Samaritans.

SECCIA, a River of Italy, which Rises in the Apennine, divides the Dutchy of Modena from Reggio, and falls into the Po, five Leagues North-West of *Mirandula* in the Dutchy of Mantua.

SECHING, a Market-Town of Clavering Hundred in the South-East Parts of Norfolk.

SECKAW, Lat. *Secovia*, a small Episcopal Town of Styria on the River *Gayl*, four Miles from the Borders of Upper Austria to the South, and twenty German Miles East of *Salzburg*, to whose Archbishop it is subject, their Bishop being consecrated and invested by him, and swears Fealty to him as his Subject. He has no Vote in the German Diet. *Hoffm.*

SECLARES, Roman Plays instituted by *Valerius Poplicola* in Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana*. They had their Name because they were only celebrated every hundred Year; wherefore at the Opening of them, an Herald was wont to make this Proclamation, *Come to see the Plays which none of you ever saw, or shall see hereafter.* Yet the Ambition of Princes occasion'd their being oftner repeated, to shew their Magnificence; as did the Emperor *Philip I.* who in 247 caused them to be celebrated with extraordinary Pomp and Splendor. *Monf. Raiffart* has publish'd the Ceremonies and Manner of these Shews upon Medals in 1685. at Paris.

SECUNDUS (*Johannes*) was born at the Hague in Holland in 1511. He was a very famous Poet, who though he died when he was but 25 Years of Age, yet left behind him three Books of Latin Elegies, which are valued; and besides was a Limner and Engraver.

SECUNDUS, one of Lombardy, who in the VII Century writ the History of his own Nation. There was also another *Secundus*, the Disciple of *Valentine* the Heretick, and Ring-leader of the *Secundians*. He held the Community of Wives, and other Impieties. *St. Aust. de Hær. St. Epiph.*

SEDAN, *Sedanum*, a City of Campagne in France, upon the Borders of Luxemburg. It is situated on the Meuse with a strong Castle. This City was formerly subject to Princes of its own, but now belongs to the Crown of France by a Treaty made in 1642 with *Frederick Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne*, Duke of *Bouillon*, and Lord of *Sedan*. While this City was in the Hands of the Protestants it had a famous University. The Posterity of *Frederick Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne* enjoy'd the Title and Prerogative of Sovereign Princes of *Sedan* by Compact. It is sixteen Leagues South from *Namur*, about four Miles East of *Charlevil*, and sixteen North of *Verdun*.

SEDER OLAM, that is to say, *The Order of the World*: The *Jews* give this Title to two Books of Chronology, whereof the one is called *Seder Olam Rabba*, or the *Great Chronicle*, and the other *Seder Olam Zuta*, or the *Lesser Chronicle*. The former of these is the most ancient History they have amongst them, reaching from the Creation of *Adam* to the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*, who defeated a false Messiah, called *Bar Cochba*, which happened about fifty Years after the Destruction of *Jerusalem*. The Author of this Chronology, as the *Jews* tell us, was *Rabbi Jose*, the Son of *Chilpeta*, who lived about the Year 130 after the Birth of *Christ*, though there be many Reasons that seem to evince that the Book is not so ancient as they believe it to be. *Genebrardus* hath translated these two Books into *Latin*. *P. Simon*.

SEDULIUS (*Calius*) a *Scottish* Priest, who lived in the Time of *Theodosius* the younger, *A. C.* 430. He has left an *Explication of the Epistles of St. Paul*, which he collected from the Writings of *Origen*, *St. Jerom*, *St. Ambrose* and *St. Austin*; and five Books of Verses, intitled, *Concerning the wonderful Works of God*, that is to say, of the wonderful Events that happened in the Time of the Patriarchs under the old Law, and the Miracles wrought by our Saviour and his Apostles. He is the Author also of the Hymn sung at *Christmas* in the *Roman Church*, which begins thus, *A solis ortu*, &c. and of that other which is sung at the *Epiphany*, *Hosanna Herodes*, &c. His Works are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, Tom. 8. of the second Edition, and Tom. 9. of the Edition of 1624.

SEE (*Holy*) so the See of *Rome* is commonly called. And here it will not be improper to remark the Practice and Government during the Vacancy, *i. e.* from the Death of one Pope till the Chusing of another. As soon as the Pope is dead there is Notice given of it by the Bell in the Capitol, which is never rung but upon this Occasion; at the same time there are Couriers dispatch'd to all the Princes of *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, &c. The Cardinal Chamberlain removes into the Palace, seizes the *Fishers Ring*, which is the Pope's Seal, and breaks it to prevent the Dispatches of any Bulls during the Vacancy. After this Ceremony passed in the Presence of three Cardinals. The Chamberlain gives necessary Orders for every thing relating both to the Pope's Palace, and likewise for the Entertainment of the Deceased, whose Body is embalm'd and dress'd in the Pontifical Robes. In the Evening the Corps is carried in a Litter to *St. Peters*, being attended with Flambeaux, some Horse, and the Penitentiaries of *St. Peter*, but without the Ceremony of Singing or appearing in Mourning. The Corps lies exposed in a Chappel upon a raised Bed of State, being so placed, that the Feet may be kissed through an Iron-Grate: After having lain in State thus three Days, the Body is buried; the Funerals last nine Days; the Ceremony being perform'd by the Sacred College, who appear every Day at *Matins* in the *Gregorian Chappel* at *St. Peter's*, where, in the middle of the Church, there is a stately Representation or *Mausoleum* erected, called *Chapelle Ardenne* by *Morery*, richly ornamented with Figures, together with Panegyric Sentences and the Arms of the Deceased. This Expence is furnish'd out by the Apostolick Chamber, and managed by the Chamberlain. Upon some of the last Days of this Solemnity the Ambassadors of crown'd Heads harangue, the Cardinals met together at *St. Peter's*, concerning the Election of another Pope, exhorting them in their Masters Name to chuse such a One as they shall find best qualified to fill the *Holy See*. And thus the Ceremony of the Funerals being over, the Sacred College meets in the same Chappel upon the tenth Day, where a Bishop or Abbot makes them a *Latin Oration de Eligendo Pontifice*. After the Mass of the *Holy Ghost*, the Cardinals go two and two in Procession to the Conclave.

As to the Method of the Government during the Vacancy of the See: The three Heads of the College, *i. e.* the Dean or first Cardinal Bishop, the first Cardinal Priest, and first Cardinal Deacon have the Management of the whole State; they give all necessary Orders to Officers, regulate the Administration of Justice, and whatever relates both to the Exchequer and the Soldiery: They either confirm or reform Officers put in by the late Pope, excepting in some Cases; and return Answers to all Memorials and Remonstrances; and for Security and keeping up good Order in the Town, they double the *Corps de Gard*; the other Cardinals, Princes and Ambassadors likewise securing their Palace Gates with Chains: These three Cardinals likewise send their Orders to all Governours of Forts and Towns in the Ecclesiastical State, to put them in mind to be upon their Guard, and take care of the present juncture. In the mean time, the Cardinal Chamberlain coins Money, with the Device or Emblem of the Vacancy, which is two Keys in Saltire, and the *Gonfanon* or Standard of *Holy Church*. *Memoires Historiques*.

SEEZ, *Sajorum Civitas*, *Sagium*, a City of *Normandy*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Roan*. It stands upon the River *Orne*, 36 Leagues from *Paris* to the West, eleven from *Lisieux* to the South, and five from *Alençon* to the East.

SEGEDIN or *Seged*, Lat. *Segedunum*, a City of *Upper Hungary* on the *Tibiscus*, near the Mouth of the River *Merish*,

26 German Miles South East of *Buda*, and 15 from *Coloxa*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1552, and retaken by the *Imperialists* in 1685, without much Resistance, after the taking of *Buda*. *Band. Hoff*.

SEGERIC, or *Sigeric*, King of the *Goths*, elected after the Death of *Ataulphus* in the Year 417, and the tenth Year of the Empire of *Theodosius* the younger. He did not reign long, for about a Year after he was killed by his Subjects, when he was desigining to conclude a Peace with the *Romans*. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

SEGEERS (*Daniel*) a famous Painter born at *Antwerp*, where he lived in 1646, and was received Lay-Brother into the Convent of the *Jesuits* there. Many excellent Pieces of his Hand are to be seen in the Church of *Antwerp*, as well as in the Cabinets of the Emperor and the Kings of *Spain*. He made for the Prince of *Orange* an oval Piece, representing a Flower-pot; with which he was so well pleased, that he presented the *Jesuits* with a Bead-row, or *Pater-noster*, of fine Gold, whose Beads were very large, in the Form of Oranges richly enamel'd; and gave to *Segers* himself a Palet all of fine Gold, and some Sticks for his Pencils of the same Metal. He presented the Princess of *Orange* also with a Flower-pot of his own Drawing, for which she bestowed upon the *Jesuits* a Golden Cross enamel'd, weighing above a Pound weight. There was another *Segers* (*Gerard*) who was also born at *Antwerp*, towards the End of the XVI Century. His Picture of *St. Peter* crucified with his Head downwards is extremely commended, as also a Piece of his over the High Altar of the *Jesuits Church*, which represents an Elevation of the Cross. There be also some extraordinary ingenious Night-pieces of his Work. He died in 1651. *Wermander*.

SEGESWAR, Lat. *Segethusa*, a City of *Transylvania*, called *Schezburg* by the *Germans*, seated on the side of a Hill upon the River *Cochel*, ten German Miles North of *Hermenstadt*, and fourteen West of *Cronstad*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian Mountains*, subject to the Prince of *Transylvania*. *Baud.*

SEGETIA or *Segesta*, a Goddess worshipped by the *Romans*, whom they supposed to take care of the Corn and all other Fruits of the Earth. Her Statue was placed in the *Cinque*, and she was one of those Deities they called *Salutares*. *Varro. Macrob.*

SEGEWOLT, Lat. *Segevoidia*, a Town of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Livonia*, on the River *Teyder*. It is also called *Servold*, and stands seven Miles South East of *Riga*.

SEGNÀ. This strong City is seated on the Bay anciently called *Flanaticum*, now *Quarnaro* or *Carnaro* from the Mountain *de Carnia*, and has over-against it the Island *Veglia*. It is strong both by Art and Nature, having vast Woods and Mountains behind it to the Landward, so that an Army can hardly get to it; and the Port is not capable of a great Fleet. About the Year 1539 it was in the Possession of the Count *de Frangipani*, and was claim'd by *Solyman*, the Grand Signior, as a Part of *Hungary*, which he had then conquered in great part. This forced *Ferdinand* the Emperor to take it into his own hands; after which he entertained the *Uscocchi*, a Sett of Robbers, like our *Buccaneers*, who had like to have kindled a War between the *Turks* and the *Venetians*. The Coast about this Bay is full of small Islands, Rocks and Creeks, so that it has ever been a Receptacle for Pyrates: Those Pyrates in time became 500 or 600 Men, and did great Damage to the *Turks* and to the Christian Merchants, and laid waste some whole Provinces by their Depredations, especially *Lica* and *Corbavia*. The *Turks* provoked by the Injuries of these *Buccaneers*, in the Year 1592 began a War against the *Austrian* Dominions under *Assan*, Bassa of *Bosnia*, which lasted till the Year 1602, and longer. In the Year 1613 *Padre Paole*, in his Continuation of the History of the *Uscocchi*, tells us, this City consisted in three sorts of Men, the *Stipendiari* or Liked Men, which were 200 Men under four Captains, the *Casalini* or Citizens, which were then about 100 Families, and the *Venturini*, who were Fugitives from *Turkey*, *Dalmatia* and *Apuglia*, who had no fix'd Dwelling in this City, and were sometimes more and at other less numerous, as they found Encouragement, their whole Number, when at the highest, not above 2000; yet this handful of Men plagued the State of *Venice* from 1537 to 1616, and how much longer I know not. The War I last mention'd lost the Empire *Agria* in 1596, and *Canisa* in 1602. In the Year 1615 the Arch-Duke of *Austria* declared a War against the *Venetians* on the score of these Pyrates, which drew the *Dutch* to assist them; and this forced the Arch-Duke the next Year to suppress this Nest of Pyrates, so that they were never after heard of.

SEGNÌ, *Signia*, a City of the Ecclesiastical State, 32 Miles from *Rome* towards the East, situate upon Mount *Segni*, with a Bishop's See and Dukedom. Organs were first invented in this Place. The Wine about it is very rough, and of a binding Quality. It was formerly an Earldom, and from the Family of the Counts of *Segni* descended the Popes *Innocent III.* *Gregory IX.* and *Alexander IV.* Now it gives the Title of Duke to one of the Family of *Sforza*. *Silv. Italick.*

SEGORVE,

SEGORVE, *Segorbia*, *Segobriga*, a City of the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Valentia*. It stands upon the River *Morvedre*, which a little lower falls into the *Mediterranean*. It is eight Miles from *Valentia* to the North-West, and twelve from *Tervel* to the South East. It's but small and thinly peopled.

SEGOVESUS, an ancient Captain of the *Gauls*, Nephew to *Ambigat*. About the Year of *Rome* 164 he passed the *Rhine* and the *Hircynian* Forest, and left some of his Forces in *Bokemia*, others upon the Banks of the *Danube*, and another part of them in *Frisia* and *Westphalia*; from which Country the ancient *Franks* proceeded, who many Ages after, under *Pharamond* and *Clodion*, passed the *Rhine* and conquered a part of the *Gauls*, which had been the Abode and Inheritance of their Forefathers. *Tit. Liv. Duplex Mem. des Gal. & de France*.

SEGOVIA, *Urbs Arevacorum*, *Segubia*, a City of *Old Castile* in *Spain*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Toledo*. It is situate at the Foot of a very high Mountain in a pleasant Plain, near the Bank of a small River called *Erosnia*, and is very rich and populous by reason of the great Quantity of Cloth that is made and vended there. It is adorned with a large Market-place, a strong Castle and a Mint, and a noble Aquæduct supported by 177 Arches in double Rows, which reach from one Hill to another, built by *Trajan*, and is twenty *Spanish* Leagues from *Toledo* to the North. *Long. 16. 30. Lat. 41. 15.*

SEGOVIA la NUEVA, a City of *Venezuela* in *South America*, built by the *Spaniards* about the Year 1552, near Mount *St. Pedro*, and afterwards for the unhealthful site of it removed to the River *Bariquicemeti*, which falls into the *Oro-noque*. It stands eighty Leagues from *Coro* to the South-East, *Lat. 7. 40.* About it live many *Indian* Nations of different Languages. The Soil about it is barren, but feeds vast Quantities of wild Beasts, and the Rivers equal plenty of Fish. The Mountains near it have plenty of Gold, which occasion'd the Building of this City; but they want Servants to work in the Mines. The Cattle the *Spaniards* brought higher have encreased wonderfully; but the *Indians* that were numerous then, are since wasted to nothing. *Laet. Pag. 683.*

SEGRAVE, an ancient Family in *Warwickshire*, of whom *Stephen* was Lord Chief Justice of *England*; and from his Time they were Barons of *England*, and had their Residence at *Caledon*: The last of them married *Margaret*, Dutches of *Norfolk*, Daughter of *Thomas Brotherton*, and had a Daughter called *Elizabeth*, who brought into the Family of the *Mowbrays* the Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Dignity of Marshal of *England*. *Cambd. Brit.* Of this *Stephen* above mentioned, *Cambden* writes, that he was of mean Parentage, yet by his Industry from a Clerk became a Knight, and afterwards so rich that he was rank'd among the Peers of the Realm, and made Lord Chief Justice; but losing the King's Favour, he became shaven again, and return'd to the Cloister. *Cambd. Brit.*

SEGRE, *Lat. Sicoris*, a River which rises in *Catalonia*, in the County of *Cardagné*, at the Foot of the *Pirenees* on the Borders of *France*, waters *Livia Cardagné* and *Urgel*, &c. and after being swell'd with several other Rivers, falls into the *Ebro* or *Iber*, nine Miles West of *Garcia*.

SEGUIER, a noble and ancient Family, Native of *Quercy* in *France*, whereof there are some Branches at *Cahors*, *Toulouse* and *Paris*; one of which call'd *Nicholas Seguiet* was a great Lawyer and Orator, and in the Year 1550 was made the King's Advocate or Consul in one of his Parliaments. He wrote an excellent Treatise *de Cognitione Dei & sui*.

SEGURA, a River which rises in *New Castile* in *Spain*, runs through the Kingdom of *Murcia*, and falls into the Bay of *Alicant*, having watered *Caravacca*, *Murcia* and *Oribuela*.

SEIA, a Goddess worshipped by the *Romans*, as having cure of the sown Seed. Her Statue, according to *Pliny*, stood in the *Cirque*. She was one of those Deities the *Latins* call'd *Salutares*, invoc'd by them in their Troubles and Afflictions. *Plin. Lib. 18.*

SEJANUS (*Aelius*) Favourite and Minister of State to the Emperor *Tiberius*, was born at *Vulturnum*, a City of *Tuscany*, his Father was *Sejus Strabo*, a *Roman* Gentleman. This *Aelius* in his Youth followed the Fortune of *Caius Cesar*, Grandchild of *Augustus*, and afterwards insinuated himself into the Favour of *Augustus*. He was crafty, base and proud; to outward Appearance modest and humble, but inwardly full of an insatiable Desire of the Imperial Purple. Partly by his Luxury and Prodigality, and partly by his Vigilance and Industry, he arrived to the highest top of Power. He was made Commander of the Emperor's Guards, and enjoy'd an equal Power with *Tiberius* himself, who delighted in his Company, called him the Companion of his Cares and Business, and suffered his Statue to be venerated in the publick Places, and to be set up in the Theatres and Ensigns. *Drusus*, the Emperor's Son, who despised him, having on a time given him a Box on the Ear, *Sejanus* to be revenged of him, debauched his Wife *Livia*, by promising her a Share in the Empire, and engag'd her to poison him; *Agrippina* also, and *Germanicus* with his Son being dispatch'd in like manner, he would have married *Livia*, but *Tiberius* did not think it fit. His Insolence at

last grew to that Degree as to make him insupportable to all Men; he imprudently boasted himself to be Emperor of *Rome*, and that *Tiberius* was only the Emperor of *Caprea*, whither he had retired himself, and proceeded to that Impudence as to ridicule *Tiberius* his Baldness in a publick Play. *Tiberius* being at last provoked by his Insolence, sent Orders to the Senate, and had him seized and strangled in Prison the same Day, involving all his Family to the like Destruction; and not only so, but all those of whom he was jealous, or bore a Grudge to. *Sejanus* was executed 18 Octob. A. C. 31. *Tacit. Annal. Lib. 3; 4, & 5. Sueton. in Tiber. &c.*

SEJANUS. The Name of a Horse belonging to *Sejus*, a *Roman* Captain, which proved fatal to all that were the Owners of it; for this *Sejus* was condemned by *Anthony* to die a cruel Death; and *Dolabella*, who bought the Horse for 2330 Crowns, being belieged in *Laodicea* by *Cassius* killed himself; by this means *Cassius* became Master of this Horse, and after him *Antonius*, who both killed themselves. Whence came that Proverb, *He has got the Horse Sejanus*, to denote an unfortunate Man. *Gellius. Lib. 3. Cap. 9.*

SEID-BATAL, a *Mahometan* Hero, whose Sepulchre is had in great Veneration by the *Turks*; the Word in the *Arabick* signifying a *Valiant Prince*. The *Dervises* honour him in a particular manner, because, as they say, he conquered the greatest part of *Asia*. His Sepulchre is in a Monastery of *Natolia*, where the *Dervises* hold their Chapter General, which is sometimes composed of above 8000 *Mahometan* Monks, where they celebrate a great Festival in Honour of him. *Ricaut.*

SEIFAGA, a famous Impostor at *Paris* in 1657, called himself one of the chief Kans or Lords of the Court of *Persia*, pretending that he had been Governour of *Candabar*, a Place in the *Indies* won by the King of *Persia* from the Great Mogul, and afterwards of *Bagdat* or *Babylon* before that Place was taken by *Amurat IV.* adding, that though he had well defended the Town, yet he durst not return to his Country. He was likewise heard to say, that *Amurat* had honour'd him with his Esteem. These plausible Stories deceiv'd some *French* Lords and Prelates, amongst the rest the Duke of *St. Agnan* and the Archbishop of *Sens*, until he was discover'd to be no other than a Custom-House Officer at *Bagdat*. He was of a Stature well proportion'd, and kept three Lackeys in *Persian* Habits. *De Rocoles des Impostures insignes.*

SEINE, or *La Seine*, *Sequana*, a great River of *France*, which riseth in *Burgundy*, in a mountainous Place near the Castle of *Chanceaux*, two Leagues from a Town called *St. Seine*, and six from *Dijon* to the North. It watereth *Chatillon* and *Bar sur Seine*, and entering *Campagne*, passeth by *Troyes* and *Pont sur Seine*, above which the *Aube* comes in, and beneath it the *Tenne* and the *Loing*; and being got into the *Isle of France*, it waters *Melun* and *Corbeil*, takes in the *Marne* at *Charenton*, and runs through *Paris*, where it forms an *Isle*; and beneath that City, above *Poissy*, it receives the *Oise*, and passing into *Normandy* it receives the *Eure* and *Andelle* above *Roan*, through which it passeth, and from thence by *Caudebeck*, *Honfleur* and *Harfleur*, and runs into the Sea near *Havre de Grace*. At *Caudebeck* it forms a great Arm of the Sea, which admits the Tides thirty Leagues into the Land, and gives Passage to a Ship of great Burthen as high as *Roan*, and smaller Vessels as high as *Paris*.

SELANDT, or *Seelandt*, *Selandia*, *Codanonia*, a great Island in the *Baltick* belonging to *Denmark*, separated by the East from *Scania* or *Schonen* by that part of the Sound called *Oresund*, and to the West from *Funen* by the *Behsfund*. It is sixteen *German* Miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is very fruitful and pleasant, only it bears no Wheat. The Capital of it is *Copenhagen*, the rest are *Roschild*, *Elfeneur*, *Cronenburgh* and *Fredericksburgh*, and 340 Parishes besides. *Se-landt* is parted from the main Land of *Scandia* by the Strieght about a *Dutch* Mile in breadth commonly called the *Sundt*, through which all Ships trading to or from the *Baltick* must pass, all other Passages being barr'd up with Rocks, or prohibited by the Kings of *Denmark*, who lay a Tribute upon all Ships according to their Bills of Lading.

SELDEN (*John*) called by *Grotius* the Glory of the *English* Nation, was born *Dec. 16. 1584.* at *Salvington* in *Sussex*, near *Terring*. His Father was a substantial Yeoman, and his Mother Daughter to *Thomas Baker* of *Rushington*, descended of the Worshipful Family of the *Bakers* in *Kent*. Their Son *John* having past his Trivial Studies at *Chichester* Free-school, went to *Hart-Hall* in *Oxford* at *Michaelmas*, 1600. and having studied Philosophy about three Years, he came to the *Inner Temple* and studied Law, where he made such Proficiency, not only in that but most other parts of Learning, that he grew famous, not only at home but abroad, so that he was usually stiled *The great Dictator of Learning of the English Nation*. He was a great Linguist, Philologist, Divine, Lawyer, Antiquary, Statesman, and what not. He also writ several things of Oratory and Poetry. He seldom appeared at the Bar, but gave Chamber Counsel, and was a good Conveyancer. In 1618 he published the *History of Tithes*, his Preface to which was stuff'd with Calumny and ill Language: For the Manner and Argument of this Book he was afterwards oblig'd to make a Sub-

Submission, and acknowledge his Offence before the High Commission Court, Decemb. 1618. This Book of Tithes was answered by Sir James Temple, Dr. Tilley, Mr. Montague, &c. and has been since reprinted in 1680, Lond. 4o. The first time he served in Parliament was for *Lancaster* in 1623, next for *Bedm* in *Wilts* in 1625, and afterwards in most of King Charles's Parliaments, where he gave great Proofs of his profound Learning and Judgment in all Debates, but was mostly opposite to the Court, and imprison'd for Freedom of Speech in the Parliament 1628, which his Fellow-Members resented. He was also a Member of the Parliament which began Nov. 1640, adhered to them, accepted a Commission from them, took the Covenant, sat in the Assembly of Divines, where he signaliz'd himself for his Learning. In Nov. 1643 the Parliament made him chief Keeper of the Records of the Tower, and in 1645 a Commissioner of the Admiralty. In 1646 they voted him 5000 l. to compensate what he had lost by his Freedom in the Parliament 1628. He had a choice Collection of Books and Manuscripts, most of which he wrote on the Title-Page *περι παντός τινος ἐλευθερίαν*, *Liberty above all things*, to shew that he would take nothing upon Trust. The most considerable of his Works are, *Original of a Duel*. *Juni Anglo-rum facies altera*, Englished with Notes in 1683. Fol. *Titles of Honour*, reprinted 1671, much esteem'd by Gentlemen. *Arædon Anglo Britannicæ*, at Frankf. 4o. *Notes on Fortescue de Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, 8c. *Notes on the Sums of Sir R. Hengbam*, L. Ch. Just. to Edw. I. *De Diis Syris*, reprinted at Amsterd. 8o. 1680. *Hist. of Tithes*, before mentioned. *Spicilegium in Edmeari 6 libros Hist.* Lond. 1623. Fol. much valued by Antiquaries and Criticks. *Marmora Arundeliana*, &c. 1628. 4o. *Mare Clausum*, Lib. 2. 1635. Fol. in Answer to Grotius's *Mare Liberum*, wherein Selden asserts the Sovereignty of the Crown of England over the British Seas, which created such an Esteem of him at Court, that Archbishop Laud endeavoured to gain him; and it was thought, he might have chosen his own Preferment; but he despised all for love of Study. He publish'd also a Book called *Eutyckius*, alledging that Bishops differed from Presbyters only in Degree, and not in Order. *An Answer to the King's Declaration about the Commission of Array*. *De Successionibus in bona defuncti secundum Leges Hebræorum*. *De Successione in Pontificatu Hebræorum*. *De jure Naturali & Gentium juxta disciplinam Hebræorum*. *Brief Discourse concerning the Places of Peers and Commons of Parliament in point of Judicature*, in two Sheets. *Answer to Harbottle Grimston concerning Bishops*. *Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subjects, in a Conference at a Committee of both Houses*, 4o. *Privileges of the Baronage of England when they sit in Parliament*, 8o. *Versio & Comment. ad Eutyckii Eccl. Alex. origines*. *De anno Civili & Calendario Judaico*. *Uxor Hebraica sive de Nuptiis & Divortio*. *Fleta, seu Comment. Juris Anglici*. *Præfatio ad Historiam Anglicanæ Scrip. decem.* *De Synedrion & Præfectorum veterum Hebræorum*. *Vindiciæ integrit. suæ per Convitium*. *De Descriptione Maris Clausi*. *God made Man*. *Office of Lord Chanc. of England*, &c.

SELEMNUS, a River of *Achaia*, which is a Province of the *Peloponnesus*, passing near to the City *Patras*.

SELESTAD, *Schlestadt*, a Town of the *Lower Alsace* in *Germany*, situate on the River *Ill*, formerly free and imperial, and of the Government of *Hagenau*, but now belongs to the Crown of *France*, left to it by the Peace of *Westphalia*. *Selestad* is four Leagues from *Brissac*, and but a little less from *Colmar* towards *Strasbourg*. Its Fortifications were demolished in 1673, but new built two Years after, so that it's now a Place of considerable Strength. *Baud.*

SELEUCIA, or *Selechia*, an ancient City of *Cilicia*, now of *Caramania*, surnamed *Alpera* because of its mountainous Situation, upon the River *Calycadmus*, of old called *Olbia*, and *Hiera*. It was anciently an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. St. Gregory of *Nazianzen* calls it the *Seleucia* of St. Thecla, because it was famous by reason of the Tomb of that Martyr.

SELEUCIA and TIGRIM, a City in *Mesopotamia* upon the River *Tigris*, built by King *Seleucus Nicanor*, and is the same, as most suppose, which now is called *Bagdad* or *Bagader*. There is also another *Seleucia* surnamed *Pieria*, and now called by the *Turks* *Seleuche-Isber*, near the Mouth of the River *Orontes*, with an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. Besides these, there is yet another *Seleucia*, a City of *Pisidia*, upon the Borders of *Pamphylia*, situate between *Antiochia* on the North and the City of *Pamphylia* on the South. The *Turks* call it *Carasazar*, others *Celestria*. Also another City called *Seleucia*, or rather *Seleucus*, situated in *Syria*, upon the River *Belus*, near to *Apamea*, built by the same King *Seleucus*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Apamea*. The *Arians*, very powerful at the Court of *Constantius*, persuaded him to order a General Council at *Nicomedia*; but this Town being ruin'd by an Earth-quake, they pitch'd upon *Nice* to no purpose. The Emperor at their Instigation appointed two Councils at the same time, one at *Seleucia* for the East, and another at *Rimini* for the Western Prelates. The Eastern Bishops, to the Number of 160, most *Arians*, met at *Seleucia* in 359. St. Athanasius of *Poitiers* banish'd into *Phrygia*, came also thither, and stoutly defended the Orthodox Faith, though he

had none to second him but a few *Egyptian* Bishops. This Council at the very Beginning was divided, some being for taking the Controversies of Faith under Consideration, others for treating of the Accusations and Depositions of Bishops. The *Semi-Arians*, who admitted a Likeness of Substance in Jesus Christ, were against a new Confession of Faith. On the other side, *Acacius* of *Cæsarea* condemned the Council of *Nice*, and defamed its Creed, presented one wherein he said that the Resemblance of the Son and Father was a Conformity of Will and not of Substance; which Doctrine he learned from *Aëtius*: The *Semi-Arians* abominated this new Confession of Faith, and declared that the Form settled at the Council of *Antioch* in 341 ought to stand, and upon this Declaration got it confirm'd: These Differences increasing daily, *Leonas* was sent by the Emperor, with *Lauricus*, to keep Peace and Order, to dissolve the Council the fourth Day. Yet after this the *Semi-Arians* meeting in the Church, deposed *Acacius* with several other Prelates, removed *Eudoxus*, and put *Anien*, a Priest of *Antioch*, in his Place, who being seiz'd by the other Party, he was banish'd by *Lauricius* and *Leonas*, whereupon the *Semi-Arians* deputed ten of their Number to the Emperor, and acquainted the other Bishops of what passed by a Synodical Letter. St. Athanasius, de Synod. St. Gregory Nazianzen, Orat. 21. Baronius, Godeau. Sozomen. Lib. 4. Cap. 23. Sculp. Sever. Lib. 11. Pag. 158. Hilar. Lib. Constant.

SELEUCIA PISIDÆ, an ancient City of *Pisidia* in *Asia Minor*, upon the Borders of *Pamphylia*. Christianity was establish'd here by St. Paul. It's now a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Antioch*, and subject to the *Turks*.

SELEUCIANI, Hereticks who had their Rise from *Seleucus* and *Hermias* in the IV Century: They held God to be Corporeal, Matter to be eternal, and stigmatiz'd those they baptized with a red-hot Iron in the Forehead, &c. St. Aug. Niceph.

SELEUCUS I. surnamed *Nicanor*, King of *Syria*, was the Son of *Antiochus* and *Laodicea*. It is said, that he was born with the Mark of an Anchor upon his Thigh, conform to a Dream his Mother had of him. See *Laodicea*. He was one of *Alexander's* chief Commanders, after whose Death he took the City of *Babylon*, passed through *Persia*, and defeated *Androcottus*, King of the *Gangandes*, a People of *India*, of whom he receiv'd a Reinforcement of 500 Elephants and 6000 Infantry. At his Return he entred into a League with *Ptolomy*, *Cassander* and *Lyfmachus*, against *Antigonus*, King of the *Lesser Asia*, whom he killed in the Battle of *Ipsus*, and shared with them the Provinces of that Country. Afterward he took into his Protection the Eunuch *Phileterus*, who came to him with 9000 Talents, which he had rak'd together in his Government of *Pergamus*, and went to meet *Lyfmachus*, who pursued *Phileterus*, gave him Battle, and kill'd him. After this Victory he design'd the Conquest of *Thrace* and *Macedonia*, but was treacherously murdered in the City of *Argos* by *Ptolomy Ceraunus*. He was a Prince very courageous, but withal of an easie and sweet Temper: His Son *Antiochus Soter* being fallen sick of Love for his step-Mother *Stratonice*, and the Physician having discovered the Cause of his Disease, and told his Father of it, he freely gave his Son leave to marry her. He restored to the *Athenians* their Library which *Xerxes* had taken from them and carried with him into *Persia*. He built the City *Antioch* in memory of his Father, five *Laodicea's* in Honour of his Mother, and three *Apamia's* in that of his Wife, and more than one *Seleucia* to immortalize his own Name. He planted many Colonies, as at *Pella* and at *Beroe*, whither he sent the *Jews*, and bestowed great Privileges upon them. He endeavour'd to joyn the Lake of *Maotis* to the *Caspian Sea* by a Channel, but without Success. *Josephus* mentions a Prodigy that happened to him as he was sacrificing, viz. That the Wood appointed for the Sacrifice kindled of its own accord. *Plutarch*.

The *Æra* or *Epocha* of the *Seleucides* began a dozen Years after the Death of *Alexander* the Great, 312 Years before Jesus Christ, A. M. 3742, from the Building of *Rome* 442 or 443, 4402 of the *Julian Period*, in the CXVII Olympiad, and about 872 after the Burning of *Troy*. It was at the same time that *Seleucus* took from *Antigonus Babylon*, all *Media*, and several other Provinces. The Authors of the two Books of the *Maccabees* make use of this *Epocha*, though with some difference, which it is good to take notice of to reconcile the Chronological Contrarieties one meets with in those Books. The *Jews* began their Year in the Spring, in the Month of *Nisan*, corresponding to part of our *March* and *April*, and the *Chaldeans* began their Year in *Autumn*, that is to say, in the Month *Tisri*, which corresponds to our *September*; now the Author of the first Book of the *Maccabees* follows the *Jewish* Account, and the Author of the second the *Chaldean*. *Scalig.* Lib. 2. & 5. de emend. tempor. Petav. Lib. 2. de Doctr. Temper. Lange Lib. 2. de Annis Christi Cap. 17. Riccioli Cron. refo. Calvisius, Torniel, Salian, &c.

SELEUCUS II. Son of *Antiochus*, surnamed *Θεός*, who by way of Irony was called *Callinicus*, as much as to say, the Happy Conqueror, because he had the worse in all his Undertakings. He succeeded to his Father the 507 Year of *Rome*. *Ptolomy Evergetes* took away his Dominions, and beat him in several Battels. He died of a Fall from his Horse in the 527 of *Rome*,

Rome, having reign'd Twenty Years. *Strabo*, Lib. 16. *Justin*. Lib. 27. *Appian*. de Bello Syr. &c.

SELEUCUS III. surnamed Κέρυον, that is, *Thunder*, was proclaimed King after the Death of his Father in 527 of Rome, and died two or three Years after of Poison, leaving the Crown to his Brother *Antiochus the Great*.

SELEUCUS IV. surnamed *Philopater*, succeeded to his Father *Antiochus the Great*, but with a great Diminution of Power and Glory, by reason of the numerous Losses the *Syrians* had sustain'd from the *Romans*. He was very favourable to the *Jews*, and afforded them a yearly Allowance towards their Sacrifices. It was in his Time the Things happened that are set down in the second Book of the *Maccabees*. *Simeon*, Prefect of the Temple, inform'd *Seleucus* of the Treasures that were hid in the Holy Place, who thereupon sent *Heliodorus* to take them away; but he in the Attempt was lash'd by Angels, and was healed at the Prayer of *Onias*, the High Priest. In the mean time, *Seleucus*, who had sent his Son *Dometrius* in Hostage to Rome, was poison'd by *Heliodorus* in 678 of Rome, and the twelfth of his Reign. 2 *Maccabees*. *Strab*. Lib. 16. *Justin*. 32. *Appian*. Cap. 3. *Sulpic. Severus*.

SELEUCUS V. the Son of *Demetrius Nicanor*, was set upon the Throne in 629 of Rome; but *Cleopatra* his Mother, who had newly killed *Demetrius* her Husband, shot him to Death with an Arrow, a little after his Coronation. *Appian* in *Syriac*. *Justin* Lib. 39. *Euseb. in Chron*.

SELEUCUS VI. succeeded his Father *Antiochus Grypus* in the Year of Rome 658. At his first coming to the Throne he oppos'd himself to his Uncle *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, who affected the *Syrian* Empire, and killed him in Battle; and was afterwards by his said Uncle's Son *Antiochus Pius* driven from his Kingdom; and by betaking himself to *Mopsuestia* in *Cilicia*, he was there burnt in his Palace by the Citizens in the Year of Rome 660.

SELEUCUS, a Soldier of *Cappadocia*, one of the most valiant of all the *Roman* Army, who brought *Pamphilus* the Martyr tidings of the kind of Death the Emperor had pronounced against him, and upon this Occasion turned Christian himself; whereupon the Command he had in the Army was taken from him, at which he was not in the least concerned; and wholly giving up himself to the Practice of true Christianity, he became the Father of Orphans, the Protector of Widows, and the Benefactor of the Poor. He was burnt to Death with a slow Fire by *Dioclesian*. *Euseb. Hist. Eccl*.

SELEUCUS, a famous Mathematician, whom the Emperor *Vesbasian* often consulted about the Success of his Affairs. *Tacit*.

SELIM, or *Selimus* I. Emperor of the *Turks*, was the second Son of *Bajazet* II. He took up Arms against his Father, but coming to an Engagement he lost the Battle; and yet, by the Favour of the *Fanisaries*, he was raised to the Throne before his elder Brother *Achmet*. His Father *Bajazet* resigned his Crown to him, and he, like a Wretch, poison'd him soon after, from whom he had receiv'd his Life. He succeeded in the Empire in 1512, and began his Reign with extraordinary Liberalities he bestowed upon the *Fanisaries* and upon all his great Officers. In the mean time, his Brother *Achmet*, who had betaken himself to the Protection of the Sultan of *Egypt*, lost the Day; and being taken Prisoner, was put to Death by his Brother's Order: Neither did the Tyrant stop here, but ordered his Brother *Corchur*, who was of a peaceable Temper, and a Lover of his Study, and to whom he had been oblig'd during the Time of his Disgrace, to be murdered likewise, together with eight of his Nephews, and stain'd himself with the Blood of as many of his *Bassas*, who had signaliz'd themselves in his Service. But though he was thus cruel, yet was he withal Courageous, indefatigable in Labour, Temperate, Liberal, a Lover of Justice, and one that greatly delighted in the reading of Histories, and was no contemptible Poet in his own Language. *Amurat*, one of the Sons of his elder Brother *Achmet*, fled into *Persia* for Protection, which was the Cause of a War which *Selim* undertook against *Sophi Ishmael*. *Selim* at the first was worsted, but afterwards won the Battle of *Zalderane* the 15th of August, 1514. but the Victory cost him above 50000 Men, and in his Return he lost many of his Soldiers, and all his Artillery, in passing the River *Euphrates*: But notwithstanding this Mishap, he took several Cities in *Persia*, and subdued divers petty Kings in the Neighbourhood. Immediately after these Successes in *Persia*, he turned his Arms against *Campson Gauri*, Sultan of *Egypt*, whom he defeated and killed near to *Aleppo* in *Syria*, the 25th of August, 1516, whereupon the Cities of *Aleppo* and *Damascus* with the rest of that Province were surrendred to him; and *Palestina* at the same time was subdued by *Sinan Bassa*. In the mean time the *Mammelucs* returning into *Egypt*, created *Tomumpay* their Sultan, and put themselves in a posture to make Head against the *Ottomans*; but *Selim* entering into their Country, took the City of *Grand Cairo* towards the End of January, 1517, beat the new Sultan upon a Tuesday, being the 27 Day of the same Month; and this unfortunate Prince being found in a Bog, where the *Arabians* had hid him, was crucified by Order of *Selim*; who upon his Return to *Constantinople* had a Pestilential Boil broke out upon his Back-bone, and supposing that the

Air of *Adrianople* might be conducive to his Recovery; he died upon the Way thither at *Ciuri* in *Thracia*, in the very same Place where he had fought and poison'd his Father, the 22d of Sept. 1520, in the 46th Year of his Age, and the eighth of his Reign. *Leunclav*. Lib. 7.

SELIM II. Son of *Solyman* II. who was the Son of *Selim* I. succeeded his Father in 1566, at the Age of 42 Years. The Death of his Brothers *Musapha* and *Bajazet*, who had been dispatch'd during the Life of *Solyman*, gave him a free and open Entrance to the Throne, of which he shew'd himself unworthy by his Vices; he was pusillanimous and without Courage, and wholly addicted to Wine and Women. Only the Valour of his Generals procured him some Victories: *Piula* and *Mustapha* conquer'd the Isle of *Cyprus* for him in 1571; and *Occhiali* had no less Success in *Barbary*, and against the Gallies of *Malta*. But after the Loss of *Cyprus* the Christians won the Battle at *Lepanto*, on the seventh of Octob. in which *Haly Bassa* was slain: This was the greatest Wound the *Ottoman* Empire had of a long time receiv'd; and had the Christians made good use of their Victory, they might easily have made themselves Masters of *Constantinople*, the whole City having been put into an extream Consternation by the Loss of that Fight, insomuch that *Selin* himself left it, and fled to *Adrianople*. Soon after he made Peace with the *Venerians*, and died of the Apoplexy the thirteenth of Decemb. 1575. *Mezeray*.

SELKIRK, the principal Town of the Sheriffdom of the Forreist in the South of *Scotland*, standing upon the River *Ettrick*. Justice is administred here for the County; the Hereditary Sheriff of which is *Murray of Philiphaugh*, a very ancient Family. The present Representative was made one of the Lords of the Session by King *William* and Queen *Mary*. This Town is also remarkable for the total Rout given to the Marquess of *Montross* in the Time of King *Charles* I. by the Parliament's Forces under Sir *David Leslie*, in the Valley on the other side of that River called *Philiphaugh*, whence the Family abovemention'd take their Title. *Cambd. Brit. &c*.

SELO, or *Silavo*, *Silurus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principality, whose Fountains are in the Mount *Apenine*, and dischargeth it self into the Bay of *Salernum*.

SELOMBRIA, or *Seliwree*, *Selybria* and *Selymbria*, a City of *Thrace* now called *Romania*, which formerly was a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*; it is situate upon the *Propontis*, now *Mar di Marmora*, 35 Italian Miles to the West from *Constantinople*. It is great and populous, and has a good Harbour.

SELSEY ISLE, a Peninsula near *Chichester*, in the County of *Suffex*, assign'd about the Year 711 by *Elidwack*, King of the *South-Saxons* to *Wilfride*, Archbishop of *York*, for his Seat; when banish'd his Country by the King of *Northumberland*, he came to preach to the *South-Saxons*: *Godwal*, King of the *West-Saxons*, having conquered the Kingdom of the *Saxons*, built a Monastery here and made it a Bishop's See, which continued in the same Place above 300 Years, till Bishop *Stigand* in 1070 removed the See to *Chichester*. It is noted now for excellent Cockles and Lobsters.

SEMELE, the Daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, whom *Jupiter* deflower'd; she was the Mother of *Bacchus*. The Poets tell us, that jealous *Juno*, in the Form of an old Woman, came and persuaded her to desire her Lover that he would give her a Visit in all his Majesty, whereupon having obtain'd her Desire, she was burnt by *Jupiter's* Lightning, together with the Houle wherein she was. *Ovid*. Lib. 3. *Metam*.

SEMIAMIRA, Mother of the Emperor *Heliogabalus*, in complaisance to whom, he instituted a Senate of Women; but she and her Son being killed, that Female Jurisdiction was extinguish'd with them. *Lamprid*.

SEMI-ARIANS. The *Arian* Sect was divided into two principal Parties, the one whereof sticking more closely to the Opinion of their Master, maintaining that the Son of God was unlike the Father *Ἀρίμωτος*, and of this Party was *Eunomius*: The other Party were of those who refused to receive the Word *Consubstantial*, yet acknowledged the Son to be *ὁμοούσιος*, of a like Substance or Essence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi-Arians*, i. e. *Half Arians*. This Party made the Majority in the Councils of *Rimini* and *Seleucia*. *Socrat*. Lib. 2. *Rufin*. Lib. 1. *Theodor*. Lib. 4. *Hær. Fab*. Cap. 3. *Sozom*. Lib. 4. *Sulp. Sever*. Lib. 2. *Hist. Sacr. Baron. Annal*.

SEMIGALLEN, *Semigallia*, a Province of *Livonia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is bounded on the North by *Livonia*, properly so called, on the South by *Samogitia*, on the West by *Curland*, and on the East by the Palatinate of *Plocko*, the principal Town is *Mittaw*, the Residence of the Duke of *Curland*.

SEMIRAMIS, Queen of the *Assyrians*, succeeded to her Husband *Ninus* as Queen-Regent during the Minority of her Son *Ninus*, or as others *Ninyus*. She enlarged her Husband's Conquest, on the one Hand as far as *Ethiopia*, and on the other as far as *India*, having first subdued *Media*, *Lybia* and *Egypt*. She built a Magnificent Tomb to the Memory of her Husband

Husband *Ninus*, and made a Statue of the Mountain of *Bagistona*, and made others to be levell'd to make an High-way; and having finish'd the City *Babylon*, she surrounded it with those Walls, and caused those Gardens to be made on the Top of her Palaces, which pass'd for one of the Wonders of the World. But this Great and Magnificent Queen stain'd the Glory of her Actions by her abominable Impurity. It is said, she tempted the handiomeft of her Soldiers to lie with her, and having satished her Lust, she caused them to be murthered, and to make them amends rais'd stately Tombsover their Graves. But being fallen in Love with her Son *Ninyas*, soliciting him to commit Incest with her, was slain by him, after that she had reigned 42 Years, Some refer her Death to A. M. 2038, others to 2090. *Justin. Lib. 2. Diod. Sic. Lib. 3. Petav. Torniel. in Annal.*

SEMONES, a Name the Romans gave to their inferior sort of Deities, the Word being a Corruption of *Semi-homines*, that is, *Half Men*, by which they signified those of their Gods which they did not think worthy enough to have their Abode in Heaven, and yet too much rais'd above Men, to live upon the Earth: Such were *Fanus*, *Pan*, the *Satyrs*, *Fauni*, *Priapus*, *Vertumnus*, &c.

SEMPIL, a Barony of *Clydsdale* in the West of *Scotland*, which gives Title to the Lord *Sempil*, an ancient Family, and formerly Hereditary Sheriffs of *Renfrew*. *Cambd. Brit. &c.*

C. SEMPRONIUS TUDITIANUS, a Roman Consul, who writ Historical Commentaries, which are much quoted by the Ancients, though that Work has been lost to these latter Ages.

SEMUR ANAUXOIS, Lat. *Semurium*, a small City in the Dutchy of *Burgundy* upon the River *Armanfon*, eleven L. North of *Aulun*, eleven West of *Dyon*, and 22 South of *Troy*.

SENACULUM, the Place where the Senates of *Rome* assembled; and there were three such in that City, viz. The Temple of *Concord*, between the Capital and the *Forum Romanum*; the second near the *Porta Capena*; and the third in the Temple of *Bellona*. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 1. Cap. 14.*

SENATORS, *Senatores*, Roman Magistrates created by *Romulus* to be his Counsellors, and to determine and judge the Differences happening between the People. Their Number was 100, and they were chosen out of the most noble Families of *Rome*, and such as were most considerable for their Worth and Vertue. They were called *Senatores*, because usually none were admitted but such as were well advanced in Age; or because of their Prudence, which is the Vertue peculiar to old Age. They were also called *Patres* (Fathers) either to denote the Respect that was due to them, or to put them in mind that they were to be Fathers to the People. Some time after the *Sabins* having been receiv'd into the City, *Romulus* and *Tatius* created 100 new Senators taken out of the most illustrious Roman Families. *Tarquinius*, surnamed *Priscus*, added to this Number 100 more of the most virtuous and considerable Persons amongst the Commons, to whom he gave the Title of *Patricii*, which mounted the Number of the Senators to 300. From which Time their Number still increasing during the Dictatorship of *Julius Casar*, they were got up to 900, and after his Death, under the *Triumvirate*, were above 1000. At first the Place of a Senator was not conferred upon any but such as were either *Patricians* or *Noble*, but afterwards others also of the Commons were admitted to the Senate, by bestowing the Title of *Patricians* upon them. The received Custom was, to chuse out of the Order of Gentlemen, such as excell'd in Nobleness and Worth, to fill up the vacant Places of the Senate. Every Senator was to be worth at least 800000 *Seftercs*, that is, about 5000 Pounds Sterling; and if, during his Enjoyment of that Dignity, his Estate were considerably diminish'd, he lost his Place and Rank. There was a Prince of the Senate, which Preheminence belong'd to him, whom the Censor had first nam'd in reading over the List of the Senators, and it was commonly a Person who had been Consul or Censor, and enjoy'd the Place during Life. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 7. Cap. 5.*

SENAULT (*John François*) a Priest of the Oratory, was born at *Paris* 1601. He hath left several Books of Piety and Morality, viz. *A Paraphrase upon the Book of Job*; *The use of the Passions*; *The Christian Man*; *The Vicious Man*; *The Panegyrics of the Saints*; *Le Monarque*, or, *The Office of a Prince*, with several other Works: He was superior General of his Order ten Years, and died at *Paris* the third of August, 1672. He was a Man of great Probity and Elocution, and one of the most celebrated Preachers of his Time.

SENDEROU, *Zonderoud*, *Zonderu*, a River of *Persia*, which arising from the Mountain of *Dimavend*, and dividing the City of *Ispahan* into two Parts, about ten or twelve Leagues beneath it; it ends in a few Marshes, the Water being all spent in the thirsty Lands it passeth through. In Winter it overflows sometimes, but in Summer is very low and easily fordable. *Sha-Abas*, King of *Persia*, endeavour'd to unite with it the River of *Abkuren*, which runneth South of *Zulpha*, and comes within five Miles of this River, but found such Difficulty, that he died before it was effected, and his Po-

sterity never thought more on it. *Tavern. Pag. 156.* This is a reasonable great River, saith *Struik*, Pag. 315. but he saw it in the Winter in 1672.

SENDOMIRE, Lat. *Sendomira*. a City of *Poland*, and Capital of the Palatinate of its own Name. It is built upon a Hill by the River *Wesel*, 28 Polish Miles East of *Cracow*, and 30 South of *Warsaw*. This Town was sack'd, and the Inhabitants barbarously used by the *Tartars*, An 1240. In the last Age a Synod was held here against the Heresie of *Stancarus*, An. 1570. Another was held, wherein the Confessions of *Bohemia*, *Ausburg* and *Switzerland*, were agreed to, and many Constitutions made for regulating the Church; the Daughter of *George Memenczanscius*, Palatine of this Place, by the King's Consent, married the Counterfeit *Demetrius*, whom the *Muscovites* chose for their Great Duke, but afterwards murther'd for entertaining *German Guards*; so that she was sent Home spoil'd of all she had, An. 1616. This Town was taken by the *Swedes* in 1655, and retaken by the *Poles* the next Year. *Cromer. Lascius. Thuan.*

SENEFF, a Village of *Brabant*, in the *Spanish Netherlands*, upon the Borders of *Hainault*, and the County of *Namur*, famous for the Battle fought there in 1674, between the *French*, commanded by the Prince of *Conde*, and the *Spaniards* and *Hollanders* under the Conduct of the Prince of *Orange*. The Prince of *Conde* routed the Rear-guard of the *Dutch Army*, and took part of the Enemies Baggage; but setting upon the main Body of their Army, notwithstanding the Disadvantage they had of the Ground, he lost abundance of Men, and had only the Glory of passing the Night over in the Place where the Battle was fought. *Memoires du temps.* See also the Memoirs of Sir *Will. Temple*.

SENECA (*Lucius Annaeus*) a Stoick Philosopher, who was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*, a little before the Death of *Augustus*; he had the same Name with his Father, which hath deceived some Authors, and made them attribute to the Son the Declamations which the Father had collected. His Father was famous for his Eloquence, and married a *Spanish Gentlewoman*, of whom he had three Sons, viz. *Seneca*, of whom we are now speaking, *Annaeus Novatus*, afterwards called *Julius Gallio* by Adoption, and *Annaeus Mela*, Father of the Poet *Lucan*. *Seneca* wholly addic'ted himself to the Study of Philosophy: *Novatus*, besides his Learning, was rais'd to several publick Employments in the City of *Rome*, and *Mela* contented himself with enjoying of his Father's Estate. But *Seneca*, besides that, was instructed by his Father in Eloquence, had several other Masters to teach him the Art of Rhetorick and Oratory, viz. *Hyginus*, *Cestius* and *Asinius Gallus*, and learn'd Philosophy of *Socion* of *Alexandria*, and *Photinus*, who were both of them Stoicks. From the Beginning of *Caligula's* Reign, he gave several Instances of his Learning and Eloquence in Pleadings at the Bar. But seeing that *Caligula* affect'd the Glory of being the most Eloquent Person in the World, he did no more plead in Publick, for fear of awakening the Jealousie of that ambitious and furious Prince. Some time after, being suspected of having been too familiar with the Widow of his Benetactor *Domitius*, he was banish'd to the Isle of *Corfica*, where he abode almost two Years, and there writ his Books of Consolation, which he address'd to his Mother and to *Polybius*. Besides some other Pieces. But *Agrippina* having married the Emperor *Claudius*, recalled *Seneca* from his Exile, and recommended to him the Conduct and Instruction of her Son *Nero*, whom she design'd for the Empire. This Prince at first following the Advice and Instruction of his Master, was highly esteem'd by all; and the first five Years of his Empire might serve for a Pattern to the best of Princes. But after that *Poppaea* and *Tigellinus* had got the Command of his Humour, he lash'd out into those abominable Crimes, that have made him the Shame and Reproach of Mankind. The Vertue of his Master *Seneca* was a continual Rebuke to his Vices, which made him desire to be rid of him, and accordingly made use of one of his Freeman, called *Cleonice*, to poison him, but without Success, either because he repented of his Undertaking, or by *Seneca's* Distrust, who altogether lived upon Fruits, and drank nothing but Water. Some time after *Nero* being inform'd that his Master was conscious to *Piso's* Conspiracy against his Person, was very glad to have this Occasion fairly to be rid of him. He left the Choice of what kind of Death he would die to himself; and being then in the midst of his Friends, caused himself to be let Blood; and as they were weeping round about him, he by his grave Discourse endeavour'd to stop their Tears, sometimes gently persuading, and at other times sharply rebuking them. His Wife *Paulina* caus'd her self to be let Blood at the same time, as designing to die with her Husband. *Seneca* at last tired with the tedious Lingring of Death, desired *Statius Annaeus*, his Physician, to give him a Dose of Poyson, which he had of a long time kept for him to use upon Occasion; but his Blood being gone, and his Limbs cold, the Poyson could not have its usual Effect, and he was therefore forced to litle him with the Steams of an hot Bath. He died in the 65th of Christ, and in the twelfth of *Nero's* Reign. *Seneca* had born the Offices of *Prætor* and *Quæstor*; and some say of Consul too. Some Criticks take him to have been the Author of

the Tragedies publish'd under his Name, excepting that of *Octavia*, *Hercules Furens* and *Thebain*. However, it is plain that *Hercules Octavius* by the slender Oeconomy of it is none of his: As for his other Works they are so well known that a Catalogue of them is needless. There are some that take *Seneca* to have been a Christian, and that he had Converſe with *St. Paul* by Letters; it ſeems not altogether improbable, but that he might have had the Curioſity to inform himſelf about the Chriſtian Doctrin, which appeared ſo ſtrange and extraordinary; but as for the Letters publiſh'd under their Names, they are unworthy of either of them. To know whether *Seneca* were a Chriſtian or no, we need only obſerve what *Tacitus* relates ſpeaking of his Death: *As he entered the Bath*, ſaith he, *he took of the Water and ſprinkled his Friends that ſtood about him with it, ſaying, That he offered theſe Libations to Jupiter his Redeemer.* *Tacit. Lib. 12, 14 & 15. in Annal. Sueton. in Neron. Aul. Gellius. Juſt. Lipſius in vit. Seneca. Delrio in Comment.*

SENEG A, a great River of *Africa*, has its Source in *Ethiopia*, not far from the *Nile*. The Weſtern Ocean runs up it ſixty Leagues; it is peſtered with Banks of Sand and Gravel, ſo that it cannot be failed on about 150 Leagues from its Mouth; it has a Cataract or great Fall from the Rocks, ſo that a Man may walk dry under the Stream of it. On the South of this River the People are Black, and the Soil very fruitful; on the North they are Brown and the Earth is barren. From the fifteenth of *June* this and the *Gamba* overflow for forty Days, as the *Nile* doth, and are the ſame time in decreaſing, which makes the Land between them wonderfully fruitful, even like to *Egypt*, yet it will not ripen Wheat, Rye, Barly or Grapes, but wants not Pulſe or Millet, and *Guiny* Wheat, a wonderful Grain: Between the latter end of *October* and *July* it rains here every Day at Noon, with frequent Thunder and Lightning. This River is the moſt Northern Bounds of the *Negroes*. *Pory* makes it the ſame with the *Niger*. *Hackl. T. 2. Part 2. Pag. 17.*

SENEſCHAL, *Senefcalcus* or *Senefcallus*, the Name of an ancient Officer of the *French* Crown, that had the Care of the King's Houſhold, and regulated the Expences thereof both in time of War and Peace: He had alſo the chief Command of the King's Forces, and carried the Royal Standard. Under King *Philip I.* it was accounted the higheſt Place of Truſt belonging to the *French* Crown, and ſeems to be much the ſame as our Lord High Steward.

SENEZ, *Sanitium Civitas Sanitiensium*, a ſmall City of *France*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, from which it ſtands fourteen Leagues to the South, and eight from *Seſteron* to the North-Eaſt. It is now little better than a Village, and the See is removed to *Ceſtellane*, two Miles South from *Senex*; and the Chapter of the Cathedral of *St. Auſtin's* Order, was made Secular by Pope *Innocent X.* in 1647.

SENFRED, King of the *East-Saxons*, and younger Son of *Sebbi*, ſucceeded his Brother *Sigeard*, but reign'd in all but ſeven Years.

SENGLE, (*Claude de la*) was the 47th Great Maſter of the Order of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*, and in 1553 he ſucceeded to *John d'Homodes*. He died in 1557, and had for his Succeſſor *John de Valerte*.

SENIGAGLIA, *Sena* & *Senogallia*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dutchy of *Urbino*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Urbino*. It was built by the *Galli Senones* from whom it took its Name. The City is but ſmall, yet neat and ſtrong, and hath a good Haven at the Mouth of the River *Nigola*, and belongs to the Eccleſiaſtical State. Near this Place *Aſdrubal* was defeated, the Memory of which is ſtill preſerved on a neighbouring Hill which bears his Name.

SENKAN, a ſmall City, one Day's Journey from *Sultania* to the Weſt, in the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Road between *Derbent* and *Iſpahan*. It is the beſt refreshing Place on that Road, having Plenty of Oranges, Limmons, Pomegranats, and vaſt Grapes; Veal and Mutton very cheap. It is ſituate in a Plain, very dry and barren; before *Tamerlane the Great* it had a flouriſhing Trade, but he ruined it to that degree, that there is no Hopes of its Recovery. *Struin. Pag. 301.*

SENLIS *ſur Nonnette*, *Auguſtomagus*, *Sylvaneſium*, *Sylviacum*, a ſmall City in the Iſle of *France*, appertaining to the Dutchy of *Valois*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*. It is ſituate in a very pleaſant Place, near to the Foreſt of *Reſs*, whence it took its Latin Name *Sylvaneſium*. *St. Proculus* founded the Church of *Senlis*, and was the firſt Biſhop of it. It contains ſeven Pariſhes and two Collegiate Churches. It was beſieged by the *Leaguers*, who were fought before it by the Duke of *Longoville*. Several Synods have been held here, particularly one in 873, ſummoned by *Charles the Bald*, againſt his Son *Carloman*, who being Deacon, had revolted againſt him, where that unfortunate Prince was condemn'd, had his Eyes put out, and was ſhut up in the Abby of *Corby*, whence he eſcaped to his Uncle *Lewis le Germanic*, where he died ſoon after. Another was held in 990, where *Charles*, Duke of *Lorrain*, was excommunicated for

imprifoning the Biſhop of *Laon*, and waſting all the neighbouring Country. In 1310 another was held about the *Tempers*. In 1317 *Robert de Conterai*, Archbiſhop of *Reims*, was Precedent of a Council held there, againſt thoſe that encroach'd upon the Property and Eſtates of the Church; and in 1326 and 1402 others were held about the Schiſm of *Boniface IX.* and *Benet XIII.* The County and Bailiwick of this Name lies betwixt the Iſle of *France*, *la Valois*, the *Oiſe*, and the *Eyſne*. *Du Chefne. Recherch. des Antiq. des Villes. St. Marib. Gall. Chriſt.*

SENNACHERIB, King of the *Aſſyrians*; he ſucceeded *Salmanaffer*, about *A. M.* 3319, and having laid Siege to *Jeruſalem*, and deſied the True God, he ſent an Angel into his Camp, who ſlew 185000 of his Men; whereupon the next Morning he broke up the Siege, and retired with great Horror and Precipitation, leaving all his Baggage for a Prey to the Beſieged; and ſoon after as he was worſhipping in the Temple of *Niſrock* in *Ninive*, he was killed by his two Sons *Adrammelech* and *Sharezer*. The Tradition of the *Jews* reported by *St. Jerom*, relating to this Matter, is this, That his Sons having been informed, that to procure the Favour of his Idol *Miſrock*, he was reſolved to ſacrifice them to him; they reſolved to prevent it by murthuring him as he was going about theſe abominable Devotions; and having done ſo, fled into *Armenia*, and *Eſarhaddon* his youngſt Son ſucceeded in his Throne. *Torniellus* fixeth the Beginning of *Sennacherib's* Reign to *A. M.* 3319, the Defeat of his Army by an Angel to 3324, and his Death to 3325. 2 *Kings*, Chap. 18, & 19. 2 *Chron.* Chap. 32. *Iſaiab* 37. *Job*, Ch. 1. *Joſeph*, Lib. 10. *Ant. Jud.* Ch. 10, & 11. *St. Jerome* on Chap. 37th of *Iſaiab*.

SENNERTUS, (*Daniel*) born at *Breſlaw*, in *Sileſia*, *Anno* 1572; in 1593, he was ſent to the University of *Wittemburgh*, where he made a conſiderable Progreſs, both in Philoſophy and Phyſick: He travel'd to ſeveral other Universities in *Germany*, and particularly to *Berlin* in 1601 to learn the Practice of Phyſick, but making a ſhort Stay there, he return'd to *Wittemburgh*, where he was made Doctör, and afterwards Profeſſor of Phyſick; he was the firſt that brought the Study of Chymiſtry into this University, and was very famous both for his Writings and Practice, in which latter he was extremely generous and charitable, always returning Fees back again to poor People; The Plague was ſix or ſeven times at *Wittemburgh* while he was there, during all which Mortalities he neither retired nor reſuſed to viſit any Patients: The Liberty he took in contradicting the Ancients raiſed him a great many Enemies; but nothing gave more Offence than this Sentiment concerning the Original of Souls, his Opinion being, that the Seed of all Animals was animated, and that the Soul of this Seed was the laſtick Power which ſtruck out and torined the Organs. This Hypotheſis was looked upon as very bold and prejudicial to Religion, becauſe it makes the Souls of Beaſts immaterial, and by conſequence as immortal as thoſe of Men: However, *Sennertus* denied this Conſequence, being not ſo hardy as to ſay, the Soul of Brutes ſubſiſted after the Death of the Body which had been firſt animated by it. He had likewiſe a very ſingular Phanſie about the Production of Metals and Minerals, attributing the Formation of them to Spirits who dwelt in Mines and Quarries for this Purpoſe. *Sennertus* died of the Plague at *Wittenberg* in 1637. The laſt Edition of his Works were printed at *Lions* in 1676. 6 Vol. fol. *Mercklinus in Lindenio Renovato. Bucknerus in Orat. Funeb. Sennert. Fernelius de Abdit. Rerum Cauſis. Bayle Diction. Hiſtor. &c.*

SENNESERTÆUS, an *Egyptian* King, who is taken to be the third King of the 26th Dynasty, whom *Manetho* calls *Pſammus*, and *Cteſias*, *Amyrtes*. Moſt Authors fix his Reign about the Beginning of the Olympiads, or the Foundation of *Rome*. It was he who cauſed a magnificent Obeliſk to be made 125 Foot high, adorn'd with Hieroglyphicks, and placed it in the City *Heliopolis*, whence *Auguſtus* got it tranſported to *Rome*, where it was expoſed in the Great Cirque. Pope *Sixtus V.* got it dug up out of the Earth, where it had been hid during the Invaſion of the *Goths*, and placed it in the *Forum Flaminium* in 1589. *Kircher. Oedip. Aegyptiacus.*

SENS, *Agendicum*, *Senonum*, *Senones*, a great and beautiful City of *France*, upon the Confluent of the *Vanne* and *Yonne*, and is an Archbiſhop's See. It was formerly compriz'd in the Government of *Burgundy*, but at preſent belongs to *Champagne*. It is one of the moſt ancient Cities of all *France*, and by ſome thought more ancient than *Rome*, and it is the Capital of a ſmall Territory called *le Senonois*. This is a large and fair City, watered by ſeveral ſmall Rivers, and adorn'd with a fine *Metropolis*, dedicated to *St. Stephen*; the Front of this magnificent Building is embellish'd with divers Figures, and two great Towers; nor are its Quire, Chappels, Tombs or Altars leſs conſiderable; the chief conſiſts of a Table of Gold enriched with precious Stones, and the Figures of the four Evangelists, with *St. Stephen* kneeling in the middle, done in *Bas. Relief*. The Diocels of *Sens* has 900 Pariſhes, beſides 25 Abbies, whereof there are ſix in the Town, with a great Number of Religious Houſes. In 1140, Learned *Peter Abailard* was condemned here in a Council, from which he appeal'd to

to the Pope, Another was held in 1198, to oblige King Philip Augustus to retake his Wife Ingeburga, and to leave Agnes de Meiranie. There were several other Councils of lesser Note. The Galli Senones were famous before the Birth of Christ, extending their Conquest as far as Italy and Greece. They took Rome under the Conduct of their Captain Brennus, and it is thought that they built Sienna Senigaglia, and some other Cities, which still bear their Name, and were famous till Caesar's Time. Under the second Race of the Kings of France, this Country enjoy'd its own Earls till King Robert, who took this City in 1005. The Archbishops of Sens have the Titles of Primate of the Gauls and Germany, but do not enjoy the Advantages thereto belonging, for Lions was since made the Metropolis, and Primate's See of France. Formerly the Archbishop of Sens had under him the Bishops of Paris, Chartres, Meaux, Orleans, Troyes, Auxerre and Nevers, but since the Church of Paris was made a Metropolitan See, the three last are only under it. Caesar, Ptolomy, Florus, Du Chesne, Sancte Marthe.

SENTINUS, the Name of a Heathen God, so called because he was believed by them to be Giver of the Faculty of Feeling to Children in their Mother's Womb. Aug. de Civit. Dei. Lib. 7.

SEPHARITES, the Name of a Mahometan Sect. They believe that God hath a visible Figure, and Senses like Men, but that this Figure is Spiritual as well as Corporal, and that the Organs of his Body are not subject to Corruption or Alteration; and seem much to agree with the Opinion of the Anthropomorphites. The Moatizalites, another Mahometan Sect, are those who are most opposite to them. Ricaut.

SEPHIROTH, an Hebrew Word that signifies Numerations or Numberings, which Name they give to the Ten Names or Attributes of God mentioned in the Scripture, of which they have writ several Treatises. Reuchlin hath treated of these at large in his Books of the Cabbala. The Names of these Sephiroth are Crown, Wisdom, Understanding, Mercy, Power, Beauty, Victory, Praise, Glory, Foundation, Kingdom. And above all these, they place that which they call Ensofph, that is, Infinity. P. Simon.

SEPHORIS, Sephorim, an ancient City of Galilee in Palestine, four Miles from Nazareth near Mount Carmel, famous for the Birth of Joachim and St. Anna, the Parents of the Blessed Virgin. It was formerly a very strong and considerable Place. Herod for the securing of his Tetrarchy, having made it the strongest Hold of all Galilee. At present this City is little else but an Heap of Ruines, and on the top of the Hill are seen the Remains of a Church, which was built in the Place where St. Joachim's House formerly stood. Near this Place is a very large Fountain, called the Fountain of Sephoris, near which the Christian Armies used to rendezvous when they were Masters of Jerusalem. Daubdan. Voyage de la Terre sainte.

SEPION, an ancient Painter, famous for his Skill in Painting the Scenes of Theatres. Plin. Lib. 35. Cap. 10.

SEPTIMIUS, an Author that writ the Life of Alexander Severus, as Lamprid. tells in Alex. Sever. There was another of that Name who translated Dido's Cretensis of the Trojan War.

SEPTUAGINT, a Name commonly given to the 72 Translators of the Old Testament into Greek, at the Command of Ptolomy Philadelphus, the Son of Lagus, King of Egypt, about 300 Years before the Birth of Christ; which Interpreters were sent to the King by the High Priest Eleazar, who chose out of every Tribe six of the most Learned in Greek and Hebrew. St. Jerom assures us, that the Seventy translated only the five Books of Moses; because Aristas, Aristobulus and Philo say, they only translated the Law, which in the common Acceptation, only signifies the Pentateuch; and if any one take it to signify all the Books of the Old Testament, they will find Josephus of another Opinion, that the Word Law only imports the Writings of the Jewish Legislator, which is applicable only to Moses. The Thalmudists are of the same mind. Yet Justin and most of the ancient Fathers were of opinion, that the Seventy translated the whole Bible. St. Justin Martyr, or the Author of the Discourse against the Greeks, St. Irenaeus and St. Clement affirm, that the King shut these Interpreters up in different Chambers, to see how much their Translations differ'd, which upon Examination were all found to agree: And St. Justin adds, that he himself did see at Alexandria the Ruins of the Building that contain'd all these little Apartments. But St. Augustin doubts the Truth of it, nor does St. Jerom credit it, because neither Aristas, Josephus nor Philo, who first wrote the History of the Septuagint, make mention thereof, but on the contrary, that the Interpreters conferred frequently together. This Translation contributed much to the Conversion of the Gentiles, which Eusebius of Casarea observes as a singular Providence, alledging that the Jews would not have suffer'd any Translation after the coming of Christ, or at best would have imposed corrupt Translations on the World. But they could say nothing against this of the Septuagint, as being done by Hebrews chosen by their High Priest; so that this Version has always been highly esteem'd by the Church, as being cited by Christ himself, and made use of by the Fathers of the six first Ages against the

Jews and Gentiles: And many Authors have preferred it to the Hebrew Text. Mons. Du Pin is of Opinion, that Aristas, the Author of the History of the Septuagint, was an Hellenistical Jew, that he lived after the Time of Ptolomaeus Philadelphus, but within the Compass of 200 Years; that his Narrative of this Version is in a great measure a Romance, as appears both by the Style, Circumstances and Mistakes in Chronology: That some of the Jews foreseeing these Difficulties, have rejected the Number of 72, and affirmed that this Version was the Work of the five Elders, which Du Pin thinks more probable, had it been supported by any sufficient Testimony: Some pretend this Version was so called, because it was approv'd by the Sanhedrim consisting of 72 Persons; but this, as he goes on, is spoken without Proof, has no Foundation in History, nor is supported by the Authority of any of the Ancients. 'Tis much more likely, says he, that this Version was not called by that Name at first, for this Name of the Version of the Septuagint is not found in any Author who is not much later than the Time of the supposed Aristas; it is not found either in the Writings of the Evangelists or the Apostles, though they make use of the Version; and it is nowhere but in Justin Martyr, and the Fathers that follow'd him: That the ancient Greek Version of the sacred Books has been so call'd, to distinguish it from other latter Versions, because Authors were of Opinion, it was made by 72 Interpreters. However, Du Pin believes, the five Books of Moses, at least, were translated in the Reign of Ptolomaeus Philadelphus, and that this History of Aristas, how fabulous soever in its Circumstances, has a true Foundation. Du Pin's Compleat History of the Canon, and Writers of the Old and New Testament, &c. Pezron Antiq. des Temps. Du Pin, Nouvelle Bibli. des Auteurs Ecclesiast. P. Sim. The Learned Dr. Stillingfleet mentions the Opinion of some, that there was a Translation of the Scriptures into Greek before this, but does not think it probable, neither is he positive, whether this Translation was made by Jews sent on purpose from Judea, or others of that Nation residing at Alexandria: But he affirms that it was prior to the Caldean Dynasties of Berosus, or the Egyptian Dynasties of Manetho. As to the Time of this Translation, he owns that Tradition varies, but all agree it was about the Time of Ptolomy Philadelphus, but are not certain which Year of his Reign; Scaliger places it in the 33d. but Eusebius and Jerom in the Beginning, which the Doctor thinks most probable, and in the Time which Ptolomy Philadelphus reign'd, with his Father Ptolomy Lagi, and so the Difference amongst the Fathers, some of whom place it in Ptolomy Lagi's Time, and some in the other Ptolomy's, are reconciled, which is confirm'd by the Words of Anatolius in Euseb. Hist. Eccle. Lib. 7. Cap. 26. viz. That Aristobulus was one of the Seventy who interpreted the Scripture to Ptolomy Father and Son, and dedicated his Commentaries upon the Law to both. He goes on to prove that Ptolomy Philadelphus having seen the Scripture History concerning the Creation of the World and Propagation of Man, commanded Manetho, the High Priest of Heliopolis, to publish the Antiquities which the Egyptian Priest did so much boast of, but had till that Time kept in their Cloisters to confront with the Scriptures, but it had no Success, for even Heathen Authors themselves, and particularly Strabo says, Geography, Lib. 11. That the Antiquities of the Persians, Medes and Syrians obtain'd no great Credit in the World, because of the Simplicity and Fabulousness of their Historians. Origines Sacrae, Lib. 1. Cap. 3.

St. SEPULCRE, an Order of Knights in Palestine: The Saracens being Masters of Jerusalem, had committed the keeping of the Lord's Sepulchre to the Regular Canons of St. Austin; and when the City was afterwards taken by the Christians, Godfrey of Bouillon bestowed great Gifts upon these Canons, and chose their Church for the Place of his own and Successors Burial. Baldwin, the Brother and Successor of Godfrey, dub'd these Keepers of the Holy Sepulchre Knights, ordering them to wear about their Necks a Cross Potencee, between four Croslets of the same, and constituted the Patriarch of Jerusalem Head of the Order; with Power of making Knights, which were all to live in a Community without possessing ought in Propriety. But the Saracens afterward having retaken Jerusalem, these Knights retired first to Ptolemais, and then to Perousa in Italy. In 1484 Pope Innocent VIII. united this Order to that of St. John at Jerusalem, but this Union did not continue long. Alexander VI. transferred the Power of conferring this Order to the See of Rome, and his Successors have imparted the same to the Keepers of the Holy Sepulchre, to confer this Order upon the Pilgrims that come to visit that Holy Land. Le Mire, Favian. Theat. d'Honneur.

SEPULVEDA (Johannes Aegidius de) was born at Corduba in Spain, and was Historiographer to Charles V. He had a great Contest with Bartholomew de las Casas, the Confessor of this Emperor; whereof take this short Account: De las Casas had often complain'd to the Emperor of the Avarice, Cruelty and Lust of the Spaniards in the West-Indies, and earnestly solicited him in a Council held at Valladolid, to put a stop to that cruel Licentiousness: But there were many Persons who excused their Disordinateness and abominable Cruelty,

because it was profitable to them: And this *Sepulveda* undertook to defend their Cause, and writ a Book on that Subject, which he would have printed, but that *De la Casus* and the Bishop of *Segovia* opposed it. At last it was resolved to have this Point examined by Divines, which was done in 1547, when the Divines of *Alcala*, *Hennares* and *Salamanca* gave their Judgment, that it was the Interest of the Church to suppress *Sepulveda's* Book, as being full of corrupt and wicked Doctrine. Whereupon *Sepulveda* lent his Book to *Rome* to be printed, notwithstanding that the Emperor had again forbid the Publication of it in any of his Dominions, and given Order to suppress all the Copies of it. Three Years after there was at *Sepulveda's* Request, a publick Dispute held between him and *De la Casus*, and the Bishop of *Segovia*, but the Emperor being engag'd in many Wars and much Business, did not decide the Case. He died in 1572, being 81 Years of Age. He writ the History of *Charles V.* and a Latin Paraphrase upon the Ethicks of *Aristotle*, which were never published. *Tbuan. Histor. Bibliothec. d'Espagne, Naudæus.*

SERAIUM, Lat. *Seraium*, a great and strong City of *Bosnia*, the Capital of the Kingdom, not far from the Borders of *Servia*, thirty Miles South of the River *Sava*, and ninety South-West of *Belgrade*. It was anciently called *Bistius Nova*.

SERAM, a River of *Valromey*, one of the three Parts of *Bugey*, which under the Bridge de *Say*, from a terrible Precipice, casts it self into the *Serverine*, and from thence runs into the *Rhône* near to *Rochefort*; it abounds with excellent Trouts and Pikes.

SERAPIES, Household Gods of the ancient *Egyptians*. They placed some of these Idols in their famous Pyramids, their Office being, according to them, to preserve the Corps deposited there, and transport the Souls to Heaven: Their Images were engraven from top to bottom with Hieroglyphicks, which the *Egyptians* accounted Sacred. *Daper. Description of Africa.*

SERAPHINS, Angels of the first Order of the first Hierarchy, the Word in the *Hebrew* signifies *Burning* or *Flaming*, to shew the Zeal of these blessed Spirits. Also an Order of Knights in *Sweden*. See *Cherubim*.

SERAPION, Bishop of *Antioch*, and Successor of *Maximus*, towards the end of the second Century. *Eusebius* commends him for an excellent Writer. He died in 213, according to the Account of *Baronius*, and *Asclepiades* succeeded him. He writ against a Book which in his Time went under the Name of *St. Peter*, refuting the dangerous Errors contained in it. *Euseb. in Chron. & Lib. 6. Hist. Eccles.*

SERAPION, Bishop of *Heraclea*, he was Deacon to *St. Chrysostom* in the Church of *Constantinople*, under the Empire of *Honorius* and *Arcadius*. He accidentally set all the Clergy against *Chrysostom*, who was resolved to reform the Discipline of the Church, having told him in their Presence, that he would never be able to bring about the Reformation he intended, if he did not chastise them all alike: For which Cause many of the Clergy endeavoured to provoke the People against *Chrysostom* and *Serapion*, but this holy Prelate rid his Church of these Libertines, and ordained *Serapion* Bishop of *Heraclea* in *Ibriace*. *Euseb. de Hist. Eccles.*

SERAPION, Bishop of *Thmuis* in *Egypt*, lived in the IV Century: He was an intimate Friend of *St. Anthony*, and had been his Master in the Solitary Life. Some take him to be the same whom *Rufinus* mentions, who was the Superior of many Monasteries, and had under his Conduct about 10000 *Hermits*. *St. Athanasius* judging he might be serviceable to the Church, called him out of his Solitude, and ordained him Bishop. He esteem'd so highly of his Judgment, that he submitted all his Works to his Censure, and engaged him to take a Journey in his Behalf to the Emperor *Constantine*, to endeavour to appease his Anger, as not daring to go himself, for fear of falling into the Snares the *Arians* had laid for him. *Serapion* performed his Desire, but was persecuted and banished for maintaining the Consubstantiality of the Son of God. He was called *Scholasticus* by reason of his great Wit and Learning: He flourished in 340. *St. Jerom. de Script. Eccles. Cap. 99. & Epist. 84. Rufin. in vit. Pp. Trithem. & Bellarm. de Script. Eccles. Baron. in Annal. Gaudeau Hist. Eccles. Turrien. in Prolog. Edit. Serap. Zoëom.*

SERAPION, furnished *Sindonites*, because he professed such strict Poverty, that he would possess nothing of his own but a Shirt or Frock of Linnen to cover his Nakedness. He was an *Egyptian*, and neither confin'd himself to a Cloyster or Hermitage, but travelled up and down from one Country to another. Having on a time met with a Widow reduced to extream Poverty, for to relieve her, he sold himself to some *Comedians*, and gave her the Price of the Bargain. But this was not all, the Fruit of his exemplary and astonishing Charity, for the *Comedians*, overcome by this convincing Act, embraced the Faith of Christ, were baptized and quitted their Profession. He also sold himself to a *Manichean*, whom by this means he recalled from his Heresie. After many Journeys he returned to the Desert, where he died at the Age of sixty, about the Beginning of the V Century. *Boland Pallad. Lauf.*

SERAPION, a celebrated Abbot who had 10000 Monks under his Conduct, and liv'd in a very exemplary manner

under the Empire of *Valentinian* and *Valence*. He dwelt in *Egypt* near the Town *Asinœ*, now called *Suez* or *Arizut*, bordering upon the Red-Sea: These Monks lived upon their Labour, and in Harvest time they used to reap and mow, and gain'd by their Wages a sufficient Provision for themselves, with an Overplus for Charity. *Euseb. Hist. Eccles.*

SERAPIS, the Name of an Idol worshipped by the *Egyptians*. The *Romans* had forbid the Ceremonies of *Serapis* as filthy and abominable, to be celebrated in their City. The Image of *Serapis*, whereof the Emperor *Adrian*, and *Julian* after him, desired to have a Copy, was made up of several sorts of Metals, precious Stones and Wood. The Temple and Statue of this *Serapis* were demolished at *Alexandria* under the Reign of *Theodosius* the Great, in 389, after an Uproar caused by the Heathens there, who were enraged because *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* having beg'd an old Temple of the Emperor, they found under it Subterranean Caves, which discover'd the abominable Mysteries of their Religion. The Word seems to be derived from the *Hebrew* Words *Sar abir*, which signifies a Valiant Prince; or as others from *Sar Apis* Prince or Lord *Apis*. Some will have it to signify Saviour of the People, and say, that by *Serapis* is intended *Joseph*, who by his Foresight and Wisdom saved *Egypt* during seven Years Famine. See *Spencer de Leg. Ritual. Hebr. Lib. 3. Dis. 5. Cap. 3. Voss de Theol. Genf. Lib. 1. Cap. 91.*

SERARIUS (*Nicolaus*) a Jesuit of *Lorraine*. He was well skilled in *Hebrew* and *Latin*, and Rabinical Learning. A Proof of his Judgment and Ability may be taken from his Prefatory Discourse to his Commentaries upon a considerable Part of the Old Testament. His Book of the three Jewish Sects, viz. The *Pharisees*, *Sadducees* and *Essenians* is much commended; *Scaliger* who wrote against him, yet affords him the Title of *Jesuita Doctissimus*, a most Learned Jesuit. *R. Simon.*

SERASKIER, in the *Turkish* Language signifies the General of an Army, for *Ker* or *Kier* signifies with them a Chief or Commander; thus *Cadilesker* imports the Chief of the *Cadis*. *Bespier* saith, that *Ser* in the *Persian* Tongue imports a Captain or Commander, and *Asker* in *Arabick* is to say an Army, of which the Word *Seraskier* is composed. It seems formerly to have been the Title of the General of an Army, whereas now it is given to much inferior Commanders; as we have seen of late that the *Seraskier* of *Morea* had not above 4000 Men under his Command. *History of the Troubles of Hungary. Bespier* Notes upon *Ricaur*.

SERBELLON (*Gabriel*) eldest Son of *John Peter*, a Milanese of an ancient Family, was a Military Man of great Reputation in the XVI Century: He was Knight of *Malta* and Grand-Prior of *Hungary*: He gave considerable Proof of his Bravery in defending *Gran* against the *Turks*, and signaliz'd himself at a Pass of the *Elbe*, where *Charles V.* got a great Victory over the Duke of *Saxony* in the Year 1547. He was Lieutenant General of the Emperor's Army, which Command he likewise enjoy'd in that of the Marquess of *Marignan* his Cousin at the Siege of *Siena*, which Place surrendered to him. He likewise conquered the Marquisate of *Saluzzes* in *Piedmont* for the Emperor *Charles V.* After the taking of *Siena*, he made himself Master of several other Places in *Tuscany*, which refused to submit to the House of *Medecis*, and being declared General of the Church Forces both by Sea and Land under Pope *Pius IV.* he recover'd *Ascoli*, and built a great many Forts in the Ecclesiastical State, fortified the Castle of *St. Angelo*, rebuilt *Civita Vecchia*, and work'd upon several things of this nature, being a considerable Ingeneer, upon which Account he was sent for by the King of *Spain*, and going occasionally into the Isle of *Malta*, he drew the Plan and laid the Foundation of the new Town: He likewise did great Service against the *Turks* at *Tunis*, built the Cittadel of *Namur* in 1578; and had a considerable Share in the taking of *Mastrecht*: He died soon after in 1580. *Bayle Diction. Hist.*

SERDAR, a Name which the *Turks* and *Persians* gave to the General of an Army, whom they also call *Ser-asker*. *Bespier sup.*

SERENA, the first Town in the *Chili*, seated upon the Shoars of the South-Sea, thirty Degrees from the Line. It was built by *Valdiva* the Conqueror of this Country in the Year 1544, in the Valley of *Coquimbo*, by which Name it is sometimes called. It lies from *St. Fago* sixty Leagues to the North, and has a large and convenient Haven two Leagues from it to the West. The Fields belonging to it are watered by a small River, which makes them exceeding fruitful, though it seldom rains above three or four times in a Year; seven Leagues West it has Mines of Gold, and a Mine of excellent Brals nearer. *Sir Francis Drake* entered this Port when he went round the World (but he calls it *Coquimbo*) when 300 Horse and 200 Foot from the Town forced his Men to Sea again. The Native *Indians* are almost all destroy'd by the Cruelty of the *Spaniards*, *Laet. Pag. 485, 86. Lib. 29, 30. Pag. 496.* This is the best Port in *Chili*, both on the account of the Capacity, and the Security of it, being defended from all the Violences of the Ocean and Winds.

SERENA, Wife of the Emperor *Dioclesian*, and a Christian. The ancient Church-Writers speak highly in Praise of her Piety, but profane Authors make no mention of her. Also another of that Name, who was Daughter to the Brother of *Theodosius* the Great, and the Wife of *Stilicon*, who was afterwards strangled with her Husband, being accused of being engaged in his Designs against the Emperor *Honorius*. See *Stilicon*.

SERENUS, Bishop of *Marseilles* about the Year 590, who caused the Images that were in the Churches of his Diocese to be taken down, to prevent some new Christians converted from Idolatry, from worshipping them as Idols. Upon this Subject *Gregory* the Great wrote a Letter to him, commending his Zeal against Idolatry on one side, and blaming the Excess of his Scrupulosity on the other: He told him, the true Medium had been neither to worship Images nor to break them; the standing of them in Churches being useful to imprint the History of Religion in the Minds of the Laity, especially those who could not read. *St. Gregor. Lib. 7. Epist. 111. Maimb. Hist. Icon.*

SERENUS SAMMONICUS, a Physician who lived in the Time of the Emperor *Severus* and *Caracalla* his Son, he writ several Pieces of History and of Natural Things, of which we have no more at present but a Poem of the Art of Healing and Remedies. He gathered a Library of threescore and two thousand Volumes. *Caracalla* put him to Death at a Feast. He left a Son called *Q. Serenus Sammonicus*, who was the Inheritor of his Library, whom some Authors have confounded with his Father. He was Preceptor to the Emperor *Gordianus*, to whom he left his Books, and was well esteem'd by the Learned Men of his Time. *Spartian in Get. & Caracal. Jul. Capitol. in Gord. Macrob. Lib. 2. Saturn. Cap. 12. Voss. de Hist. Lat. Lib. 2. Cap. 2.*

SERES, the Inhabitants of a large Country in *Asia*, between *Mount Imaus* and *China*; some comprize it within the Bounds of the ancient *Scythia*, others distinguish it therefrom. Its chief Cities of old were *Issedon*, *Serica*, *Asmira*, *Damna*, *Otiorevora*, *Piada* and *Thagura*. This Country is now contain'd in the further and eastern part of the *Great Tartary*, where are the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Niuiche*, which is also called *Tenduc* and *Charchir*. Some also joyn *Cathay* to this Country, and take *Issedon* *Serica* to be the Modern *Suckur*, and *Thagura* to be *Campion* or *Tangut*. These People are famous for their Manufactures of Silk. *Strab. Lib. 15. Cluver. Lib. 5. Introd. Geogr. Sanson Geogr.*

SERFINO, or *Serpino* (in Latin *Seriphus*) an Isle of the Archipelago towards the Coast of *Europe*, full of Rocks, and about thirty Miles in compass, between the Isles of *Thermia* or *Fermenia* and *Sifano*. The Poets tell us, that *Perseus* was educated here, and that having on a time shewed the frightful Head of *Medusa* to the Inhabitants, he changed them into Stones. They report also that Frogs do not croak in this Island, whence came the Proverb of *Rana Seripha*, to denote a Man that cannot express himself. Formerly Criminals were banished to this Place. *Plin. Lib. 8. Cap. 58. Juven. Sat. 10.*

SERGIUS I. of that Name Pope of *Rome*, originally of *Antioch* in *Syria*, and born at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, was the Successor of *Conon*; after whose Death *Ikeodorus*, Arch-Priest, and *Paschal*, Arch-Deacon, sharing alike the Votes of the People, were the Occasion of a Schism, which did not last long, because the Clergy and People, to prevent Tumults, made choice of *Sergius* in *December* 26, 687. He died *December* 9, 701. having kept the Chair thirteen Years, eight Months and fourteen Days. We have an Epistle of his Writ to *Ceolfrius*, an *English* Abbot, and some Decrees. His Epitaph mentions his being chased from *Rome* by one *Fohn*, whom some will have to be an Usurper of the Chair, but others *Fohn* the Exarch of *Ravenna*, who was commanded by the Emperor *Fustinian* the Young, to invade the Pope, because he condemned the Canons of the *Greek* Council made in the *Synodus Quini-Sexta* or Council in *Trullo* about Priests Marriage, &c. He is said to have ordered the Singing of *Agnus Dei* at Mass, to have put an end to the Schism of *Aquila*, sent for Venerable *Bede* to *Rome*, and to have been acquitted from an Accusation of Debauchery, if you will believe the Authors, by a Child of nine Days old.

* It is noted of this *Sergius*, that he receiv'd *Lewis*, Son to the Emperor *Lotharius*, at *Rome* in a very haughty manner, and with blustering Words, because he was sent by his Father to forbid the *Romans* to ordain the Pope elect till such time as he had the Emperor's Approbation. The Pope anointed him however King of *Italy*, and was forced to cajole and give him good Words to prevent Blows. *Spanheim. Epit. Hist. Eccles. Cave. Hist. Liter. Platina* says, that being ashamed of his Name *Borco di Porco*, i. e. *Swines-Snout*, he changed it into that of *Sergius*, whence came the Custom of the Popes changing their Names after. But *Moreri* says, it was *Sergus* IV. *Anastasi. in vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annal. Ciaconius in Serg. Coccius, Possevin.*

SERGIUS II. a *Roman*, the Successor of *Gregory* IV. was chosen the tenth of *Febr.* 844. Being loth to be called by his own Name *Peter*, for the Respect he bore to *St. Peter*, he changed his Name to *Sergius*. He died the twelfth of

April, 847, having been Pope three Years, two Months and two Days.

SERGIUS III. a *Roman*, who dishonour'd his Character by his Vices and Ambition. When he was but Deacon of the Church of *Rome* he endeavour'd to raise himself by Force into the Papal Chair, having procured a very strong Faction; but the Clergy notwithstanding made choice of *Formosus* in 890 or 891. *Sergius* having afterwards got over *Adelbert*, Marquess of *Toscana*, his Kinsman to his Party, he drove away Pope *Christopher*, and thrust himself into his Place in 906. *Stephen* VI. had caused the dead Body of *Formosus* to be taken up out of his Grave, and to be shamefully abused; which Action of his was condemned in a Council held at *Rome* in 901, under *John* IX. *Stephen's* Successor: But *Sergius* highly commended the Action, and abrogating all the Acts of *Formosus*, endeavoured wholly to obliterate his Memory. He was of a very scandalous Life, and lived in Uncleanness with a Woman of Quality called *Marozia*, by whom he had a Son, who was afterwards called Pope *John* XI. He died in 910. *Sigebert in Chron. Baron. in Annal. Ciacon. Onuphrius.* * *Platina* says, that it was *Sergius* who caused Pope *Formosus's* Corps to be taken up out of his Grave, beheaded, and thrown into the *Tiber*; and that some Fishermen finding it, brought and interred it in *St. Peter's* Church, and that during the Funeral Rites all the Images bowed in Veneration of his Body; but though a *Roman* Catholic, yet he questions this Miracle, and argues rationally, that *Sergius* would never have suffered him to be re-interred, who hated him so much, that he would suffer no Clergy-man who had been ordain'd by *Formosus* to officiate till re-ordained: The Cause he gives of this Hatred was, that *Formosus* hindered *Sergius* from being made Pope before, and that he was also incensed against him by *Lotharius*, the *French* King, because *Formosus* had contributed to the Translation of the Empire from the *French* to the *Lombards*. And here it is that *Platina* complains of the Degeneracy of the Popes, and that they sought the Papacy with Ambition and Bribery; and when obtain'd, slighted the Worship of God and pursued their Animosities, like the fiercest of Tyrants. He adds, that a little before *Sergius's* Death several fiery Apparitions and blazing Stars, with unusual Motions, were seen in the Heavens. His Son by *Marozia* his Concubine succeeded him under the Name of *John* XI.

SERGIUS IV. whose Name, before he changed it, was *Pierre Bucca-Torci*, or *Swines-Snout*, Bishop of *Alba*; he was chosen after *John* X. the 21st of *Aug.* 1009, and continued in the Chair till the 13th of *May*, 1012. *Baron. in Annal. Possevin. in App. Sacr. Coccius in Thes. Cath.*

SERGIUS, the first of that Name, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, was a *Syrian* by Nation, and had given such Proofs of his Modesty and Piety, that he was raised to that See after *Thomas* in 608. He so well disguised some of his Heretical Opinions, that they were not discovered till about 629, at which Time he declared himself Ringleader of the *Monothelites*, and persuaded the Emperor *Heraclius* to declare by Edict that there was but one Will and Operation in *Jesus Christ*; and some after *Sergius* called a Synod at *Constantinople* of the Bishops of his Party, who approved the said Edict, and caused it to be affixed to the Doors of the Great Church; by which means this Error was spread in several Dioceses. *Sophronius* wrote against this Error to *Sergius*, who being concern'd at the Opposition, acquainted *Honorius* with it, but with so much Art, and Submission, and pretended Orthodoxy, that the Pope, either believing him real, or being willing to put an end to that Controvertie, return'd him a very favourable Answer: This Advantage made the Heretical Prelate grow bolder and more violent, and all the rest of the *Monothelites* gave out, that now they had the Pope's Authority to countenance their Doctrine. *Sergius* died in 639, and his Memory was condemned in several Synods, and in the fourth General Council held in 681. This Prelate is different from *Sergius* the Monk, and an *Armenian* by Nation, who lived at the same time; who being got out of his Monastery to engage himself in the Errors of the *Arians* and *Nestorians*, travelled into *Arabia*, where he became acquainted with *Makomet*, who made use of his Skill in composing of the *Alcoran*. There was also at the same time a third *Sergius*, Bishop of *Foppa*, who invaded the See of the Church of *Jerusalem* in 636, after the Death of *St. Sophronius*. *Baron. A.C. 636. Johannes Damas. Nicephor. Lib. 18.*

SERGIUS II. Patriarch of *Constantinople*, the Successor of *Sisinnius* in 998. He was of *Phorius* the Patriarch's Family, had a mighty Respect for his Name, and was a great Enemy to the Church of *Rome*. We have an Epistle of his against the Western Christians. Having gain'd a great Number of Bishops to his Party, he called a Synod at *Constantinople*, accused the Church of *Rome* of all those things wherewith *Phorius* reproached it, renewed the Schism openly, and struck the Pope's Name out of his Dypticks, i. e. the Books in which the Names of those were inserted that they pray'd for at solemn Worship. He govern'd twenty Years. Cardinal *Baronius* and *Sponde* are mistaken in placing *Fohn* betwixt him and *Sisinnius* the Patriarch. He died in 1019. *Curopalates. Maimbourg Hist. du Schisme des Grecs,*

SERINI (*Nicholas* Count of) died in his valiant Defence of the Cittadel of *Ziget*, a City of the *Lower-Hungary*, besieged by the Army of *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, which was taken the very same Day, being the seventh of *September*, 1566. He was 49 Years of Age.

SERINI (*Peter* Count of) Viceroy of *Croatia* for the Emperor, was one of the principal Heads of the *Hungarian* Rebellion in 1665. The *Hungarians* complain'd that the Emperor had violated their Privileges, and ruined their Country by the numerous Garrisons of *German* Soldiers he kept there. Count *Serini*, whom the Emperor had ordered to take care to fortifie the Frontier Places, was so far from executing the Emperor's Orders, that he endeavoured to thwart and oppose them. He raised some Forces in 1665, together with *Nadaſſi*, President of the sovereign Council of *Hungary*, under Pretence of opposing the *Turks*, who design'd to seize a Pass to enter *Dalmatia*; by which Artifice they covered the Design they had of surprizing the Emperor's Person in his Journey to *Surmena*, whither he was to go to meet the Empress his Wife in her Way from *Spain*. To this purpose they had posted 500 well-armed Men about *Puttendorf*, a Place belonging to Count *Nadaſſi*, the Commander of which Troops had promised to stab the Emperor as he should pass by on Horse-back, accompanied only with Prince *Lobkowitz* and twelve Gentlemen that Way, where this Officer was to lie in Ambuscade; but the Conspirators it seems were not diligent enough, for the Emperor got to the Empress before ever they came to the Rendezvous. In 1668 Count *Serini* had another Occasion of Discontent offer'd him, because the Emperor had denied him the Government of *Careſſtar*, which would have made him Master of all *Croatia*. Being highly incensed at this Refusal, he formed a Design of betraying his Sovereign, and to engage the Kingdom of *Hungary* in a Revolt. He drew into this dangerous Enterprize his Brother-in-law Count *Frangipani*, his Son-in-law Prince *Ragotzki*, and Count *Nadaſſi*, and in 1669 engaged Count *Tatembuck* in the said Conspiracy, who represented many Difficulties they were like to meet with in that Design; whereupon *Serini* thought fit to procure the *Turks* Assistance, and that to treat with them about it without Suspicion, they should make use of some *Transilvanians*, who being under the Grand Signior's Protection, might send their Deputies to the Port without giving any Jealousie to the Emperor.

In the mean time, the Heads of this League, willing to give Intimation to the whole Kingdom of the Union they were entered in, caused a Standard to be made, wherein was represented an Arm holding two bloody Cimeters with a Crescent over them, intimating thereby, that they intended to maintain their League under the *Turkish* Protection. Their Propositions having been examined by the Ministers of the Port, the Grand Signior declared that he would lend them no Assistance till they should deliver up to him some strong Places of the Kingdom for the Safety of his Troops. Whereupon Count *Serini* and the other Heads resolved to attack some strong Places belonging to the Emperor. and to put them into the *Turks* Hands. In the mean time, the Treason was discovered to the Emperor, though by what means is not certain; wherefore in 1670 the Emperor sent Major General *Spankau* with 6000 Men and several Pieces of Cannon to oppose *Serini*'s Designs; who finding himself in no Condition to make any Resistance, resolv'd to implore his Pardon, and sent his Son to the Court for a Pledge of his Loyalty. However, *Spankau* laid Siege to *Sacketon*, where *Serini* and *Frangipani* his Brother-in-law were, and attack'd it so briskly, that they were forced to quit the Town; and the *Imperialists* being entred, seized the Countess of *Serini*, and all the Effects of both the Counts, who by a Postern had made their Escape with thirty Troopers only, and retired to the Castle of Count *Keri*, whom they took to be their Friend; but contrary to their Expectations, he sent them under a Guard to *Vienna*, where they were separately committed to Prison. Here *Frangipani*, in hopes to get his Brother-in-law's Places, laid open the Guilt, not considering that he was involved in the same Crime; and Prince *Ragotzki*, his Son-in-law, sent to the Emperor all the Letters *Serini* had writ to him. Before this they had intercepted a Letter of Count *Serini* to *Frangipani*; and Capt. *Tcholtz*, who was privy to the Conspiracy, changing his Mind, deliver'd the Letter *Frangipani* had sent him, to the Emperor. Upon the Imprisonment of the two Counts, they seiz'd *Negiferentz*, who was the Secretary of the League, and kept all the Writings relating to the Conspiracy, and the Treaties made with neighbouring Princes. They found in his Chamber five Boxes full of Letters and other Writings, which were sent to *Vienna*, and amongst the rest the Letters of Count *Serini* and *Frangipani*. After the Discovery of these Writings Count *Nadaſſi* was seiz'd at *Vienna*, and *Serini* and *Frangipani* were sent to *Neustat* into several Prisons, and Commissaries named to draw an Indictment against them. The Judges appointed to sit upon them were all Persons of the highest Quality, and that had the chiefest Places in the Imperial Court; and by them in 1671 the Counts *Serini*, *Frangipani* and *Nadaſſi* were condemn'd to have their Right-Hands cut off, and afterwards beheaded, and their Estates confiscated, and their Families degraded from being noble. The Heads of *Serini*'s Indictment

were, That he had kept Correspondence with the Enemies of the State; That he had persuaded the *Hungarians* to take up Arms against their Sovereign; That he and *Frangipani* had design'd to make themselves Masters of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; and, That he had sent to *Constantinople* for a Supply of Money and Men. Accordingly on the thirtieth of *April*, 1671, the Execution was publickly performed at *Neustat* upon Count *Serini* and *Frangipani*, the Emperor having remitted that part of the Sentence by which their Right-Hands were to be cut off. *Serini* died with great Resolution, and their Bodies were interr'd in the Church-yard of the Cathedral with great Ceremony by the Clergy, who desired the People to pray for their Souls. *Serini*'s Son was condemn'd to quit for ever the Name and Arms of his Family, and was afterwards called *Gade*. *Hist. of the Troubles of Hungary*.

SERIPANDO (*Ferom*) a Cardinal eminent for his Learning in the XVI Century: He was born in *Apulia*, and became a Monk of the Order of *St. Augustine*; his Merit acquir'd him a Cardinal's Cap, and *Pius IV.* sent him Legate to the Council of *Trent*, where he died in 1563. He wrote Commentaries upon *St. Paul's* Epistles, three Books concerning Justification, &c. *Victorel. ad Civicon. Spond. in Annal. Faiber Paul's Hist. Council of Trent*.

SERMONE TA, a large and strong Town in *Campania di Roma*, giving the Title of Duke to the Family of *Cajetan*. It stands 28 Miles South of *Rome*, and 17 North-East from *Terra Sina*. *Hoffm.*

SERONGE, a great City in the Empire of the *Mogul* in the *East-Indies*, 100 Leagues from *Brampore* towards *Agra*. The greatest part of the Inhabitants are *Banian* Merchants and Handycrafts Men; and there are some Brick and Stone Houses in it, and a vast Trade for painted Callicoes, which are generally worn in the *Mogul's* Court. The Country about is very fruitful in Corn and Rice, and a lovely Campagne. *Tavern. Pag. 2. Pag. 33.*

SERPA, a small Town in *Portugal*, situate upon an Hill, near the River *Guadiana*, upon the Frontiers of *Andalusia*. The Country about this Place is very barren, and the Inhabitants sleep upon the Ground in their Cloaths. *Monconis Travels*.

SERRANA, an Island of the North-Sea in *America*, between *Jamaica* and the Coast of *Nicarague*, which took its Name from one *Serrano*, who sailed with the *Spanish* Fleet from *Spain* in the Time of *Charles V.* and was shipwreck'd upon the Rocks of this Island, but having gain'd the Shore by swimming, he found there neither Herbs, Trees nor Water, and ran over all the Island, which is about two Leagues compass, without finding any thing to satisfy his Hunger or quench his Thirst. But at last being prest with Hunger, he caught some Crabs on the Shore, which were his Food for some Days; and then seeing great Tortoises, which at times came out of the Sea to the Shore, he made a shift to kill some of them. Having lived three Years in this manner on Crabs and Tortoises, and drank nothing but Water that came down from the Clouds, which he gathered in Tortoise-shells, he discovered another Man coming towards him, that had also saved himself from Shipwreck: This Companion was some Comfort to him, and they lived four Years together, at the End of which, a Vessel passing near that Island, carried them to *Spain*. The last of these died in his Way thither; but *Serrano* was brought to *Germany*, and presented to *Charles V.* as a kind of Prodigy, for all his Body was over-grown with Hair like a Bear, and his Beard came below his Waste. The Emperor bestowed upon him 4800 Ducats, to be paid him at *Peru*; but he died on his Way to *Panama*, as he was going to receive them. *Hist. des Incas du Perou*.

SERRES, or *Seres*, a City of *Macedonia*, dignified with an Archbishop's See, is very considerable, and well inhabited. It is built on a Hill 34 Miles South-East of *Amphipoli*, 60 North-East of *Thessalonica*, and 30 North-West from *Contesse*.

SERRES (*John de*) Author of *The Inventory of the History of France*, who wrote that Work succinctly enough with regard to the two first Lines of the *French* Kings. In the third Race he is more large, and from *Lewis XI.* his stile is too diffusive, too figurative and full of insignificant Reflections, the whole of his History reaching only to *Charles VI.* inclusively. *Dupleix* has made an Inventory of the Mistakes and Misrepresentations of the Inventory of *John de Serres*. *Montiard*, a Protestant Minister, has continued this History from *Lewis XI.* to *Henry IV.*

SERRONI (*Hyacinthus*) the first Archbishop of *Alby*, was born at *Rome*, 30 Aug. 1617. The King of *France* made him Bishop of *Orange* in 1646, and Superintendent of the Sea Affairs, and afterwards sent him into *Catalonia*, as Intendant of his Army there. He was present at the Conference of *St. Jean de Luz*, to adjust the Limits between *France* and *Spain*, which Affair he manag'd to the King of *France* his Satisfaction: Not long after he was nominated to the Bishoprick of *Mende*; and lastly, was made first Archbishop of *Alby* in 1676. He died at *Paris* the seventh of *Jan.* 1686, being seventy Years of Age. The Harangues which he made at several Assemblies of the Clergy and of the Estates of *Languedock* were very much esteem'd. *Memoirs du Temps*.

SERTORIUS, a Roman Captain, Native of *Nursia* in the Country of the *Sabins*. He was one that took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*, and with them took *Rome* in 667; but upon *Sylla's* Return from the War against *Mithridates*, and entering the City, he made his Escape into *Spain*, where by his Valour he soon got a great Reputation: For, besides his great Skill in Warlike Affairs, he was very chaste and temperate, and accounted very religious; for he had always a Hind with him in his Expeditions, which he pretended to be *Diana*, that advised him in all his Undertakings. Being chosen Commander by the *Lusitanians*, with a small Number of Men he took divers Cities, and at several Times defeated four Generals sent against him from *Rome*; for he beat *Cotta* in a Sea Fight, killed *Phidias*, who was Prætor of *Spain*, with 2000 Romans, routed *Domitius* the Proconsul, and last of all fought *Trajan*, sent by *Mesellus*, and destroyed him with his whole Army. But in the End, after that he had several times valiantly resisted *Pompey*, he was treacherously murdered at Supper by *Perpenna*, one of his own Party at *Huesca* in *Arragon*. *Vellei. Paterc. Tit. Liv. Florus. Plutarch in Sertorio.*

SERVAN, or *Schirwan, Servatia, Atropatia*. A Province in the North-West of the Kingdom of *Persia*, towards the Borders of *Georgia* and the *Turkish* Empire. It is a Part of the ancient *Media* lying along the *Caspian* Sea, and one of the most fruitful and populous Provinces under the *Persian* Kings. It hath suffered much of late by the wars with the *Turks*. The chief Cities are *Tanris, Bacbu, Servan, Ardebil* and *Schamachie*.

SERVANTS at ARMS. The Name of those of the third Rank in the Order of *Malta*: They wear Swords, but are not noble by four Descents, as the Knights are; for though they be Gentlemen they cannot be admitted as Knights, except they can make Proof of their Nobility up to their Great Grand-Father inclusively both by Father and Mother side, and above 100 Years. Those of the first Rank are called *Knights*, the second *Chaplains* or *Priests*, and the third *Servants at Arms*.

St. SERVASIUS, the tenth Bishop of *Tongres*, a City in the Bishoprick of *Leige*: He was a Friend of *St. Athanasius*, and one of those that assisted at the Council of *Sardis* against the *Arians* in 347, and at that of *Cologne* in 349, where *Euphrates*, Bishop of that City, was condemned. He opposed the *Arians* also at *Rimini* in 359. He was deputed with *St. Maximinus*, Bishop of *Treves*, to the Emperor *Constantius*, who favoured the *Arians*, to desire him to restore the Peace of the Church. He had a Foresight of the barbarous Nations invading of the *Gauls*, and thereupon retired to *Maestricht*, where his Successors continued until *St. Hubert*, who translated the Episcopal See to *Leige* about 713. He died in 403, in a very old Age. *Socrat. Sozom.*

SERVETUS (Michael) a Spaniard, that wrote several Books against the Mystery of the Holy Trinity; but most of those Books, as *Grotius* has observed in his *Votum pro pace Ecclesiastica*, were burnt not only at *Geneva*, but in other places, by *Calvin's* means, which has made them extremely scarce to come by. In 1531 he printed his Book in *Latin*, with this Title, *De Trinitatis Erroribus Libri septem*; and to the same Volume were added these other Treatises, *Dialogorum de Trinitate Libri 2, de Justitia Regni Christi Capitula quatuor*. In the Advertisement to the Reader prefixed to his Dialogues, he retracts what he had writ in his seven Books of the Trinity in these Words, *Quæ nuper contra receptam de Trinitate Sententiam, septem libris scripti, omnia nunc, candide Lector, retracto*: Not that he had changed his Opinion, for he asserts it in his Dialogues, but because they were ill writ, and full of Barbarisms. Whereas *Lubieniski*, a Polish Knight, who hath writ the History of the *Anti Trinitarians*, asserts *Servetus* to have been a very learned Man, and of great Knowledge in the Scripture; *M. Simon* on the other side maintains, that he had much ado to express himself in *Latin*, and that his *Hebrew* and *Greek* Quotations are so few and inconsiderable, that his Skill in those Languages cannot be concluded from thence. His other Book, intitled, *De Justitia Regni Christi ad Justitiam Legis collata*, contains four Chapters, the first of Justification, the second of the Kingdom of Christ, the third a Comparing of the Law with the Gospel, and the fourth of Charity. He was burnt at *Geneva* for an Heretick the 27th of *Octob.* 1553, at *Calvin's* Instance, who justified the Proceedings against him in a Book published by him at that Time, to shew that Princes and Magistrates might lawfully inflict Capital Punishments upon Hereticks. Though his Book be very scarce, yet his Opinion may easily be learned by consulting the *Theological Treatises of Calvin*, printed at *Geneva* 1597, where may be seen the whole Proceedings at his Tryal, and the Answers he made in Justification of his Doctrine, with *Calvin's* Refutation of them. Some part of his Works have been translated into *Dutch*. *M. Simon's Answer to some Holland Divines*, printed at *Rotterdam* 1626.

SERVIA, a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, which by the Romans was called *Mæsia Superior*, and then esteemed a part of *Thrace*. It is of great Extent, being bounded on the West by *Croatia*, or rather by *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia*, and in part by *Sclavonia*, on the North by the *Danube*, which parts

it from *Upper Hungary* and *Moldavia*, on the East by *Bulgaria*, and on the South by *Macedonia*, *Albania* and *Dalmatia*. Its chief Places are *Belgrade, Prifren, Noribazar, Procupy, Samander* and *Scopia*. In the Year 1350 *Ubsan* or *Dusan* reigned, and was the first King of *Servia*, and called himself also Emperor of *Greece*. He conquered *Bulgaria, Bosnia*, and all other Nations of the *Slavia* in those Parts; but this Family ended in *Stephen* in the Year 1371. They first submitted to *Amurath I.* after the taking of *Nissa*, but being provoked by his Cruelty, revolted in 1376, and joyned with the Despote of *Bosnia*. In 1388 *Lazarus*, Despote of *Servia*, fought *Amurath I.* in the Plains of *Cassovia*, in which Battle fell 50000 Men, and *Amurath* was slain after the Fight, as he was viewing the Field by a wounded *Servian*, who rose from the dead Bodies and stab'd him, to revenge the Death of *Lazarus* his Master, who was slain here too. In 1420 *Amurath*, Sultan of the *Turks*, made an Invasion on *George*, Despote of *Servia*, called the *Rascian*, took *Neuomonto, Scopia* and *Sinderovia*, with two of the Despote's Sons, put out their Eyes, and married their Sister for her great Beauty. In 1427 they were reduced by the same Prince. In 1454 they were again reduced. The Christian Religion was first settled here by *Cyril* and *Methodius* in 860, at which Time they had the Bible in the *Sclavonian* Tongue. The Country is very fruitful and rich, having several Mines of Gold and Silver.

SERVIEN (Abel) Marquess of *Sable*, Minister of State and Superintendent of the *Finances* of *France*, was the Son of *Anthony Servien*, a Judge in the Parliament of *Dauphiné*. He was first made Attorney General in that Parliament, afterwards Counsellor, and then Secretary of State. He was sent Ambassador Extraordinary with the *Marshal de Thoiras*, to negotiate a Peace in *Italy*, the *Valtoline*, and the Country of the *Grifons*. He had so good Success in this Employment, that the King sent him to treat a Peace between His Majesty and the Duke of *Savoy*, which was executed by the Treaty of *Querasque* in 1631. Returning to Court, where he continued till 1636, he found that *Richelieu* bore him no good Will, which made him resign his Places to the King, who to recompence his Services bestowed upon him 100000 Crowns, and so he retired to *Anjou*; from whence the Queen Regent recall'd him in 1643, and sent him Plenipotentiary with the Duke of *Longueville* and the Count of *Avaux*, to the Treaty at *Munster*. During this illustrious Employment he received full Power of the *French* King in 1647 to treat with the States General about the Guaranty of the Treaties of *Munster*. Being return'd again to that City, he found the Deputies of *Holland* so chang'd, that they talked of Treating separately with *Spain*, and to quit the Interests of *France*, whereupon the Duke of *Longueville* and the Count d'*Avaux* desired to be recalled; but *M. Servien* staying behind them, was not out of hopes of renewing the Treaties, and finding it impossible to succeed in that with *Spain*, he concluded a Peace with the Empire upon honourable Conditions for the King his Master. Upon his Return to the Court the King made him Minister of State in 1648, and in 1653 he was declared Superintendent of the *Finances*, and the Year following Chancellor of the Royal Orders of *France*, and soon after was made Seneschal of *Anjou*. After so many Services done to his Prince, he died in his Castle of *Meudon* the 17th of *Jan.* 1659, aged 66 Years.

Q. SERVILIUS (Cepio) a Roman Consul who was sent unto the *Gauls* with a powerful Army, and commanded there during the *Cymbrian* and *German* Wars. His insatiable Avarice having instigated him to rob the Temples of *Tholouse* whence he took a vast Sum of Gold and Silver (*Orosius*, Lib. 5. Cap. 15. tells us, there was in all 100000 Pounds of Gold and 110000 of Silver) which had been consecrated to the Gods of the Country. He was punish'd with the intire Defeat of his whole Army, and being return'd to *Rome* was condemn'd, and died in Prison, or as others say, in Exile. Hence came the Proverb of *Aurum Itholosanum*, to signifie hurtful and fatal Riches. *Strab.* Lib. 4. *Aul. Gell.* Lib. 3. Cap. 9. *Justin.* Lib. 32. *Valer. Maximus.* *Erasm.* Adag. tit. *Infortunii vel Exitii.*

SERVILIUS, a Latin Historian, quoted by *Tacitus*, Lib. 14. *Annal.* of the *Servilian* Family, which was very famous at *Rome*. Also a Roman Consul of the same Name that died of the Plague, with his Colleague *Æbutius* in 290 of *Rome*.

SERVILIUS (Hala or Abala) General of the Roman Cavalry, being Dictator he conquered the *Labicani* and *Æqui*, and in 315 he killed *Spurius Melius*, who was suspected to design a Change of the Government, and at last was banish'd. *Val. Max.*

SERVILIUS (Isauricus) made himself famous for his Victories. *Livy.*

SERVILIUS (Priscus) Dictator, took and destroy'd the City of the *Fidenates*, and took several Places from the *Æqui* in the 319 of *Rome*. *Livy*, Lib. 4.

SERVITÆ, or *Servants of the Blessed Virgin*, a Religious Order instituted at *Florence* about the Year 1232. See *Annunciada* and *St. Philip Benizi*. There was also a Congregation of *Servants of the Blessed Virgin* at *Marseilles* in 1257; they followed the Rule of *St. Austin*. *Benedict*, Bishop of that City, approved the Institution, which hath since been confirmed by a Bull of *Clement VI.* in 1266. This Congregation of the Order

Order of St. *Austin* is different from another called the Order of *Penance*, which is of that of St. *Francis*, and was confirm'd by Pope *Honorius IV.* in 1285. The Congregation of *Servite* at *Venice* is the same with the first here mention'd, and hath produced excellent Men into the World, amongst whom Father *Paul*, who wrote the Council of *Trent*, was one of the most illustrious; whom see.

SERVIUS HONORATUS, surnamed *Maurus*. A famous Grammarian that lived in the second Century, and according to others about 410. He writ Commentaries upon *Virgil*, and divers other Pieces. *Macrob. Lib. 1, & 6. Saturn. Gefner. in Bibl. Possevin in Appar.*

SERVIUS (*Pictor*) the Son of *Fabius Pictor*. Consult *Gefner. Vossius.*

SERVIUS (*Sulpitius Rufus*) was not only an Orator, but the greatest Lawyer of his Time. He was the Disciple of *Fucilius Balbus*, and of *C. Aquilius Gallus*, and an Imitator of *C. Mucius Scaevola*, who spur'd him on to the Study of the Law with this friendly Reproof, *Turpe est Patrio & Causas Oranti, Jus in quo versatur ignorare*. He was Consul at *Rome* in 703 with *Marcus Marcellus*, and upon all Occasions gave signal Instances that his Prudence was not a whit inferior to his Learning. He left divers Tracts of Law, and had several Disciples that were a Credit to him, the most famous of them were *P. Alphenus Varus*, *C. Aulus Asilius*, *Aufidius*, &c. The Consequences of the War began by *M. Antonius*, being much dreaded by the *Romans*, *Sulpitius* was desired to go to him whilst he was besieging *Modena*, and endeavour to persuade him to hearken to an Accommodation: He accepted of the Employment, and died on his Way thither, in 710 of *Rome*. See *Cicero, Aul. Gellius, Pomponius*, and others quoted by *Forster, Lib. 2. Hist. Jur. Civil.*

SERVIUS (*Tullius*) the Name of the sixth King of the *Romans*. He was the Son of *Ocrisia*, a Woman-Slave, yet descended of a noble Family of *Corniculum*. When yet a Boy, being asleep his Head was seen all on fire, which when *Tanaquil*, the Wife of *Tarquinius Priscus*, had seen, she resolved to educate him amongst her own Children, for she interpreted the Flaming of his Head to be an Omen of his coming to the Crown; and having married one of *Tarquinius Priscus* his Daughters, was after his Death chosen King. He made an exact Account to be taken of all the *Romans*, whose Number amounted in his Time to 84000, and distributed them into Tribes, that knowing the Number of his Subjects he might make the better use of them for the Good of the Commonwealth. *Tarquinius*, surnamed *Superbus*, had married *Tullia* the Daughter of *Servius*, who had promised to make him his Successor; but he impatient of Delays, and instigated by his Wife, caused his Father-in-law to be murdered after that he had reigned 41 Years. His Daughter *Tullia* was so well pleased with his Death, that she caused her Chariot to be driven over the bloody dead Body of her Father as it lay in the Streets. *Tit. Liv. Lib. 2. Florus, Lib. 1. Cap. 6. Dion. Halic.*

SERVUS-DEI, a certain Bishop, who flourished about 467; but where his See was is uncertain, because that at the same time there were several of this Name in *Sicily* and *Italy*. He wrote against those who asserted that Christ whilst on Earth did not see the Father with his corporeal Eyes before the Resurrection; and endeavoured to prove that from the very time of his Birth, by virtue of Hypostatical Union, he did actually see the Father and Holy Ghost by his bodily Eyes. *Gennadius de Script. Eccl. Trithemius. Hoffm. Cave's Hist. Lit.*

SESONCHIS. See *Shishack*.

SESONCHOSIS, King of *Egypt*, who first invented the way of managing and riding Horses. Being curious to know which was the original and natural Language, he caused a Nurse's Tongue to be cut out, and then committed to her Charge a new-born Child, and shut her up in a Place where none could come at her; which Child, as soon as it got the Use of its Tongue, pronounced the Word *Bec*, which in the Language of the *Paphlagonians*, a People of the Lesser *Asia*, signifies *Bread*: Whence he concluded that People to be the most ancient of any other of the World, and that their Language was first of all others. *Aristoph. Scholiast. Herodotus* relates this Story with some difference; he saith, this Experiment was made by *Psammetichus*, and that *Bec* is a *Phrygian* Word. Some are of Opinion, that the Child pronounced this Word in Imitation of the Goats which were in the neighbouring Mountains.

SESOSTRIS, King of *Egypt*, otherwise called *Sethosis* or *Sethos*. He began his Reign at *Diospolis* in the 1537 Year before Christ, and was Head of the nineteenth Dynasty of the *Egyptians*. He made an Expedition into *Asia* the eighteenth Year of his Reign, and in the mean time left his Brother *Armais*, otherwise *Danaus*, Regent of *Egypt*. The *Greeks* tell us, that *Sesostris* waged War successfully against the *Affrians*, *Medes* and *Scythians*, that he subdued *Phœnicia* and *Syria*, and all the Provinces of the Lesser *Asia*, with *Thrace* and *Colchis*: But understanding that his Brother *Armais* affected the Sovereignty, he broke of the course of his Victories, and hasted away to *Egypt*, having been nine Years absent, and reigned there thirty three Years after his Return. *Marsham*, though

he owns that the King of *Egypt* called by the *Egyptians* *Sethosis*, is the same the *Greeks* call *Sesostris*, yet will have him to be the same with *Shishak* mentioned 1 *Kings* Chap. 14. But the most able Chronologists are of another Opinion, alledging that *Sesostris* was some Ages before the Burning of *Troy*, yea before the Time of *Minos*, whereas *Shishak* did not begin to reign till 200 Years after the taking of that City. That *Sesostris* was King at *Diospolis*, and *Sesonchis* at *Bubastis*; that *Sesostris* was Head of the Nineteenth Dynasty, and *Sesonchis* of the twenty second; lastly, that *Sesostris* reigned fifty Years, and *Sesonchis* only twenty one; so that *Sesostris* cannot be the same with *Shishak* who reigned 500 Years after him. *Herod. Lib. 2. Aristot. Polit. Lib. 7. Dicaearchus, Diodorus Siculus, Josephus, Eusebius*, and many others relate, that *Sesostris* lived a long time before the *Trojan War*. And *Strabo* tells us, that this Great King did endeavour to join the Red-Sea with the River *Nile*, by means of a Channel before the *Trojan War*. *Troy* was taken 1209 Years before the Birth of Jesus Christ, whereas *Shishak* reigned only 995 Years before the said Birth.

As to the Conquests of *Sesostris*, *Herodotus*, who gives us an ample Relation of them, tells us, that he left every where Inscriptions upon Pillars, to be the lasting Monument of his Victories. The same Author assures us, that himself had seen of them in *Palestina* and in *Ionis*; and *Strabo* witnesseth, that some of them were yet standing in his Time. This great Conqueror caused magnificent Temples to be built in all his Cities, which he adorn'd with the rich Spoils he had taken in the Wars. He erected two *Obelisks* of Marble, each of them being 120 Cubits high: And all Historians unanimously agree, that next to *Osiris*, *Egypt* never had a greater King than this *Sesostris*. Indeed he was great every way, for his Stature was of four Cubits, three Palms and two Fingers breadth.

SESSA, *Suessa*, and of old called *Aurunca*, an ancient City of *Italy* in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Capua*, from which it stands sixteen Miles to the West, and twenty from *Gaeta* to the East, in a very fruitful Soil, especially of Corn and Wine. *Plin. Lib. 3. Cap. 5.*

SESSANNE, a small City of *La Brie* in *France*, on the Frontiers of *Campagne*, thirteen Miles North of *Troies*, and 24 East of *Paris*. It suffered much lately by Fire, but is now rebuilding.

SESTERCIVM, a Place four Miles from *Rome* without the Gate *Esquilina*, where Gibbets and other Instruments of Death were erected, and whither the Heads of those executed by the Emperor's Command were brought. *Tacitus.*

SESTO, *Sestos*, otherwise call'd the Castle of *Romelia*. It is a Town on the Shoar of the Streights of *Gallipoli*, on the side of *Romania*, in *Europe*, over-against *Avido*, or the Castle of *Natolia*, formerly call'd *Abydos*; which two Castles or Fortresses are call'd the *Dardanelles*, and secure the Passage from the *Archipelago* to the *Mer de Marmora*. The two Cities that stood there of old, were famous for the Amours of *Leander* and *Hero*. *Strabo, Lib. 13.*

SESTOLA, a City of *Italy*, which is the Capital of *Frigian*, a Territory of the State of *Modena*.

SESTRI, a City of *Italy*, to the West of *Genoua*, and another call'd *Sestri de Levant*, on the East-side of *Genoua*.

SETH, the third Son of *Adam*, was born A. M. 131. He was an Imitator of his Father's Piety, and his Children followed his holy Example; wherefore also the Scripture calls them the *Children of God*, with Contradistinction to those of *Cain*, who are call'd the *Children of Men*. He was the Father of *Enos*, and died A. M. 1042, at the Age of 912 Years.

Josephus speaks thus of *Seth*, That he was bred with his Father, and did imitate his Vertue, and his Children followed his Example, living in perfect Union, and very happily in their own Country. He adds, That the World was oblig'd to their Industry and Understanding, for the Astrological Science; and that having learn'd from *Adam*, that the World should be destroy'd by Water and Fire, and fearing this Art should be lost before Men were instructed in it, they built two Columns, one of Brick and the other of Stone, on which they engraved their Observations, that in case the Deluge should ruine the Column of Brick, that of Stone might transmit 'em to after Ages; which had the design'd Success. And he saith this Column was to be seen in his time, with the Inscription in *Syriac*; but some explodes this, and not without Cause, it being much more probable that they would have communicated the Principles of Religion to Posterity by those Monuments. *Josephus, Torniell, Salian.*

SETHIANS, or *Sethinians*, Hereticks, a Branch of the *Valentinians*. They held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two Angels, and that the latter being kill'd, the Supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and that the Angels by their mutual Impurities drew on the Flood, which destroy'd their wicked Offspring, but some of them having crept into the Ark, gave a new Original to wicked Men. They wrote many Books, intitled, *Seth*, and some bearing the Names of the other Patriarchs. They gave out that *Jesus Christ* was either *Seth*, or his Representative. *Tertul. de Præscrip. Iran. Epiph.*

SETHON, King of *Egypt*, began to reign at *Memphis* in the Year 717 before Jesus Christ. He gathered so vast a Quantity of Gold and Silver, that after his Death he left behind him 400000 Talents, that is, 240000000 of *French Livres*, if an *Egyptian Talent* is the same with an *Aucone*. *Herodotus* assures us, that in his Time there was still to be seen a Statue of *Setbon* with a Rat in his Hand, because when *Senacherib* came to invade his Country, the Rats eat the Harness of his Horses, and the Thongs of his Soldiers Shields at *Pelusium*, and that thereupon he was forced to retire with his Army. *Josephus* relates this with some Difference; he tells us, that *Senacherib* having spent much Time before *Pelusium*, had prepared all things for a Storm; but being informed that *Tharpsies*, King of *Ethiopia*, was on his March to relieve that City, he raised his Siege: Others say, that *Setbon* having by some Artifice drawn together a great Number of Field-Rats, sent them amongst the Enemy, frightened them, and by this means put them to Flight. *Herod. Joseph.*

SETIA, a Bishop's See in the Isle of *Candia*, of small Circuit. It stands in a *Peninsula* on the East-side of the Island.

SETON, a Village of *Mid-Lothian* in *Scotland*, near to which is a noble Palace called *Seton House*, whence the Earls of *Winton*, a very ancient Family, and several other Noblemen take their Surname. *Cambd. Brit. &c.*

SETON (*John*) an *English* Man, and one of the most Philosophical Genius's of his Time, he study'd at the University of *Oxford*, and spent almost all his Time upon *Aristotle's* Works, upon whose Metaphysics he wrote Commentaries in twelve Books very much esteemed. *Pitt. de Illust. Script. Angl. Leland, &c.*

SETTLE, a Market-Town of *Staincliff Wapentake*, on the River *Ribble*, in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, about 165 Miles from *London*.

SETTALA, (*Lewis de*) born at *Milan* in 1550, was an eminent Physician, commencing Doctor of that Faculty at 21 Years of Age, and Professor of the University of *Pavia* at 23. He died in 1633, and left several considerable Treatises, as, *Comment. in Arist. Prob. Comment. in Hippoc. de Aere, Aquis & Locis. Cautiones ad Vulnere Curanda. De Navis, &c. Salvator Vituli Theat. Mediol. Lorenzo Crasso Elog. de Huom. Letter. Vander. Lindm. de Script. Med.*

SEVARAMBES, an imaginary People, such as the *Utopians* of *Sir Thomas More*, and the Inhabitants of the *New Atlantis* of my Lord *Bacon*.

SEVENOKE, a Market-Town of *Godstear Hundred* in the South-West Parts of *Kent*; so called from *William Sevenoke*, a Foundling in this Town, who became Lord Mayor of *London* An. 1418. and by whom the Free-School and Hospital of this Town was founded. It is sixteen Miles from *London*.

SEVERIANS, certain Hereticks whose first Patron was *Tatianus*, and were afterwards defended by *Severus*, from whom they took their Name. They were altogether against Marriage *Hieronimus Sophronius.*

SEVERIANUS, the Emperor *Adrian's* Sister's Son, who being ninety Years of Age, and ordered to be put to Death together with his Nephew *Fuscus* by the said Emperor, he wish'd that *Adrian* might not be able to depart this Life when he desired it, which fell out accordingly. *L. Aelius Spart. in vit. Adrian.*

SEVERIANUS, Bishop of *Gabala*, in *Syria*, famous for his Learning and Eloquence, being left in Charge by *St. Chrysostom* with his Flock, was by him reproved for his Neglect and Misconduct; whereupon he accus'd *Chrysostom* of calling the Empress *Eudoxia Jerzabel*, and got him banish'd; but the People abhorring this Wickedness, prevail'd to have him recall'd, and *Severianus* expell'd; and though an Agreement was made betwixt them by the Empress's Means, yet *Severianus* persisted in his Enmity against *Chrysostom*. There are Six Greek Homilies printed in *England* under his Name, in 1612. and an Exposition upon the *Galatians*, publish'd with *Chrysostom's* Works. *Theodoret. Damascenus. Sozomene.*

SEVERIEN, a vast Country or Dukedom, subject to the *Russ*, extending from the *Niper* (*Borysbene*) on the West and North to the Ocean on the East, having *Russia* on the North, and *Crim Tartary* on the South. It was at first a Sovereign Dukedom, but was afterwards conquer'd by the Dukes of *Lithuania*, and fell with it under *Cassimir*, King of *Poland*, Son of *Jagelon*. And in the time of *John Basilowicz* revolted from the *Poles*, and submitted to the *Russ*. The Capital of it is *Novogrodeck*, Thirty six Miles South of *Smolensko*. The Prince of *Severien* was after this murder'd by the Tyrant he submitted to, though derived from the Royal Blood of *Russia*, being descended of *Demetrius*, Great Duke of *Russia*. *Golnitz.*

SEVERINO, Lat. *Acmonia*, a City built by the Emperor *Severus* on the *Danube*, near *Trajan's* Bridge; is twelve German Miles North-East from *Temeswar*.

SEVERINUS, Pope and a *Roman*, who was chosen after Pope *Honorius I.* in 638, though *Anastasius*, the *Bibliothecarius* saith, that he was not elected till the 29th of May the Year following. He courageously resisted the earnest Solici-

tations of the Emperor *Heraclius*, who would have engaged him to subscribe an Edict call'd *Ethesis*, being a kind of Exposition of the Faith in favour of the Heresie of the *Monothelites*, and condemn'd the same as impious and heretical. He died June 2. A. C. 639. His Election was confirm'd by *Isacius* the Emperor's Exarch, without which that Title was reckon'd void. *Platina.*

SEVERN, Lat. *Sabrina*, the second River of *England* for note, has its Source near *Plinlyman Hill*, in the County of *Montgomery*, in *Wales*, and flows at first as far East as *Slauois*; then winding North-East it waters *New Town*, and leaving *Montgomery* to the East, passes by *Welsh-Pool* to the Borders of *Shropshire*, taking in the *Thamer* before it entreteth that County; so passeth South-West to *Shrewsbury* and *Worcester*; beneath which it receives the *Temde*, and at *Tewksbury* the *Avon*, passing to *Gloucester*, it becomes very great; in *Gloucestershire* it takes in the *Leden* and *Stroud*, besides the *Wye* that parts this County from *Monmouthshire*, and another *Avon* that parts *Gloucestershire* from *Somersetshire*. In *Montgomeryshire*, it waters *New-Town* and *Welsh-Pool*; in *Shropshire*, *Shrewsbury*, *Bridge-north*; in *Worcestershire*, *Bewdley*, *Worcester*, *Upton*. There are two Things remarkable in this River: First, That it affords abundance of Lampreys: Secondly, That the Mouth is so wide, that it has got the Name of the *Severn Sea*, it being here fifteen Miles over between *Nash-Point* in *Glamorganshire*, and *Linton* in *Devonshire*.

SEVERUS (*Septimius*) a *Roman* Emperor, was born at *Leptis*, a *Roman* Colony in *Africa*; his Father's Name was *Geta*, and his Mother's *Fulvia Pia*; his Merit raised him to the highest Posts in the Empire; and at last, under Pretence of revenging the Death of the Emperor *Perinax*, he stept into his room in 193 or 194. He was then in *Paunonia*; and being come to *Rome*, the Soldiers put the Imperial Purple upon him, having first kill'd *Didius Julianus*. Hearing that *Pescenninus Niger* was declared Emperor by the Legions of *Syria*, he raised an Army, and march'd against him; and having after a three Years Siege taken *Byzantium*, which had favour'd *Pescenninus*, he reduced it to a Village. After this he conquer'd the *Parthians*, *Medes*, *Arabians*, and several other Nations. He severely punish'd the rebelling *Jews*, for which the Senate decreed him and his Son the Honours of a *Triumph*. Having finish'd his Wars in the East, he turn'd his Arms against *Albinus*, whom he defeated near *Lyons*, but stained his Victory with extreme Cruelty, causing *Albinus's* Wife, Children and Friends, with a great Number of Persons of Quality, to be butcher'd, by which means he got the Name *Punicus Sylla*. The Christians about *Lyons* were involved in the same Massacre, as so many Abettors of the Rebellion. And having in a manner wholly destroyed that and many other Cities, he began the fifth Persecution against the Christians. At the beginning of his Empire he carried himself very favourably towards the Christians, having been restored to his Health by one of them called *Proculus*. Afterwards he quelled the *Britains* rebelling against him, and built the Wall that bears his Name, the Ruines whereof are still to be seen to this day. But he was not so happy in his Family as he was in his Government, for he had two Sons *Antoninus Caracalia* and *Geta*, whom he had declared *Casars* and his Associates in the Empire; but the Elder of these being not content with the Empire in Reversion, resolv'd by the Murder of his Father, to put himself in actual Possession thereof; and accordingly one Day as he was marching on Horse-back behind his Father, he drew his Sword to that Intent, and had effected it, but that he was hinder'd by some that were near him. *Severus* himself took notice of it, though he dissembled his Knowledge of it; but the Horror of so unnatural Attempt cast him into a deep Melancholy, of which he died about a Year after in the City of *York* the 4th of February 211. having reign'd seventeen Years, eight Months and three Days. He was a Man of Wit, Understanding and Ability. He was a Lover of Learning and learned Men, and understood the Mathematicks and History, and had writ that of his own Life. *Spartian in Sept. Severo. Dio. Aurel. Victor. Eutrop. Orosius, Euseb.*

SEVERUS, (*Fl. Valerius*) the Son of a Sister of the Emperor *Maximianus Armentarius*, who created him *Cesar* in 304, with *Maximinus*, and committed to him the Affairs of *Italy* and *Africa*; but he did not long enjoy this Dignity; for *Maxentius* having procured himself to be declared Emperor at *Rome*, *Severus* with all Diligence hasten'd thither to stifle this Rebellion in the Birth; but being overcome, he retir'd to *Ravenna*; and soon after *Maximianus Hercules* having drawn him out of that City, under the Pretext of Peace, he was Strangled on his way to *Rome* 307. *Zozim. Lib. 2. Eutrop. Lib. 9. &c.*

SEVERUS (*Libius*) was saluted Emperor of the West at *Ravenna*, after the Death of *Majorianus* in 461, and the Senate confirm'd his Election, without expecting the Consent of *Leo*, Emperor of the East: He was afterwards Poison'd by *Ricimerus* August 15. 465. *Marcellin. & Cassiodorus in Chron.*

SEVERUS ALEXANDRINUS, Bishop of the *Asmoneans*, he lived at the same time with *Eutychius*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, who writ *Annals* in the *Arabian* Tongue, and

was of the Sect of the *Melchite*; whereas this *Severus* was of the Sect of *Copti* or *Jacobite*. He writ Annals in three Tomes, containing the Lives of the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*; and therein gives an Account of the Original of the Bishops of that Country. *Abraham Echellensis* alleges the Testimonies of this Historian against *Selden*, in his *Eutychius Vindictus*. *Severus* tells us in his Preface, that he had compiled his History from several publick Acts and Records which he found in the Libraries of *Egypt*, which were writ in the *Greek* or else in the *Coptick* Language, whence they have been translated into *Arabick*. This History is now in the *French King's* Library.

SEVERUS, a *Heresiarch*, and Head of the *Severians*, being infected by the Writing of *Tatianus*: He held that there was no Resurrection, that the use of Wine was not lawful, that the Old Testament, Acts of the Apostles, and *St. Paul's* Epistles deserve no Credit: Adding moreover, That Woman was the Workmanship of the Devil, and therefore Marriage was damnable; dividing Man into two Parts, ascribing the upper Part to God, and under Part to the Devil: He was refuted by *Clement Alexandrinus* and *Origines*. He lived about 174. *Augustin. Her. Eusebius, Hieronimus.*

SEVERUS SOSOPOLITANUS, born of Heathen Parents, was accused of Luxury and Magick, but coming to *Tripoli* in *Syria*, was there baptized; some time after he turn'd Monk, and lived in a Monastery between *Gaza* and *Majuma*; but being taken notice of to be of the Opinion of those who rejected the Council of *Chalcedon*, and were called *Acephali*, he was expell'd a Monastery which he had entred; whereupon making Complaint to *Anastasius* the Emperor, he prevail'd so far as to have *Flavian* Bishop of *Antioch* displaced, and himself settled in his See, *An. 512*. He publicly taught the Heresie of *Eutyches*, Anathematiz'd the Council of *Chalcedon*, and endeavoured by Flattery and Force to bring all the Bishops of his own Jurisdiction to his Sentiments, treating barbarously those who refused; and amongst others, exposed 300 Orthodox Monks to the Fury of Maltives, abandoning himself to all manner of Luxury at the same time. At length, about *An. 519*, when the Emperor *Justin* had ordered his Tongue to be cut out, he escaped to *Alexandria*, and there continued his horrible Villanies. *Nicephorus.*

SEVERUS, Bishop of *Milevum*, and an Ecclesiastical Writer about the Year, 420.

SEVERUS (*Cornelius*) a Latin Poet, who lived in *Augustus's* Time, about the Year of *Rome*, 740. He was the Author of a Poem upon Mount *Aetna*, commonly attributed to *Virgil*. *Quintilian* saith, That he wrote the War of *Sicily* in Verse; but *Joseph Scaliger* conjectures in his Animadversions upon *Eusebius*, that the Subject of that Poem was not the *Sicilian* War *Bellum Siculum*, but the Civil War *Bellum Civile*. *Seneca* makes mention of this Poet in his Controversies, where he quotes some Verses of his upon the Death of *Cicero*, and speaks of him also in his 69th Epistle. [The Poem of *Cornelius Severus* upon *Aetna*, is found amongst *Virgil's* Remains, with the Notes of *Joseph Scaliger*, who is the first that discover'd the true Author of it.]

SEVI (*Sabbathai*) a famous Impostor, who had the Impudence to declare himself to be the Jewish *Messiah*, in 1666. He was born at *Smirna* under the Reign of *Amurat* IV. in 1626, and was the Son of one *Mordecai* a Jew. After having made a considerable Progress in his Studies, he came to *Constantinople*, but the *Rabbins* drive him thence, whereupon he was fain to return to *Smirna*. In the Year 1662, he took a Journey to *Jerusalem*, and was there received with great Honour, because of his Learning, and lived there three Years, being well esteemed of those of his Nation. It is the Custom of the Jews at *Jerusalem*, to send every three Years a certain Number of *Rabbins* to *Constantinople*, into *Egypt* and other Countries, to gather Alms. *Sevi* was chosen to go to *Egypt*, and passing through the City *Gaza*, two Days Journey from *Jerusalem*, he met with one *Nathan*, a German Jew, who having finish'd his Studies at *Jerusalem*, had betaken himself to *Gaza*, where he had married the Daughter of a very rich Merchant; this *Nathan* being extremely taken with *Sabbathai Sevi's* Learning, entred into close Friendship with him, and proposed the Design of making him pass for the *Messiah*, to which *Sevi* consented, seeing himself assisted by one who was able to bear the Charges of this Enterprize. As soon therefore as *Sabbathai Sevi* was come back from *Egypt*, *Nathan* writ to the Jews of *Jerusalem*, that they should not look upon *Sevi* as an ordinary Person, but as their *Messiah*, and that they should receive him as their King, who would soon give them extraordinary Proofs of his Power and Holiness. The People, who are Lovers of Novelty, went out to meet him with Shouts of Joy, that were heard every-where through the City, which made the *Turks* run together to prevent any Tumult or Disorder; whom when the *Rabbins* had appeased with the Sum of 5000 Crowns, they banish'd this Impostor out of *Jerusalem*, from whence he retired to *Smirna*. In *January*, 1666. he returned to *Constantinople*, with a design to make his publick Entry there, as the *Messiah* of the Jews. But being come near to the *Dardanelles*, he was seized by the *Chiaoux*, or Serjeants of the Grand Signior, who having fetter'd his Feet, set him on a Horse, and

conducted him by Land to *Constantinople*, where the Jews, who had been informed of his Arrival, received him as their *Deliverer*, notwithstanding that they saw him in Chains. From thence he was carried back to one of the Castles of the *Dardanelles*, and not long after by order of the Grand Signior was sent to *Adrianople*: *Sabbathai Sevi* arrived there *Sept. 14. 1666.* and had a Conference with the Sultan's chief Physician, who was a *Renegado Jew* sent to him by the Sultan, supposing that this Pretended *Messiah* would discover himself more freely to him, than to a natural *Turk*. The Result of which Conference was, that there was no other way for him to avoid the ignominious Death appointed for him, but by turning *Turk*, to which he consented. The Grand Signior being informed of *Sevi's* Resolution, ordered him to be brought to his Presence: At the Entry of the Hall this false *Messiah* threw down his Jewish Cap, and trampled it under his Feet, and at the same time one of the Sultan's Pages put a Turban upon his Head, and taking away his Jewish Gown of black Cloth, put a Vest upon him, which the Grand Signior bestowed upon him. In this Garb he appeared before the Grand Signior, who gave him the Title of *Agı Mehemet Effendi*, that is, *The Esteemed Doctor Mehemet*, and made him *Capigi Bachi*, allowing him a Pension of fifty Crowns per Month. This *Renegado* endeavoured to cloak this Action amongst his Country men, by pretending it a necessary piece of Dissimulation; but it was not long after that he began openly to assert *Mahometanism*, and for five Years together was a means of perswading many Jews, who received the Turban as well as he. At last the Grand Signior being informed, that for all this he did not cease in secret to celebrate certain Festivals with the Jews, commanded him to be conducted to the Castle of *Dulcigno* in the *Morea*; where he died with his Wife the tenth of *September*, 1676, being fifty Years of Age. *De la Croix* in his *Memoirs*, Part 2.

SEVILLA DEL ORO, a Town in the North part of the Island of *Jamaica* with a good Harbour upon the Bay of *Mexico*, but little frequented by the *English*. There is also another Place in *Spain* called *Sevilla la Vieja*, a ruined City of *Andalusia* near *Sevil*, which was the Birth-place of *Silius* and three Emperors, *Trajan*, *Adrian* and *Theodosius* the Elder, and called by the *Romans* *Italica*.

SEVILLE HISPALIS, a City of *Spain*, and the Capital of *Andalusia*, upon the River *Guadalquivir*, and an Archbishop's See. It is a very ancient City, and the greatest of *Spain* next to *Madrid*, and one of the richest and most famous for Commerce of all *Europe*: The *Moors* made themselves Masters of it and the rest of the Country in the Year 713, and kept it 534, until *December 22. 1248*, when *Ferdinand III.* King of *Leon* and *Castile*, took it from them after a Siege of sixteen Months. The Form of this City is almost round, and contains divers stately Palaces, fair Churches, and large Squares and Market-places, which are all adorn'd with Fountains, whose Waters are conveyed thither by an Aqueduct five or six Leagues from the City. The Metropolitan Church is the greatest of all *Spain*, extending sixty Paces in length, and an hundred in breadth, with Chappels built quite round it, a beautiful Quire, a sumptuous Vestry, and a very high Steeple, in which are no less than twenty four great Bells. Besides there is an University in this City, a Seat of Inquisition and a Mint. Travellers do much admire the Neatness of the Exchange, where the Merchants meet and discourse about their Commerce: There are also a great Number of Colleges and Religious Houses, and seven Gates; whereof that of *Triana* opens upon a great Bridge of Boats, which leads to a very fair Suburb of the same Name, where the Curious meet with a hundred Specialties well worth their taking notice of; as indeed throughout the whole City, which gave occasion to that *Spanish* Proverb, *Qui no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto Moravilla*. Here is a brave Aqueduct of Brick six Leagues long, and reacheth up to *Carmena*. It hath of late decay'd very much, and is still wasting, the Trade being removed to *Cales*, because Men pay 27 per cent at *Sevil*, and but four or five at *Cales*: There are in it twelve Buildings worth the seeing, amongst which are the Monuments of *Ferdinand* the Wise, who recovered this City from the *Moors*, and that of *Ferdinand* and *Christopher Columbus*, the Discoverer of the *West-Indies* or *America*. He died in this City in the Year 1532, when he had lived fifty Years, ten Months and fourteen Days. There has been two Provincial Councils held at *Seville*, one in the Year 590; and the other 619; we have three Canons remaining of the first, and thirteen of the second.

SEVO, a Mountain of *Germany* inhabited by the *Ingavoni*, according to *Solinus*, but *Baudrand* says, that it is the longest Mountain of *Scandinavia*, which runs in from off a Bow from the White Sea and furthestmost Parts of *Lapland*, through that Country *Bornia*, *Finland* and across betwixt *Sweden* and to the *Baltick* Sea 300 Miles in length, being distinguished by several Names according to the Countries it runs through. *Hoffm. Baud.*

SEULPHUS, Archbishop of *Rheims* and Legate of the See of *Rome*; was a Minister of State, in the Reign of King *Charles the Simple*, and King *Robert* and *Raoul*; the latter of which Princes gave this Prelate and *Herbert*, Earl of *Varmandois*, the Command of his Army against the *Normans*, whom *Seulphus* oblig'd to treat in 923, and renew their old League with the King; the same Year, Pope *John the Tenth* sent him the *Pall*, which was then the highest Mark of Favour, (for at that time, the Honour of a Cardinalate was not in use) from whence we may observe that when the Pope gave the Arch-bishop of *Rheims* the *Pallium*, he made him Apostolical Legate at the same time; so that from this time, the Prelates of this See, have stiled themselves, *Legati Nati*. This eminent Prelate died in 925. *Le Coumpt d'Anteuil, des Ministres d'Etat*.

SEURE, (*la*) *Separa*, a River of *France* in *Poitou*, which divides it self in two Streams, the one called *Seure Nantoise*, which watereth *Mortagne* in *Poitou*, and *Nantes* in *Bretagne*, the other *Seure Niortoise*, which ariseth about *St. Maixant*, and watering *Niorts*, *Mallezan* and *Marans*, falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

SEWER, *Surius*, a River which ariseth in the County of *Tipperary* in the Borders of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, and watering *Cashal*, *Carryck* and *Waterford*, falls into the *Boyne* on the South of *Ireland*, and with it into the Ocean.

SEXTIUS, a Physician of the Emperical Sect, who lived in the second Century under the Empire of *Antoninus Pius*: He writ ten Books against the Mathematicians and Astrologers, and three of the *Pyrrhonian* Opinions; which hath made many Authors believe that he was the same with *Sextius* of *Cheronæa*, a *Pyrrhonian* Philosopher, *Plutarch's* Grandson, and one of the Masters of the Emperor *Antoninus* the Philosopher, which if so, we cannot suppose him the Author of a Treatise *De Medicina Animalium*, which is commonly attributed to him, forasmuch as that appears to be the Work of a *Platonist*. *Vossius de Philosoph. Cap. 12*.

SEXTUS, a *Pythagorean* Philosopher, the Author of a Treatise called *Enchyridium Sententiarum*, translated out of *Greek* into *Latin* by *Rufinus*, whom some have ridiculously confounded with *St. Sixtus* a Pope and Martyr. *Gesner. in Bibl.* This Collection of Sentences hath been several times printed, the last Edition is that of *Amsterdam* in 1688, with an Addition of some other Treatises, Mythological, Physical and Moral.

SEXTUS POMPEJUS FESTUS, the Author of a Book *de Verborum significatione*, which he abridg'd from a great Work of *Valerius Flaccus*, as one *Paulus* afterwards also contracted his Book. *Antonius Augustinus* published all these several Pieces in Octavo at *Venice* in 1560. But the Editions of *Joseph Scaliger* and *Andreas Dacier* are better, the last whereof was printed at *Paris* in Quarto in 1681, *In usum Delphini*.

SEXTUS, *Rufus*, lived in the IVth Century to the Year 54. He had born the Office of Consul, and wrote an Abridgment of the History of the *Romans*, which he dedicated to the Emperor *Valentinian I.* This Book intituled, *Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ*, having been very much corrupted in the Transcribing, was corrected from several Manuscripts by *John Cuspinian*: *Raphael Valateran* affirms, that the true Name of this Author is *Festus Rufus*, which if true, he may be the same with *Festus Rufus Avienus*. *Blondus*, *Martianus*, and some others are of opinion, that *Sextus Rufus* wrote a Description of *Rome*, and lived in the Time of *Dioclesian*; if this Observation of theirs will hold, then this *Rufus* cannot be the Author of the *Breviarium*. See *Vossius de Hist. Lat. Cap. 8*.

SEYDE, a City of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, formerly called *Sidon*, situate upon the Sea to the North of the City *Tyrus*, very much ruin'd. There are still to be seen two Castles or Forts, which are not tenable now. The Houses of the *Sangiac*, or Governour, and of the *Cady* or Judge are fair Buildings. There are also three Camps, so called, for the *French* Merchants, which are well built and commodious, especially that called the *Great Camp*, where the *French* Consul hath his Dwelling, as have also the *Franciscans*, the *Capuchines*, the *Jesuits* and Merchants, who drive a great Trade here with Cotton and Silk. The Houses of the City are but ill built, yet are inhabited by a great Number of Merchants, and Artisans of all Nations. The Haven which formerly could admit great Ships, receives none but small Vessels and Boats, the Ships riding in the Road some Miles from the City. The *Turks* have seven or eight *Mosques* in *Seyde*, the *Jews* have a Synagogue, and the Christian Monks and *Jesuits* have each of them a Chappel. There are also some *Maronites* of Mount *Libanus*, who some time since have submitted themselves to the Church of *Rome*; and some *Armenian* Greeks. Without the City are many fine Gardens planted with Orange, Citron, Palm and Tamarind Trees, which are ever Green, and *Adam's* Fig-Trees, so called, which bear a Fruit resembling a small Cucumber of a Golden Colour, the Taste whereof is admirable,

and whose Leaves are six Foot long and two broad; whereupon they say *Adam* made use of them to hide his Nakedness. There is also a great Abundance of white Mulberry-Trees, the Leaves whereof feed a vast Quantity of Silk-worms, which the Inhabitants keep in little Huts made on purpose, near these Woods of Mulberry-Trees. About a League from this Place are to be seen the Ruines of the ancient *Sidon*, at the Foot of a high Mountain, which is some part of Mount *Antilibanus*, on the Top of which there is a Christian Church-yard, and a little round place, covered with a Tamarind, which the *Maronites* make use of instead of a Chappel. *Doubdan's Travels to the Holy Land*.

SEYLIARD (Sir *Thomas*, Bar.) of *Delaware*, in the Parish of *Edinbridge*, in the County of *Kent*, married *Frances Wiat*, sole Heiress of the *Wiat* of *Boxley* Abby in the said County; by which the said Mannor of *Boxley*, and other Remains of that, some time vast Estate, were added to his own Patrimony. He had by her *Thomas* his only Son and Heir, and four Daughters, viz. *Frances*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth* and *Ellenora*. He married a second time to the honourable *Margaret Dunche*, Relict of Major *Dunche* of *Pasey*, in the County of *Berks*, Esq; second Daughter of the Right Honourable *Philip* Lord *Wharion*, by whom he had *Philadelphia*, an only Daughter. He was of a very ancient Family, as the Pedegree thereof in his Custody shewed, descending from *Ralph de Seyliard* of good Note in King *Stephen's* Reign (*Phil. Vill. Cant.*) This Sir *Thomas* was a Gentleman of great Vertues and Usefulness, lived much Esteemed, and died no less Lamented by good Men, May 2. 1692. leaving his Son Sir *Thomas Seyliard* to inherit his Estate and Title.

SEYMOUR (Sir *John*) of *Wulf-hall*, in the County of *Wilts*, Knight, in the Ninth of *Henry* the Eighth, being then one of the Knights for the Body to that King, obtain'd a Grant for the Constablewick of *Bristol* Castle to himself; and *Edward* his Son by his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *Henry Wentworth* of *Nettlested*, in the County of *Suffolk*, Knight, had *Edward*, *Thomas* and *Henry*, and Three Daughters, *Jane*, whom *Henry* the Eighth made his Wife, &c. *Edward* her Brother upon the Wedding-Day in the Twenty eighth of *Henry* the Eighth, had the Title of Viscount *Beauchamp* conferred upon him, and the Heirs Male of his Body, by reason of his Descent from an Heir Female of that House; and the next Year after was created Earl of *Hertford*. In the Thirty fourth of *Henry* the Eighth, he was made Lord Great Chamberlain of *England* for Life, and imploy'd in most Places of Trust and Profit during the Remainder of that Reign, which held in all Thirty eight Years. He was chosen Governour to King *Edward* the Sixth, and on the Tenth of *February* constituted Lord Treasurer of *England*, and advanced to the Dignity of Duke of *Somerset*; and upon the Seventeenth of the same *February*, created Earl-Marshal of *England* for Life; and upon the Twelfth of *March* following received his Patent of Protector and Governour of the King and Realms: And upon the Third of *November* next ensuing, had a special Grant, that he should sit alone, and be placed at all times, as well in the King's Presence in Parliament, as in his Absence, upon the middle of the Bench or Stool standing next on the Right Hand the King's Seat-Royal in his Parliament-Chamber. Soon after he was sent at the Head of a strong Army into *Scotland*, where he fought *Muscleborough* Battle. In the Second of *Edward* the Sixth, by another Patent bearing Date *December* the Twenty fourth; he was again constituted Protector both of the King's Person and the whole Realm during his Minority. Thus he rose, and before we speak of his Fall, take this his Character and Account of his Actions from the eminent Historian Sir *John Hayward*. He was a Man, saith he, little esteemed either for Wisdom, Personage, or Courage in Arms, but being in Favour with King *Henry*, and by him much imploy'd, was always observed to be both Faithful and Fortunate, as well in giving Advice as in managing a Charge. The Invasion of *James* the Fifth of *Scotland* was frustrated, and *Solom* *Mosse* Battle won by his Direction. The next Year after he and the Earl of *Warwick* burnt *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, wasted *Tivendale* and the *Mers*: Being sent to view the Fortifications upon the Marches of *Calais*, he not only did that, but with the hardy Approach of Seven Thousand Men, beat up an Army of One and Twenty Thousand *French*, encamp'd beyond the River before *Bulloime*, and took their Baggage and Cannon, with the Loss of one Man; and returning thence by Land to *Guisnes*, he won in his way, within shot and rescue of *Arde*, the Castle of *Ouing*, commonly called *Red Pile*. The next Year he invaded and spoil'd *Picardy*, began the Forts of *Newhaven*, *Blacknesse* and *Bullingberge*; upon these and other like Successes his succeeding Fortunes were esteemed always rather new than strange; and his only Presence was reputed a sufficient Surety for an Army; and yet did he never rise hereby, either to Haughtiness in himself, or Contempt of others, but remain'd Courteous and Affable, chusing a Converse least subject to Envy,

betwixt stiff Stubbornness and filthy Flattery, never aspiring higher than to be the second Person in State, yet fell at last through the Pride and revengeful Humour of *Anne Stanhope* his Wife, who possessed him, that his Brother Lord *Thomas Seymour* of *Sudley*, High-Admiral of *England*, studied his Ruine; the ambitious Earl of *Warwick* gave way to the Woman's violent Desires, willing she should have her Mind; so the Duke incur'd Infamy and Hate. Hereupon the Lord *Sudley* was Arrested, sent to the *Tower*, and in a very short time after condemned by Act of Parliament, and a Warrant was sent under his Brother's Hand, whereby his Head was delivered to the Axe. The Act of Parliament expresth the Cause of the Attainder to be the Attempting to get the Person of the King into his Custody, and govern the Realm; also making much Provision of Money and Victuals; and endeavouring to Marry the Lady *Elizabeth* the King's Sister; likewise for persuading the King in his tender Age to take upon him the Rule and Order of himself; but he was never called to answer, so that the Protestations which he made at the Point of his Death, and the open Carriage of his Life, did clear him in the Opinion of many. His Death created great Hatred in the People against the Protector, many of the Nobility calling him Blood-sucker and Murtherer, a ravenous Wolf, unfit to be the King's Protector; his pulling down a Church and two Bishops Houses in the *Strand*, to make way for *Sommerfet-House*, and ruining the Steeple, and most part of the Church of *St. John of Jerusalem*, near *Smithfield*, with a Cloyster and Charnel-house belonging to *St. Paul*, to carry on his new Building, confirm'd the publick Hatred. The Earl of *Warwick* spying this Opportunity, form'd a Party in the Privy-Council against the Protector, who thereupon removed the King from *Hampton-Court* to *Windsor*, with a Company more resembling an Army than a Train, and raised Men by Letters and Proclamation to aid him. Hereupon the Lords at *London* took Possession of the *Tower*, sent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City to *Ely-house*, where the Earl of *Warwick* lodg'd, and the Lord *Rich*, then Chancellor, made a Speech, wherein he charged the Protector with several Mifcarriages and Crimes, adding to the rest, his unnatural Endeavours for the Death of his Brother, and his Practices to dispatch such of the Nobility as were like to oppose his Designs, &c. Urging the Citizens upon all these Considerations, to joyn with the Lords of the Council to take him away. Next Day they dispatch'd a Letter to the Lords at *Windsor*, requiring he would disperse the Forces he had raised, and withdraw himself from the King. Hereupon all were discharged, except Guards, and the Protector sent Secretary *Petre* to the Lords at *London*, to persuade them, that for the publick Good all private Grudges and Unkindnesses might be laid aside: But neither did he return, nor was there any Answer sent, but a Proclamation publish'd and sign'd by seventeen of the Lords; wherein he was charged as the Cause of all the Calamities that had befallen the Nation; and the Subjects desired and prohibited in the King's Name, from giving Obedience to any of his Precepts. They also sent Sir *Robert Wingfield*, Captain of the Guard, to satisfy the King of their Loyal Affection, and of their moderate Desires against the Protector, who thereupon was removed from the King's Person, and a Guard set upon him until the next Day, when the Lords at *London* were appointed to be there, who all came accordingly, besides the Earl of *Warwick*, and repeating their Complaints, the Protector was put into their Hands, and committed to Custody in *Beauchamp's Tower*, and the next Day brought to *London* on Horse-back betwixt the Earls of *Southampton* and *Huntington*, followed by a great Number of Lords and Gentlemen, and being receiv'd by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. was conveyed to the *Tower*, where being presented with 28 Articles from the Privy Council, and a present Answer desired, whither he would acknowledge them true, or stand upon his Justification: He acknowledged his Offences, and humbly, on his Knees, submitted himself to the King's Mercy, intreating the Lords to assure the King, that what he did, proceeded rather from Negligence, Rashness, or other Indiscretion, than any malicious Thought tending to Treason. This and his Submission to the Lords, wrought the King to so much Compassion, that he released him from Imprisonment, remitted his Fines, and returned all his Goods and Lands that were not disposed of; and soon after swore him again of his Privy Council: After which his Daughter was married to my Lord *L'Isle*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Warwick*, and the Earl himself made Admiral of *England*, and soon after Duke of *Northumberland*. Then having sufficient Authority, he charged the Duke of *Somerset* anew with several wicked Designs, as to murder himself with many more of the Nobility, &c. Upon which being put into the *Tower*, and brought to his Tryal, he pleaded not Guilty, and made pertinent Answers to the Accusation, yet he was found guilty of Felony, and by vertue of a Statute then in Force, condemned to be hang'd for conspiring the Death of a Privy Counsellor: And two Months after, the Violence of his Enemies, notwithstanding the King's Desire to save him, drew him to the Scaffold on *Tower-hill*, Jan. 24. An. 1552. (6 Edw. 6.) where after a Speech which he thus concluded, *I beseech God that this Church in this Realm, now Reformed accord-*

ing to the Institution of the ancient Primitive Church, the Members thereof may conform their Lives to the Purity of its received Doctrine. He suffer'd with great Constancy, so that he was very much lamented, People dipping their Handkerchiefs in his Blood, and laying them up as Sacred Relicks. His Eldest Son *Edward* being dispossessed of all by the Attainder of his Father, was by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the first of her Reign, advanced to the Degree of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Beauchamp*, as also to the Title of Earl of *Hereford*, married the Lady *Katherine Grey*, Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, of near Alliance to the Queen, formerly Wedded to *Henry*, eldest Son to *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, but lawfully repudiated; and she being discern'd to be great with Child, was committed Prisoner to the *Tower*, and the Earl sent for out of *France*, and also confined; the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and others being made choice of to examine the Business, no Witness of the Marriage being produced within the limited time, they gave Sentence that it was Unlawful. In the mean time she was delivered of a Son, after that of another; having corrupted her Keeper, whereupon *Edward Warner*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, was imprisoned, and the Earl censured in the Star-Chamber; first, That he had vitiated a Maid of the Royal Blood; next, That he broke Prison; lastly, That he had lain with her again. And though he answered she was his lawful Wife, and that he found the Prison Doors open, he was fined 5000 *l.* and kept Prisoner for the space of nine Years; and she was kept Prisoner all her Life-time, tho' the Validity of the Marriage was again brought to a Tryal at the Common-Law, the Minister who married them being present, and other Circumstances agreeing, the Jury found it a lawful Marriage. His second Son *William Seymour* was constituted Governour to King *Charles I.* who afterwards made him Lieutenant General of his Forces in the Counties of *Wilts*, *Southampton*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, *Devon* and *Cornwall*, and Groom of his Stool, and by *Charles II.* after his Restauration, restored him to the Title of the Duke of *Somerset*, by a Repeal of the Attainder of his Great-Grandfather, which has ever since continued in this noble Family, now enjoy'd by His Grace *Francis*, Duke of *Somerset*, born Jan. 17. Anno 1657.

SEYMOUR (*Thomas*) Lord *Sudley*, Brother to the Protector, married *Katharine Parr*, Widow of *Henry VIII.* See his End, and the Occasions of it, in the foregoing Article.

SEYSSSEL (*Claudius*) Archbishop of *Turin*, was born at *Aix* in *Savoy*, and died in 1520. He writ a Book against the *Waldenses*, *A Treatise of Providence*; *Of the Monarchy of France*; *Of the Royal Dignity*: *Of the three States of Travellers*, dedicated to Pope *Leo X.* *Commentaries upon the Gospel of St. Luke*, as also upon the *Civil Law*. He translated into *Erench* the Ecclesiastical History of *Eusebius*; as also *Thucydides*, *Appianus Alexandrinus*, *Trogus Pompejus*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Xenophon*, and the Works of *Seneca*. *Sanmarthan. Gallia Christiana*, Tom. III. Pag. 665, 666.

SEZZA, *Setia*, a City of *Italy* in the Territory of *Rome*, which formerly was an Episcopal See.

SFORZA, (*Katharine*) the Wife of *Feronimo Riario*, Prince of *Forli*, being put in Prison with her Children after the Death of her Husband, who had been murdered by *Franciscus Ursus*, the Head of the Rebels of that Country, was not at all daunted at this her Misfortune; but by her Wit and Constancy found a Way both to revenge the Death of her Husband, and to preserve the Sovereignty he had made himself Master of. The Castle of the City, in which there was a good Garrison, holding out for her, and being resolved not to surrender but by her Leave and Order, she told the Rebels in an ambiguous Expression, that the way to put an end to the Dispute would be to give her leave to speak to the Commander in Chief of her Garrison and the Soldiers, to persuade them to surrender, and that in the mean time she would leave her Children as Pledges in *Ursus* his Hands. They had no sooner agreed to give her this Liberty, and she got into the Castle, but finding her self in a Place of Strength, she sent a Command to the Rebels to lay down their Arms, threatening them with the highest Punishments in case of Disobedience. The Conspirators seeing themselves thus frustrated of their Hopes, threatned to kill her Children before her Face: To which she answered, That that Loss might be repaired, but that they by this means would bring upon them unavoidable Destruction, which gave a Check to their Fury. In the mean time having received a considerable Succour, sent her by *Lewis Sforza*, her Uncle, Prince of *Milan*, she by her Prudence and Courage recovered the Sovereign Power, which the Rebels had a mind to deprive her of, by murdering of her Husband. *Brut. Lib. 8. History of Florence.*

SFORZA (*Francis*) I. of that Name, Duke of *Milan*, was the Natural Son of *Facomuzio*, called *Muzio Attendulo de Corignola*, and surnamed *Sforza*, who was one of the most renowned Commanders of his Time. He answered very well the Repute his Father had gain'd in the Wars, wherein he was Commander for the Queen of *Naples*, and the Commonwealth of *Venice*. Those of *Milan* first bestowed upon him the Name of Captain, and afterwards by the Favour of the People he was made Duke in 1450, contrary to the Right of the Duke of *Orleans*

Orleans, who pretended to that Dutchy, as being the Son of *Valentina*, the Daughter of *John Galeas*, Duke of *Milan* and Count of *Vertus*. *Lewis XI.* of *France*, who did not love the Duke of *Orleans*, in 1464 transferred all the Right *France* had to *Genoua*, to *Francis Sforza*, and bestowed upon him *Savona*, which he was yet in Possession of. And by this powerful Assistance *Sforza* made himself Master of *Genoua*. *Bosio Hist. Med. Paul. Fovius.*

SFORZA (*Francis*) II. of that Name, Duke of *Milan*, was the Successor of his Father *Maximilian*, who parted with his Estate to King *Francis I.* in 1515, he was the Son of *Lodovicus*, and was restored to the Dukedom of *Milan* in 1522, whence he was driven a second time, and restored in 1529 by the Emperor *Charles V.* who made his Complaints to him for treating with *Francis I.* who had sent *Merveille* to him in the Quality of his Secret Ambassador; whereupon *Sforza* being delirous to satisfy him to the Contrary, cut off *Merveille's* Head. This *Sforza* died in 1535 or 6, without leaving any Children by his Wife, who was the Daughter of *Christiern II.* King of *Denmark*, and *Elizabeth*, Sister to the Emperor *Charles V.* *Paulus Fovius. Thuan.*

SHAFTSBURY, or *Shafton*, Lat. *Septonia*, a Market and Borough Town of *Upper Wimborn Hundred* in the North of *Dorsetshire*, situate upon a lofty Hill near the Borders of *Wilshire*, has a fine Prospect and serene Air, but stands somewhat in want of the Conveniency of Water. In the time of the *Norman Conquest* it had ten Parish Churches, now reduced to eight, with above 500 Houses built of the Free-stone of the Hill. Some write, that King *Canute* the *Dane* died here: That the Town was built by King *Alfred* in 880. Here was buried King *Edward*, turnamed the Martyr, King *Edgar's* Son and Successor, who was basely murdered at the Gate of *Corfe Castle*. In 1672 *Charles II.* created Sir *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, who died in *Holland*, and is succeeded by his Son in the Honour.

SHAKESPEAR, (*William*) born in *Stratford on Avon* in *Warwickshire*, a fam'd Poet, but of no great Learning, which made him so much the more admired, his Genius was jocular, but when disposed he could be very serious; and did so excel both in Tragedies and Comedies, that he was able to make *Heraclitus* laugh and *Democritus* weep: He had many witty Combats with *Ben. Johnson*, without any considerable Advantage on either side. *Fulcr.*

SHALLUM, the Son of *Jabesh*, who conspired against *Zachariah*, King of *Israel*, and having slain him, reigned in his stead; but a Month after *Menahem*, the Son of *Godi*, defeated his Army, and caused him to be put to Death, and after that reigned over the Ten Tribes, in the Year of the World 3264. 2 *Kings* 15. from Verse 10 to 15.

SHANON, *Shennyn* or *Shannonon*, Lat. *Senus* or *Sineus*, one of the greatest Rivers in *Ireland*. It hath its Source in Mount *Slewenera* in the County of *Roscomon* and Province of *Connaught*. It runs Southward through the County of *Letrim*, makes a vast Lake called *Myne Esk* or *Ree*; on the North end of this Lake stands *Letrim*, on the middle *Longford*, towards the South *Ardab*, on the Western side *Elphin* and *Roscomon*, and a little South of the Lake *Athlone*; beneath which it receives another great River called the *Lough*; on the East it receives the *Anny*, and watering *Banough* and *Glanfert*, falls into the Lake of *Perg*, which it quits at *Quiltov*, and passeth to *Limerick*, where it runs Westward and falls into the *Vergivian Ocean*, betwixt *Munster* to the South and *Connaught* to the North. It is five Miles wide at the Mouth between *Cape Lean* and *Cape Shannon*, having in its Course separated *Lenster* and *Munster* from *Connaught*.

SHAP, a great Parish of *Westward* in *Westmorland*, wherein stood the only Abbey in this County, founded by *Thomas*, Son of *Gospatrick*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* Here is also a Fountain, which *Euripus* like, ebbs and flows many times a Day. And another thing observable about this Place, is the huge Pyramidal Stones ranged for a Mile in length directly in a Row, and at an equal distance, some whereof are nine Foot high and fourteen thick, a Monument doubtless of some great Achievement performed in this Place. This is now made a Market Town.

SHEALE, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham* in *Chester Ward*, upon the Mouth of the River *Tine*, where the *New-Castle Coal-Fleet* take in their Cargo.

SHEERNESS, a Point of Land in *Kent* at the Influx of the *Medway* into the Sea, well Fortified and Garrison'd to prevent all Surprises.

SHEFFIELD (*Robert*) descended of a noble and ancient Family of *Hemmeswell* in *Com. Linc.* was one of King *Henry VII.* Commanders against *John*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and his Adherents in the Battle of *Stoke* near *Newark*, and shared in the Honour of that Victory. His Grand-child *Edmond* was in the first of *Edward VI.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*; but upon the Infurrection of the Commons of *Suffolk* the next Year after, being one of the Nobles that accompanied the Marquess of *Northampton* for the supressing thereof, lost his Life, for his Horse falling into a Ditch at *Norwich*, and he thereupon pul-

led off his Helmet, a Butcher slew him with his Club. He left Issue *John*, whose Successor *Edmund* was one of the *English Lords*, that, by the Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, attended the Duke of *Anjou* (who had staid three Months in *England* as Suitor to her) into *Antwerp*, and was in the Sea-Fight in 1588. After which he was made Governour of the *Brill*, then a Cautionary Town for Monies lent against the *Spaniards*; in 14 *Jac.* continued President of the Council for the Northern Parts of this Realm: In the first of *Charles I.* he was created Earl of *Mulgrave*, and died in 1646, being then eighty Years of Age, and was succeeded by *Edmund*, Son to Sir *John Sheffield*, Kt. his second Son. This *Edmund* died in 1658, leaving Issue *John* his Son and Heir, who was install'd Knight of the Garter in 1674, and was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *Charles II.* *Dugdale.*

SHEFFIELD, a Market-Town of *Stratford Wapentake* in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*, situate on the River *Dun*, near the Borders of *Derbyshire*, and famous of old for its Trade in Iron Wares and Edge-Tools, especially Knives and Blades. Here is still to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, one of five which stood upon this River at ten Miles distance from each other.

SHEFFORD, a Market-Town in *Bedfordshire* in *Clifton Hundred*.

SHEKEL, a Coin in use among the *Israelites* from the Time of *Abraham*. Some Authors make two sorts of them, one called the *Shekel* of the Sanctuary, and the other the Royal or Lay *Shekel*: They say, the first weigh'd four Drachms, and the other but two, that the *Shekel* of the Sanctuary was used in things relating to the Sacrifices and Divine Service, and that the Royal *Shekel* served for common Trade and Commerce; but this Mistake was occasioned by those who were ignorant of the Proportion there was betwixt the *Hebrew* and *Athenian* Weights; for, in reality, there was but one sort of *Shekel* as to the Weight, the Silver and Gold *Shekel* always weighing two *Hebrew* Drachms, which made four of them at *Athens*; from hence some Authors affirm, that the *Jews* had *Shekels* which weighed four Drachms. The *Septuagint* always translate the Word *Shekel* by *Didrachmon*, which signifies two Drachms, but this way of expressing themselves happened because they made their Version in the Town of *Alexandria*, where the Weights were the same with those of *India*; from whence it appears that the *Shekel* was no less than the *Tetradrachmon* used at *Athens* and in other Parts of *Greece*, i. e. four *Attick* Drachms: As for the Particularity of the Name of *Shekel* of the Sanctuary, it was so called because it was kept in the Sanctuary as a Standard for the Regulation of the Weights of the Kingdom. *Godwin. de Ritib. Heb. Waser. de Num. Heb. Bernard. de Mens. & Pond. Antiq.*

SHELDON (*Gilbert*) of an ancient Family at *Stanton* in *Staffordshire*, where he was born on the 19th of *July*, 1598. In 1613 he was admitted Commoner in *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, and after other Degrees, commenced Doctor of Divinity in 1634, made Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles I.* and Clerk of the Closet, being likewise elected Warden of his own College about the same time: During the Rebellion he continued loyal to the King, and was upon that Score, turned out of his Wardenship: At the *Restoration*, he was made Dean of the Kings Chappel, and promoted to the See of *London* in 1660, and upon the Death of Arch-bishop *Fuxon*, was translated to the See of *Canterbury*, August 31, 1663. In 1667 he was elected Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, but never installed. He died *November 9.* 1677. and was buried at *Croyden* in *Surrey*, where his Heir Sir *Joseph Sheldon*, sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, erected a stately Monument over his Grave, with a large Inscription, part of which runs thus:

Fortiter & Suaviter

Hic jacet Gilbertus Sheldon Antiqua Sheldoniorum in Agro Staffordiensis Familia natus, &c. Vir omnibus Negotiis par; omnibus Titulis superior; in omnibus, magnus, in Propriis, bonus; utriusque Fortunae Dominus; Pauperum, Parens; Literarum, Patronus, Ecclesiae Stator, de tanto Viro pauca dicere non expedit, multa non opus est: Norunt Praesentes, Posterique vix credent.

There is nothing of the Arch-bishop's extant, but a Sermon before the King at *Whitehall*, *June* the 28th, 1660, being a Day of solemn Thanksgiving for the *Restoration*. His Works of Piety and Charity in his Life-time were many; as first, The Building of the Theatre of *Oxford*, which cost him above 16000 *l.* besides the Gift of 2000 *l.* to buy Lands to keep it in repair. Secondly, The fair Library at *Lambeth-House*, built at his own Charge. Thirdly, Two Thousand Pounds towards the Rebuilding of *St. Paul's Cathedral*. Fourthly, Considerable Sums of Money, both to *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, and *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*; besides Legacies at his Death to pious and charitable Uses: In short, his Nephew Sir *Joseph Sheldon* declared, it appeared from his Book of Accounts, That the Arch-bishop had expended about Threescore and Six Thousand Pounds in publick Benefactions to Learning, and upon the Uses above-mentioned. *Athen. Oxon.*

SHEM, one of *Noah's* Sons, born in the Year of the World 1559; some Modern Authors are of opinion, as well as the *Jews*, that *Japheth*, and not he, was *Noah's* eldest Son; however, *St. Augustin's* Opinion seems to be the most eligible, who, according to the vulgar Translation, makes *Shem* the Eldest upon this Score; it is supposed, that his Father gave him the Privilege of Birth-Right in his Blessing, which Advantage among other things, by the Law of Nature, comprehended the Priesthood; and thus *Shem's* being a Priest, gave Occasion to several Authors to believe him to be the same with *Malchisedeck*. He died *A. M.* 2156, being 600 Years of Age, so that probably he lived to see no less than fifteen Generations of his own Posterity. *Gen.* 10. Ver. 1, 21. Chap. 11. Ver. 10, 11.

SHEPEY, a *Kentish* Island about Ten Miles long and six broad, is seated at the Fall of the *Medway* into the Sea, where that River divides it self into two Branches, one running Northward, the other South, and then East, betwixt *Shepey* Island and the *Kentish* Land. The first Branch is called the *West Swale*, and the other the *Wells*, but near the furthest East Point of the Isle it is called the *East Swale*: Some think the Island took its Name of *Shepey* from the great Flocks of Sheep that feed here: However certain it is, that this is a very fruitful Island, and well watered with Rivers, especially the South parts of it. The Soil has a peculiar Quality in not breeding of Moles: Besides *Queensborough*, the chief Town of the Isle, here are several others, as *Minster*, *East-Church*, *Warden*, *Leyden*, *Elmsley*. The *Danes*, *Earl Goodwin*, his Sons and Adherents much harassed this Island, which has been honoured with the Title of Earldom in the Lady *Dacres*, Countess of *Shepey*.

SHEPHOLM, a craggy Island in the *Severn* Sea, opposite to *Devonshire*.

SHERBORN, a Market-Town of *Berkshire* *Wapentake* in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*, well inhabited, seated upon a small Stream that falls into the *Warf* and *Ouse*, at the Place of their Conjunction. This Town has a Free-School, but is of chief note for the Quarries near it, the Stones whereof are dug soft, but being season'd with Wind and Weather become hard and durable.

SHERBURN, *Aqua Limpida*, the Surname of a most noble and spreading Family in *Lancashire*, (the Heir Male whereof is *Sir Nicholas Sherburn* of *Stonikurst*, Bar.) and Lineally descends from *Galfridus Ballistrarius*, to whom *John*, Earl of *Morton* (afterwards King of *England*) gave the two Lordships of *Hacconsa*, *Hacconsbaw* or *Hacconsfall* and *Prisa*, as *Henry III.* did that of *Hamilton*; and were anciently honoured with Equestrial Dignity, and flourished in Martial Prowels in the Time of *Edward III.* *Sir Robert Sherburn* the Father, *Sir John Sherburn* the Son, and *Sir Richard Sherburn* the Grandson, being all Knights at the same time; *Sir John* particularly assisting with one Knight, three Esquires, and the like Number of Archers on Horse-back at the Siege of *Calais* under that King (20th *Regni sui.*) Nor were they of less Estimation in latter Ages, *Sir Richard Sherburn* being a Knight under *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII.* &c. And his Great Grandson *Sir Richard Sherburn*, for his signal Military Service against the *Scots*, was made Knight (being then but 21 Years old) under the Banner Royal of *England* at *Leith* by *Edward Seymour*, Earl of *Hartford* (afterwards Duke of *Somerset* and Lord Protector to *Edward VI.*) General of the *English* in that Expedition, May 11. Anno 1544. 36 *Henry VIII.* and was of equal Eminence in Court and Camp till his Death, which was the 36th of Queen *Elizabeth*. [Vide more in *Stoniburji*.]

SHERWOOD FOREST, one of the four principal Forests in *England*; It lies in the West parts of *Nottinghamshire*, and is chiefly noted for *Robin Hood* and his Companions.

SHIMEI, one of the Family of *Saul*, who cursed *David* as he fled from his Son *Absalom*, yet was generously pardon'd by him; but *Solomon* afterwards caused him to be put to Death, for transgressing his express Command, 2 *Sam.* 16. 5--14. and Chap. 19. 18. 1 *Kings* 2. 36 to the End.

SHINAR, a Campaign Country about *Babylon*, where *Nimrod* began to build the Town of *Babel*, *Gen.* 10. Ver. 1--11. concerning this Word consult *Bochari's Phaleg*.

SHIPTON, a Market-Town of *Oswaldestow* Hundred in *Worcestershire*: It stands upon the *Stoure* in a Slip of the County taken off from *Warwickshire*.

SHIPTON-MALLETT, a large Market-Town in *Whitton* Hundred in *Somersetshire*.

SHIREBURN, *Lat. Clarus Fons*, a Town and Castle in the North-West of *Dorsetshire*, on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, on a River of its own Name, which empties it self into the *Parret*. This Town, Capital of its Hundred, is built on the side of a Hill in a pleasant and fruitful Country, much increased both for Inhabitants and Wealth by its Cloathing Trade. It was erected into a Bishop's See in 704, which See was afterwards translated to *Sunning*, and thence to *Salisbury*: It now gives Title of Barons to the noble Family of *Digbys*, Earls of *Bristol*.

SHIRELY (*Sir Anthony*) Son to *Sir Thomas Shirely*, set out from *Plimouth* May 21. 1596. in a Ship called the *Bevis* of *Southampton*, attended with lesser ones, designing for *St. Tho-*

mas's Island, but was diverted by a Contagion upon the South Coast of *Africa*, where the Rain stunk and turned into Magots as it fell; so he steer'd for *America*, where he took *St. Fago* with 280 Men, and kept it two Days and two Nights against 3000 *Portugese*, eighty of his Men being wounded. Hence he sail'd for the *Isle Suego*, where he could do nothing but take in Water, the Wind driving a Shower of Ashes upon them from a burning Mountain. Hence he made for the *Isle Margarita*, but made no Profit neither there nor by taking the Towns of *St. Martha* and the Islands of *Jamaica*, whence he sail'd above thirty Leagues up the River *Reo Dolei*, enduring great Hardships; at last being diseased, famish'd and deserted by all his Ships, he made home by *New-found-land*, and arrived June 15. 1597. He had two Brothers *Sir Robert* and *Sir Thomas*, both fam'd for their Travels and Atchievements.

SHISHAK, otherwise called *Sesonchis*, King of *Egypt*, was the first of the XXII *Dynasty*, whose Seat was at *Bubastis*: He began his Reign in the 995th Year before the Birth of our Saviour. He was an Enemy of the People of God the *Jews*, and jealous of the great Power of *Solomon*: He favourably receiv'd and entertain'd *Feroboam*, whom *Solomon* sought to destroy; and some Years after gave him his Sister-in-law in Marriage. *Feroboam* being chosen King of the Ten Tribes, and waging War against *Rehoboam*, called *Shishak* to his Assistance, who in the fifth Year of *Rehoboam's* Reign came into the Field with a powerful Army, and took *Jerusalem*; and having seiz'd all the Treasure that was in that City, returned again into *Egypt*. Authors observe that this *Shishak* or *Sesonchis* reigned at *Bubastis* above 200 Years after the taking of *Troy*; and that he conquered the Empire of the *Lower-Egypt*, and took it from the Princes of *Tanis*, who of a long time had been possessed of it, 1 *Kings* Chap. 11. 40. and 25, 26. 2 *Chron.* Chap. 12. 2. to 10.

SHOREHAM, a Market Sea-Port and Borough-Town of *Bramber* Rape in the South of *Suffex*.

SHREWSBURY, *Lat. Salopia*, the chief Town of *Shropshire*, lies North-West by West 124 Miles from *London*, situate on the top of a Hill of red Earth, in the very midst of the Center of the Country, where stood *Uriconium* of old, out of whose Ruins this is said to have been raised: The *Severn* runs on the South side, and almost encompasseth it round, which, with the Neatness of its Buildings both publick and private, Extent and Populousness, renders it inferior to few Cities in *England*. It consists of five Parishes, whose Inhabitants drive a great Trade both in Cloth and Friezes, two staple Commodities, which makes it so well frequented by the *English* and *Welsh*, that it is become the common Empory between *England* and *Wales*. Besides the natural Strength of the Place, it is fenced about with a strong Wall, and defended by an old Castle built by *Roger Mortimer*, who also founded an Abby here, whereof some Remains are still to be seen. On the East and West are Entrances into it by two fair Stone Bridges, with Towers, Gates and Iron Bars; and on the North side by another Bridge, no less strong than the former. Amongst its Churches are two of principal Note, viz *St. Maries*, *Alchmond's*, set out with lofty Spires, Near this City in 1463, was fought a sharp Battle between *Henry IV.* and *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, on the Behalf of *Edward Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, as the right Heir of the Crown of *England* after *Richard II.* In 1067 *Roger of Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, was by the Conqueror created Earl of *Shrewsbury*, whose Posterity after three Descents were divested of it in 1102, in the Person of *Robert of Montgomery* by King *Henry I.* from which time the Title lay dormant until the Reign of *Henry VI.* that the Valiant Commander *John Talbot*, Marechal of *France*, was created Earl of *Shrewsbury*, An. 1442, in which Line it has continued ever since, *Charles* the present Earl being the twelfth thereof. *Shrewsbury* is encompassed with a strong Wall and Bulwark, that ranges from the Castle to the *Severn*, and sends two Burgeses to Parliament.

SHROPSHIRE, or *Salop*, from the Latin *Salopia*, is an Inland County of *England*, bordering upon *Wales*, bounded on the North with *Cheshire*, on the South with *Herefordshire*, Eastward with *Staffordshire*, and Westward with the *Welsh* Counties of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*. Its length from North to South is 34 Miles; its breadth from East to West 25, the whole is divided into fifteen Hundreds, wherein are 170 Parishes and sixteen Market-Towns, whose Inhabitants amongst the *Romans* went by the Name of *Cornavii*; the Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* during the *Saxon* Hierarchy, and now divided betwixt the Diocesses of *Hereford* and *Litchfield*. A Country generally fair and fruitful, yielding Plenty of Corn and Pasturage, for Fewel, abundance of Wood and Pit-Coal, and for several Uses great Quantity of Iron. In the South and West Parts it is somewhat hilly, but in all Parts finely watered, for besides the *Severn*, which in its crooked and winding Course cuts it as it were in the Middle, here are the *Dee*, which divides it from *Denbighshire*, the *Terne* which runs into the *Severn*, and the *Temi* which waters the South Parts, and receives the *Bradfield*, *Onke*, *Oney*, *Quenny*, *Sradbrook*, *Corve*, *Ledwich* and *Ren*: As for Towns and Castles no County can show more for the Bigness of it. At *Pitfild* is a Spring constantly supplied with an oily unctuous Matter that

that swims upon the Water; and at another Place are Allum Springs, which the Dyers of *Shrewsbury* make use of instead of Allum. In the time of Popery here were many fair Monasteries well indow'd at *Shrewsbury*, *Coulmere*, *Stow*, *Dudley*, *Bromfield*, *Hamond*, *Weymore*, *Lifles bill*, *Bildas*, *Bishops Castle*, and *Wenlock*: The Great Men born in this Country, and its Market-Towns, see under their proper Names.

S I A M, a great Kingdom in the *Peninsula* or almost Isle of *India*, beyond the Gulph of *Bengala*: It is bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Pegu* and *Ava*, on the East by those of *Camboja*, *Laos*, *Fungoma* and *Tango*; on the South by the Gulph of *Siam*; and on the West by the Gulph of *Bengala*, lying in the Form of a Half Circle, and is about 450 Leagues in Compass. Some affirm, that the Kingdom of *Siam* extends itself from the Point of *Malacca* to the Kingdom of *Pegu* and *Laos*, which are its Bounds towards the North; that it has the Sea of *China* for its Eastern Boundary, and the *Indian Sea* on the West, so that it constitutes a great *Peninsula*: And add, That our common Maps do not give us a true Description of the Provinces and Limits of that Kingdom, and that therefore some in that Country are employ'd to make a more exact Map. *Siam* is commonly divided into eleven Provinces, which formerly had each of them the Name of Kingdoms, viz. *Siam*, *Martavan*, *Siara*, *Tanasserin*, *Keda*, *Pera*, *Ihor*, *Funcalaon*, *Paarn*, *Patana* and *Ligor*, some of them still retain the Name of Principalities, but they who possess them pay Tribute to the King of *Siam*, whose Subjects they are. There are also other Countries which have the Name of Kingdoms, and are Tributary to the King of *Siam*, as the Kingdoms of *Camboja*, *Gehor*, *Patane*, *Queda*, *Singora*, &c. the most part of which do every Year present a Nodogay of Golden Flowers as Tribute. The Air of this Country is good and healthful, and Strangers easily accustom themselves to it. The Sea Coast is extremely well Peopled, as lying convenient for the Arrival of Shipping from *Japan*, *China*, the *Philippine Islands*, *Tonquin*, *Cochinchina*, *Sciampai*, *Camboja*, the Isle of *Sonda*, and all the Parts of *India* on this side *Ganges*, and the Gulph of *Bengala* from *Persia* and *Arabia*, yea and the Kingdoms of *Europe* too. The Country is very fruitful and abounding with Corn, especially Rice, and Fruits of all sorts. It hath Mines of Lead, Pewter, Silver and Gold, but it is not fine. The Elephants yield abundance of Ivory; and Trade furnisheth it with all the most rich Commodities of *Asia*, as Silks and Linnen, *China Wood*, *China Ware*, Musk, Silver, Gold, all manner of Goldsmiths Work, Pearls and Precious Stones. The *French* have a Factory in *Siam* the Capital of the Kingdom, and the *Portuguese* dwell here in great Numbers, and yet there are not above nine or ten Families that are true *Portuguese*, though there be above a thousand of those they call *Metys*, that are born of *Portuguese* Fathers and *Siam* Mothers. There are above a hundred Families of the Inhabitants of *Cochinchina*, who are most of them Christians; and of the Inhabitants of *Tonquin* that are settled in *Siam*, there are about seven or eight Christian Families. The *English* also and *Hollanders* have each of them a Factory here. The *Armenians*, consisting of about fifteen or sixteen Families, live by themselves, being all Roman Catholics. The whole Country generally abounds with *Turks*, and the *Peguans* are almost as numerous as the Natives. The Houses are mostly of Wood, built upon Posts or Piles, because of the Inundations that happen there every Year; but the *Chinese* and *Moors* have built several of Stone, which are fair Buildings. The Riches of the Country appears by their *Pagodes* or *Temples*, whose Ornaments are generally of wrought Gold, by their Structure, which is magnificent, and by their great Numbers. The Country abounds with great and pleasant Rivers, whereof the most part do overflow the Banks, whilst the Sun is in the Northern Signs, that is, from the Month of *March* to *September*, which contributes much to the Fruitfulness of the Country: And it is observed as a wonderful Effect of Providence, that the Ears of Rice rise higher by the same degrees as the Waters rise. In *Siam* are Serpents of about twenty Foot long, which have two Heads; but that which is at the place where the Tail should be, does never open, nor hath any Motion at all. There are also a sort of Animals very venomous, about a Foot long, with a forked Tail, its Shape being much like that which our Painters give to Salamanders.

Of the King of S I A M.

The King of *Siam* is a most absolute Monarch, and the Honour his Subjects render to him is no less than Adoration, as appears by their Posture while in his Presence, even in his Privy-Council, which continues sometimes for four Hours together, and all the while his Ministers of State lie prostrate before him. Whenever he goes abroad, all must withdraw, neither dares any Person be found in his Way, without an express Order from him; and all the Doors and Windows must be shut up wheresoever he passeth, except only at those solemn Times, wherein for a great Favour he is pleased to shew himself to his People. In the last Embassy the *French* King

sent thither in 1685, the *French* themselves had Orders not to stir out of their Lodgings when the King went abroad. Neither is any one suffered to come near the Palace whilst he is there. When he goes into the City, he is carried on the Shoulders of twelve Servants in a Chair or Sedan of Gold; and if it be a Day of extraordinary Solemnity, he rides on an Elephant, seated on a Throne of Gold. When he has a Mind to take his Pleasure upon the River, he goes into a most magnificent Barge, and takes his Place under a State of *Brocade* Gold, accompanied with some of his Lords called *Mandarins*, and all the rest of them follow him, every one of them in his Barge, sometimes to the Number of a Thousand. On Festival-days the *Mandarins* are all dress'd in Stuff of the same colour, such as the King himself names; who shews himself in publick to his People twice in a Year with extraordinary Pomp and Magnificence: At these times he is always accompanied by his whole Court, and makes a Show of all his Riches and State. At the first time of his appearance in publick, two hundred Elephants are led before him in State, amongst which there is one white Elephant, which the King has so high a Value for, that amongst the rest of his Titles, he esteems it his Glory to be called, *The King of the White Elephant*. This Elephant eats in Gold Plate always, and at his Death his Funerals are celebrated with the same Pomp and Solemnity, as is usual at the Interment of the greatest Princes of the Kingdom. The second time the Kings shews himself upon the River, accompanied with 200 Gallies, whereof each hath 400 Oars. And forasmuch as this second shewing of himself is in the Month of *November*, at which time the River begins to fall, the Priests take this Occasion to make the People believe, that it is the King only who hath the Power to put a Stop to the Inundation of the River; and the silly People accordingly persuade themselves that the King at that time goes to slash the Waters with his Cymeter, and by this means forces them to return to the Sea. The King at both these times of his appearing in publick, goes to visit two Temples, whereof the one is in the City of *Siam*, the other about six Leagues from the City up the River. There is also another time wherein he goes abroad out of his Palace, but without any Show, to pay a Visit to a *Pagode* or Temple, which is in an Isle where the *Hollanders* live. All these three *Pagodes* are very richly adorned, and the Building is very fair and sumptuous, and all the Altars are loaden with Idols of Gold and Silver. The Temple the King visits in the City, hath near 4000 Idols all gilt, besides the three chiefest which are of Massie Gold. That which is six Leagues from the City is never opened but to the King, and the Priests; the People lying prostrate without Doors, with their Faces on the Ground. The *Pagode* which is in the *Hollanders* Isle, hath a kind of Cloister belonging to it, that is very pleasant. The great Idol that is here, is surrounded with 300 others of different bigness, and in several Postures. The King sends every Year five or six great Vessels, which they call *Sommes*, to *China*, laden with those Things the *Chinese* stand in need of, and two or three to *Japan*. And he drives a like Trade to *Camboja*, *Cochinchina*, *Tonquin*, and all the Coasts of *India* and *Persia*, and especially to *Suratte*, from which Places he fetches all manner of rich Merchandizes, which he sells at the Price he sets himself.

The King hath but one Wife that is called *Queen*, but he hath a great Number of Concubines. He fares very deliciously, yet drinks no Wine, but only Water, because their Religion forbids the drinking of Wine to all Persons of Quality, and their *Talapouts* or Priests. The Kingdom is Hereditary, but so as that the Brothers come to the Throne before the Children, who do not enjoy the Succession till after the Death of their Uncles.

Of the Princes and Great Officers of the Kingdom.

There are three sorts of Princes at the Court of *Siam*; the first are the Princes of the Royal Blood, the Kings of *Camboja*, *Gehor*, and the other Kingdoms Tributary to the King of *Siam*. The second are the Princes of *Laos*, *Chiamay* and *Banca*, which have been taken in War, and some others that have voluntarily put themselves under the King's Protection. The third are those whom the King has been pleased to raise to the Degree of Princes. These at solemn Days hold great Cups of Gold and Silver in their Hands, which are the Ensigns of their Dignity. There are seven great Officers in the Kingdom of *Siam*. The first in Dignity next to the King, and who hath the Honour to sit in his Presence, is called *Makamma-rat*; the *Chacri* hath the Superintendence of all Affairs, whether of War or Justice: These two great Offices are at present vacant, and 'tis believ'd, the King has a Mind to put them down, because they give the Subject too great a Share of Power. The *Aaboum* is the Generalissimo of the King's Armies by Sea and Land; the *Ok-ia-Vang* takes care of the Affairs of the King's Palace; the *Ok-ia-Praklang* hath the Care of all Foreign Business, and of the King's *Magazines*; the

Ok-ia-Pollatep hath the Charge of the King's Revenues; the *Ok-ia-Fombarat* is the Sovereign Judge in all Criminal Cases. Besides these Great Officers, the King hath a Treasurer called *Ok-ia-Pagdi*. Those who are in these Posts of the first Rank, do with the King's Consent dispose of all the other inferior Offices in the Kingdom, and are responsible for the Faults any of the Subordinates may commit in their several Stations. Next to these Seven Great Officers, the most considerable are the *Ok-ia*, the *Ok-pra*, the *Ok-louang*, the *Ok-uun*, and the *Ok-mun*. The principal Ambassador sent from *Siam* to the King of *France* in 1686, was the *Ok-pra*, the second the *Ok-louang*, and the third the *Ok-uun*. The Council of State, or Privy-Council, is composed of many *Mandarins*, who give the King their Advice by way of Remonstrance, but can resolve nothing, the King reserving to himself the Power of approving or rejecting their Advice. The King bestows the Title and Quality of *Mandarin* on whomsoever he pleaseth, without having any regard to the Birth of the Party, so far as all his Subjects are his Slaves, whom he raiseth and degrades according to his own good liking. In Matters of great Importance the King himself gives Sentence; the *Mandarins*, indeed, do first examine the Case to be tried, and then make their Report to the King; who being seated upon an high Throne, after that he hath taken full Cognizance of the Matter, pronounces the Sentence, which is writ down in his Presence. For the Determination of ordinary Cases there are Courts of Judicature established in the several Cities, but so as to admit of an Appeal from them to the Council of *Siam*, the Capital of the Kingdom, whose Judgment is final and decisive. This Council is composed of a President and Twelve Counsellors. In Criminal Cases, the Methods of Justice are much like those in *France*, only the Punishments are much more severe.

MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the Inhabitants of SIAM.

Those of *Siam* commonly affect no Costliness in their Clothing; the Men and Women of the common People are dress'd much alike; they have a Piece of Stuff which they call a *Longuis*, of about two Ells and a Half long, and three Quarters of an Ell broad, which they wrap about their Body, in the manner of a Petticoat, reaching from the Waste below the Knee, but that of the Women reaches to their Ancles: When it is cold and rainy Weather, or that the Sun is extraordinary hot, the Men make use of another kind of *Longuis*, wherewith they cover all the rest of their Bodies; and the Women instead thereof wear a kind of white Scarf: Both Men and Women cut their Hair. The Clothing of the *Mandarins* does not differ from that of the common People whilst at home, save only that they wear finer Stuffs; but when they go abroad they wear a *Longuis* of Silk, or of painted Linnen, of about six or seven Ells, but so well fitted to them, that it hangs no lower than their Knees. The more considerable *Mandarins* have under their *Longuis* a straight Pair of Drawers edg'd with Gold and Silver: They also wear Vests that are wide in the Body and Sleeves. They wear *Indian* Shoes without either Shoo-tyes or Buckles, that they may with the more Ease put them off when they enter the King's Apartment. Upon solemn Days and Festivals, when they appear before the King, they have Caps on their Heads of a Pyramidal Figure, which are tied under their Chins. The King bestows upon some *Mandarins* Coronets of Gold or Silver, much like those of our Dukes, which they wear about their Caps, as a special Mark of Distinction and great Honour. The *Siamese* are very kind and civil, and do not want Affection to Strangers, but the most part of them are Dissemblers and Distrustful. Neither doth Justice take less place amongst them than Friendship and good Correspondence. When any Vessel is Shipwreck'd on the Coast, they are bound by Law to bring to the capital City all that can be recovered of the Cargoe, to the end it may be restored to the Owners, which is observed also with Respect to Foreigners and Strangers. They do not love Labour, but leave that Drudgery to their Slaves and Women, who are fain to till the Ground, and to take care of their Household-Affairs, whilst the Men are otherwise employ'd. They are no expert Seamen, no more than other Eastern People, the Command of the King's Ships being left to *Europeans*. As for their *Fonkos*, which is a sort of Vessel used by the *Chinese*, they are commonly managed by those of that Nation, who though they boast of having had Knowledge of the Mariners Compass for above two thousand Years, yet for all that are not very expert in the Art of Navigation. The *Siamese* have three and thirty Letters in their Alphabet; and they write as we do from the Left to the Right, whereas the Inhabitants of *Japan*, *China*, *Cochinchina* and *Tonquin* write from the Right to the Left, and from the Top of the Page to the Bottom. The Money of the Country is of Silver, in the Form of a Musket-bullet a little flattened: The basest Money they have, is a sort of Shells brought from the *Maldiva* Islands.

They fancy that it is misbecoming a Man to have white Teeth like the Beasts, and therefore they blacken them with a Varnish made on purpose, and to give time for the Colour to stick, they abstain from eating for a Day or two. They are much addicted to the taking of *Betel*, *Arequé* and *Thea*. The *Betel* is the Leaf of a Tree that bears the same Name; *Arequé* is a Fruit much about the Bigness and Figure of one of our Acorns, which they cut into four Pieces and then mix with a Lime made of Sea-Shells, and wrap it in a Leaf of *Betel*; which strange Mixture is so pleasing to their Taste, that all of them chew it continually wheresoever they are. And it is a great Piece of Civility amongst them, to present those that come to visit them with *Betel* and *Thea*. Their own Country furnisheth them with *Betel* and *Arequé*, but they have their *Ybea* from *Japan* and *China*. All the People of this Kingdom are Slaves either to the King or the Great Lords. Nobility are not Hereditary amongst them, the Places of Trust and Honour which the King bestows make Noble-men, which are only distinguish'd from the common People by these Offices. Though their Religion allows *Polygamy*, yet there are but few amongst them that have above one or two Wives. As to the Women of Quality, the greatest Respect that can be shewed to them, is to turn ones Back upon them when they pass by. They are generally much addicted to their Superstitions, and the Worshipping of their Idols, which appears from the Multiplicity and Magnificence of their *Pagodes*, and by their Liberality to the *Talapoins*. They say, there are above 14000 Temples in the Kingdom, and 50000 *Talapoins*, which are their Priests or Doctors. They greatly affect Magnificence in their Funerals, the *Talapoins* telling them, that the greater Expences are made at any ones *Obsequies*, the more advantageous Lodging it procures to the Soul of the Deceased in the Body of some Prince; or at least some considerable Animal; for they believe *Transmigration*.

The Funerals of Great Men are celebrated in this manner: They erect a Funeral Pile or *Mausoleum* of Bamboos or great Canes, covered over with Paper of different Colours; on which they lay as much sweet Wood as the dead Body weighs: and after that the Priests have repeated some Prayers, they light the Pile, and burn the Body to Ashes, which are gathered up, and reserved in Urns of Gold or Silver. They do not burn the Bodies of Malefactors that have died a shameful Death, but bury them.

The Religion of the Siamese.

Their Religion cannot be known but from their Books writ in the *Balic* Language, which with them is the Tongue of the Learned, and very few amongst them do understand; and besides neither do these Books always agree together, which makes the Search into those Points the more difficult. The Sum of what hath been gathered from them is to this purpose. They believe a God, but their Notion of him is very different from ours, for by this Word they understood a Supreme Being; consisting of Spirit and Body, whose Property it is to help and relieve Men; that is, to give them a Law, to teach them the true Religion, with other Arts and Sciences needful to them. The Perfections they attribute to him, are the Union of all Moral Vertues, and that in the highest Degree. They believe his Agility to be such, that in a Moment he can remove to what Distance he pleases; that he can either Appear or make himself Invisible when he will; that he knows all things, and is the Teacher of all Men; that his Body is infinitely more shining and glorious than the Sun; that he was brought forth in Time, and doth not continue for ever; that he is become a God, after having obtain'd an absolutely perfect Virtue in the several Bodies, through which his Soul hath passed from time to time, and disengaged him from all Humane Passions and Motions by a great Number of *Transmigrations*. That he arrives at his highest Felicity when he dies never to be born again, and that he appears no more in the World. This Death is to be understood of the Eternal Repose which this God enjoys in Heaven, after a certain Number of Ages, during which he hath filled up the Number of his Elect, whom he was to bring up to the State of Saints. And then, say they, another takes his Place and governs the Universe, that is to say, teaches Men the true Religion. And this other God is a perfect Man, who hath merited to become a God by his good Actions, and is arrived to the highest Degree of Holiness. Those who have lived well here become Saints, after that they have attained abundance of Virtues, and pass'd through many Bodies, where they have been purified from all manner of Vices; but for to become God, an incomparable Sanctity is required, and such as is free from the least Defect whatsoever.

They believe a Paradise and Hell, but they suppose neither the Pleasures of the one, nor the Torments of the other to be Eternal, and that the longer or shorter Stay in the one or other is determined, according as one hath done more good Works, or committed more Sins. Hell, according to them, is divided into eight Mansions, which are so many Degrees of Punishment; they believe also, there is a Fire that burns the

the Damned. They distinguish also eight Degrees of Bliss in Heaven; and in the three first of these Mansions they suppose there are Kings, Princes and People, and that in them the Saints do Marry. The Souls of Men that are born again into the World, according to their Opinion, come from three different Places, viz. from Heaven, Hell, or the Bodies of Animals: The Souls that come from Heaven, have always some advantageous Marks to distinguish them from others; they are adorned with Virtue, Beauty, Health and Riches, and are born Princes, Lords, are handsome and well-shap'd. This is the Ground of that Respect these People have for Persons raised above others, or that are of an illustrious Birth, because they look upon them as Men that e'er long will become Gods or Saints at least, as having deserved that elevated State of Glory by their good Actions. They that come out of the Bodies of Beasts, are much less Perfect than the former; but those that come from Hell are the worst of all, and are exposed to all manner of Disasters. The *Talapoins* also teach, that there is no good Action which is not rewarded in Heaven; nor wicked which is not punish'd in Hell; that therefore when a virtuous Person dies he goes to Heaven, there to receive the Reward of his good Works; and if he be guilty of any considerable Sin, he dies in Heaven, to be born again in Hell, there to suffer the Punishment due to his Sin: But if he be only guilty of some lesser Sins, he enters the World again, and animates the Body of some Beast; and having in that Condition satisfied the Demand of Justice, he becomes a Man again as before; and so a Man passeth from one Transmigration to another, until he either become a Saint or a God. They believe Angels, but suppose them to have Bodies, and of both Sexes: They distribute them into seven Ranks or Orders, allowing each Order a different Heaven; and that their Office is to watch for the Preservation of Man, and to take care of the Government of the Universe. Each Part of the World hath one of these Intelligences to preside over it. Stars, Earth, Cities, Mountains, Forests, Wind, Rain, &c. are part of the Care and Administration of Angels. They own no other Devils but the Souls of wicked Men, who being got out of Hell, wander for a time up and down the World, and do all the Mischief to Men they can. The God whom the *Siamese* worship at present is called *Sommon-ok-bodom*, and the *Talapoins* say, that his Brother *Thevathat* became jealous of him, and waged War against him; but being unable to deprive him of his Dignity, he set up a new Religion, whence a Multiplicity of other Sects proceeded; and say, the Christians have their Religion from this *Thevathat*, who, as they say, is punish'd in Hell for Persecuting his Brother, and by this means endeavour to deter the People from the Christian Religion. Their Doctors say, that *Sommon-ok-bodom* having taught the true Religion to Men, died never to be born again, and ascended to the eighth Heaven, there to enjoy the most perfect Bliss. His Body, say they, was burnt, but his Bones are preserved till now, which are of a wonderful Vertue, and cast a wonderful Brightness, that dazzles the Eyes of Spectators, as a certain Mark of his Divinity. But here we are to observe, that the King of *Siam* is not carried away with this general Mistake, neither is he led by the *Talapoins* in almost any of their superstitious Opinions, but believe an Eternal Being, whose Providence is continually superintending the Government of the World.

The *Talapoins*, who are the Priests, Religious and Teachers of the *Siamese*, are look'd upon as those who live up to the Pattern their God has set them; they have little or no Commerce with the World; they never salute any Lay-man, no not the King himself. Their Monasteries are so many Colleges for the Training up of Youth, and all the Children of Persons of Quality are sent thither, as soon as they are capable of Instruction. They live very austere and abstemiously, they obey one Head, who is the Priest of the Great *Pagode* of *Siam*, the Capital of the Kingdom. They are clothed in yellow Linnen, and have their Heads shorn; they are under a Vow of Chastity as long as they are Priests, but they may quit their Priesthood and then marry. There are also a sort of Female Religious or Nuns, but they make no Vow, nor have any peculiar Rule to observe. They have no particular Day in the Week set apart for their Devotions, besides the Days of the four Quarters of the Moon. They observe a kind of Lent which lasts three Months, during which they abstain from several sorts of Food. They pray for the Dead, and bury them with abundance of Ceremony, for besides Musick, without which no considerable Persons are ever buried, their Funerals are often accompanied with Stage-Representations and Fire-works. They easily agree with those that are of a different Religion, because they believe that all Men may be saved in their own Religion, so they do but exercise themselves in Vertue and Charity. The Common People here worship *Demons* or Devils, for fear they should do them a Mischief, though the *Talapoins* do all they can to destroy this Custom: The *Portuguese* have made some Endeavours to bring in Christianity, but miscarry'd in that good Design, as the *Mahometans* likewise have done, who try'd to bring them over to the *Alchoran*; but the King has since given the *French* leave to settle a Seminary of Missionaries, and 'tis to be hoped that by this means the King of *Siam*

himself may be converted, and the Christian Religion be spread through the whole Kingdom.

They give us this Systeme of the World: They suppose the Heaven and Earth to be Uncreated and Eternal; and cannot conceive, that the World ever had a Beginning, or will have any End: The Earth, according to them, is not round, but a flat Superficies, which they divide into four square Parts separated from each other by Water; the whole Earth is encompassed with a very strong and prodigious high Wall, on which Wall are engraven in great Characters all the Secrets of Nature. In the midst of these four Parts of the World, there is a very high Mountain, about which the Sun and Moon circulate continually; and by the daily Revolutions of these Stars, Day and Night is made. The Earth hath under it a vast Depth of Waters, which supports it, as the Water doth a Ship, and a violent Wind which blows continually keeps the Waters that support the Earth from falling down. *Chau-mont* Einbassy of *Siam*, *Abbot of Choisy* and *Fa. Tachard* Travels to *Siam*, la *Lubere*.

S I A M, the capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*: The *Portuguese* gave it this Name, for the Inhabitants call it *Crungsi ayu tha-ya*; *Crungsi* signifies Excellent City. Their Historians call it also *Crung ieppa Ppra ma hà nà Kon*, i. e. *The Angelical, Wonderful and Extraordinary City*. They call it Angelical, because they suppose it Impregnable: It is built in an Island, made by the River *Menam* (i. e. Mother of Waters) which thereabouts is very broad and deep; some Authors suppose it to be an Arm of the River *Ganges*, but they are mistaken, for it hath its Rise towards the Borders of *Laos*, from a great Mountain, it overflows every Year, and drowns all the Country about the City. The Water of it is very healthful, but it abounds with Crocodils of a monstrous Bigness, which devour Men when they find them alone and unarmed. The Figure of the City is almost round, and is about two Leagues in Compass. The Suburbs which are on each side of the River are as large and as well built as the City. It hath many fair Streets, and Channels all along them drawn very regularly, on which one may go by Water almost to every House in the City. The Buildings of it are of admirable Structure, and the Riches of the Temples outvie any thing that is to be seen elsewhere throughout all *India*. All their Steeples are gilt, which make a glorious Show at a distance. The King's Palace is upon the Bank of the River, and of so great a Compass, that one would take it for a City, and all the Towers and Pyramids of it are likewise gilt, and the King's and Queen's Apartments are inconceivably rich, Gold and Precious Stones dazzle the Spectators Eyes wheresoever he turns them; neither is the like to be seen in all the East, except only in *China*. In the Year 1634 the *Hollanders* built a House here, which is one of the fairest their *East-India* Company have in the East. Trade hath drawn to this City many Nations, who are settled here; but there are none besides the *English*, the *Hollanders*, the *Portuguese*, the *French*, the *Moors*, that is to say, the *Turks* and *Mahometans*, and the *Chinese*, that dwell in the City; other Nations are lodg'd about the City in Camps, that is to say, each Nation by themselves.

Amongst the *Pagodes*, or Temples of *Siam*, the most sumptuous and magnificent is that which is in the King's Palace; at the Gate of it there is a Cow on one Side, and on the other a most hideous Monster, the Inside glitters with Gold; the Walls, the Cieling, the Pillars, and all the Figures, are so well gilt, that they seem to be covered with Plates of Gold. After one is entred some Paces into this Temple, there stands a kind of Altar, on which there are four Figures all of Massy Gold, much about the highth of a Man, that sits cross-leg'd, as is the Custom of those of *Siam*. A little farther is a kind of Quire, where is seen the richest *Pagode* or Idol in the Kingdom, (for this Name is given indifferently to the Temple and Idol) this Statue is standing, and with his Head touching the Roof of the Temple; it is about 45 Foot high, and seven or eight broad, and the Wonder is, that though of this Bigness, yet it is all of Gold: According to the Proportion of it, it cannot take up less than 100 Foot square, that is, 12500 Pounds of this Metal (for one Foot square of Gold weighs 125 Pound) and accordingly must be worth at least above 1250000 *French* Livres. They say, that this prodigious *Colossus* was cast in the very Place where it stands, and that afterwards the Temple was built over it. At the Sides of this *Colossus* there are several other Statues of a less Size, which are likewise of Gold, and adorned with Precious Stones. About 100 Paces from the King's Palace, towards the South, is another Temple, which is not so sumptuous as the former, but its Structure more fair and regular. It is built in the Form of a Cross like our Churches, and hath five Domes at the top of it, that which stands in the midst being the greatest of all the rest; the Roof is covered with Calin or Pewter Gilt. This Temple is adorned with 44 great Pyramids very well wrought, placed round it in exact Proportion, on three Stories one above another; of these Pyramids some end in a Point, others are round at top in Form of a Dome: The whole Building, together with the Pyramids, is enclosed in a kind of square Cloister, where along the Galleries on one Side stand above four hundred Statues of Brick gilt, placed in a very fine Order; the

the other Side next the Temple is open. *Fa. Tachard's Travels to Siam, &c.*

SIANGYANG, a City of *China* in the Province of *Hunquang*; it is a very considerable Place, and the Capital of a Country that contains six other Cities.

SIARA, a City and Province of *South-America* in *Brazil*. The *Portuguese* have been Masters of it of late, and have settled a Government there, which they call the Captainship of *Sira*. The City stands upon the North Sea, with a Haven and Cittadel. Two or three Ships come yearly hither to load with Cotton, Cristal, some Jewels, and *Brazil Wood*.

SIBA, a Kingdom of *India*, properly so called, or *Indostan*, towards the Springs of *Ganges* and Mount *Caucasus*, between *Naugracus* and *Pitan*.

SIBERIA, a great Province of *Muscovy* in the Desart *Tartary*, between the Provinces of *Candora*, *Lucomoria* and *Permski*, the Capital whereof is *Siber* upon the River *Obb* or *Oby*, and the second is *Tobol* or *Tobolska*, which two Cities are both Sees of one and the same Archbishop; for in *Muscovia* the Archbishops and Bishops have two Sees. This Province is of a very large Extent, so that in some Parts thereof the Winter is not so violent, but in others again the Cold is so excessive, that the Ground bears neither Grass nor Fruit. It is into these barren frozen Parts the Great Duke banisheth those he has a mind to be rid of. The Great Duke keeps in this City a Vice-Duke, to whom all the Governours of *Siberia* and *Samoyeda* are subject. A great part of this Country is Marthy, affords little but excellent Furs, with which they trade to *Archangel*, and pay Tribute to the Czar. The Inhabitants speak the *Hungarian* Language, which makes many think that the ancient *Huns* came hence. Their King *Czar Siberski*, with most of his Nobility, were taken Prisoners by *Theodor. Ivanowick*, Great Czar of *Muscovy*, in 1584. Towards the East of this Country are the *Tingoes* and *Lucomorian Tartars*, who the most part of them are obedient to a *Tartarian* Prince. *Olearius's Travels into Muscovy*.

SIBRANDUS, an Abbot of an Order of *St. Austin*, which in *France* is called the Order of *Premontré*: He was a very holy Person, and of great Esteem in the XIII Century. He was a *Friezlander* by Nation, he writ the Life of *St. Siard* and *St. Frederick*. *Voss. de Hist. Latin.*

SIBRANDUS LUBBERT, was Professor of Divinity at *Franker* in *Friesland*, in the Beginning of the XVII Century; and very zealous for *Absolute Predestination*: He writ against *Grotius*, and publish'd a Book of *Socinus de Servatore*, with a Refutation. *Grot. Theol. Oper. Tom. IV.*

SIBYLLA, the Sister of *Baldwin IV.* King of *Jerusalem*, and Wife to *Guy* of *Luzignan*, was at first married to *William Longsword*, Marquis of *Montferrat*, by whom she had a Son called *Baldwin*, whom his Uncle made to be crowned King, by the Name of *Baldwin V.* but he dying a Year after he came to the Crown, *Sibylla* was placed on the Throne in 1186, but *Heracius*, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being put on by the *Templars* and *Hospitaliers*, obliged her before to repudiate *Guy* of *Luzignan*, which she did appearingly; but afterwards, when all had engaged themselves by Oath to acknowledge him for their King whom she should chuse for her Husband, she set the Crown upon the Head of *Guy*, and openly declared, that he being her true Husband, she should not make Choice of any other to be King: Whereupon all the Assistants, being bound by their Oath, submitted themselves to her Choice, save only the Earl of *Tripoli*, who was in hopes of possessing her, together with the Crown. *History of St. Lewis*, 1688.

SIBYLLS. This Name is given to some Heathen Virgins that prophesied concerning the Son of God, and signifies in Greek, *The Council of God*: Of these they commonly count Ten, though the Painters have made them up a Dozen. The first and most ancient of them all is *Sibylla Delphica*, whom some call *Artemis*; she prophesied long before the Trojan War, and some think, that *Homer* inserted several of her Verses in his *Iliads*; and is the same whom *Diodorus Siculus* call'd *Daphne*, the Daughter of *Tiresias*. The second is *Sibylla Erythraea*. The third *Sibylla Cimmeria*, so named from a Province of *Italy* near to *Cuma*. The fourth is *Cumana*. The fifth was *Sibylla Samosatena*, whose proper Name was *Eriphila*, according to *Eusebius*, and *Erythraea* according to *Solinus*. The sixth was *Hellepontica*, born at *Marpessus* in the *Hellepont*. The seventh was *Sibylla Libyca*; and the eighth *Persica*; *St. Justin Martyr* supposes her to have been the Daughter of *Berosus* the Historian; and others affirm, she was a Jewess called *Sambethia*, and that she left behind her 24 Books, in which she spoke of the coming of the *Messiah*. The ninth was *Sibylla Phrygia*, who publish'd her Prophecies at *Ancyra*. The tenth is *Sibylla Tiburtina* call'd *Albunea*, who was worshipped as a Goddess. The Roman History makes mention of nine Books which *Sibylla Cumana* presented to *Tarquinius Superbus*, for which she demanded 300 Crowns, and when he derided her, she cast three of them into the Fire, and presented the six that were left; but he continuing to slight the Profer, she burnt yet other three of them, which did so surprize the King, that he gave her the 300 Crowns she had demanded, for the three that were left; and caused them to be shut up in a Stone-Chest, and to be set in the Capitol as Things Sacred, committing the Care of

them to two *Patricii* called *Duumviri*; and it was to these the Romans had Recourse in Cases of great Difficulty and Necessity: But these Books having been lost when the Capitol was burnt in *Sylla's* Time, 83 Years before the Birth of *Jesus Christ*, the Consuls propounded to the Senate to send Ambassadors into *Greece* and *Asia*, to make a Collection of the Oracles of these famous Prophetesses. *Octavius Crassus* and *L. Valerius Flaccus* were sent to *Attalus*, King of *Pergamus*, and brought from thence about a thousand Verses attributed to the *Sibylls*, which private Persons had brought to them. Fifteen Persons were deputed by the Senate to take a Review of them, because many of them seem'd false or superfluous; and so they were put again into the Capitol, which they had rebuilt, instead of those Books that had been burnt. In *Augustus's* Time there were burnt 2000 Verses attributed to the *Sibylls*, and those which were supposed true, were shut up in two Golden Boxes; and kept in the Temple of *Apollo*. Some say that these Books also were burnt, when *Nero* caused the City to be set on fire; but they alledge no convincing Proofs for it. Thus much is certain, that as long as the Heathen Emperors continued at *Rome*, these *Sibylline* Oracles were carefully kept, and had recourse to for Advice on pressing Occasions; wherefore also *Julian* the Apostate, being resolved to restore all the Heathen Superstitions, caused these Books to be look'd for, and consulted with. We have at present many *Greek* Verses, divided into eight Books, that bear the Name of *Sibylline Oracles*, but many learned Men suppose they were soited in about the Second Century. *Vossius* gives us this Distinction of them; he saith, That the ancient Books of the *Sibylls*, which were preserved till the Burning of the Capitol, were altogether prophane, but that those brought from *Greece* by *Octavius Crassus* contained some Prophecies that had been given by certain Jews for *Sibylline* Oracles, which is the reason of those Prophecies of the Coming of the *Messiah* that are found amongst them. And adds, That it is the last Book which the *Fathers* alledge in their Writings against the Heathens.

One *Petit* a Physician of *Paris*, hath, not long since, writ a Discourse, wherein he endeavours to prove, that there never was any more than one *Sibyll* that was a Prophetess; which he proves by shewing that the Authors that writ of them, do nothing else but clash and contradict one another about their Number. He observes, that the Cause of this Variety of Opinions, proceeds from these Authors drawing wrong Consequences from certain Passages of *Varro*, *Pausanias*, *Lactantius*, and other ancient Writers, and likewise from these Moderns, confounding the true *Sibyll* with other Women pretending to Divination. He proves also, that the true *Sibyll* was a *Grecian*, because all the Oracles ascribed to her are in *Greek* Verses, and that it is not probable that Women born at *Chaldea*, *Phrygia* and *Italy*, should write in *Greek*; and concludes, that if it should be supposed, that there had been more than one, they must have been all of them *Greeks*. But *Plato*, *Plutarch*, and *Dion Chrysostom* distinguish *Sibyll* from others pretending to Divination, and always mention her as a single Person: He likewise observes, That *Tully* never speaks of *Sibyll*, but in the singular Number, and that *Pliny* does not affirm (as some would have it) that there were the Statues of three *Sibylls* at *Rome*, but three Statues of *Sibyll*. Then he refutes their Opinion, who suppose that all Women that pretended to the Spirit of Prophecy were called *Sibylls*, from the Testimonies of *Pausanias*, *Hyginus*, *Plutarch*, *Plato*, *Arrian*, *Herodotus* and *Xenophon*. And then proceeds to prove, that the Name of this *Sibyll* was *Herophile*, and that her Native Place was the City of *Erythraea* in the Lesser *Asia*; and that the Diversity of Names Authors have bestowed upon her, was occasioned either by her Travels, or for that the Spirit that inspired her, transported her from one Place to another, and that she died at *Cuma* in *Italy*. *P. Petit de Sibylla. David Blondel de Sibyllis, and Isaacus Vossius.*

SICAMBRI, a People of Ancient *Germany*, whom *Strabo* calls *Sugambri*, and *Ptolomy*, *Syngambri*. Some Authors say they inhabited between the *Rhine* and the *Maes*, where now the Country of *Gelderland* is; but others tell us, they dwelt along the River *Main*, as far as the Sea, and that in After-times they were called *Franks*. The *Usipeti*, *Tencteri* and *Bructeri*, were Branches of this People.

SICAMBRIA, a City of *Pannonia*. An Inscription found in *Old Buda* in *Hungary*, informs us it is the same which the Inhabitants call *Alt Offen*. *Cluverius*, *Rhenanus*, *Ferrarius*, *Ortel.*

SICCIUS DENTATUS, a Tribune of the People, and a Person of extraordinary Valour, who lived a little after the Expulsion of the Kings from *Rome*: He was engaged in no less than 120 Battles and Skirmishes, besides eight single Combats, wherein he always came off Conqueror. The Senate bestowed upon him, as a Reward of his Valour, Chain. Bracelets and Crowns, with several other Marks of Honour. He had served under nine Generals, who every one of them arrived to the Glory of a Triumph by his means. In these several Battles and Encounters he received no less than 45 Wounds in the Forepart of his Body, and not so much as one in

in his Back, upon which Account also he was honour'd with the Name of the *Roman Achilles*.

SICHEM, called also *Sichima* and *Salem*, a City in the Tribe of *Epbraim*, and is the same *St. John* calls *Sichar*. Some Authors suppose, it took its Name from *Sichem*, the Son of *Hamor*, King of that Country; but we find in Scripture that it had that Name long before his Time. It was once destroy'd by *Jacob's* Sons, and being rebuilt, was a second time ruined by *Abimelech*, but *Feroboam* built it again, and made it the Capital of his Kingdom. And it is still in being to this Day under the Name of *Naplouse* or *New-Samarita*. There were several extraordinary Things happened in this City, as we may learn from the Scripture; for, not to mention *Dinah*, this was *Joseph's* Inheritance, and the Place where he was buried: Here likewise was the Well which *Jacob* his Father gave him; and where our Saviour converted the *Samaritan* Woman; here also, a little before the Death of *Joshua*, God renewed the Covenant with the *Israelites*; and here, after the Death of *Solomon*, that Nation met to chuse *Rehoboam* King, who, by his indiscreet Answer, miscarried at the Election. *Bechard* Pag. 1. Cap. 7. Sect. 16. *Mafius* in Cap. ult. *Jofu. Torniel*. A. M. 2114. N. 3. and 2802. N. 2. See *Naples*, a City of *Palestina*.

SICILY, the greatest Island in the *Mediterranean*, ancient Writers say, it was of old joyn'd to *Italy*, but was separated by an Earthquake, or the beating of the Sea; it lies at the South-West Point of *Italy*, having three great Capes, *Pelorum*, now *Faro*, to the North-East towards *Italy*, *Pachynum*, now *Pajjaro*, towards the *Morea* and the South-East, and *Lilybaeum*, now *Cape Goco*, to the West. Poets tell us, it was of old inhabited by *Gians* and *Cyclopes*: It had formerly the Name of *Sicania* from *Sicanus*, a King of the *Iberians*, who settled himself in this Island, and afterwards *Sicily*, from the *Sicilians*, who at first inhabited the Country called *Larum*, from whence they were driven by the *Aborigenes*, and remaining still in Possession of some Land along the *Tiber*, on the Confines of *Tuscany*, the *Pelasgi* and *Aborigenes* chased them from thence also. Being thus forced to wander up and down, *Morges*, the Son of *Italus*, gave them leave to dwell in *Oenotria*: But their Leader, whom some call *Siculus*, having given *Morges* Cause to suspect him of some bad Design, he was forced again to go seek a new Habitation for his People, who being driven from the Continent, had no other way but to cross the Sea, which they did, and landed in *Trinacria*, and shared it with the *Sicanians*, who were settled there before them. No Prince was ever Sovereign of the whole Isle till the *Romans* mastered it. *Dionysius* was King of *Syracuse*, and so were likewise *Agathocles* and *Hiero*; and, since that, *Sicily* was for a great While the Theatre of the War between the *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*, but the latter at length remain'd the Peaceful Possessors of it. We must not forget that the *Greeks* having sent frequent Colonies to this Island, became Possessors of a Part of it, and of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which they called *Magna Græcia*. In the Declining of the *Roman* Empire, *Sicily* was ravaged and usurped by *Genferic*, King of the *Vandals* in 439 and 440, but *Belisarius* took it from them in 535. After this the *Saracens* got Footing here, and their Governours who were called *Emirs*, maintained themselves at *Palermo* from about the Year 827 to 1070, when they were driven thence by the *Normans*, under the Conduct of *Robert Guichard* and *Roger*, the last of which erected a Monarchy there, and was the Father of *William I.* surnamed the *Bad*: His Daughter *Constance* transferred it to the Emperor *Henry VI.* her Husband, Father of *Frederick II.* whose Son was *Conradus. Manfred*, *Frederick's* Bastard, usurped the Government, but was conquered by *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Anjou*. This *Charles I.* of that Name, the Son of *Lewis VIII.* King of *France*, and Brother of *St. Lewis*, was invested with the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*. His Successors that reign'd there were almost engaged in continual Wars with the *Arragonians*, who pretended a Claim to it in the Right of *Constance*, the Daughter of the Bastard *Manfred*, who was married to *Peter III.* King of *Arragon*. In his Time the *Sicilians* massacred all the *French* Men that were in the Isle, at the Hour of Even-Song, on *Easter-Eve* in 1282, which they call the *Sicilian Vespers*. Since which Time *Sicily* came into the Power of the *Spaniards*, who have a Vice-roy there. *Sicily* is divided into three Provinces, *Val di Demona*, *Val di Noto*, and *Val di Mazara*: Its Capital is *Palermo*, being the Residence of the Vice-roy and an Archbishop's See, as well as *Messina* and *Mont-real*; *Girgenti*; *Lipari*, *Cefalu*, *Patti*, *Saragose*, *Mazara* and *Caranea* are Bishops Sees, and the last of these is also an University. The other Cities are *Trepiano*, *Termini*, *Caronia*, *Naro*, *Lo*, *Tindaro*, *Xacca*, *Melazzo*, *Alciata*, *Castro*, *Foanni*, &c. *Sicily* is extremely fruitful in Corn and all manner of Fruits, and therefore of old was called the Granary of *Rome*. Mount *Ætna*, now *Gibello*, is famous for the Flames it casts. In this Island are three Archbishops Sees, seven Bishopricks, and one University. In 1647 the Inhabitants forced the *Spaniards* to recall their Taxes. *Sicily* lies 380 Miles from the *Morea*, 100 from *Africa*, 170 from *Sardinia*, from *Italy* a Mile and a half. *Cluverius* saith, that the length of the North Side is 230 Miles, the Southern 190, and the Western 155. It had

anciently 73 free Cities *Cluver. desc. Sicil. Antiq. Leand. Albert. desc. Sicil. Thomas Fazel. Hist. de Sicil. & reb. Sicul. Rerum Sicular. Scriptores Wilhelm. Hist. Norman in Sicil. Goltz. Sicil. & Magn. Græcia. Thucydides* Lib 6. concerning the ancient Inhabitants and *Carthaginian* Colonies of *Sicily*, see *Bochart Phaleg. Lib. 1. Cap. 27, 28, 29.* It was almost wholly ruined by Earthquakes in the Beginning of 1693.

SICYON, a City of the *Peloponnesus*, formerly very considerable, which is now ruined; the Place which has been built upon the Ruins belongs to the *Turks*, and is called *Vasilica*. The Kingdom of the *Sicyonians* in *Europe* is the most ancient Kingdom whereof we have any Records. *Agialeus* was the first King, A. M. 1890, this Kingdom lasted 954 Years, and the last King *Zeuxippus* died after a Reign of 33 Years in 2854, and after him the Government was transferred during 35 Years to the Priests of *Apollo*, until the Year 2887, when the Kings of *Mycenæ*, and other neighbouring People wholly subdued it. This City was taken by *Alexander* the Great. In the Year of the *Sæleucida* 115, it was besieged by *Antiochus Magnus*, being then in the hands of *Ptolomy*, King of *Egypt*, and was taken by *Hunger*, Anno Christi 636. The *Saracens* made themselves Masters of it, but were dispossessed by *Baldwin*, King of *Jerusalem*, in 1103. *St. Lewis* of *France* fortified it in 1250. See *Seyde. Diod. Sicul. Thucyd. Plin. Strab. Euseb. in Chron. Ubbo Emmius Lib. 1. de Græc. Antiq. Sallian in Annal. Petav. Scalig. Riccioli.*

SIDA, or *Side*, a Sea Town of *Pamphylia* in the *Lesser Asia*, called also by some Authors *Scandalor*, *Candelohora* and *Chirifonda*. It lies upon the *Mediterranean*, at the farther End of *Isauria*: It was formerly an Archbishop's See, but is now almost ruined. *Amphilochius*, Bishop of *Iconium*, celebrated a Council here in this City against the *Masilians* in 385. Some Authors think, that the Council of the *East*, conven'd in 427 against the same Hereticks, was also kept at *Sida*.

SIDEROCAPSA, a City of *Macedonia*, where *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander* the Great, caused a Gold-Coin, call'd *Golden Philips*, to be coin'd, after that *Crenidas* had discover'd the Gold Mines there, and wrought them; which Mines afforded King *Philip* a thousand Talents of Gold a Year, and do still yield the Grand Signior nine or ten thousand Ducats a Month. There are no less than five or six hundred Furnaces for the melting of Gold in the Mountains near this City. *Diodor.*

SIDITES (*Marcellus*) lived in the Time of *Marcus Antonius*. He writ some Books of *Medicine* in Verse, and *A Treatise of Fishes*. *Cassiodorus* makes mention of him.

SIDNACESTER, a Bishop's See in the County of *Lincoln*, which continued so from *Eadhedus*, installed Bishop thereof, An. 678, till the Death of *Eadulphus II.* about the latter end of the next Century.

SIDNEY. This Family had their Original from Sir *William Sidney*, who came from *Anjou* with King *Henry II.* whose Chamberlain he was; from him descended another *William*, who accompanied the Lord *d'Arcy* into *Spain* against the *Moors* in the Third of *Henry VIII.* by whom he was employ'd against the *French* by Sea, and against the *Scots* at *Flodden Field*: He signaliz'd his Valour at several Turnaments in *France*, was Chamberlain and Steward to King *Henry VIII.* in the fifteenth of his Reign, and accompanied the Duke of *Suffolk* in his Expedition against *France*, where he assisted at the taking of several Places of Strength. He died the seventh of May, 26 *Edw. VI.* aged seventy, and was succeeded by his Son *Henry*, who was Knighted by *Edward VI.* and made his chief Cup-bearer for Life; and sent Embassador into *France* at 22 Years of Age, afterwards made Vice-Treasurer, Governour of the Revenues, and Justice of *Ireland* in the Reign of *Philip* and *Mary*: He was sent Embassador by Queen *Elizabeth* into *France* and *Scotland*, made Knight of the Garter, and Deputy of *Ireland*, where he suppressed the Rebellion of *Shan O Neale*, and set his Head on *Dublin* Castle: He quelled also the Insurrection of the *Butlers* and *Clanrickards*: He divided the Country into Shires, and built the Bridge of *Athlone*, fortified that Town, as also *Caricfergus*, *Athenry*, &c. He built Rooms in *Dublin* Castle to preserve the Records of that Kingdom, the Statutes of which he ordered to be printed. He died at the Bishop of *Worcester's* Palace, An. 1586, aged 57. His Corps was buried at *Penshurst* in *Kent*, and his Heart, in the Town of his Daughter *Ambrosia*, at *Ludlow*, the Castle of which he repaired when President of *Wales*. His Wife was *Mary*, eldest Daughter to *John*, Duke of *Norfolk*, by whom he had three Sons, Sir *Philip*, Sir *Robert* and Sir *Thomas*. Sir *Philip* dying of his Wounds before *Zurphen*, his Brother *Robert* succeeded, and was made Governour of *Flushing* and *Ramkeyns*, two cautionary Towns in Queen *Elizabeth's* Hands in the *Netherlands*; and in 1597, being joyn'd in Command of the *English* Auxiliaries with Sir *Francis Vere*, shar'd in the Honour of the Victory over the *Spaniards* at *Turnholt*. In the first of King *James* he was created Lord *Sidney* of *Penshurst* in *Kent*, made Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and on the fourth of May, 3 *Jacob.* advanced to the Honour of Viscount *L'Isle*, 14. *Jac.* made Knight of the Garter, and 16 *Jac.* Earl of *Leicester*. His first Wife was Daughter to *John Gamage*, Esq; by whom he had three Sons and eight Daughters: His second

Wife was Daughter of Sir *Thomas Smith*; he died at *Penshurst* 1626, and was succeeded by his Son *Robert*, who married the Lady *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Henry*, late Earl of *Northumberland*, by whom he had four Sons, *Philip*, the present Earl, *Robert*, *Algernon* and *Henry*; eight Daughters, *Dorothy* married to *Henry*, Earl of *Sunderland*, *Lucy* to Sir *John Pelham* of *Laughton*, Com. *Suff.* Baronet; *Anne* to a late Divine, *Elizabeth* to *Cart* in *Ireland*, *Mary* and *Diana* both died young, *Francis* and *Isabella* of whom we have no Account. *Philip*, the . . . Viscount *Strangford*, married *Catharine*, Daughter to *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he hath a Son called *Robert*, the present Earl of *Leicester*, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *John*, Earl of *Bridgewater*, and two Daughters *Dorothy* married to *Thomas*, Son to Sir *Thomas Cheek*, Com. *Essex* Knight, and *Elizabeth* who died young. *Dugdale*.

SIDNEY (Sir *Philip*) one of the greatest Worthies ever born in *England*, was Son to Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, as aforesaid, by *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, in his very Childhood he appeared to have extraordinary Endowments of Nature, and having made remarkable Proficiency at School, he was sent to *Oxford*, where he became a Mirror of Learning: He was invited to Court by his Uncle, the Earl of *Leicester*, and became a great Favourite of the Queen's: He was of comely Presence, and had a natural Propension to Arms: Queen *Elizabeth* sent him Ambassador to the Emperor, in which Station he behaved himself to Her Majesty's Glory and his own Honour: His Fame was so great, that the *Polanders* proposed him for their King; but the Queen would not allow of it, unwilling to lose such a Subject. Whilst he was at Court he composed his *Arcadia*, which some say, he ordered to be burnt at his Death. He translated part of that excellent Treatise of *Philip Mornay*, *Of the Truth of Religion*; and several other Pieces. He is universally applauded, and hath large Elogies given him by all our Historians since his Time, and particularly by Sir *Richard Baker*, who says, he had so many excellent Parts of Art and Nature, Valour and Learning, Wit and Magnanimity, that as he equal'd all those of former Ages, so the future will scarce match him; nor have Poets been wanting to offer Hecatombs of Verses in his Praise, particularly the Royal Poet King *James I.* who wrote of him thus:

*When Venus saw the Noble Sidney dying,
She thought it her Beloved Mars had been;
And with the Thought thereof she fell a crying,
And cast away her Rings and Car-knets clean,
He that in Death a Goddess mock'd and griev'd,
What had he done (trow you) if he had liv'd.*

He went over into *Flanders* with the Forces sent by the Queen to assist the States, and was made Governour of *Flushing* and *Ramekins*: He assumed this Motto, *Vix ea nostra voco*; gave great Proof of his Valour at the taking of *Axel*, where he animated his Soldiers by a noble Speech, and took the strong Town of *Dorp*; but in the Career of his Victories encountering with the *Spaniards* near *Zutphen*, he was unfortunately shot in the Thigh whereof he died, behaving himself during his Sickness in a very Christian and Religious manner: His extraordinary Qualities made him to be courted by all the Potentates of *Europe*. His Death, says one, was lamented by the Queen, mourn'd for by the Court, bemoan'd by *Europe*, and wept over by Religion and Learning. Queen *Elizabeth* called him her *Philip*, the Prince of *Orange* his Master; my Lord *Brook* was so proud of his Friendship, that he would have no other Epitaph on his Grave than this, *Here lies Sir Philip Sidney's Friend*. His last Words were, *Govern your Will and Affection by the Will and Word of your Creator: In me behold the End of this World, and all its Vanities*.

SIDON, a Sea-Port Town of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, which is supposed to have been built by *Sidon*, the Son of *Canaan*, and is mentioned in the Book of *Joshua* as one of the greatest Cities at that time; and was also very famous, as well by its extraordinary Trade and Riches of its Inhabitants, as by the great Skill and Dexterity of its Artificers: It was here that Glass was first made. In the time that the Christians were Possessors of the *Holy Land*, it was an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tyre*. After that the Christians had taken *Jerusalem*, *Eustache Garnier*, Lord of *Casarea*, had the City of *Sidon* bestowed upon him, then called *Seyde*, and had divers Successors who were Lords of it. *Guiboka*, a *Tartarian* Captain, took it in 1260, and in process of time it came into the Hands of the *Turks*, who at present are Masters of it, and have been for above 150 Years. *Sidon* to this Day is still much frequented by Merchants. It is two Days Journey from *Damascus*, and about the same distance from *Bairut*. Concerning the Name and Antiquity of *Sidon*, see *Bockart's Phœlog.* Lib. 4. C. 35. *Josh.* Chap. 11. & 19. *Plin.* Lib. 5. Cap. 19. & Lib. 36. C. 26. *Strab.* Lib. 16.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS (*Caius Sollius*) Bishop of *Clermont* in *Auvergne* in *France*, was one of the most famous Prelates of the Fifth Century. His Birth, Wit, Learning, Worth and Piety, made him highly recommendable. His Father had been *Præfectus Prætorio*, that is, Lord-Lieute-

nant, under the Emperor *Honorius*: He was born at *Lions*, and bred to Learning under *Eusebius* and *Hoenius*; the first taught him Philosophy, and the other Rhetorick and Poetry, and attained to that Reputation for Learning, as to be esteem'd the greatest Man of his time. The Emperor *Anthemius* sent for him to *Rome*, and was at the Marriage-Feast of *Ricimer*, that married *Anthemius* his Daughter. He pronounced a *Panegyrick* in Verse, in Praise of that Prince, and for a Reward was made Governour of the City, and afterwards a Patrician. *Avitus* his Father-in-Law erected his Statue in the Library that was in the Market-place of *Trajan*; and *Majorianus*, when he celebrated the *Circensian Games* at *Arles*, made him sit down at Table with him, where he pronounced *Panegyrics* to them both. He had by *Papinilla* the Daughter of *Avitus*, a Son called *Apollinaris*, and two Daughters *Roscia* and *Severiana*. He was employ'd in Embassies of great Importance, which he discharged with a great deal of Prudence and Address. His Father-in-Law having been forced to quit the Empire; and *Majorianus* prosecuting those of his Party among the *Gauls*, *Sidonius* was taken at *Lions*, and put in Prison for some time; but the Emperor perceiving his Worth, not only restored him to his Liberty and all his Places, but heap'd new Honour upon him, and made use of him to treat a League with *Theodorick*. Afterwards upon the Death of *Eparchius*, Bishop of *Clermont* in 472; *Sidonius* was put into his Place, notwithstanding all his Resistance, and immediately thereupon renounced all his Secular Dignities, which he left to his Son, and wholly applied himself to the Study of Divinity. His Charity to the Poor was very extraordinary; for it is recorded of him, that at a time when the Famine raged in *Burgundy*, he fed 4000 of the Inhabitants. He suffered much at the Siege of *Clermont* by the *Goths*, and by the Persecution of *Heretics*. He died on a Saturday, August 23. 482, being about Fifty two Years of Age. We have Nine Books of his Epistles, and about Twenty Pieces of his in Verse, *Peter Colvius*, *John Savaron*, and Father *Sirmond* have publish'd his Works with their learned Observations, to which is prefixed the Life of this Prelate. *Gennad. de vir. illustr. Cap. 29. Greg. Turonens. Lib. 2. Hist. Cap. 22. Tritem. Baronius, Bellarmin. Sanmarthan. Gall. Christiana.*

SIENNE, or *Siena*, *Sena*, a City of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, with an Arch-bishops See and University; it is of great Antiquity and a Roman Colony, it is seated in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Florence* in the midst of Mountains, which makes its Situation very strong: It is one of the greatest Cities of *Italy*, and very considerable for its Cittadel, its Palace and Churches. The Cathedral is in a manner wholly built of black and white Marble. The Pavement of the Church is of Mosaick Work, adorn'd with rich Figures, which represent divers Histories of the Old Testament: The Roof of its Azure, spangled with Golden Stars. The great Hospital, the Convents of the *Dominicans* and *Cordeliers*, the Palaces and the Streets are very Sumptuous and Magnificent. It is also accommodated and beautified with several curious Fountains, of which that of *Branda* in the great Square is the chief. But two Things especially are most remarkable in this City, whereof the first is, that all the Houses are of the same Architecture, or manner of Building, supported with Arches that make it of a round Figure: The other is, that it is made in the manner of a Shell, hollow in the midst. But that which is yet more curious, is, that it may be fill'd with the Fountain Water, and so make a kind of great Lake, on which a Sea-fight may be represented in Imitation of the *Romans* of Old. *Sienna* was built by the *Galli Senones* after the Taking of *Rome* by *Brennus*. Upon the declining of the Empire under *Honorius*, it became subject to great Vicissitudes, and was under divers Masters, till it was made a Republick; but now at last is under the Dominion of the Great Dukes of *Tuscany*, who bought it from the *Spaniards* in 1558. The Inhabitants are ingenious and courteous, and speak *Italian* more politely than in any other part of *Italy*. The Inhabitants purchased their Freedom of *Rodolphus* the German Emperor, and supported themselves with various Success, till the Year 1555, that it was taken the 21st of April by the Emperor's Forces, after a Siege of eight Months, *Cosmus*, Duke of *Florence*, being reduced to extreme Want, and having no prospect of Relief. This Town is famed for being the Birth-place of *Alexander III.* *Pius II.* *Pius III.* and *Alexander VII.* and also for St. *Catherine* of *Sienna*, of whom in their proper places. In the 4th Session of the Council of *Constance*, held in 1418, there was another general Council appointed to convene at *Pavia* in 1421, and to this purpose; Pope *Martin* the 5th sent his Legates thither, who were met there by several *French* and *German* Bishops, but the Plague making a terrible Ravage in the Town, the Council was adjourn'd to *Sienna*, where it began the 8th of November, and ended in February in the Year following: In this Council, the farther Prosecution of the *Hussites* was resolv'd on: Here likewise the Deposition of the Anti-Pope *Bennet XIII.* was confirm'd: Here also the Fathers made some Proposals concerning the Union of the *Greek* and *Latin Churches*: And lastly, here it was that they pitch'd upon the Town of *Basil*, for the Holding of a General Council, which was to meet 1431. *Alphon-*
sus,

fus, King of Arragon, who supported the pretended Pope, sent Ambassadors to *Sienna*, where the Prelates being not perfectly unanimous, made the Pope make use of the Rumours of a Plague being there, to dissolve the Council. *Mala-volti Hist. Senen. Platina in Mart. V. Spondan. A. C. 1423. N. 2. & seq. Blondus Ital. Illustr. Leand. Alberti Descript. Ital. Merula Descript. Guigurtia Tommasi Hist. di Siena. Guicciardin.*

SIERRA LIONA, that is, *The Mountain of the Lions*, a Kingdom upon the the Frontiers of *Nigritia* or *Nigritarum Terra*, and *Guinea* in *Africa*, which takes its Name from a Chain of Mountains that reach to the Sea-Shore, because the Waves of the Sea beating against a Rock joining to the End of them, makes a Noise resembling the Roaring of a Lioness; as also, because on the top of these Mountains are formed Lightnings and Thunders, which may be heard twenty or thirty Leagues off at Sea. This Kingdom begins at *Cape de Verga*, and ends at *Cape Tagrin*. The Ground is so fertile, that Oranges, Citrons, Figs and Raisins, do grow there in abundance, and almost without any Culture. They make excellent Wine here, and Oyl of Dates; and of the Dregs of this Wine mixed with Oyl they make a kind of Soap, that far outvies any that is made in *Europe*. Sugar-Canes also grow here in abundance, especially in the Isles called *de las Sombresas*. There is also great Store of Cotton, and a sort of Red-Wood, much better than that which is brought from *Brazil*, because it will serve to Dye seven several times, besides Wax, Ivory, Ambergrease, and round and long Pepper, which is more esteem'd than that which comes from the *Indies*; for which Reason the King of *Spain* will not suffer it to be imported into his Kingdoms; but the *English*, *Hollanders* and *French*, who trade on this Coast, bring it into *Europe*. There have been also of late discovered some Mines of Gold and Iron. In the Mountain of *Machamala* there is a great Rock of Crystal, where are seen divers Pyramids of the same Matter turned upside down, and as it were hanging in the Air, which being struck at the Bottom with ones Finger, resound like a Bell. There are three sorts of Apes found in this Country, whereof those called *Baris* are taken when they are young, to tame them and make them gentle, for they are very teachable, and after a little Use and Instruction they do their Owners almost as much Service as a Slave can; for they commonly walk upright like Men, they can pound Millet in a Morter, fetch Water from the Well or River, turn the Spit, and play a thousand Tricks besides to make their Masters merry. The *English* had built a Fort here in a little Island in the River *Sierra Liona*; but the *Hollanders* took it in 1664, under the Conduct of *De Ruiter*.

The Inhabitants of *Sierra Liona* are rather Tawny than Black; they mark their Faces and other Parts of their Bodies with an hot Iron, and pierce their Ears and Nose to hang Jewels in them; they go almost stark naked, wearing only a Piece of Linnen about their Waste. There be two sorts of *Negroes* in this Kingdom: The ancient Inhabitants of it are called *Capez*, and are the most ingenious of all *Guinea*; but living in a plentiful Country, they love their Ease, and hate Labour and War. The other sort are called *Cumbas* or *Manes*, that is to say, *Men-Eaters*, because Canibals and very brutal besides. In the Year 1515 they made an Irruption into the Country of the *Capez*; and seeing the Fruitfulness thereof, resolved to settle themselves in those Parts of it they liked best, after they had driven away some of the *Capez*, sold others of them to the *Portuguese*, and eaten the rest; insomuch, that these miserable Wretches were fain to cast themselves into the Arms of the *Portuguese*, desiring them to make them their Slaves, that they might be safe from the Hands of those barbarous People. In every Town or Village they have a great House where the Young-Women are instructed a whole Year, at the End of which the whole Company of them, with the Sound of Musical Instruments, are led in Pomp to a Place where they dance in presence of their Fathers, and of a great Number of Young Men, and when the Ball is ended, the Young-Men chuse whom they like best to be their Wives, after having given a Present to their Fathers.

They are govern'd by a King, who does Justice to his Subjects himself, accompanied with a certain Number of Counsellors. Those that plead before him have a Vizard on their Faces, that they may not be known, and to the end they may speak with the greater Boldness and Freedom. The Ensign of the Royal Dignity is a kind of Ax or Hatchet, with which they cut off the Heads of Malefactors. *Fa Barreira* the Jesuit in 1607 preached Christianity here, and had so good Success, that he baptized the King, his Family, and several other Persons. The *Portuguese* gave this Prince the Name of *Dona Philip de Lion*, alluding to his Kingdom of *Sierra Liona*. But though the present King be baptiz'd, yet he tolerates Idolatry, for fear of making his Subjects revolt. *Dapper. Description of Africa.*

SIERRAS NEVADAS, that is to say, *The Snowy Mountains*, is a Mountain of *Castillo del oro* in *South America*: It is about forty Leagues long, and the highest, or at least one of the highest in the World, as being two Leagues in height, which makes the Top of it to be always covered with

Snow in the greatest Heat of Summer, though very excessive in that Country, as lying near the Line. A Part of these Mountains, and the Plains that are at the Foot of 'em, are inhabited by a sort of *Pygmies*, who always abide within the Limits of their Territory, without ever coming out of it: They entertain no Commerce or Converse with other Men, but flee from them, and hide themselves in the Holes and Caves of the Earth, when they see any of our Stature. They live upon Bread made of Millet, and make themselves a kind of Drink with the Berries or Roots of a certain Shrub called *Magure*. *Memoires du Temps.*

SIFANO, or *Sifanto*, formerly called *Siphnos* or *Siphanos*, an Isle in the *Archipelago*, on the Coast of *Europe*. It was famous of Old by reason of its Gold and Silver Mines, the Tythe whereof they sent to the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. It hath a Town called *Skinusa*, standing upon an high Hill. The Inhabitants are divided in their Religion, some of them being of the *Romish*, other of the *Eastern* or *Greek Church*. They pretend they have still a Gold Mine in the Island, but that they conceal it for fear of the *Turks*. *Herodot. Lib. 3.*

SIERIDE, a Priest of *Meissen* in *Saxony*, liv'd in the XIV Century, to the Year 1308. He wrote a Chronicle or Historical Abridgment from the Beginning of the World to 1307: *Fabricius*, who publish'd this Work, begins at the Year 458, omitting the rest, possibly because he believ'd it to be writ by other Authors: This Work is inserted in the Collection of the Authors of the History of *Germany*. *Vossius de Hist. Lat. Mireus, &c.*

SIGA, a City of *Africa*, in the Province of *Tremisen*, belonging to the Kingdom of *Algiers*, with a Haven on the *Mediterranean*. It was formerly called the Court of *Syphax*. It is now called *Haresgol*, and the River *Siga*, which runs by it into the Sea, *Tefner. Marmol. descriptio Africa.*

SIGALEON, the Name of an Idol of the *Egyptians*, worshipped in their Temples of *Isis* and *Serapis*, in the Form of a Young-Man keeping his Mouth shut with his Finger, as an Emblem of Silence, and accordingly was taken for the God of Secrecy or Silence. Authors generally agree, that *Sigaleon* was the same with *Harpocrates*, and that the *Egyptians* used both these Names indifferently to signify the God of Silence.

SIGAN, a City of *China*, being the Capital of 35 other Cities in the Province of *Xensi*. *Martin. Martini Atl. Sinic.*

SIGBRITTA, a poor Woman of the *Low Countries*, who being come to *Norway* with her Daughter, it happened that the Chancellor of the Kingdom highly praised her Beauty to *Christiern*, the Son of *John I.* King of *Denmark*, who being passionately enamour'd on her, so that he lodg'd her, together with her Mother, in his Palace; and being come to the Crown in 1513, he made her the Mistress of all his Actions: The greatest Men of the Kingdom were fain to expect her Orders at the Palace-Gate, and the Queen was forced to suffer her to be present at her Labour; she also took one of the Queen's Sons, called *John*, home with her, to take care of his Education. The Pride of *Sigbritta*, and the Effeminacy of *Christiern*, at last awakened the Indignation of both Nobles and People, who placed his Uncle *Frederick*, the first Duke of *Holstein*, upon the Throne in 1523: Whereupon *Christiern* fled with his Treasure and his *Sigbritta* into *Holland*, where he ended his Life in Obscurity and Effeminacy. *Spener.*

SIGE, a Promontory and City of *Troas*, which formerly was a Bishop's See. It is now ruined, and the Promontory is known by the Name of *Capo Janizari*.

SIGEBERT, the first of that Name King of *Austrasia*, was the Son of *Lotharius I.* and *Ingonda*. He kept his Court at *Metz* and not at *Reims*, and married *Brunebaud*, the Daughter of *Athanagildus*, King of the *Wisigoths*. In 567 the *Lombards* being joined with the *Huns*, the *Avari* and *Eruli*, invaded his Country, but he defeated them: In a second Battle he fought with them, he had not the same Success; for the *French Men* being affrighted with the Spectres which these *Barbarians* by Magick Art made to appear, betook themselves to Flight; whereupon the King was fain by a Sum of Money to ransom himself and his People from inevitable Ruin. Whilst he was engaged in this War, his Brother *Chilperic* took *Reims*, and some other Cities in *Champagne*; but *Sigebert* revenged this Affront by taking *Soissons*, defeated his Brother's Army, and kept his Son *Theodebert* a Prisoner at *Pontion*; but soon after made Peace with him. Afterwards he took the City of *Arles* from his other Brother *Gontran*, but lost it again in a short time. He defeated the *Lombards* that ravaged his Country. In 573 he was again attack'd and defeated by his Brother; whereupon he raised an Army chiefly composed of barbarous Nations, and came against him; *Chilperic* seeing him ready to fall into his Country with those Foreigners, desired Peace, which he generously granted: But having been forced to this Peace, he soon after took up Arms again; and *Sigebert* engaging him, he kill'd *Theodebert* his Son by one of his Generals called *Boson*, took away his Dominions, and forced him to shut up himself at *Tournay*. *Sigebert* going to lay Siege to that City, *Fredegonda*, *Chilperic's* Wife, caused him to be murdered in 575 at *Vivri*, by two Men whom she had furnish'd with

with poison'd Knives. *Sigebert* was forty Years of Age when he died, of which he had reigned fourteen. He was a liberal and generous Prince, witty, and of great Sweetness and Affability. *Fortunatus* of *Poitiers* saith, that he was rather the Father than the King of his People. *Gregor. Turonens. Lib. 4 & 5. Adrian. Valois de gest. vet. Franc. Tom. 2. Pag 50. Mezerai, &c.*

SIGEBERT, who some say was the second of that Name, was born in 601 or 602 to *Thierry II.* King of *Burgundy* and *Austrasia*, by one of his Concubines. Queen *Brunebaud* placed him in his Father's Throne, in hope of Reigning under his Name; but *Clotharius II.* to whom he was delivered by his own Subjects, caused him to be put to Death in 613 or 614. *St. Marthan Hist. de France. Mezerai. Adrian Valois, &c.*

SIGEBERT II. (or as others III.) surnamed the young, was the Son of *Dagobert I.* King of *France*, and of *Ragnetaude*: He was born in 630 or 636. His Father being at *Metz* made him King of *Austrasia*, and appointed him for Counsellors. *Cunibert*, Bishop of *Cologne* and *Adalgisus*. He died the first of *February* 650.

SIGEBERT, Monk of the Abby of *Gemblours*, in the Diocese of *Namur* in *Brabant*, was an Author of Character towards the End of the XIth and Beginning of the XIIth Century. He taught for some time in the Monastery of *St. Vincent* of *Metz*; but afterwards retiring to his own Abby, he there publish'd divers Works, the most considerable of them is a Chronicle, which he begins with the Year 379, and continues it till 1112, the Year before *Sigebert* died. He left also a Treatise of famous Men, publish'd by *Albert le Mire*, the Life of *Sigebert III.* King of *Austrasia*, and that of *St. Maclovius*, &c. He also writ an Apology for the Married Priests, which is lost; the Title of it was, *Apologia ad Henricum Imperat. contra eos qui calumniabantur Missas Conjugatorum Presbyterorum.* *Baron. in Annal. Bellarm. de script. Eccles. Sextus Senensis, Possess. Vossius.*

SIGEE (*Louise*, called *Aloisia Sigee*) was born at *Toledo* in *Spain*, but the Daughter of *Diego Sigee* originally of *France*. Being a very learned Man, and finding his Daughter capable, he instructed her in the Tongues and Philology: She understood *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Syriack* and *Arabick*, and writ a Letter in these five several Languages to *Pope Paul*. Her Father was afterwards called to the Court of *John III.* of *Portugal*, and was Master to *Theodosius* of *Portugal*, Duke of *Braganza*, and some other young Lords; and it is said, that he was the first that introduced the Love of Learning into that Court, whither he brought with him his *Louise* and plac'd her with the *Infanta Maria* of *Portugal*, who also was a Lover of Learning. She writ a *Latin* Poem called *Sintra*, which was the Name of a City in *Portugal*, which she dedicated to the *Infanta*, and a Dialogue *De differentia vite Rustice & Urbane*; besides which there are several Pieces in Verse and Epistles attributed to her. But the Book which passeth under her Name, *De Arcanis Amoris & Veneris*, is more modern, neither doth the Matter comport with her Modesty and Vertue. She died young the thirteenth of *October*, 1560. *Vassie Chron. Hisp. Cap. 9. Alphons. de Madrid. Hist. Palent. Eccl.*

SIGERIC, King of the *Goths* in *Spain*, was set upon the Throne by his Army, after the Death of *Ataulphus* in 415. But appearing inclin'd to make Peace with the *Romans*, those who had set the Crown upon his Head took away his Life, six or seven Months after his Election. *Prosper & Isidor. in Chron.*

SIGETH, or *Zigetb*, *Sigetv*, *Salina*, a strong Town in the *Lower-Hungary*, seated in a *Morass* or *Moorish* Ground near the River *Alme*, two *Hungarian* Miles from the *Drave*, seven from *Alba Regalis* to the South, and five from *Quinque Ecclesia Funfkirchen* to the West. It has a very strong Castle, and is fortified with three Ditches and as many Walls. *Solyman II.* Emperor of the *Turks*, died at the Siege of it the fourth of *September*, which was the second Month of the Siege, and the Place was taken three Days after in 1566. *Nicolas Esdrin*, Count of *Serini*, who was Governour of it, being slain in a Sally he made at the Head of his remaining Forces. It was again surrendered to the Emperor *January* 15. 1688, at which time the *Imperialists* found therein 85 Pieces of Cannon. There is another Town of the same Name in *Transylvania*, near the Fountains of the *Tibiscus*. *Thuan. Hist. Lib. 39.*

SIGISMUND, Emperor, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, was of the House of *Luxemburg*, and the Son of *Charles IV.* and Brother of *Wenceslaus*, Emperors. He married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Lewis I.* King of *Hungary*, and appeased the Troubles that then shook the Government. And to the end he might strengthen himself the more, he got himself Crown'd in 1392, at twenty Years of Age. His Enemies called *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, into *Hungary*, where *Sigismund* received a considerable Succour of *French* Men, under the Command of *John* of *Burgundy*; but the *Christians* were worsted by the *Turks* in 1386. Upon this Disaster the King durst not return to his own Dominions, but wandered a long time in Misery, and unknown at *Constantinople* and *Rhodes*: At last he was taken Prisoner by his own Subjects, and was not restored to his Kingdom till 1401. In the mean time, the Emperor *Wenceslaus* having made himself contemptible by his Vices,

Robert, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, was put into his Place; who dying in 1410, *Sigismund* was chosen Emperor, who being one of the Electors named himself. He contributed very much to the convening of the Councils of *Constance* and *Basil*, and for three Years together travelled over all *Europe*, came to *France*, passed over into *England*, went to *Italy*, and neglected nothing that he thought might conduce to that Work. His Brother *Wenceslaus* had left the Kingdom of *Bohemia* to him, but he had much ado to obtain the quiet Possession of it, being opposed by the *Hussites*, who several times defeated his Forces; but, however, at last he got to be Crown'd King of that Kingdom: He also receiv'd the Crown of Iron at *Milan*, and that of Gold at *Rome* by the Hands of *Pope Eugenius IV.* on *Whitsunday*, and died at *Znaim* in *Moravia* the eighth of *Decemb.* 1437, being seventy Years of Age. *Sigismund* was a handsom Prince, liberal, generous, and a Lover of Learning; he spoke several Languages, and was a great Prince in time of Peace, but unhappy in War. *Spondanus & Rainaldi in Annal. Eccl.*

SIGISMUND, the first of that Name, King of *Poland*, for his extraordinary Atchievements surnamed the Great, was the Son of *Casmire II.* and Brother of *John Albert* and *Alexander*, all of them Kings, the former dying in 1501, and the latter in 1506. He had upon many Occasions given most signal Marks of his Valour and Prudence; wherefore on the Death of his Brother, he was without any Dispute advanced to the Throne, being forty Years of Age; the Commonwealth at that time standing in great need of such a Prince to restore it to its ancient Lustre and Glory, from whence it had much declined: *Sigismund* set himself to this Work, and succeeded in his Design. He beat the *Muscovites*, and drove them out of *Lithuania* in 1519; He extended the Borders of his Dominions, govern'd his Subjects wisely and happily, and was highly esteem'd of by the Princes of his Time. He died on *Easter-Day*, 1548, being above eighty Years of Age, of which he had reigned 42. *Cromer Hist. of Poland. Salomon Neugebauer. Hist. Polon. Bernard Vapovius in Sigism.*

SIGISMUND II. surnamed *Augustus*, the Son of *Sigismund I.* King of *Poland*, succeeded his Father in 1548, and was the last King of the *Jagellon* Race. His Wife *Isabella* of *Austria*, one of the two Daughters of *Ferdinand*, King of the *Romans*, being deceased, he cast his Eyes upon *Barbe Radziwil*, the Daughter of a *Castellan*, and the Widow of a *Palatin* of *Lithuania*, and was so taken with her Beauty, that he would needs marry her, notwithstanding the Difficulties of his Mother, the Princesses his Sisters, the Nobility and Senate of *Poland*; and at last obliged the Gentlemen and Senators of the Kingdom to acknowledge her his lawful Wife, and Queen of *Poland*. The *Polish* Nobility having thus far complied with their King, beg'd a Favour of him also, which was, That they might have Leave to send their Children to the Protestant Universities of *Germany*, representing to him, as the Ground of their Petition, that the Professors of those Universities were better provided with learned Professors than others, which the King granted them; though it afterwards prov'd a means to bring the *Reformation* into *Poland*. Those of the Church of *Rome* petition'd the King to the contrary; but he being at that Time engag'd in a War against the *Tartars*, did not think fit to clash with his Nobility upon the Account of Religion, and therefore answered the Petitions of the *Romanists* only by Delays and Put-offs; which made them give him the Nick-Name of King *Gioiron*, which in *Polish* signifies King of *To-morrow*. He defeated the *Swedes* and *Muscovites*, and died the seventh of *July*, 1572.

SIGISMUND III. Son of *John III.* King of *Sweden*, and of *Katharin*, Daughter of *Sigismund I.* who was born in 1566. The *Polanders* offer'd him the Crown the 9th of *Aug.* 1587, and he was admitted, to the excluding of *Maximilian* of *Austria*, who had been chosen by a Party of the Lords; and being fully settled in that Throne, upon the News of his Father's Death, he went and took Possession of that of *Sweden* the nineteenth of *February*, 1594. This King was a zealous *Romanist*, upon which Account the *Swedes* had no great Love for him, as having already espoused Protestantism. *Charles*, Duke of *Sudermania*, the King's Uncle, making good use of the People's Dissatisfaction, got himself Crowned: This Usurpation afterwards prov'd the Occasion of a long and grievous War, and unsuccessful to *Sigismund*. He had also great Contests with the *Tartars* and *Muscovites*, from whom he took *Smolensko*, after two Years Siege. He died in 1632, after a Reign of 45 Years. He had married two Sisters, *Anne* and *Constance* of *Austria*, whereof the former bare him *Ladislaus-Sigismund*, and the latter *John Casmire*, who were both of them Kings of *Poland*, and Husbands of the same Wife *Maria de Gonsigue* of *Nevers*. This Family is now extinguish'd.

SIGISMUND, King of *Burgundy*, was the Son of *Gombault*, and his Successor about the Year 516. He was reclaim'd from the *Arian* Heresie by *Alcimus Avitus*, Bishop of *Vienne*, married *Ostrogotha*, the Daughter of *Theodoric*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, and by her had a Son, called *Segeric*, after whose Death he married another, who hating the young Prince for some reflecting Words he had given her, made his Father suspicious of him to that degree, as to cause him to be put to Death;

Death; but immediately after *Sigismund* being rack'd with Sorrow and Repentance for what he had done, retired to the Monastery of *St. Maurice*, where he spent several Days in Fasting and Tears, begging Pardon of God for that horrid Offence. Some time after *Clodomir*, the Son of *Clodoveus* the Great, succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Orleans*, pretended also to that of *Burgundy*, in the Right of his Mother *Clotilda*; and his Brothers having joyn'd themselves with him, they defeated *Sigismund*, took him Prisoner, and sent him to *Orleans*, where they cast him into a Well with his Wife and Children the first of *May*, 523. Some say, it was done at *St. Pere-Avi* near to that City. The Church of *Rome* honours him for a Saint. *Gregor. Turonens. Ujuard Life of St. Sigismund.*

SIGMOUTH, a Sea-Town of *East Budleigh*, in the County of *Devon*, once a good Port-Town before it came to be choak'd up with Sand.

SIGN, a Garrison in *Dalmatia*, belonging to the *Venetians*, which the *Turks* besieged 24 Days in 1687, but General *Cornaro* reliev'd it with the Army of the Republick.

SIGNET (*William*) a French Gentleman; famous in History for the Honour he receiv'd from the Hands of the Emperor *Charles V.* upon an extraordinary Occasion. This Emperor passing through *France* in 1540 on his Way to *Flanders*, made some Stay at *Paris*; and during that Time went out of Curiosity one Day to see the Court of Parliament, and to hear the Pleadings there; and having seated himself above the first President, in the Place appointed for the French King when he comes thither, at which many murmur'd: He heard a Cause pleaded concerning the *Seneschalship* or *Sewardship* of *Beucaire* or *Carcaffonne*, about the Possession of which this *William Signet* and a certain Knight were in Contest, both of them pretending a Right to it. One of the chief Reasons alledged against *Signet* was, that he wanted the Qualification which the Place required, forasmuch as the Office had been always exercised by a Knight; whereupon the Emperor demanded a Sword of one of his Officers, and called *Signet*, whom, as he was kneeling before him, he dub'd Knight, and then said to his Adversary, The Reason you alledge against him is taken away now, for he is a Knight. Some were astonish'd at this Action, because the King of *France* is Emperor in his own Kingdom. *Histor. Char. VI.*

SIGONIUS (*Carolus*) born at *Modena* in *Italy*, he was Professor of the *Greek* Tongue in that City, when he was but twenty two Years of Age; afterwards he taught Philosophy at *Padua*, and had a Pension of the Commonwealth of *Venice*. He hath writ excellent Annotations upon *Titus Livius*, and some excellent Treatises upon *Fus Romanum*, or the *Roman Law*; and hath better illustrated the *Antiquities of Rome*, than all the Writers that were before him. It is observed of him, that though he was so Learned, and writ so well in *Latin*, yet he could not speak it well and readily. He publish'd a Book intitled *De Consolatione, Of Consolation*, whereof he endeavour'd to prove *Cicero* to be the Author, but *Antonius Riccobonus*, *Lipsius* and *Joannes Gulielmius* proved it to be a Modern Piece, the Concern of which cast him into a Sickness that ended his Days. He died at *Modena* 1585, being sixty Years of Age. He was Author also of these Books following, *Fasti Consulares & Triumphi. De nominibus Romanorum Liber. De Consulibus Dictatoribus & Censoribus Romanis. De Republica Hebraeorum. Historia de Regno Italiae*, with several others, *Thuan. Histor. Lorenzo Cragio.*

SIGUENZA, *Siguntia* or *Segontia*, a City of *Spain* in *New-Castile*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Toledo*; it is situate upon the River *Hanares*, at the Foot of the Mountain *Atienza*, having a College, a Cittadel and an Arsenal.

SILANUS (*Junius Lucius*) a Roman Senator contracted to *Octavia*, Daughter of the Emperor *Claudius*. He was already rais'd to the Dignity of the Emperor's Son-in-Law, and had been honoured with the Ornaments of Triumph, and a Show of Gladiators had been presented in his Name, to procure him the Love of the People. But *Agrippina* broke all these Measures, to make up the Match between her Son *Nero* and *Octavia*. She got *Silanus* to be accused of Incest with his Sister *Junia Calpurnia*, who was one of the most beautiful Ladies of *Rome*, but something too free in her Behaviour, as well as her Brother was in his Words; whereupon being banish'd the Senate, he killed himself. *Tacit. Lib. 12. Cap. 1. Suet. in Neron. Dion. &c.*

SILARO, or *Selo*, a River of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Principato*, which has this secret Vertue, that it turns not only Wood, but the Leaves that fall into it into Stone, and yet notwithstanding the Waters of it is good to drink. It has its Rise in the *Apennine*, and empties it self into the Gulph of *Salernum*. *Plin. Lib. 2. Cap. 103.*

SILAS, a Favourite of *Agrippa*, King of the *Jews*, and General of his Armies, who became so proud by the Honour to which he was rais'd, that he made himself too familiar with his Prince, and boasted to his Face of the Services he had done him; at which *Agrippa* being offended, took away his Command, and sent him to his own Country, there to remain a Prisoner: But about a Year after, at a Feast the King made on his Birth-day, he gave Order for him to be set at Liberty

and to be brought before him: But he, when the Message was brought him, proudly answer'd, That he would not stir out of Prison. *Joseph. Lib. 19. Cap. 6. Antiq. Jud.*

SILAS, one of the first Christians of *Jerusalem* who had the Gift of Prophecie; he is likewise called *Silvanus*, which is a Roman Name, the like Changes in Names being common among the *Jews* who dwelt among the *Romans*. *Acts 15. Grotius on 13. Chap. Acts.*

SILENUS, the Foster-father and Companion of *Bacchus*, whom the Poets represent sitting upon an Ass, and always drunk. Concerning the Original of the Fable of *Silenus*, see *Bochart. Lib. 1. Cap. 18.*

SILESIA, a large Province of *Germany*, which is bounded on the East by *Poland*, on the North by the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, on the West with *Lusatia* and *Bohemia*, and on the South with *Moravia* and the *Upper-Hungary*. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Silesia*; the *Upper* contains nine Dukedoms, viz. That of *Schweidnitz*, *Brieg*, *Monsterberg*, *Groikaw*, *Lagerndorf*, *Tropaw*, *Oppelen*, *Ratibor* and *Teschén*: The *Lower* hath eight of them, *Crossen*, *Glogaw*, *Sagan*, *Cignitz*, *Fauer*, *Volaw*, *Ols* and *Breslaw*. This Country is well watered with Rivers, very fruitful and well Peopled, it abounds also with several Mines. It was for 860 Years a Part of *Poland*, and revolted from that Crown under *Ladislaus Loch*, King of *Poland*, but hath now for above 300 Years been united to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and is entirely in the Possession of the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*. The Capital City is *Breslaw*, the rest are *Glogaw*, &c. that give their Names to the Dukedoms above mentioned. This Country is above four Days Journey in length and three in breadth. It was harassed with a Bloody War by *Sobieslaus*, Prince of *Bohemia*, in 1140. In 1242 it was cruelly ravaged by the *Tartars*, in 1327 it was seiz'd by *John*, King of *Bohemia*, who took Advantage of the Animolities of its Princes. In 1618 the Elector of *Saxony* subdued it for the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* In 1621 it shared in the War of *Germany*. It received the Doctrine of *Hus* in the XV Century. *Joachim Curuso in Annal. Siles. Melchior. Goldast. de Regn. Bohem. Nicol. Helenius Silesgraph. Hoff.*

SILIUS ITALICUS, a Latin Poet, who was Consul of *Rome* when *Nero* died: The common Opinion is, that he was born at *Old Sevil*, called *Italica*, and that from thence he was surnamed *Italicus*; but others affirm, that he was born in a City of *Italy* bearing the same Name. He was pretty well advanced in Years when he writ his Poem of the second *Punic* War, in seventeen Books, and accordingly we do not find in them that Fire and Vivacity which is the Character of Youth; or to speak the same in *Pliny's* Language, there is more of Pains, in his Verses than Wit, *Scribebat carmina majore cura quam ingenio. Petrarca* writ a Poem on the same Subject, which, 'tis probable, he would never have done, had he seen this of *Silius* which was not found till long after his Death, in the time of the Council of *Basil*. He was a rich Man, and had a Country-house which formerly was *Cicero's*, and another which contain'd *Virgil's* Tomb. To this *Martial* alludes, *Lib. 11. Epig. 49. Plin. Lib. 3. Ep. 6. Aul. Gel. Lib. 16. Cap. 13. Tacitus, Crinitus Lilius Gyrard. Vossius.*

SILÖ, a *Saracen* Prince, who was King of *Leon* and *Asturia* in the VIII Century. *Aurelius*, who had murdered his Brother *Froila*, gave his Sister in Marriage to this *Silo*, and dying in 775, this Infidel was Governour over *Alphonso*, the Son of *Froila*, eight or ten Years. *Marian. Hist. Hispan.*

SILÖAM, a Fountain in *Jerusalem*, which riseth at the Foot of Mount *Sion*, and by the West Side of the Valley of *Jeboshaphat*, runs into the Brook *Kidron*; near to it is a Pool or Bathing-place, where the Blind-Man (mentioned *John 9.7.*) upon washing his Eyes with the Water, after our Saviour's Application, received his Sight. King *Hezekiah* repaired this Fountain, and added several Conveniences to it for the Use of the City, as being very considerable for the Clearness and Abundance of its Water: Though *Josephus* observes, that before the coming of *Titus* to besiege *Jerusalem*, it was wholly dried up, as well as all the rest of the Springs and Fountains about that City, and that it did not begin to run again till after the Siege was formed. The *Saracens* commonly bath'd themselves in this Pool or Fountain to take away the strong Smell of their Bodies, and the *Turks* use it to this Day to clear their Sight, and to cure sore Eyes. *Nicephorus* tells us, that the Empress *Helena* caused many fair Pieces of Architecture to be made for embellishing of this Fountain. *Euseb. Nieremb. I. de Terr. Promiss. Cap. 48.*

SILVEIRA (*Gonsalvus*) a Portuguese Jesuit of great Birth, who being sent into *Africa*, had great Success in Preaching, and baptized the King of *Monomota* and his Mother, with 300 Lords of his Court, but that Prince being again perverted by his Pagan Priests, ordered *Silveira* to be strangled, and his Corps thrown into the Water, which was done accordingly, *March 15. 1561*, there being also fifty others, whom he had converted, that same Day executed with him. *Alegamb. Bibl. Patr. Soc. Jesu.*

SIMANCA (*James*) Bishop of *Bajadox*, was a Spaniard, and profess'd the Civil and Canon Law in the University of *Salamanca*: He was one of the King's Council at *Valadolid*, and afterwards for his Merit preferred to the Bishoprick of *Bajadox*. He

He was a very good Divine and Lawyer, and wrote a great deal in both Faculties: The most considerable of his Works are, *De Republica Administrand. De Dignitate Episcopali. De Catholicis Institutionibus. Biblioth. Hispan.*

SIMEON, the second Son of Jacob and Leah, was born A. M. 2284. He was engaged in the Slaughter of the *Sicemites*, whose King had ravished his Sister *Dinah*. He died at the Age of 120 in 2403. *Gen. 29. 33. & Chap. 34 25. Tormel. in Annal. Val. Test.*

SIMEON, called the Brother of the Lord, was the Son of Cleophas, and Bishop of Jerusalem after St. James, and suffer'd Martyrdom by being crucified in the 120th Year of his Age, and in the Year of our Lord 109, according to *Baronius* and *Eusebius in Chron. Lib. 3. Hist.* but according to the Chronology of Mr. Henry Dodwell, Simeon suffered Martyrdom under Trajan in 116 after the Birth of Christ, and was the last Bishop of Jerusalem of the Family of David. *Dodwel Dissert. de Jur. Laicor. Sacerd. Cap. 3.* There was another Simeon who was Patriarch of Jerusalem towards the End of the XI Century, when that City wastaken by Godfrey of Bouillon.

SIMEON, the Name of that holy Man and Prophet, mentioned Luke 2. 25. to whom it was revealed by the Holy Ghost, that he should not die till he had seen the Lord's Christ, who coming into the Temple, by the Spirit, when Jesus was brought in by his Parents, he took him into his Arms, and sung that Hymn which bears his Name.

SIMEON, Bishop of Seleucia in Mesopotamia, lived under the Emperor Dioclesian: He was falsely accused by the Jews to Sapor, King of Persia, for having betrayed the Religion of the State: Sapor giving ear to them, laid heavy Taxes upon the Christians, to constrain them to quit their Religion, if they desired to rid themselves of that miserable Oppression. He put all their Priests to Death, demolished their Churches, and took away all their Estates. This done he commanded Simeon to be brought before him, bidding him to worship him, and to adore the Sun, which this holy Bishop refusing, he was put into Prison, and some time after was executed with 99 other Martyrs, who all suffered before him, and whom he exhorted to die cheerfully and courageously for the Faith of Christ; and last of all suffered Martyrdom himself, giving Praise to God. *Euseb. Hist. Eccl. f.*

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, so called because he writ the Lives of the Saints, flourished in the X Century. He relates many things which are a Sign that he was too credulous; or to use the Expression of Cardinal Bellarmine, he related them not as indeed they were, but such as they ought to have been. We are to take notice here, to the end we may not fall into the Mistake of Father Greiser and some others, that this Simeon Metaphrastes was different from Simeon surnamed the Young Divine, in Contradistinction to St. Gregory Nazianzen, who by way of Excellence was called The Divine. This is he that writ 33 Homilies of the Faith, and of Christian and Religious Verrues, which Pontanus the Jesuit hath translated into Latin, and published with several other Ascetic Writings. This Author is vastly different from Simeon Metaphrastes, who was a Lay-man; whereas this latter was a Priest and Superior of the Monastery of St. Mamant in Constantinople. It is supposed, that he lived about the Year 1150, which was a long time after the former, who also is another from Simeon Magister or Logotheta, who is made the Author of a Chronicle, and 24 Orations taken out of the Works of St. Basilus of Casarea, which Simeon de Maille, Archbishop of Tours, translated into Latin in the XVI Century. And besides these there is also another Simeon, Archbishop of Thessalonica, whom Authors place about the Year 1140. *Theoph. Rainaud. in Erotem. Vossius, Possevin.*

SIMEON of Durham, an English Man of the Congregation of Cluniack, and Doctor of the University of Oxford, well skill'd in most of the Liberal Sciences, especially Mathematicks and History; that of England being very confused, from the Death of Venerable Bede he continued that Author's Work to 1130, giving an Account of the four preceding Centuries in two Books, entitled, *De Gestis Regum Anglorum*. He also wrote the History of the Church of Durham, that of the Bishops of York, and some others: He flourished about 1160. *Lelande Pinseus de Script. Magn. Britan. Vossius, &c.*

SIMEON HADDARSON, i. e. Simeon the Preacher, a famous Rabbin, wrote a Commentary upon the whole Bible, under the Title of *Falcut Hattora*, which, P. Simon says, is a Collection of the Jewish Doctors, Moral and Allegorical Explications of the whole Bible, briefly shewing the different ways that the ancient Jews explained the Scripture in their Talmud, Books of the *Siprinites*, *Tanhuma*, *Megilla*, in a Word in the ancient *Medrasim*, or Allegorical Commentaries: But adds withal, that this sort of Work is scarce serviceable to any but Jewish Preachers, being altogether useless for the Literal Sense of Scripture. *Buxtorf* makes mention of this Rabbi's Book in his *Bibliotheca Rabbinica*.

SIMEON Bas Tsemah, a Rabbin who wrote a Commentary upon the Book of Job, called *Sepher Beth Mispat*, i. e. a Book of the House of Judgment, printed at Venice. Father Simon observes, that in the Beginning of this Commentary there is a long Preface, where the Author relates most of the Jews Opinions concerning the Book of Job.

SIMEON surnamed Stylites, or of the Pillar, was an Anchorite that lived in the V Century, and took that Name from his Abode upon a Pillar 36 Cubits high, where he liv'd from the eightieth Year of his Age in wonderful Exercises of Penitence, spending whole Nights in Prayer, and the Day either in pious Discourses, curing Diseases, or Genuflexions, in which he did so abound, that, as they fabulously assert, a certain Man resolving to count the Number of them in one Day, reckoned till he came to 2000, and then gave over, because wearied with counting; and thus they render the Truth it self suspected. However, his Fame was soon diffused into all Parts, and his Judgment so highly valued, that the Emperor Leo sent to him for his Opinion concerning the Council of Chalcedon; to which Simeon answered, that he embraced the Decision of those 600 Fathers there assembled; but this Letter of his is lost, neither have we any of his now, save that which he sent to Basilus, Archbishop of Antioch, wherein he calls himself a Vile and Abject Worm, and an Abortive Monk, when indeed he was their great Pattern and Exemplar. He past many Lents without eating almost any thing at all, and yet, notwithstanding all these Austerities, he lived above a hundred Years, and died in 460. His Body was brought to Constantinople, and the Emperor Leo built a Church in Honour of him. Besides the Letter of his above mentioned, there is another that goes under his Name in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, the Subject of it is Death, or, *Sermo brevissimus de mente complectante suum decessum*. *Evagr. Lib. 1. Hist. Theodor. Cap. 26. Eulogius* quoted by Photius Cod. 230. *Cedrenus, Glycas, Nicephorus, Metaphrastes, Baron. in Annal. & Martyr. Bollandus 5 Januar. Bellarmine. de Script. Eccles. &c.*

SIMLES or Singer, two Islands of the Archipelago, towards the Coast of Asia, separated from the Continent of Naxos by a small Channel, they yield most delicious Wines, which the Inhabitants trade away for other Necessaries, and abound with wild Goats. The Ancients called the larger of these Syma. *Plin. Boetini Archipelago.*

SIMLERUS (Josias) a Minister of Zurich, and Successor of Peter Martyr: He was a Person of great Learning, and writ divers Works of Divinity, Mathematicks and History, of which himself hath given us a Catalogue in the Abridgment of the Library of Conradus Gesnerus, whose Life he writ, as his was committed to Posterity by Gulielmus Stukkius, whom those that are curious may consult. He died at Zurich, July 2. 1576, at the Age of 45. *Thuan. Lib 62. Hist.*

SIMMEREEN, a Province of Germany in the Lower Palatinate, bearing the Title of an Earldom, and hath a small City of the same Name, which is the Capital of it, strengthned and adorned with a very considerable Castle, eight German Miles from Mentz, four from Bingen, and five South of Coblenz, it belongs to the Elector Palatine.

SIMMIAS of Rhodes, was born at Samos, and lived about the first Olympiad; he was a noted Poet, and hath left some Pieces, viz. his *Ovum*, *Ala* and *Securis*, which Salmasius hath wrote Notes upon. They also attribute to him, a Treatise of the Antiquity of Samos. *Suidas in Lex. Tzetzes Chil. 7. Hist. 144. Parthenius Hist. 33.* There was also a Grammarian of the same Name mentioned by Strabo.

SIMNEL (Lambert) a famous Impostor who appeared in England about 1485, in the Reign of Henry VII. of the House of Lancaster, endeavoured to pass for Edward Plantagenet, Nephew of King Edward IV. of the House of York, then a Prisoner at London. He was a Baker's Son, but had the Mien of a great Lord, and Richard Simon, an Oxford Priest, gave him all necessary Instructions to carry on his Cheat. He carried him into Ireland, where the House of York was in great Veneration, and managed his Business so cunningly, that the Earl of Kildare, then Lord Lieutenant, received him, as did most of the Gentry after his Example; the common People being transported with Joy for their pretended King, this Simnel was carried to Dublin Castle and proclaimed King with much Solemnity. Henry VII. having an Account of these Proceedings, to undeceive the People, ordered the true Plantagenet to be carried through the City to Paul's, which was so far from moving the Irish, that they believed the King himself raised an Impostor to delude the People. Margaret, Dutches of Burgundy, Sister to Edward IV. having an Account by some English Lords of what passed in Ireland, though she knew very well that Simnel was a perfect Cheat, sent him 2000 well disciplin'd Soldiers to support his Quality. The Irish had no sooner receiv'd this Succour, but having crowned this false Plantagenet, they accompanied him into England with a great Army, which landed at Foudrie in Lancashire, where they were joyn'd by Sir Thomas Broughton with a small Number of English; from thence they marched towards York without spoiling the Country or committing any Act of Hostility, however, the Country did not come in to them, it being an odious thing to the People of England to have a King brought in to them upon the Shoulders of Irish and Dutch, of which their Army chiefly consisted; notwithstanding, the Earl of Lincoln came to their Assistance: The King gave them Battle at Stoke near Newarke, where, after they had kept the Field for three Hours with great Obstinacy and Resolution, they were entirely defeated, the chief Commanders killed, and

Simnel

Simnel taken Prisoner, but pardon'd, the King believing that he was governed by the ill Instructions of his Tutor. So having imploy'd him first as his Turn-spit, he afterwards made him a Falconer; as to the Priest, he was committed close Prisoner, and heard of no more. *Lord Bacon's Hen. VII. Salmonet History of the Troubles of Great Britain.*

SIMONIS, now called *Chisme*, a River of *Tross*, or the *Lesser Phrygia* in *Natolia*, which has its Rise from Mount *Ida*, and crossing the Territory of *Old Troy*, runs into the River *Scamander*, and with it empties it self into the *Hellespont* at the Streights of *Gallipoli*, near to *Cape Janizari*. At present both these Rivers are in a manner dried up, being no more than small Rivulets, whose Waters fail in Summer time, and in the Winter are not a Foot deep. *Strab. Lib. 15.*

St. SIMON the *Canaanite*, Apostle of *Jesus Christ*, surnamed *Zelotes*, he preached the Gospel in *Mesopotamia*, as also in *Egypt* and *Persia*, where he received the Crown of Martyrdom. *Nicephorus* and *Dorotheus* farther add, that he preached the Faith in *Britany* and *Africa* also, but without the Authority of other Ancients. *Euseb. Lib. 1. Histor. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr.*

SIMON I. of that Name, High Priest of the *Jews*, was the Successor of his Father *Onias* about *A. M.* 3744. he was surnamed *The Just*, by reason of his extraordinary Piety towards God, and Kindness towards Men. He repaired the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which began to decay, and caused it to be surrounded with a double Wall, and conveyed Water thither by great Pipes, for the washing of the Sacrifices and other Uses. He was High Priest twelve Years, and his Brother *Eleazar* was put into his Place, because of the Under-age of his Son *Onias II.* *Ecclus. Chap. 50. Ver. 1. Joseph. Lib. 12. Antiq. Cap. 2. Genebrard. Lib. 2. Chron. Jansenius in Cap. 5. Ecclus. Torniel. A. M. 3744. N. 2.*

SIMON II. discharged the High Priests Office in 3822. In his Time *Ptolomy*, surnamed *Philopater*, King of *Egypt*, came to *Jerusalem*, and would have entred into the Sanctuary of the Temple, but *Simon* opposed him, and God seconded his Opposition, by a Fainting and Trembling that seiz'd the King at the same Instant. He died about the Year 3847. *Joseph. Lib. 2. Cap. 5. Euseb. in Chron. Sallian. A. M. 3822. & Seq. Lib. 2. Cap. 5. Euseb. in Chron. Sallian. A. M. 3822. & Seq.*

SIMON the Magician, Chief of the *Simoniacks* and *Gnosticks*, was of *Samarita*, where he was baptiz'd by *Philip*, one of Deacons; but observing that the Apostles spoke Languages which they had never learned, and performed many Miracles, he would fain purchase that Power; and being rebuked by *St. Peter* for this wicked Thought, he broach'd his new Errors, and pretending he was the High Power or Vertue of God, endeavour'd to cheat the *Jews*, whom he found much bent against the Faithful, into a Belief that he was the Son of God sent to them, and the Holy Ghost to the *Gentiles*. Then he set forth for *Rome*, to undermine the true Miracles with his False and Magical Illusions, which were so very surprizing, that the *Romans* erected him a Statue, as to a God, and gave him the Title of *Holy*, as appears in *St. Justin Martyr* and *Tertullian's Apologeticks*. It is true, some learned Men, as *St. Irenaeus* and *Eusebius*, think they have mistaken the Name of *Semo Sanguis* or *Sancus*, a Deity adored by the *Romans*, and mentioned by *Dionysius Halicarnassus*, and *Titus Livius*, for *Simon Sanctus*. But, be it how it will, his Magick was so strong and persuasive, that some People found it a hard Matter to distinguish between Truth and Imposture. To these Follies he added abominable Errors, teaching that all Impurities were lawful, even those condemned by Nature it self, That Women might be Common, that there would be no Resurrection, that God did not create the World, but other Celestial Persons, which left it defective; that an evil Spirit dictated the ancient Law, which therefore could not be received without incurring Death. Nor did he stop here, but would fain persuade, that his Concubine, called *Helene* or *Selene*, was the Holy Ghost. He invented odd Titles for Angels, which he placed in the new Celestial Globes, and adding, That the only means to be saved, was to practise his secret Mysteries, where he mix'd such Abomination and Indecencies, that it would be a Shame to render them in common Language. His Magick rendred him very acceptable to *Nero*, who was much taken with the Illusions of the Black Art: Thus *Simon* pass'd with him as a God, until his Death discovered him the worst of Men. He told the Emperor, that he would ascend into Heaven on a certain Day, which drew a great Concourse of Spectators; and indeed he list'd himself, by the Assistance of the Devils, into the Air, but, upon *St. Peter's* praying that the Cheat might be discovered, he fell down and broke his Legs, and died of the Pain of his Fall, and his Concern for so publick an Affront. This happened *An. Chr.* 66 or 67. His Folly in offering the Apostles Money to receive the Holy Ghost, occasioned the Commerce and Sale of Holy Things, being called *Simony*. *St. Irenaeus, Epiphanius, Arnobius, Augustin, Euseb. Baronius in Annal. Godeau Hist. Eccles.*

SIMON MACHABÆUS, Captain of the *Jews*, was of the Tribe of *Levi*, the Son of *Matathias*, and the Brother of *Judas Macabæus*, and of *Jonathas*, whom he succeeded as General of the *Jews*, and by his Courage and Prudence restored his Country-men to their Liberty, who had almost con-

tinually been Tributaries to the *Persians* or *Greeks*, ever since their Return from the *Babylonish* Captivity. He took the Citadel of *Sion*, which did a great deal of Mischief to the City of *Jerusalem* whilst it was in the Enemies Hand, and afterwards fortified the Mount whereon the Temple was built, and made his Abode there. Under his Government *Judea* enjoy'd great Rest and Tranquility; and the Fame of *Simon* spreading it self far and near, the *Lacedaemonians* sent Embassadors to him to renew their ancient Alliance with the *Jews*. *Antiochus VII.* surnamed *Soter*, King of the *Syrians*, desired his Assistance to drive *Tryphon* out of his Dominions, which he had usurped, and engaged him thereto by ratifying several Privileges which his Father *Demetrius* had granted the *Jews*. But soon after, finding himself at the Head of a great Army, he made a Mock of *Simon* and the Succours he brought along with him, and demanded the Cities of *Joppa*, *Gazara* and the Cittadel of *Sion*, or instead of them a thousand Talents of Gold. But *Simon* having refused to answer his unjust Demands, he sent an Army into *Judea*, under the Command of *Cendebeus*, which was defeated by the Sons of *Simon*: But *Simon* lived not long after this Advantage, for *Ptolomy*, his Son-in-law, traiterously murdered him at a Feast, with two of his Sons, *A. M.* 3219, after that he had govern'd the *Jews* eight or nine Years. *1 Maccab. Chap. 14. & Seq. Joseph. Lib. 14. Antiq. & 1. de Bello. Torniel. & Sallian. in Annal. Vet. Testam.*

SIMON, King of the *Bulgarians*, was very famous in the X Century: He took the City of *Adrianople* in 924, but quit- ted it some time after.

SIMON, the first Duke of *Lorraine*, was married to *Adelaide*, Daughter of the Emperor *Lotharius II.* and was the Father of *Matthew I.* of *Baldwin* and *Adelberon*, &c. He died in 1141.

SIMON, a Philosopher of *Athens*, the Disciple of *Socrates*: He was at first a Tanner by his Trade; but *Socrates* frequenting his House now and then, his Discourse kindled in him a Love to Philosophy. He writ 33 Dialogues. *Diog. Laert. Lib. 2. de vit. Philosoph.*

SIMON, *Istip*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was a good Scholar for his Time and a Pattern of Learning: He wrote several Volumes of Sermons; *Pro Ordine Sacerdotali Constitutiones*, &c. He died in the Reign of *Edward III.* Anno 1366. *Leland, Pits. &c.*

SIMON MAJOLUS, born at *Asi* in *Piedmont* in the XVI Century: He wrote a considerable Treatise, intituled, *Dies Caniculares. Possavin. in Appar. Sacr.*

SIMON MAPHAM, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was a learned Divine in the XIV Century: He wrote several Treatises: *De Justitiis. De Feriis. De Appellationibus. De Testamentis. De Decimis. De Ecclesiis Edificandis. De Claustrina Desponsatione*, &c. He held a Provincial Council at *London*, and died in the Reign of King *Edward II.* in 1333.

SIMONE I A (*Bonifacius*) of *Milan*, Abbot of *Cornu*, a *Cistercian* Monastery in the Diocese of *Cremona*. He lived towards the End of the XV Century, about the Year 1490, and was Nephew to *John Simoneta*, who writ the History of *Francis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*. His Works have gained him a great Reputation, especially that which bears the Title of *Christianarum Persecutionum & Pontificum Historia*. This Work is divided into six Books, and contains in it 279 Letters, all that pass in the Church from *St. Peter* to *Innocent VIII.* who was the Successor of *Sixtus IV.* in 1484. Which I observe the rather to prevent the spreading of a Mistake whereby some have attributed this Work to Pope *Boniface VIII.* This Book of the Abbot was printed at *Milan* in 1499, at *Basil* in 1509, and elsewhere; and at the same time *Ottavian* of *St. Gelais*, Bishop of *Angoulesme*, translated it into French. *Charles de Visch. Bibl. Cisterc. Albertus le Mire in Aust. de Script. Eccles. Caramuel Lib. 1. Theol. Regul. Dist. 34. Num. 340. Spondan. A. C. 1303. Num. 14. Vossius Lib. 3. de Histor. Latin.*

SIMONETA, the borrow'd Name of a famous Robber, who being very like Cardinal *Lewis Simoneta*, took upon him his Name, together with the Habit of a Cardinal, and the Quality of Legat, with a magnificent Train, and a great Number of Domesticks, which were all of them of his own Trade and Gang, who every where in publick gave him the Title of Eminence: By this means he deceived the People; giving Dispensations, admitting the Resignation of Benefices, and taking off Excommunications, doing more than a true Legat could have done. By which means he got a vast Sum of Money, which put him into a Condition of appearing every where like a Prince. But at last, the Cheat was detected, and *Petrus Donatus de Cesio*, Vice-Legat of *Bononia*, and afterwards Cardinal, being informed that he was entred into his District, sent away some Soldiers to seize him, which they did; and being brought to his Tryal, made a Confession of the most horrid Impieties he had committed, and thereupon was condemned to be hang'd: The Execution was performed in an uncommon Manner; for he was strangled with a Golden Twist, and an empty Purse hang'd about his Neck, with an Inscription importing that he was not Cardinal Legat *Simoneta*, but a Robber *sine Moneta*. *Auberius Hist. of the Cardinals.*

SIMONIDES, a Lyrick Poet, born in the Island *Ceus* in the *Aegean* Sea, now called *Zea*, different from *Cos* or *Coos*, the Native Place of *Hippocrates*. He flourished in the 65th Olympiad, and died the 88th, being 89 Years of Age. He was known and belov'd by the greatest Princes of *Greece* and *Sicily*, and especially by *Pausanias* and *Hiero*. Some say, that he added four Letters to the *Greek* Alphabet, but it is more likely that this was done by another *Simonides*, more ancient than he. He writ several Odes, Elegies, and other Works, amongst which is a Description of the Battle of *Marathon* and *Salamina*, also *Epigrams*; and a Book of *Tbreni* or *Lamentations*. *Suidas in Lexic.*

SIMONIDES of *Ceus*, surnamed the *Younger*, was the Son of the Poet *Simonides* his Sister: He writ about the 82d Olympiad, a Book of Genealogies, of Poetry, and a Treatise of Things newly invented. *Suidas in Lexic.*

SIMON SUDBURY, first Bishop of *London*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, liv'd in the Reign of King *Richard II.* This Prelate, endeavouring to quell the Insurrection of *Jack Straw* and *Watt Tyler*, having formerly convented *John Ball* (the Army-Chaplain to the Rebellion) for his seditious and levelling Doctrines: This necessary Discipline upon *Ball* (who was one of *Wicliff's* Scholars) enraged the Rebels to that degree, that *Tyler*, with some of his Gang, entering the Tower Gates, after he had rifled the King's Apartments, outrag'd the Queen-Mother both with Language and Blows; after these Preliminaries of Duty and good Manners, they seiz'd this Archbishop of *Canterbury* as he was performing Divine Service, and immediately murder'd him. This Prelate publish'd some Synodal Constitutions, and wrote, *De Celebratione Missarum. De Penitentiis & Remissionibus, &c. Politore Virgil, Lib. 20. Pius. de Script. Angl. Trussell's Life of Richard II.*

SIMPLICIANUS, a Priest of *Milan* of great Learning and Piety, who instructed St. *Ambrose* in ingenious Literature, and the Episcopal Functions. He took much Pains for the Conversion of St. *Auslin*, and writ several Letters to him. He afterwards was St. *Ambrose's* Successor in the Bishop's See of *Milan* in 397, and died three Years after. *Gennad. in Catal. illustr. viror. Baronius, &c.*

SIMPLICIUS (Pope) born at *Tivoli*, was elected ten Days after the Death of St. *Hilarius*, the twentieth of *Septemb.* 467. He writ eighteen Letters, that are yet remaining; the most important of which are those sent into the East to the Emperor *Zeno*, and the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, against *Peter Mongus*, who had been preferred to the See of *Alexandria*; but his Solicitations took no Effect. Amongst his Epistles there are several address'd to Bishops, containing Instructions for the regulating of Ecclesiastical Discipline, of which Number was that which he writ to *Florentius, Equitius* and *Severus*, concerning *Gaudentius* of *Ausinium*, who had made unlawful Ordinations and undue Distributions of the Church-Revenue, whom he therefore deprived of the Power of Ordaining, and ordered the Revenues of the Church to be divided into four Parts, whereof two should be for the Maintenance of the Prelate and Clerk, and two for the Relief of the Poor, and Repairing of the Church Buildings. He himself was at the Charges of several stately Structures, and gave great Gifts to the Church of St. *Peter*, and settled there, as also in the Churches of St. *Paul* and St. *Lawrence*, weekly Penitentiaries to satisfy the Peoples Devotion. He died the second of *March*, 483, having held the See fifteen Years, five Months and ten Days. *Liberat. in Breviar. Anastas. Genebrard. Ciaconius. Baron. in Annal.* He divided the City into five Regions or Precincts, and ordained that no Clergy-man should hold a Benefice of a Lay-man. *Platina. Ciaconius Du Chesne. Baron. in Annal.*

SIMPLICIUS, a Perepatetick Philosopher, was a *Phrygian* by Nation, and lived in the V Century. He wrote Commentaries upon *Aristotle* and *Epictetus's* *Enchiridion*. *Suidas in Damascio. Gesner in Bibl.*

SIN, a City of *China* in the Province of *Xanxi*, at the Foot of a Mountain, near the River *Chocquang*, and the Capital of two other Cities.

SIN, a Desert of *Arabia*, between *Elim* and *Sinai*, which was the eighth Station of the Children of *Israel* after their coming out of *Egypt*. Here it was that the *Israelites*, having consumed their Provisions they had brought along with them, began to murmur, whereupon the Lord sent them a vast Number of Quails, and the next Morning rain'd down Manna round about the Camp. We are to observe here, that this Wilderness differs from another *Sin*, or rather *Zin*, near which there was a Place called *Cades*, and was the 33d Mansion of the Children of *Israel*, where *Miriam*, the Sister of *Moses*, died, and where *Moses* brought forth Water out of the Rock, as he had before done in *Rephidim*, which I take notice of, not to confound those two Miracles. *Exod. 16. 1. Num. 20. 1. & 10, 11. and Chap. 33. 14. & 37. Joseph. Lib. 2. Antiq. St. Jerom. ad Fabiel. Torniel. A. M. 2544. 2583.*

SINAI, a Mountain of the Rocky or Stony *Arabia*, upon the Shore of the *Red-Sea*, of which Mount *Horeb* is a Part. This was the twelfth Station of the *Israelites* in their Passage to the *Holy Land*; about which Mountain they wandered near

upon a Year, that is, during that time wherein all those Things happened which are mentioned in *Exodus* from the 19th Chapter to the End, in the whole Book of *Leviticus*, and in *Numbers* from the Beginning to Chapter 10, the chiefest of all which was the giving of the Law. The *Turks* call this Mountain *Gibel Moufa*, i. e. the Mountain of *Moses*. This Mount is formed of the Union of three Mountains, as it were one heaped upon the top of the other: There were formerly several Chappels upon it, which were served by 14000 Hermites: The *Greeks* had also several Religious here, who celebrated Divine Service. There are several of these Chappels still remaining in divers Parts of the Mountain; and amongst the rest, there are three, where two Sons of a King of *Aethiopia* led a retired Life for above forty Years. Every one of the Chappels have a Garden belonging to them. The Convent is at the Bottom of the Mountain, from whence formerly they went up to the Top of it by 1400 Steps, cut out in the Rock by the Order and at the Charge of St. *Helen*, and whereof the Marks are yet to be seen. At some Distance from the Foot of the Mountain, going upwards, there is a Spring, the Water whereof is most excellent; and when one is got up one third part of the Way, there are two Gates that shut up the Way, and are not open'd to the Pilgrims, till they have made their Confession. Somewhat higher than this, is a Stone, which an Angel laid there, as 'tis said, to hinder *Elias* his Passage. Upon the Top of the Mountain, and under a great hollow Rock, open towards the West, is the Place where *Moses* abode during the forty Days he was upon the Mount. A little beyond this Rock, going upwards towards the Right-side, there is a *Greek* Church, and not far off a *French* Church, which is dedicated to the *Ascension* of our Lord. Five or six Paces farther, and over-against this Church, there is another Cave or Grotto open to the East, into which they go down by eleven Steps, where *Moses* received the Tables of the Law, and desired to see the Face of God. The *Arabians* have built a Mosque upon it, and about it are abundance of Fruit Trees, Olive Trees and Poplars; with two or three fine Springs. Travellers observe, that it is much more troublesome for them to come down this Mountain, than it was for them to get up to it. The Bottom of this Mountain is separated from that of St. *Catharine* by a great Valley, where is the Grotto of St. *Onuphrius*, cut by Nature out of the Rock. In the same Valley is the Monastery of the *Forty Martyrs*, with a very fair Church and a large Garden, in which are abundance of Fruit-Trees, as Apple-Trees, Pear-Trees, Nut-Trees and Orange-Trees. *Torniel. Salian. in Annal. Vet. Testam. Monconis Travels, Pag. 1. Thevenot Travels of the East, Tom. 1.*

SINGARA, a City of *Mesopotamia*, near to a Mountain of the same Name, which is now called *Acalip*, in the Province of *Diarbeck* in *Asia*, between the Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. Near to this City a terrible Battle was fought between the Emperor *Constantius* and *Sapor II.* King of the *Persians*. *Am-mian. Marcellin.*

SINGEN, a Village of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, near the Castle of *Hohenwal*, situate upon a Rock in a great Plain. There is another of the same Name not far off this, equally strong by its Situation.

SINON, the Son of *Sisyphus*, and Grand-child of the Robber *Autolycus*. He being a very cunning Fellow, was look'd upon as the fittest Man amongst the *Greeks* to deceive the *Trojans*; and having suffered himself dexterously to be taken by them, he deceitfully acquainted *Priamus* with the Departure of the *Greeks*, and invited him to receive the *Wooden Horse* into the City, in which the *Greek* Commanders were shut up. *Pliny* saith, That he was the first Inventer of Sentinels and Fires to give notice of an approaching Enemy. *Virgil. Lib. 2. Aeneid. Plin. Lib. 7. Cap. 57.*

SINOPE, a City of *Paphlagonia* in the *Lesser Asia*, with a Haven upon the *Euxine* Sea. It is supposed to have been built by the *Milesians*, about the Year of *Rome* 125, since which it was subject to divers Princes, till the *Romans* made themselves Masters of it. Whilst it belong'd to the Christians it was a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Amasia*, and had its own Princes, but is now fallen into the Hands of the *Turks*, who call it *Sinabe* or *Pordapas*. In this City *Diogenes* the Cynick was born, as likewise *Diphilus* the Comedian, and some other Learned Men. Long. 60. 00. Lat. 45. 00. *Pliny* Lib. 35. takes notice, that *Cinabar* was gotten here.

SINORIX, Tetrarch of *Galatia*, about 236 Years before *Jesus Christ*, who being overcome with the Beauty of *Camma*, the Wife of *Sinatus*, his Kinsman, murdered her Husband, that he might have her for his Wife; and having acquainted her with his Death, earnestly pressed her to consent to his Desire, which, seeing there was no other way, she did, and set the Day wherein she would be married to him. In the mean time she prepar'd a poisoned Cup against the Solemnity (for it was the Custom there, for the Bride to drink to the Bridegroom, and for him to pledge her, in token of their Conjugal Love and Union) and being come into the Temple before the Altar, she drunk first of it, and presented the rest to *Sinorix*, who joyfully pledg'd her. The Poison soon after displaying its Force, and finding her self near Death, she cry'd, *How happily have I revenged the Death of my dear Husband, by giving*

giving him this signal Instance of my Fidelity? O ye Gods! the Monster I here offer you, is the best and most acceptable Sacrifice that ever I presented you with. Andreas Brunnerus Annales Virtutis & Fortunæ Bojorum.

SINUESSA, a City of Italy in Terra di Lavoro, which formerly was a Roman Colony. Ptolomy calls it Soessa, but Pliny and Livy, Sinope. It hath been since a Bishop's See, but is now ruined, and in the Place of it is Rocca di Mindragone, which hath the Title of a Dukedom. It is much spoke of in the ancient Authors.

SION, or Zion, a Mountain or Cittadel of Jerusalem, which David took from the Jebusites; and long after that it was taken by Antiochus, and retaken by Simon. The Knights of the Teutonic Order were formerly called Knights of our Lady of Mount Zion. 1 Maccab. 13. 50. Joseph. Lib. 13. Antiq.

SION, Sedunum, upon the Rhone, the Capital of Valais, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Montiers en Tarentaise; the Germans call it Sitten. It is seated in a pleasant Plain, having only one Hill on the East-side, on which stand three Castles, in one of which the Bishop resides. The Bishop is Sovereign of the City, Count of Valais, and Prince of the Empire: He coins Money, placeth Officers, with other considerable Privileges, which St. Charlemagne granted to Theodulus about 802. The Dukes of Savoy pretended to the Lordship of this Country, which was the Cause of long and grievous Wars; but the Bishop now, for his Security, is Leagued with the Roman Catholick Cantons. It's fifteen Miles South of Bern, and 55 East of Geneva. Rynutius Scotus. Helvet. sacra & profana. St. Mart. Gal. Christ.

SIOR, Lat. Siorium, a City of Asia, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of Corea, which is Tributary to the Kingdom of China, and lies in the great Peninsula towards Japan. It is seated sixty Miles from the Southern Borders of the Kingdom, upon a pleasant River. Flamer's Travels.

SIPONTO, Sipontum, Sypus, Sepius, a ruined City in the Kingdom of Naples, which was formerly very considerable. Strabo tells us, it was built by Diomedes. The Invasion of the Saracens in the VIII Century, great Earthquakes, and the Discord of its Inhabitants, have contributed to its Ruin. It was formerly an Archbishop's See, which is now removed to Manfredonia. Also a Gulph or Bay in the Adriatick Sea, near to the Ruins of the City now mention'd.

SIRAD, Sirach, Lat. Siradia, Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name in the greater Poland. It stands six Miles North of Vie-Lim, two East of Breslaw, and 45 West from Warsaw. Hoffman.

SIRENS, Sirenes, according to the Poets, the Name of three Sea-Monsters, who were Half Women and Half Fish, viz. Parthenope, Ligea and Leucosia: Their Haunt was upon the Coast of Sicily, where, by the charming Sweetness of their Singing, they stop'd Travellers; but Ulysses by his Prudence made a shift to escape their Snares. By this Fable Poets give us an ingenious Description of the Charms of Voluptuousness, which Men of Spirit avoid by the Force of their Courage. The Word Siren signifies a Songster in the Phœnician Language. See Bochart. Canaan. Lib. 1. Cap. 27.

SIRICIUS (Pope) he was a Roman, ad succeeded Damasus, the twelfth of January, 385. Ursinus, who had set himself against his Predecessor, caused some Disturbance at his Election, but the Emperor Valentinian confirm'd him in the Chair. He soon after writ an Epistle to Himerius, Bishop of Tarragon, in Answer to one he had sent to Damasus, wherein he desired to be resolv'd, how he ought to behave himself towards those Penitents who did frequently return to their Vomit. We have still some of his Letters, whereof that which is writ to the Bishops of Africa contains nine Canons of a Synod of eighty Prelates which he conven'd at Rome in 386, besides which he celebrated two others at Capua and Milan. This Pope did not treat St. Jerom so favourably as his Predecessor Damasus. He died the 22d of February, 398, after having govern'd the Church thirteen Years, one Month and fourteen Days. He Excommunicated the Manichees, but with this proviso, That upon their Repentance and turning Monks, they might have the Sacrament as a Viaticum at their Death. He ordain'd, that Whosoever married a Widow or second Wife, should be degraded from their Office in the Church; that None but a Bishop should have Power to ordain a Presbyter; and that Hereticks should be received with Imposition of Hands. Platina.

SIRLET (William) a Cardinal, born at Stili or Squitiaco in Calabria: He learn'd Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and then went to Rome Cardinal Macello Cervino, and afterwards Pope Marcellus II. took him into his Family; and Pius IV. at the Instance of his Nephew Charles Borromea, Archbishop of Milan, made him Cardinal and Library-Keeper of the Vatican: Pope Pius V. made use of him to reform the Roman Missal and Breviary, and to draw up the Carechismus ad Parachos according to the Order of the Council of Trent: Sixtus Quintus likewise nominated him to oversee the Edition of the Bible, publish'd by that Pope, but Death prevented him in this last Performance, for he died in 1585, in the 71st Year of his Age. Spondanus and several other learned Men give him a great Character. Spondan. A. C. 1585. N. 33.

SIRMISCH, or Zirmach, Sirmium, which the Hungarians call Szreim, a City of Hungary, near the River Save, about the Place where it enters the Danube. It was formerly a City of Pannonia, had a Bishop's See, and was very considerable under the Roman Emperors, but is now by the Turks reduced to a meer Village. After the Deposition of Photinus, Bishop of this Town, who renewed the Errors of Sabellius, the Arian Bishops met here in 351, and in 357, when they publish'd a Confession of Faith, wherein they omitted both the Word Consubstantial and *ὁμοουσιον*, because neither of these Terms were mentioned in Scripture, and besides, were too big for Human Understanding: But in the next Year 358 they met here again, where they drew up another Creed, partly made out of the former Sirmian Creed against Photinus, and partly extracted from the Council of Antioch in 341. To this Creed Pope Liberius, after three Years Banishment, subscrib'd and communicated with the Arians, being upon this Compliance restored to his See: This appears from three Epistles of Liberius now extant in Fragm. Hilar. Coll. 426. vid. Athan. ad Solit. Pag. 631. Soz. Lib. 4. Cap. 15. Pag. 557. This Town is fourteen German Miles West from Belgrade. two North of the Save, and two of Essek. Long. 43. 5. Lat. 45. 24.

SIRMONDUS (Jacobus) a Jesuit, Confessor of Lewis the Thirteenth of France, he was born at Riom in Auvergne, 1557. He was a Person of great Learning, as appears by his Works, whereof some are all his own, and the rest consisting in Notes and Corrections of several Authors. There are counted above forty Ecclesiastical Authors which he hath published with Notes and Explications. He hath also made Notes upon the Councils of France, upon the Capitulars of Charles the Bald, and upon the Codex of Theodosius, which shew him to have had extraordinary Knowledge in Ecclesiastical Antiquities, and both Laws. He died of the Jaundice in 1651, being ninety three Years of Age. His chief Works are these following, viz.

	Printed
<i>Censura de Suburbicariis Regionibus.</i>	1618.
<i>Anastasi Bibliothecarii Collectanea.</i>	1620.
<i>Caroli Calvi Capitula.</i>	1623.
<i>Concilliorum Gallie, Tomi tres.</i>	1629.
<i>Appendix Codicis Theodosiani.</i>	1631.
<i>Sancti Augustini Sermones quadraginta.</i>	Ibid.
<i>De duobus Dionysii Dissertatio.</i>	1641.
<i>Theodoret Opera Græco Latina, Tomis quatuor.</i>	1642.
<i>Prædestinatus.</i>	1643.
<i>Hincmari Rhemensis Archiepiscopi Opera, duobus Tomis.</i>	1646.
<i>Rabani Archiepiscopi Moguntini adversus Godescalcum.</i>	1647.
<i>Historia Prædestinariana.</i>	1649.
<i>Sancti Augustini Sententia.</i>	Ibid.
<i>Servati Lupi de tribus Questionibus Liber.</i>	1650.
<i>Rufini Palestini de Fide.</i>	Ibid.
<i>Historia Publica Pœnitentia, & de Azymo, &c.</i>	1651.

All the Works of this Author were printed at Paris, in four Volumes, Folio, in 1696, with his Life.

SIRMONDUS (John) a Member of the French Academy, and Historiographer of France, was the famous James Sirmondus's Nephew: He had a great Genius for Oratory, and was by Cardinal Richlieu look'd upon as one of the best Writers of his Time, who, upon that Opinion, employ'd him to write against the Abbot of St. Germain, as we are inform'd by Mons. Pellisson, Master of Requests, in his excellent History of the French Academy.

SIRMPANUS, was a Captain born in Transylvania, who signaliz'd himself by his extraordinary Valour, at a Time when one Palæologus commanded the Forces of Andronicus the Younger. This General betraying his Master to serve the Interests of Andronicus the Elder, Emperor of Constantinople, affronted and degraded Sirmpanus, because he continued constantly to refuse to comply with his Fallacies. But the Captain at last having made a shift to escape out of Prison, to which he had been confin'd, put himself at the Head of a Company of Country People, whom, after he had exercised at Arms, he went and joyned Andronicus the Younger, and defeated Palæologus's Army, and took him Prisoner; and for a Reward of this gallant Action, he beg'd Andronicus the Younger to pardon Palæologus, which he granted; For, saith the Emperor, it would not have been seemly for him to entertain the Desire of Revenge in a Royal Soul, seeing that Sirmpanus, who was but a simple Captain, had a Soul raised enough to undervalue the unjust Treatment he had received from Palæologus. Neither did this generous Transylvanian stop here, but desired Andronicus also to crown his Clemency by restoring Palæologus to his Estate and Places, which the Emperor likewise granted him by a publick Act. Cantacuzenus Hist. Lib. 1. Cap. 3.

SIROES, King of Persia, was the eldest Son of Chosroes II. who having declared his younger Son his Successor, did thereby so enrage Siroses, that he cast his Father into a Prison, and fifteen Days after caused him to be put to Death and all his Children, in 628. After this, Siroses concluded a Peace with the Emperor Heraclius, and sent him back the Holy Cross, with the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and other Christians which his Father had made Slaves. He died in 620, having reign'd

but one Year; and *Adefer* or *Adhesor* his Son succeeded him. See *Chosroes II.* and *Heraclius*.

SIRUS, or *Sidrocapsa*, a Sea-Town and Bishop's See of *Macedonia*, Suffragant of *Thessalonica*, from which it stands 55 Miles. It is famous for its Silver Mines. *Leunclavius*.

SISAMNES, a Judge whom *Cambyses*, King of *Persia*, for perverting Judgment, caused to be dead alive, ordering the Sin to be laid on the Chair where his Son, to whom he gave his Place, was to sit, that the Marks of that just Severity might be always present to him. *Herod. L. 5. Valer. Max. l. 6.*

ISEBUT, or *Sisebode*, King of the *Wifigoths* in *Spain*, was the Successor of *Gondemar* in 612. He is much praised by Authors for his sweet Temper, Valour and Courage: He retook *Biscay* from the *Romans*, and some other Provinces: He chased the *Moors* out of *Spain*: He made the *Jews* either to quit the Country, or to turn Christians; as appears from the 55th Canon of the fourth Council of *Toledo*, &c. He died in 621. *Fredegarius in Contin. Greg. Turon. St. Isidor. in Chron.*

SISENALDUS, made himself Master of the Kingdom of the *Wifigoths* in *Spain* in 631, with the Assistance of *Dagobert*, *Swintilus* being deposed. *Sisenaldus* conven'd the fourth Council of *Toledo*, and died after a Reign of five Years in 636. *Fredegarius in Contin. Gregor. Turon. &c.*

SISER A, General of the Army of *Jabin*, King of *Canaan*, who fleeing after the Defeat of his Forces by *Barak*, Judge of *Israel*, was received by *Jael*, the Wife of *Heber*, the *Kenite*, who, whilst he was asleep, struck a Nail through his Temples. *Judges 4*

SISIGAMBIS, Mother of *Darius*, the last King of *Persia*, gave an Instance at the Death of *Alexander the Great*, how much the Force of Virtue exceeds that of Nature; she bore up under the Death of *Darius* her Son, but she could not bear the Loss of that great Monarch, who had so highly obliged her by his Vertues; for she died of Grief soon after him.

SISIGAMBIS, the Wife of *Darius*, who though she was very beautiful, yet *Alexander the Great*, after the Defeat of her Husband, would never touch her, but on the contrary took care to have her Chastity preserved, and after her Death bestowed upon her a most magnificent Funeral. *Plutarch. in Alex. Magn. Quin. Curtius.*

SISINIUS (Pop.) was a *Syrian* by Birth, and chosen after *John VII.* the eighteenth of *Jan.* 708. *Anastasius*, the Library-Keeper, tells us, he was extremely troubled with the Gout, so that he could not reach his Hand to his Mouth, and died suddenly twenty Days after his Election. *Anastas. in Vit. Pontificum.*

SISINIUS I. Bishop of *Constantinople*, was elected after *Anticus* in 425 or 426; before this Time he had been a very exemplary Priest in the Suburbs of that City. This celebrated Piety of his was the Reason of his being preferred to *Philip* and *Proclus*, who had each of them a considerable Party: 'Tis said, that another Priest, born at *Side*, not being able to bear the Promotion of *Sisinius*, treated him very ill in a Book called *The Christian History*: This Invektive, as *Socrates* relates it, was of a monstrous Composition, where the Author out of a vain Ostentation of Learning, brings in Disputes about Geography, Mathematicks and Philosophy, though perfectly foreign to the Argument. *Sisinius* held the See of *Constantinople* but two Years, and then died with the Reputation of a Prudent, Charitable and Generous Prelate. *Socrat. Lib. 7. Cap. 25. & seq. Baron. in Annal. Gadeau. Hist. Eccles.*

SISINIUS II. Patriarch of *Constantinople*, succeeded *Nicolas Chrysoberges* in 995, and died in 999. This Patriarch, who was a great Enemy to the Church of *Rome*, endeavour'd to confirm and execute whatsoever *Photius* had decreed against the *Latins*; and to this end sent *Photius's* Circular Letter which he had writ to three other Patriarchs of his Time, containing those Points of Doctrine and Discipline which are condemned by the *Greek Church*, and without changing any thing therein besides the Inscription, and putting his own Name to it: He sent it to the Patriarchs of *Alexandria*, *Antioch* and *Jerusalem*, to oblige them to unite with him against *Rome*. There is a Tract of his extant *De Nuptiis Consobrinorum in Leunclavii Jure, Gr. Rom. Lib. 3. Pag. 197. Maimbourg Hist. of the Greek Schism.*

SISNANDUS, the 27th King of the *Goths* about the Year 631, in the Time of the Emperor *Heraclius*: He usurped the Kingdom; yet reigned very peaceably, and enacted several Laws, that are set down in the Book called *Forum Judicum*: He died at *Toledo*, after having reigned three Years and two Months. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

SISSEG, Lat. *Sissia*, an ancient City of *Pannonia*, and a Bishop's See, Suffragant of *Colaza*.

SISTERON, *Segustero*, *Segesteriororum Urbs*, an ancient City of *Provence* with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Aix*: It is great and populous, and built upon the River *Durance*, where it receives the River *Buech* in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, 24 Leagues from *Orange* to the East, 26 from *Grenoble* to the South, and as many from *Marseilles* to the North-East. It is secured by a Fortress, and is the Residence of the Seneschal of the Province. This Town sustained a sharp Siege in 1562, and at last preserv'd it self from the *Guises*; but be-

ing again attack'd, was taken after a vigorous Resistance, and 200 of the unarm'd Inhabitants slain, many Protestants, Women and Children also kill'd. *Sainte Marthe Gall. Christ.*

SISYPHUS, the first King of *Corinth*: He was the Founder of that Kingdom, and built, or as *Eusebius* saith, peopled *Ephyra*, A. M. 2643, where his Descendents reigned about 308 Years, till they were overcome by the *Heracrides* in 2951. The Poets speak very differently of this Prince, who was a very dexterous and cunning Man. *Euseb. Chron.*

SIVAGY, *Raja*, or Illustrious Prince in the *Indies*, was the Son of a Captain of the King of *Visapour*, and born in 1629. He Rebelled when he was yet very young; and having put himself at the Head of some Outlaws and dissolute Youth, he made good his Retreat in the Mountains of *Visapour* against those that attack'd him: The King suspecting that the Father of *Sivagy* kept Intelligence with his Son, cast him into Prison, where he died; at which *Sivagy* conceived a mortal Hatred against the King, and resolved to revenge his Father's Death: Accordingly he ravag'd and plunder'd a Part of the Kingdom of *Visapour*, and with the Booty he took, fortified himself so well in some Cities he had taken, that he formed a little Dominion, in spite of the King, who died about that Time. The Queen, who was Regent, did her utmost Endeavours to reduce *Sivagy* to his Duty, and was forc'd at last to make Peace with him. Afterwards he fell a pillaging some Places belonging to the *Great Mogul*, and forced that Emperor to send an Army against him, which *Sivagy* put to flight; and then with 4000 Men went and surpriz'd *Suratte*, and plunder'd it four Days together in 1664; 'tis said, he took away in Gold and Silver and precious Stones, above thirty Millions. He did not attack the Castle, because he had no great Guns, nor sufficient Forces for that Enterprize, but plunder'd all the rest of the City, except the *European* Christians Quarters, who detended themselves courageously, and the Convent of the *Capucins*, which *Sivagy* forbid his Men to touch. In 1666 the *Great Mogul* drew him to his Court, having promised that he would do him no Hurt, but receive him as a friend; yet, some time after perceiving a Coldness in the King's Carriage towards him, he found out a Way to escape from his Court; for having got a Passport for his Troops that were left in the Kingdom of *Visapour*, under pretext of making use of them for the Service of the *Great Mogul*, he made his Escape by Night, and by means of the said Passport, got away with his Men, and join'd the rest of his Army. *Thevenot Travels of India.*

SIXENNE, a Village on the Frontiers of *Arragon* in *Spain*, where there is a famous Monastery of Ladies, of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, which was founded by Queen *Sancta* of *Castile*, the Wife of *Alphonso II.* King of *Arragon*, about the Year 1188. The Lady Priore's is chosen by the Nuns, who before their Admission to the Order, must give Proof of their noble Birth. At Divine Service they wear a Mantle of Point, with the great Cross of white Linnen upon their Breasts, and a Ribband, which being fastened to their Necks, hangs down to their Left Arm, and they have also a Scepter of Silver in their Hands. The Priore's disposeth of the Benefices and Cures that belong to the Lands of her Jurisdiction; she bestows the Habit of Obedience to the Priests of the Order, and hath a Place and Vote in the Provincial Chapter of *Arragon*. They are also called the Ladies of *Maliba*, as being subject to the great Master of *Maliba*, from under whose Jurisdiction they revolted about 1470, to put themselves immediately under the Pope, but returned again in 1569, for fear of being subjected to the Bishop of *Lerida*. *Bosio History of St. John at Jerusalem, Book 6. Chap. 6.*

SIXTEEN (The) the Name of a Faction begun at *Paris* towards the latter end of the XVI Century, in the Time of the League. This Party were Forty in Number, but because they had divided themselves, and assign'd to Six of their Number the Sixteen Quarters or Wards of *Paris*, they were call'd *The Sixteen*, not from the Number of the Persons, but from that of the Wards where they were planted. A Citizen of *Paris*, call'd *Rocheblond*, began this private League, to break the Measures of King *Henry III.* (who, as they pretended, favoured the *Hugonots*) and to hinder the King of *Navarre* from succeeding to the Crown of *France*. This *Rocheblond* had at first a private Consult with the two famous Doctors and Curates of *St. Severin* and *St. Benner*, and with a Canon of *Soissons*, who preached at *Paris*. Some few Days after, these four drew in eight more to their Party, which were like twelve false Apostles, Authors of the *Parisian* League, soon after strengthened with a numerous Association of Church-men, Courtiers and Citizens. And to throw this Conspiracy into a proper Method, they chose Six out of their Number, and posted them in the sixteen Wards of the Town, that they might make their Observations of what pass'd, and execute the Orders of the *Funto* in their respective Stations. This Faction, tho' it joyn'd the great League formed at *Peronne*, yet had particular Views and Interests of its own, which made it not always fall in either with the Measures of the Dukes of *Guise* or *Maine*, to which latter the Interests of the King of *Spain* were prefer'd. *Maimbourg's History of the League.*

SIXTUS, the first of that Name, Pope, was a Roman by Birth, and succeeded Alexander I. the 23d of May, 130 or 131, and died a Martyr the sixth of April, 140, or 142 according to others. He was Contemporary with the Emperor Adrian, and held the See until the Consulships of Verus and Aniculus. He is said to have ordained, that the Elements and Vessels belonging to the Altar should be touch'd by none but Ministers, especially not by Women; that the Corporal should be of the finest sort of Linnen; that no Bishop cited before the Apostolick See should be receiv'd again by his Flock unless he brought back Letters commendatory to the People: He instituted the Hymn called *Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth*, and is also supposed to be the Author of *Lent*. A Pope was chosen two Days after his Death. *Rufinus*, by Mistake, published the Sentences of *Sixtus* the *Pythagorean* for a Work of this Pope or *Sixtus* II. This *Pythagorean* Philosopher was called *Q. Sextius*. *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Plutarch*, *Origen*, and many others, speak of him with great Praise and Commendation. See *Gale's Preface to his Opuscula Myrica Physica*, &c. printed at Amsterdam 1688. *Anastas. in Vit. Pontiff.*

SIXTUS II. of Athens, was chosen after Stephen I. the 24th of Aug. 257, or 260 according to others: He held the Chair of Rome a Year within eighteen Days, or, as *Platina* says, two Years and ten Months, being beheaded for the Detence of the Faith, three Days before his faithful Disciple St. Laurence, who following him to the Place of Martyrdom, desired the Favour of being sacrificed with him. This Passage is enlarged on by St. Ambrose with a great deal of Elocution in his first Book de Offic. Cap. 41. *Dion. Alex. Epist. 11. Euseb. Lib. 7. Cap. 7, 8. Du Chesne, &c.*

SIXTUS III. a Priest of the Church of Rome, was chosen after Celestine I. the 26th of April, 432. He condemned Pelagius and Nestorius, and writ to John of Antioch to withdraw his Protection from the latter of these Hereticks, and at last had the Satisfaction of seeing John and St. Cyril of Alexandria reconciled together with the rest of the Eastern Prelates. Anicius Bassus, who had been Consul, accused him for having debauch'd a Nun; for clearing of the Truth whereof, a Council of 56 Bishops was called at Rome, where Sixtus was found innocent as to the Crime whereof he was accused. He died the 28th of March, 440, having govern'd that Church eight Years, wanting thirty Days. *August. Ep. 104, 105. St. Cyril, Ep. 29 and 38. Gennad. in Catal. Cap. 54. Baron. &c.*

SIXTUS IV. called Francis de la Rovere, was born at Savona, or a Village near to that City, and succeeded Paul II. the ninth of Aug. 1471: He was a Cordelier, and advanced to be their General. He endeavoured to unite the Christian Princes against the Turk, but without Success. He was liberal and magnificent, especially in Buildings. He Canoniz'd St. Bonaventure, and heaped great Privileges upon his own and other religious Orders. He is accused of an excessive Desire of making his Relations rich and powerful; neither can his Passion against the House of Medicis and the Venetians be excused, because it engaged him in unjust Wars, the ill Success of which was the Cause of his Death the thirteenth of Aug. 1484, after thirteen Years and five Days of his Pontificate, in the 70th Year of his Age. This Pope, before his Promotion to the See, wrote several Treatises: *De Sanguine Christi. De Futuris Contingentibus. De Potentia Dei. De Conceptione B. Virginis*, &c. He was so exorbitant in his Expences, that in two Years time he spent 200000 Crowns of Gold, and left a Debt of 70000 Crowns, besides 300 Pound Weight of wrought Plate. He was so free and liberal in his Donations, that he often granted the same Thing to three or four several Persons, which occasioned so many Disputes, that he was forced afterwards to keep a Register of his Gifts. He is supposed to have reduced the Year of Jubile to 25, but it is certain, that in 1475 he held a Jubile at Rome, which brought a great many Kings and Princes thither, that they might enjoy the Benefit of the Indulgences and other Privileges which he then granted at the Instigation of his Legat Balthasar. In his Time the Knights of the Teutonic Order made War with the King of Poland, and he Excommunicated Vladislav, the new King of Bohemia, and his Father Casimir, as Favourers of the Hussites. He determined the Difference between the Secular Priests and Mendicant Fryers, which had lasted for 200 Years, thus, That Seculars should not tax the Mendicants as the Authors of Heresie, but respect them as Preachers of the Gospel; that all Communicants should hear their Parish Priests say Mass every Sunday and solemn Festival, without which the Mendicants were not suffered to preach; that the Mendicants were still to hear Confessions and enjoyn Penance, but were not to declare the People disengaged from Confessing to their Parish Priest at least every Easter. There arose a mortal Quarrel betwixt this Pope and the House of Medicis, for refusing Julius de Medicis a Cardinal's Cap: Laurence de Medicis assisted the Count of Tiferno in his War against the Pope, whom he also disappointed in his Purchase of Imola from the said Count; whereupon the Pope conspired with Francis de Pazzi to murder both the Princes of Medicis, and engaged several others in the Design, stirring up the King of Naples to compel the Florentines to expel the Family of Medicis; and to put the better Face upon the Plot, Raphael Riario, Cardinal of St. George, being but a Youth, was sent

to study at Pisa, that he might protect the Assassins after the Perpetration of the Murder, which was appointed on Sunday the 26th of April: Accordingly they murder'd Julius at Church at Mass, but Laurence de Medicis, being slightly wounded, escap'd to the Vestry: In the mean time the Archbishop of Pisa and James Poggio being of the Conspirators, endeavoured to possess the Palace; but the Party of Medicis taking Arms, seiz'd 'em with their Companions, whom, together with a Priest that assaulted Laurence, they hang'd immediately out at the Window. The young Cardinal above mentioned fled to the Altar during the Tumult, but was scarcely sav'd, though Laurence interceded for him. The Pope hereupon excommunicated and made War against Florence, under the Conduct of Frederick, Duke of Urbin, and Alphonso, Son to the King of Naples. Lewis XI. of France assisted the Florentines, and ordered his Bishops to make a Decree, that no more Money should be carried from France to Rome for vacant Benefices: The Venetians and other Italian Princes leaguuing against the Pope, forced him to suppress his Resentments until another Time. This happen'd An. 1479, and so much the rather because the Turks then invaded Italy. The Pope enjoined the Florentines by way of Penance, to maintain fifteen Gallies against the Infidels, whose Progress was stop'd by the Death of Mahomet the Great. The Turks being retired, the Pope renewed his Designs, and favouring the Venetians, who made War upon the Duke of Ferrara, kindled a new Flame. The Pope, Venetians, Genoeses, and some Cities, leagued together against the King of Naples, the Florentines and Milanais. The Pope excommunicated all his Enemies, and all who favour'd or took their Part, and stir'd up Rene, Duke of Lorraine and Anjou, to recover Naples; which so enraged Ferdinand, the King thereof, that he over-ran the Pope's Dominions to the very Gates of Rome; whereupon Sixtus sent an Army against him, under the Conduct of Robert Malatesta, and routed Ferdinand at Campo Mortuo, a great Number of his Army being kill'd and taken, and himself escaping narrowly; and not long after a Peace was concluded. This War being thus finished, the Pope joins the Duke of Ferrara against the Venetians, lest they should grow too powerful for him, and lanced a thundering Excommunication against them and all their Subjects, and had certainly ruined them, had not the Duke of Milan made a separate Peace with them, contrary to the Mind of his other Allies. The Pope's Treasure being exhausted, he contrived new Ways of raising Money, by selling Offices, imposing unheard of Taxes, tithing the Prelates, and squeezing the Clergy. In short, never was any Pope more generous nor magnificent in their Treatment of Princes whose Devotions or Disasters brought them to Rome. He remitted to Ferdinand of Aragon, King of Naples, the yearly Tribute due for that Kingdom, taking in lieu thereof a white Hackney with its Furniture. He erected several Hospitals, Churches and Buildings, and repair'd others. He cleared all the Common-Shores of Rome, making Conveyances into the Tiber; and it was he who render'd the Vatican Library so famous to the World, bringing Books thither from all Parts of Europe, and leaving certain Revenues for the Increase of it, with Pensions to its Keepers. He was very zealous for the Glory and Ornament of the City and Privileges of the Church, and was so enraged at the Venetians making a separate Peace with the Duke of Ferrara, that it brought a Sickness upon him, whereof he died; which occasioned this Distich;

*Sistere qui nullo potuit cum fœdere Sixtus
Audito tantum nomine pacis obit.*

Trithem de Script. Eccl. Plessvin. in Appar.
Spond. in Annal. Eccles. Ricaut. Continuation of Platina, &c.

SIXTUS V. was chosen after Gregory XIII. the 24th of April, 1585. He was born of poor Parents in a Village of the Marquisate of Ancona, called The Grottes, near to the Castle of Montalto: His Father's Name was Peretti, and his Mother's Marianna, who both got their Living with Tilling of the Ground. Their Son was born the thirteenth of December, 1521, and was a Swineherd; and 'tis said, that a Cordelier having found him at that Employ, took him for his Guide, and making an Estimate of his Wit, by his Answers, brought him to his Convent, and procured him the Habit of his Order; where he was called Fa. Felix Peretti. His Parts raised him to the Papacy, after having given signal Marks of them in the several Employments and Stages of his Life, being first a Preacher, next Vicar-General of his Order, then a Bishop and Cardinal. He took the Name of Cardinal of Montalto, and after his Election that of Sixtus. He was crown'd on a Wednesday, which all along had been a fortunate Day to him; for being born on a Wednesday, he received the Habit of a Cordelier, was made Vicar-General of his Order, and afterwards Bishop, Cardinal and Pope, on the same Day of the Week. Never was any Man more exact and severe than he in the Concerns of Justice; his Rigour in this Regard, producing the good Effect of Security in the Country, and abundance in the City. To draw a Sword, or to make the least Resistance against the Officers of Justice, was an unpardonable Crime at Rome in his Time.

Time. He was an Enemy of Vice, and a Protector of Vertue, judicious, Magnificent, a Lover of Learning, and one that spent always some part of the Night at his Study, after having employ'd the Day in giving Audience. He was at incredible Expences to adorn and embellish, not only the City of *Rome*, but also all others of the Ecclesiastical State; and it is own'd, that never any Pope finished such great and admirable Works. He procured that prodigious *Obelisk* to be dug out of the Ground, which was 72 Foot high, and caused it to be erected in the *Piazza* of the *Vatican*, where he made that noble Library, which is one of the Master-pieces of all his Works. And yet, notwithstanding all these Expences, he left at his Death seven Millions of Gold, which he designed to be employ'd for relieving the pressing Necessities of the Church. He died the 27th of *August*, at the Age of 69, having been Pope five Years, four Months and three Days. *Sixtus* had taken Pains on a new Edition of the Works of *St. Ambrose*, and before he was promoted to the Papacy had printed some Sermons in *Italian*, and some other Pieces. *Sir Paul Ricaut*, in his Continuation of *Platina*, says, That during the Scrutiny for his Election, when he found that it was sure, he threw off the Disguise of his Humility with which he had covered his Ambition for fifteen Years: Before the Scrutiny was wholly finish'd he rose up, placed himself in the middle of the Hall, threw away his Staff, on which he had used to lean as a Support of his Age; and standing upright, seem'd a Foot higher than before, to the Amazement of the Conclave. The Cardinals discovering their Error, the Deacon cried aloud, Hold, Softly, here is an Error in the Votes, the Scrutiny is not good; to which *Montalto* boldly replied, That it was good; and begun to sing *Te Deum* so as the Hall rung again, though an Hour or two before he cough'd and spit at every Word he spoke. Then placing himself before the Altar, the Master of the Ceremonies asked him, whether he would accept the Papal Office, he answered, That he was capable of receiving another Pope-don, and governing two Worlds, with as much Facility as one Papacy. He put on his Robes with so much Agility and Hast, that Cardinal *Rusticucci* said to him, The Papal Dignity is a most admirable Medicine, that makes old Cardinals young Men, and sick Men sound and strong; to which the Pope answered, He knew it by Experience. As he was carried to *St. Peter's Church*, the People were amazed to see the Cardinal, who formerly walk'd crooked and stooping, with one Shoulder awry, become such a brisk and vigorous Pope. And to his Physicians, who wonder'd at the Change, he said, That when he was a Cardinal he stoop'd and pored to see for *St. Peter's Keys*; but seeing he had found them, there was now no Occasion for looking so low. Being carried to the Palace after the Ceremonies were over, he was left alone, and fasted all Day; his Servants observing him to walk with a nimble Motion, whereas before he never used to move from his Chair, his Steward came to know what he would have for Supper, he answered, with a stern and majestick Countenance, It is not customary to demand of great Princes what they will eat, but prepare us a Royal Supper, and leave us to chuse what we please. Having invited the Cardinals to Supper, his whole Discourse was, That the Government of the Church was devolved upon the Pope alone by these Words, *To thee will I give the Keys of Heaven*; by which the Cardinals understood that they were to have no Share. Next Day he commanded the Governour of *Rome* and all the Judges, in a menacing Manner, to administer severe and impartial Justice; dismissing 'em in these Words, *I come not to send Peace but a Sword*. He received Embassadors and Princes with a chearful Aspect, but short Audience, but was very obliging to those of *Japan*, to whom he took care to show the Glory of his Coronation, that they might carry the Fame of his Grandure to the Ends of the Earth. Being settled in the Chair, he sent for his Sister *Camilla*, and her Sons, warning them to come in such a manner as suited the Meanness of their Birth, and the Gravity of those allied to the Papal Chair; but, on News of her Approach, some of the Cardinals, thinking to oblige his Holiness, met and dress'd her like a Princess, in which Habit the Pope would not own her; but when she return'd in her Country Habit he acknowledg'd her, saying, None should make her a Princess but himself. The first Proof of his Justice was, causing four Men to be hang'd for carrying prohibited Arms. He cashier'd all moderate Magistrates Judges, chusing others of rigid Tempers. He had his Spies upon every Cardinal, Prelate, Prince and Baron at *Rome*, as also in the very Shops of the City, Monasteries and all publick Meetings, manag'd all with such Secrecy, that none knew anothers Buiness or Walk. His chief Commission to all his Nuncio's was, to penetrate into the Cabinets of Princes, for which end he spared no Money. He reviewed all Criminal Processes that were formed ten Years before his Time, reversed many of the Sentences, seizing the Estates of those that were dead, and remanding those that were alive to Prison, if the Rigour of the Law had been any way moderated. He charged the People on pain of Excommunication to inform against any of the Judges whom they knew guilty of Bribery or any other Misbehaviour; by which means some were daily drag'd to Prison, and the rest made very cautious in giving Sentences. He was so strict in enquiring after all dissolute Persons, that he com-

manded all Governours, Magistrates, &c. to return a List of all such as had been accused of capital Crimes or scandalous Deportment in their Time, and did himself pass Sentence on the Syndic of *Albano*, that he should undergo the *Strapado* in the publick Market-place, for leaving his Nephew out of the List; nor could the *Spanish* Embassador prevail to have him pardon'd. He was so well pleas'd when he received full Lists, that he would often say, *O happy Gallies which I intend to build! O happy I, who first found Men for my Gallies before I found Gallies for my Men*. By these Methods it came to pass, that nothing of Incivility in Word or Behaviour was then to be found publicly at *Rome*. He set a considerable Price upon each of the *Banditi*, whom he totally suppressed, and would not so much as grant a Pardon on his Coronation-Day. The Citizens were so sensible of his Kindness in this, that they erected him a Statue of Brass, with a suitable Inscription. A certain Youth being condemned for opposing Bailiffs who distrain'd his Ass by mistake, the Arguments of the Embassador of *Tuscany*, who pleaded his Pardon because of his Non-age, were answered thus by the Pope, *If he wants Years I will lend him ten of mine*. Nor was his Carriage less haughty towards the greatest Monarchs; for in two Months after his Coronation he quarrel'd with the Kings of *France*, *Spain* and *Navarre*: His Quarrel with the King of *Spain* was about the Hackney, saying, he made him exchange a Kingdom for a Beast; that with the *French King*, was because he desired that the Bishop of *Bergamo* might continue Nuncio at his Court, and sent to stop the Archbishop of *Nazareth*, who was come as far as *Lions* in that Quality; upon the Notice of which, the Pope blustered out against the *French King*, threatening him with Excommunication, and sent his Embassador immediately out of his Dominions, which the *French King* highly resent'd; but the Matter was at length accomodated, the Archbishop of *Nazareth* receiv'd at *Paris*, and the *French* Embassador recalled to *Rome*. His Difference with *Henry*, King of *Navarre*, was on the score of his being a Protestant, for which he excommunicated him, absolving his Subjects from their Allegiance, and declared him and his Heirs incapable of succeeding to the Crown of *France*: Yet this Prince carried himself with so much Courage and Generosity, that the Pope admiring his Heroick Spirit, he used to say, That it was only he and Queen *Elizabeth*, of all the crown'd Heads in the World, whose Friendship and Correspondence he would court if they were not Hereticks; and in ordinary Discourse he would often intimate, that to make Things go well in the World, there was need only of three Persons, viz. Queen *Elizabeth*, *Henry* and himself; on the other Hand, Queen *Elizabeth* is said to have so much admired his excellent Qualities for Government, that when they discours'd to her of Marriage, she would often say, that if ever she married, it should be to Pope *Sixtus*; who hearing of it, replied, that if they two were married, they should have another *Alexander* the Great for their Son. He would never endure any Counsellor to advise him, but affect'd to manage all by his own Conduct. He lov'd his Relations, and labour'd to enrich them, but forbid any of them to ask him for any thing either for themselves or others. He kept a Diary of his Life, which he delighted to read; and finding therein that he had bought a Pair of Shoes at *Macerata*, when he was a young Fryar, on Condition to pay Six-pence more for them when he should become Pope, which the Shoe-maker laughing at, desired him to keep his Word. Hereupon he sent for the Shoe-maker, who being much surprized, was highly concern'd to know for what Fault it should be. When he was brought before the Pope, ask'd whether he knew or remembred that he sold him any Shoes, he answer'd faintly, No. The Pope putting him in mind of the Passage, sent for the Steward of his Household, order'd him the Six-pence, and two more for Interest, and bid him go away in Peace. The Fellow murmuring at the Charges of his Journey for such a Trifle, the Pope made him a Compensation by creating his Son a Bishop. He could never be brought to a good Opinion of the Jesuits; and upon their offering him a Confessor of their Order, he replied, It was fitter they should confess to him, than he to them: However, he valued them as being useful Spies. He design'd to confine all the Courtizans of *Rome* to one Place of the City; but missing his Aim, and finding that it encreas'd Sodomy, he revoked his Sentence. He was nothing short of any of his Predecessors for publick Buildings, particularly for a magnificent Chappel dedicated to the Manger of Christ, and two Aqueducts, which he brought from far to *Rome*, but chiefly for the *Vatican* Library, which is 380 Foot long, and 69 broad. See *Vatican*. He so formed the *Militia* of the Church, that in one Month's time he could bring 20000 fighting Men into the Field. He fortified the Ecclesiastical State on the Borders of *Naples*, which, together with his building ten new Gallies, made the *Spaniards* jealous. About this Time the Catholick Cantons of *Switzerland* sent to him for a Nuncio to strengthen his declining Cause in that Country on whose Arrival they entred into a League to maintain the Papal Authority, and gave the Nuncio absolute Power over all Ecclesiasticks in all Causes; upon which the Nuncio having ordered a Constable to take a scandalous Priest, he fled into the Protestant Cantons, but was taken thence by Force; they by way of Reprisal seiz'd

seiz'd the first Priest they met in the Popish Cantons, which had like to have occasion'd a War, had not the Pope prevented it, as dreading the Consequence of it to his Party; so that the Nuncio prudently dismiss'd the Priest, but gave out that he made his Escape. He granted Leave to *Henry III. of France* to raise 120000 Crowns from the Clergy, to keep him firm to the Catholick Interest. He was so zealous to support the Papal Grandure, that he purchased Palaces for the Nuncio's in all the capital Cities of *Europe*. He was so much afraid of being poison'd, that he confin'd his Cook to the Kitchen, under a constant Guard. He wrote a Letter to *Henry III. of France*, whom he understood to be offended at his presenting the Duke of *Guise*, the Head of the League, with a Sword, exhorting him by way of Apology to maintain his Prerogatives against the Rebellions of his Subjects; adding, that a *Canker in the Bowels of the State was curable only by cauterizing by Fire and Sword, and that it was necessary to vent some of that Blood which was too redundant in the Veins of the Subjects*. The King exposing this Letter in Parliament, it struck both Protestants and Papists with Horror, whereat the Pope was so disgusted, that he never wrote him a Letter more. He incited *Philip II. of Spain* to make War against *Queen Elizabeth*, promising a Million of Crowns for that Design, as soon as any Part of his Army were landed in *England*. In this he had other Motives than Zeal for Religion, viz. the Hopes of an Opportunity to seize the Kingdom of *Naples*, whose Nobility and Soldiery he supposed would be made use of in that Expedition. On the News of the Miscarrying of this Design, he wrote condoling Letters to *Philip*, casting the Fault upon the ill Conduct of his Officers. The King being jealous of the Pope's Designs on *Naples*, return'd him an Answer, dissembling his Grief for the Loss, and withal insinuating, that he was still strong enough to maintain his own Dominions; and seeing he had lost a Fleet in the Service of Christ, the next Attempt belonging to the Church, which he promised to follow, but not to precede any more. He fell out again with the King of *France* for causing the Cardinal *de Guise* to be murder'd, and the Cardinal of *Bourbon* and Archbishop of *Lions* to be imprison'd; and though that King sent two Embassadors to excuse those Proceedings from invincible Necessity, the Pope was so touch'd at his meddling with Ecclesiasticks, that he declared, If he had not an Express under the King's own Hand and Signet of their being released in sixty Days, that the King remain'd actually Excommunicated, charging him farther, to appear at *Rome* either in Person or Proxy, within sixty Days after being acquainted with the Summons, on the same Penalties, from which he was not to be absolved by any but himself, unless at the Point of Death, nor then neither, but upon solemn Vows to observe all the Injunctions of the Church; and about two Months and some Days after, the King was stab'd in the Belly at the Head of a great Army near *St. Clou*, about two Leagues from *Paris*, by a *Dominican Fryar* of 23 Years of Age, the first of *August*, 1589. *Henry III.* having fallen thus, the *Spaniards* gave out at *Rome*, that the King of *Navarre* was reduced to a desperate Condition, the whole Kingdom having declared for the Cardinal *de Bourbon* by the Name of *Charles XI.* on which the Pope was about dispatching Cardinal *Cajetan*, as Legat, to *France*, with a numerous Train of Prelates fam'd for Learning and Wisdom, with 100000 Pistoles to defray their Charges; But in the mean time he received Advice from the Duke of *Luxemburg*, that the King of *Navarre*, after many great Victories, was acknowledg'd by all the Nobility as lawful King; and that they had sent him as Embassador to acquaint his Holiness with the Reasons, and to demand his Council, as a common Father, how to settle a well-grounded Peace. The Pope finding himself trick'd by the Leaguers, dispatch'd a civil Letter to the Duke, assuring him, that he should be welcome. After this he alter'd his Legat's Instructions, giving him this Caution, to incline always to the Side of the Church, but not to declare himself an Enemy to the King of *Navarre* till he was past hopes of Recovery; to be Neuter so long as he found him wavering; but, if he should declare himself a true Convert, to declare for his Person and Interest. But the Legat not observing those Directions, enclined too much to the League, and disobliged the Pope, whose Conduct toward *Henry IV.* contributed much to his Establishment. *Sixtus* at last made severe Laws against Excess in Apparel, which he reformed. While he was a private Man, he was abstemious and sparing in his Diet, but when burthened with great Affairs, he did eat and drink much to keep up his Spirits, and would sit two or three Hours at Meals, discoursing of Theology and Policy. He was frugal however in his Diet and Cloathing, clamorous among his Servants, yet loved and preferred those who were faithful and diligent, but was implacable towards those who behaved themselves otherwise, having condemned his Cup-bearer to the Gallies for affixing his Seal to a certain Writing which he himself refused to pass. He was extremely affectionate to his Kindred, advanced his Sister *Camilla's* Grandson to be Cardinal, though very young, in the first Month of his Pontificate, who became so dextrous in Affairs, and serviceable to the Pope, that he allowed him 100000 Crowns Yearly. The Palace of *Montalto* is to this Day one of the best furnished in *Rome*. For raising of Money, he contrived such Taxes

as were never known before, and advanced the Papal Revenue 600000 Crowns *per An.* At his Death there were five Millions found in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, one of which was never to be employed but in Recovery of the *Holy Land*, and another not to be employed except in a War for Defence of the Church against Infidels and Hereticks; and for the improving it to this End, he would have all Popes to be obliged by Oath: And besides all this, and what he expended in publick Structures, he employed 200000 Crowns as a Stock to maintain Plenty in *Rome*, whilst there was Scarcity in other Parts of *Italy*. He created 33 Cardinals, and ordain'd that their Number should not exceed 70, four of them to be Doctors of Divinity, chosen out of the several Orders of Friars. He erected a Court of Conscience, composed of Persons of Vertue and Principle, for the more speedy deciding of the Law Suits, enacted that Adultery should be punish'd with Death, and prohibited Judicial Astrology. Four Months before his Death he complain'd of an Illness in his Head, and though he understood *Galen* and *Hippocrates*, yet during his Illness his Meat and Drink were such as are usual to healthful Men, having the Saying of *Vespasian* the Emperor often in his Mouth, *That a Prince ought to die on his Feet and in Action*. He died of a Malignant Fever *Aug. 30. 1590*, and was buried in a Princely Manner in a Chappel of his own building, by his Nephew Cardinal *Montalto*. *Ricaut. Contin. Platina.*

SIXTUS (*Franciscus*) surnamed *Senensis* from the Place of his Birth *Siena*, was a Person of great Learning. He publish'd his *Bibliotheca Sancta* in 1566, being 46 Years of Age, and died at *Genova* in 1569, at the Age of 49. This Work is highly esteem'd both by Roman Catholics and Protestants; and above all by *Hottinger*, who declares, that it was writ with abundance of Judgment, and that it ought to be prefer'd before all others writ on that Subject. The most considerable of his other Works are, *In varios Scripturae locos quaestiones Astro-nomicae, Geographicae, Problematica, &c. Homiliae in Evangelia, &c. Possevin. in Appar. Hottinger. Biblioth.* The Elogy and Censure of this Work may be seen in *R. Simon's Critical History of the Old Testament*.

SKENINGRAVE, a small Sea-Port in *Yorkshire*, which lies West of *Mulgrave* Castle. It is noted for the great Shoals of Seal-Fish which appear about the Rocks.

SKIPTON, a Market-Town of *Yorkshire*, in the West-Riding, Hundred of *Stamcliffe*, and Tract of *Craven*.

SKY, a large Island, one of the *Scotch* Hebrides or Western Isles. It is above fifty *English* Miles in length, in some Places twelve and in others eight in breadth. It abounds with Mountains, Woods, Pasturage, Corn and Cattel, especially Horses, there being in it a great Breed of Mares. It hath five great Rivers, and many lesser ones, all full of Salmon. The Sea penetrating on every Side, makes sixteen Bays, which abound with Herring. It hath also a Lake of fresh Water, and five Castles. In the ancient *Scotch* Dialect it was called *Skianacha*, i. e. Winged, because of the many Promontories running out into the Sea, resembling Wings; and at present *Sky*, which signifies a Wing. *Buchan.*

SLAKOW, Lat. *Slavovia*, a City of *Moravia*, five Miles South of *Olmitz*, and two West of *Brun*. The *Germans* call it *Austerlitz*.

SLEAFORD, a large Market-Town in *Lincolnshire*, of *Flaxwell* Hundred. It is well inhabited, and has the Ruines of an ancient Castle still to be seen. It gives Name to a small Stream, near the Head of which it stands. Ninety Miles from *London*.

The **SLEEVE**, called by the *French* *la Manche*; the Streights between *Calice* and *Dover*.

SLEGOE, a Sea-Port Town and County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*.

SLEIDANUS (*Joannes*) was born at *Sleida*, in the Neighbourhood of *Cologne*: He spent the greatest part of his Youth in *France*, with the Cardinal of *Bellai*, whose Domestick he was. He assisted at the Council of *Trent*, and discharged several Embassies to his Honour; but that which gained him the greatest Reputation, is, his History, which he hath writ with a great deal of Politeness. He died in 1556. He Translated into Latin *Claudius Seissel* of the Commonwealth of the *French*, and of the Duties of Kings, and *Philip de Commines*. He hath also Abridg'd and Translated into Latin, the History of *Froissard*, and *Plato's* Book *de Republica* and *de Legibus*. *Thuan. Hist. Pontanus, Bodinus.*

SLESWICK, *Slesvicensis Ducatus*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, having the Title of a Dukedom; and is also called *South Jutland*. On the East it is bounded by the *Baltick* Sea, on the South by *Holstein*, on the West by the *German* Ocean, and on the North by *Jutland*. The Capital City is *Sleswick*, *Slesvicum*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Lunden*; the other are, *Ripen*, *Hadersleben*, and *Flensburg*. One part of this Country is under the King of *Denmark*, and another under the Duke of *Holstein*. The Year 1686 or 87, being most spent in a Treaty for the Restitution of this Dukedom, in the Year 1683, the *French* King began a War upon *Germany* by the Taking *Philipsburg*; and that forced all *Europe* to unite against him. The King of *Denmark* was so far prevail'd upon by the general Good, and the

tures of his Affairs, that the 30th of June, 1689, he restored the Duke of *Holslein* and *Sleswick* to all his Lands and Goods, with the Sovereignty, Regalities, Right of raising Moneys, making Alliances, building Fortifications, and Garrisoning the same, &c. as he enjoyed it according to the *Westphalian* and *Northern* Treaties in 1675, together with what appertains to him by the Treaty of *Fountainbleau*, which is thereby confirmed; upon the zealous Mediation of the Emperor and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, with several other Princes.

SLO NIM, *Slonima*, a small City of *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, upon the River *Sezura*, eight Polish Miles to the South from *Novogrod*.

SLUCZK, *Slucum*, a Town in *Lithuania*, honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It is great and populous, and stands upon a River of the same Name, and in a Country that is all covered with thick Woods. It is famous for the Defeat of three Armies of *Tartars* by *Constantine*, Duke of *Ostrog*, in the Reign of *Sigismund I.* King of *Poland*.

SLUYS, Lat. *Slusa* or *Clusa*, a Town and Sea-port of *Flanders*, under the *Hollanders*. It formerly belong'd to the Counts of *Nemours* descended from the Counts of *Flanders*, and then fell into the Possession of the *French*. *Philip* the Bald of *France* kept a strong Garrison here to curb those of *Bruges*, and *Charles VI.* built a Fleet here against *England*. The Emperor *Maximilian I.* took it afterward, in whose Family it remain'd some time. During the Wars of the *Netherlands*, the Prince of *Parma* took it for the King of *Spain*; and the *Dutch* retook it An. 1604, under the Conduct of Prince *Maurice*, which they look'd upon as a sufficient Compensation for the Loss of *Ostend*, and thereupon coin'd a Medal with this Motto, *Jehova plus dederat quam amisimus*, God gave us more than we lost. The Defence of the Besieged was very memorable, for they held it out for three Months till such time that they were out of all Hopes of Relief, and had eat up all the Leather, Mice, Rats, &c. which they could find. The *Dutch* fortified the Haven and Town, which they re-peopled with the Inhabitants of *Ostend*, who came thither after the Surrender of that Place: But on a Treaty of Peace it was afterwards dismantled, but now very strong. It is ten Miles North-East of *Bruges*, fourteen South-West of *Middleburgh*, and 22 North-West of *Ghent*, Long. 22. 34. Lat. 22. 34.

SMAHORS, (*Procopius*) a famous Captain of the *Bohemians* or *Hussites*, after *Zizca*. There is a Letter of his and of *Conrad Sammelick*, another Captain of the *Hussites*, dated in 1430, wherein he exclaims against the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*, and offers his Assistance to all the States of *Europe* to drive away the incorrigible Priests. See Supplement. *Fascicul. rerum Expetendarum*, printed at *London* 1690.

SMALAND, *Smalandia*, a County of *Osro-Gothland* under the *Swedes*. Its chief Cities are *Calmar*, *Fonekoping* and *Wexfo*. It hath *Westro-Gothia* on the West, *Bleking* to the South, the *Baltick* on the East, and *Osro-Gothia* on the North.

SMALCALDE, *Smalcalda*, a City of *Franconia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Hennenberg*, under the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, four Miles from *Eisenach*, and six from *Erfurt* to the North West. This Place is particularly considerable on the account of several Conventions of Protestant Princes that have been held here, to treat together about their common Interest. The Protestant Princes met here the 22d of December, 1530, from the Apprehension they had that the Emperor design'd their utter Ruin, upon Occasion of the Assembly which the Archbishop of *Mentz* had conven'd at *Collen*, there to chuse a King of the *Romans*: The Elector of *Saxony*, instead of going to that City, sent his Son thither, and was himself present at the Convention of *Smalcalde*, to conclude a League against the Emperor and the Roman Catholics. Accordingly the Protestant Princes engaged themselves in a strict Union to assist one another against all those that should endeavour to trouble the Exercise of their Religion; and sent to all the Protestant Cities of *Germany* to enter into the League. And in a second Meeting at *Smalcalde* in 1531, the Quota that every Member of the League was to contribute in Men and Money for carrying on the War against the Emperor, was agreed on. And at the same time they sent a large Manifesto to the Kings of *France* and *England*, to justify their Doctrine and Proceedings, and to demand their Assistance. The King of *England* gave them for Answer, That he would do all that could be expected of him, to procure a speedy calling of the Free-Council they desired. But *Francis I.* of *France* proceeded farther, and sent an Ambassador to them, to agree upon Conditions upon which he was willing to lend them his Assistance, for the Preservation of the Rights of the Empire, which they declared to have been violated by the Election of the King of the *Romans*. The Confederate Princes assembled again at *Smalcalde* in 1535, where were present fifteen Princes, besides the Deputies of thirty Cities, which had embraced the *Augsburg* Confession, and renewed for ten Years the League the Protestants had made for their own Defence, at which were present the Ambassadors of *England* and *France*, who proposed to enter into the same League under certain Conditions. In 1537 the Protestant Princes and Deputies of the *Lutheran* Cities met here again, and called to their Convention *Luther*, *Melancthon*, and other Protestant Doctors: Here they examined

the Bull of Indiction agreed on in the Council of *Mantua*; and being strengthen'd by the Conjunction of the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and other Princes of the Empire, they declared that they would never consent to the holding of a Council out of *Germany*: Whereupon *Charles V.* betook himself to Force of Arms, and in one Years time much weakened the Army of the Confederates, and in 1547 took the Elector of *Saxony* and the Landgrave of *Hesse* Prisoners. But in 1552 the Confederates forced *Charles V.* to conclude the Peace of *Passau*, by which the Protestant Religion was established in *Germany*. *Hoffman* gives it thus; The League at *Smalcalde* was occasion'd by the Emperor *Charles V.* his detaining the Embassadors sent to him from the Protestant Princes, and giving them a very harsh Answer. At the first Assembly were present the Elector of *Saxony*, with his Son *John Frederick*, the two Princes of *Lunenbourg* *Ernest* and *Francis*, *William*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, the Deputies of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, Cities of *Strasbourg*, *Ulm*, *Nuremberg*, *Hailbron*, *Constance*, *Reutling*, *Memming*, *Kempten*, *Lindaw*, An. 1529. In Decemb. 1530 the Form of the League was drawn up, renewed for ten Years in 1535, at which time the Princes of *Pomerania*, *Wirtemberg*, *Robert* of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Wobriggs*, the Cities of *Ausburg*, *Frankford*, *Hanover* and *Hamburg* were receiv'd into it. In 1546 the Emperor being successful in War, proscrib'd the Elector of *Saxony* and Landgrave of *Hesse*, who thereupon took Arms, and fought several Battles gallantly; but at *Mulberg* An. 1547 the Elector of *Saxony* was defeated and taken, as was the Landgrave of *Hesse* afterwards by a fraudulent Trick of the Emperor; at which time the Protestants seem'd to be utterly ruin'd. But Prince *Maurice* of *Saxony*, Son-in-law to the Landgrave of *Hesse*, having put the Emperor to Flight, the Council of *Trent* was dissolv'd, the Captive Princes set at Liberty in 1553, and Peace, together with the Protestant Religion, was established by the Treaty of *Passau* in 1554. *Steilman. Comment. Thuan.*

SMARAGDUS, Abbot of the Monastery of *St. Michael* in *Lorraine*, belonging to the Diocese of *Verdun*, lived in the Ninth Century. Some Authors, as *Tritemius*, *Sixtus Senensis* and *Posssevinus*, confound him with another that lived in the same Century, and was Monk of the Abby of *St. Saviour* of *Aniane* in the Diocese of *Montpellier*. This latter died in 843. He writ the Life of *St. Bennet*, first Abbot of *Aniane*: the former made Commentaries upon the Rule of *St. Bennet*, and a Treatise of *Vertues and Vices*, called the *Diadem of Monks*, and some other Tracts upon the Scripture. He writ a Book also of the Duty of a Prince, under the Title of *The Royal Way*, and dedicated it to *Lewis the Meek*, whom his Father *Charlemagne* had made King of *Aquitain*, being yet very young. He compos'd also a Course of Sermons for the whole Year. *Charlemagne* made use of his Pen to write to Pope *Leo* concerning the Procession of the Spirit; and he writ also the Acts of the Conferences that were held at *Rome* in 816 on that Subject.

SMERDIS, or *Tanyoxares*, was the Brother of *Cambyfes*, of whom when *Cambyfes* on a time had dream'd that he saw him sitting on his Throne, he commanded him to be slain, and soon after died himself. Also a *Persian* Magus of the same Name, who, because he was very like *Smerdis*, the Brother of *Cambyfes*, gave himself out to be the same, and usurp'd the Throne seven Months upon the Death of *Cambyfes*; but the Cheat being discovered, he was slain by some *Persian* Lords. *Herodot. lib. 2. Euseb in Chron. Justin.*

SMITH (*Sir Thomas*) born at *Saffron-Walden* in *Essex*, and educated at *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*: He afterwards travelled at King *Henry* the Eighth's Charge, and upon his Return to *Cambridge* was made Orator of the University, Greek Professor, and afterwards Professor of the Civil Law, in which Faculty he commenced Doctor. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* he was, by the Recommendation of the Duke of *Sommerfet*, made Secretary of State, Knighted, and promoted to the Deanry of *Carlisle*: About the same time also he was made Provost of *Eaton College*. In *Queen Mary's* Reign he was deprived of these Dignities, having only an Assignment of 100*l.* per An. from the Crown; but in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* he was restored to his Preferment, and afterward performed several Embassies to great Satisfaction: As to his Character, to say nothing more, he was an eminent Orator, and very considerable for his Skill in the *Greek* Language and the Civil Law: He wrote *The Commonwealth of England*, and the Manner and Government thereof, in three Books, printed in *English* at *London* in 1583, and at other times. This Book was afterwards translated into *Latin* by Dr. *Budden*; *Derecta & Emendata Græca Linguae pronuntiatio, ad Gardinorum Episc. Winton. Epistola. Derecta & Emendata Linguae Anglicæ Scriptio. De Re Nummaria. The Authority of the Form and Manner of holding Parliaments*, publish'd in 1685; but it is questioned whether *Sir Tho.* was the Author of this Book or not: He has also several Letters extant in the *Complete Ambassador*, &c. collected by *Sir Dudley Diggs*. He gave all his *Latin* and *Greek* Books to *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, and died in the 63d Year of his Age, in the Year 1577. *Athen. Oxon.*

SMITH, Lord *Carrington*. This Family derive themselves from *Sir Michael Carrington*, Knight and Standard-Bearer to King *Richard I.* in the *Holy Land*; from whom descended *John* Car-

Carrington, who about the Beginning of *Henry IV's* Reign was for his Loyalty to King *Richard II.* forc'd to quit the Realm for some time, and serve in *Italy* under *John Galeazzo*, Duke of *Milan*, against the Emperor *Rupert*, and after his Return, for his better Concealment, chang'd his Name to *Smith*: He was well received by *William Curson*, a younger Son of Sir *John Curson*, who was his Cousin German, and Abbot of *St. Osithes* in *Essex*, for by this Abbot the said *John Carrington* was advanced in Marriage to *Millicent*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Lavnam* by *Alice*, Daughter and Heir to *John Hend*, Mayor of *London*: From this *John* descended *John Smith*, Esq; who, being the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, was in 31 *Hen. VIII.* constituted the second Baron of that Court, and by the Marriage of *Ann*, Daughter and Heir to *John Harwell* of *Wotton*, in *Com. War.* Esq; much encreased his Estate, from whom, by Lineal Succession, Sir *Charles Smith* was descended, who for his Fidelity and considerable Assistances given to King *Charles I.* was, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 31st of *October*, in the 19th Year of his Reign, advanced to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Carrington* of *Wotton*; and in *November* following, was made Viscount *Carrington* of *Barfore* within the Province of *Conaught* in *Ireland*. This *Charles* Lord *Carrington* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Caril* of *South-harting*, in *Com. Suff.* Knight, and by her had Issue four Sons, *Francis*, *Carril*, *John* and *Charles*, and five Daughters, *Mary* married to Sir *George Wintour* of *Huddington* in *Com. Wigorn*, Knight; *Margaret*, the Wife of Sir *Francis Hungate* of *Hudleston* in *Com. Ebor.* Barr. the other three *Lucy*, *Ann* and another *Mary*, died unmarried. This Lord was barbarously murdered by one of his Servants at *Pontoise* in *France*, to whom succeeded *Francis* his Son and Heir, who enjoys the Honour at present; *John Smith*, Esq; Uncle to this Lord *Francis*, was a Captain in King *Charles* the First's Service at *Edgill*, where he recovered the Royal Standard from the Rebels, and was made Knight Banneret under it. His Lordship's Arms are, Pearl, a cross Ruby between four Peacocks close, Saphire. *Ex Stemate. Pat. 31. Hen. VIII. Dugdale Baron. Hist. of Warwickshire. Short View of the Troubles of England, &c.*

SMOLENSKO, *Smolenscium*, a City of *Lithuania* upon the River *Borysthenes* or *Nieper*, being the Capital of a great Province of the same Name, with the Title of a Dukedom, near the Borders of *Muscovy*. It is a great and strong City, being surrounded with a Wall eight Cubits broad at the top, and strengthen'd by 52 great Towers, and a very strong Castle. It was formerly much greater than it is at present, though it contains still about 8000 Houses. The City and Dukedom of *Smolensko* at first belong'd to a *Russian* Duke, but was conquer'd by *Vitondus*, Duke of *Lithuania* in 1403, *Casmire*, King of *Poland*, subjected it to that Crown in 1452; the *Moscovites* took it in 1514, and kept it till 1611. when *Sigismund III.* took it from them after a Siege of near two Years. The *Moscovites* after this attempted it again in 1616 and 1633, and this last time, after a Years Siege, were defeated by *Ladislaus IV.* But it was taken by them the thirteenth of *October*, 1654, and by a Treaty in 1656 was yielded to them. It lies 150 *Polish* Miles from *Vilna* to the East, and the same Distance from *Kiovia* to the North, and 80 Miles West of *Muscov.*

SMYRNA, a City of *Ionia* in the *Lesser Asia*, with a large and secure Haven upon the *Archipelago*, belonging to the *Turks*, who call it *Ismyr*. It is a Place of great Antiquity: Some affirm that it was built by the *Amazones*, others by *Theseus*; that which seems most probable is, that it was a Colony of the *Ephe-sians*. The Country about it is so fruitful, that it needs not seem strange, that it hath been so often the Occasion of War between the *Greeks* and *Persians*. It is one of the seven Cities that pretend to have been the Birth-place of *Homer*, and is an Archbishop's See. At present it is built in the Form of an Amphitheatre, upon the Descent of a Hill that looks towards the North-West, and is very great, notwithstanding some part of it hath been ruined, as appears from the Remains of ancient Buildings. *Dolabella* slew *Trebonius*, one of *Julius Caesar's* Murderers here. The *Venetians* made themselves Masters of it in 1344, and kept it until 1428, that it was retaken by *Amurath II.* It is now extremely populous, being inhabited by about 60000 *Turks*, 15000 *Greeks*, 8000 *Armenians*, and 6000 or 7000 *Jews*. As for the Christians of *Europe*, who are the Cause of the great Trade there, their Number is not very considerable; they have all of them the free Exercise of their Religion. The *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Armenians* and *Jews*, have their Habitations upon the Hill, along the Sea-Shore is inhabited by the *Franks*, or Christians of *Europe*, viz. the *English*, *Hollanders*, *French* and *Italians*, and each Nation hath his Consul. The *Franks* Street is a single long Street upon the Sea-Shore, for the Conveniency of unlading Goods and Prospect. The adjacent Part of the Country is very fruitful especially in Oyl and Wine, and has Salt-pits to the North; so that there is great Plenty of Provisions at *Smyrna*, and very cheap; but the Heat in Summer is very great, and would be intolerable, but for a Breeze coming from the Sea, which riseth about ten in the Morning, and continues till Evening. The City is governed by a *Cadi*, who commonly is civil enough to the Christians.

Smyrna is the greatest Place of Trade in the *Levant*, especially for *Persian* Silks, Cottons, Camlets, *Turkey* Carpets, *Turkey* Leather, &c. They drive also a Trade with Tabacco, Scammony, which latter is the Juice of a Plant that grows about *Smyrna*. The Customs upon Commodities are of three, four, five or eight per Cent. for they are not equally imposed on all Nations, the *English*, as to Customs, being most favoured, and the *Armenians* charged highest. At *Smyrna*, as well as in other Places of *Turkey*, if a Man be discovered stealing the Customs, his Goods is not confiscated, but he is only condemn'd to pay double Custom. *Tavernier's Travels of Persia.*

The tenth of *July*, 1688. there happen'd a terrible Earthquake in this City, by means of which the greatest part of it was destroy'd, which was the Cause of a great Loss to the Merchants; for besides that a great many Houses were overthrown, the Stores of Gunpowder belonging to the *English*, *Hollanders* and *French*, took Fire, and caused a greater Destruction than the Earthquake; the Loss of Merchandises only, being valued at five Millions of Crowns; the Loss of our *English* Merchants a-part having been computed by some to amount to no less than 80000 *l.* Sterling.

SNATH, a Market in *Yorkshire* West Riding, in *Osgod-crofts* Hundred, adjoining to *Mars Land*, 136 Miles from *London*.

SNETHAM, or *Snetsham*, a small Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in *Smeteden* Hundred, not far from the Sea; 82 Miles from *London*.

SOANA, *Suana*, a small City of *Tuscany* in the Territory of *Sienna*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Sienna*. It stands upon a very high Hill, near the River *la Flore*, in the Borders of the States of the Church, 48 Miles from *Siena* to the North-East. Pope *Gregory VII.* was born in this City.

SOBESLAUS I. was the sixth that govern'd the Kingdom of *Bohemia* during the Intervals between the Death of one King and the Election of another. He no sooner was inform'd of the Death of his Brother *Vladislaus I.* who had banish'd him, but he came and took upon him the Government of the Kingdom. He obtain'd a remarkable Victory over the Emperor *Lotharius II.* and *Orto*, Marquess of *Moravia*, who was killed in the Battle. The Emperor afterwards joyned Friendship with *Sobeslaus*, who assisted him against *Conrad* and *Frederick*, whom he defeated. *Miroslaus* and *Strefemire* envying the King's Happiness, conspired against him, but being discover'd, were punish'd according to their Desert. The King, in Acknowledgment of this Mercy, visited all the Churches of *Prague* bare-foot and bare-headed, to give Thanks for his Deliverance. He reigned with abundance of Glory. He rebuilt *Glatz*, which the *Polanders* had ruined, and *Gorlitz*, which had been burnt; as likewise the Towns of *Miss* and *Butisma*, which began to be ruinous. He died of a Pain in the Head, the fourteenth Year of his Reign. *Julius Solimanus de Elogiis Ducum, Regum & Interregum Bohemia.*

SOBESLAUS II. was the eighth Person that govern'd *Bohemia* during the *Interregnums*. He was no sooner got into the Throne but he stab'd the Governour of *Prinda*, in Revenge of the ill Usage he had receiv'd of him when a Prisoner; but soon after seem'd to repent for what he had done. Not long after he gave fresh Instances of his Cruelty and Perfidiousness. *Andrew* contesting with his Brother *Emerick*, King of *Hungary*, for that Kingdom, *Emerick* betook himself to *Sobeslaus*, supposing that by his means he might come safely to the Emperor, and get him to terminate the Difference between him and his Brother; *Sobeslaus* receiv'd him, but basely sent him back to his Brother: The Emperor incensed at this his Treachery, sent for him to answer this Action; which he delaying, the Emperor deprived him of the Kingdom, and put in his Place *Frederick*, the Son of *Vladislaus II.* But *Sobeslaus*, unwilling tamely to surrender the Kingdom, gave Battle to his Enemy near *Prague*, where, being wounded by *Frederick's* own Hand, and carried out of the Battle, he died of his Wound soon after. *Julius Solimanus de Elogiis, &c.*

SOBRARBE, a Country of *Spain* in *Aragon*, near *Ainsa*; it had formerly the Title of a Kingdom: This Country is on the Side of *Catalonia* and borders upon the *Pyrenean* Hills.

SOCHIS, King of *Egypt*, who erected fourteen Obelisks of Marble in Honour of the Sun at *Heliopolis*, the Capital of his Kingdom, every one of the said Obelisks being 48 Cubits high. *Plin. Lib. 36. Cap. 8.*

SOCINUS (*Faustus*) Head of the *Socinians*, was born of one of the most noble Families of *Siena*. His Life may be seen at the Beginning of his Works, printed in *Holland* in the *Fractres Paloni*; by which it appears that he had never studied Philosophy or Scholastical Divinity, that he had only spent some time in the Study of Logick, and that very late too, having spent the greatest Part of his Life, and that also which was the most proper for Study, at the Duke of *Florence* his Court. He began to study Divinity at 35 Years of Age, being already wholly prepossess'd with the Notions of his Uncle *Laelius*, whose Writings he had by him, and by which he formed his System. This *Laelius Socinus* was a much more able Man than he, as having studied the *Greek* and *Hebrew*, and besides convers'd with the most learned Protestants of his Time, yet writ very little, for fear of discovering himself; neither is it certain that

most of the Books attributed to him are his indeed, as *Sandius* observes in his *Bibliotheca* or *Library of the Anti-Trinitarian Writers*. As for *Fauftus Socinus*, who was the Possessor of his Uncle's Papers, (who died at *Zurich* in 1562, and the 37th Year of his Age) after he had for several Years meditated upon them, whilst he was at the Court of *Florence*, and having no other Knowledge of Divinity, but what he had pick'd thence, he thought fit to set up himself as the Head of a new Sect. Neither were there wanting some of his own Company that disliked his Proceedings, calling him a turbulent, passionate and abusive Person, they reproach'd him for writing with too much Precipitancy and Rashness, and that he had too good Thoughts of himself, as appears from the Letter which *Squarcia Lupus* writ to him in 1581, and is printed amongst *Socinus's* Works: He himself owns in his Answer to *Squarcia Lupus*, that he never studied under any Master, and that he never had any other Help in his Studies, besides the Writings of his Uncle: Yea, some of his Associates oppos'd themselves to his new *Paradoxes*, which they look'd upon as strange and horrible Opinions, and contrary to the Word of God. See what *Niemojewius* reproaches him for, in a Letter writ to him in 1587. *I did not, saith he, without Sorrow (that I may not say worse) as I was reading your Book, meet with a certain Paradox, that was contrary to Holy Scripture, and altogether horrible, whilst you deny Christ by his Death upon the Cross to have offered up any Sacrifice.* Before the Publishing of that Collection intitled *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum*, it was a very difficult thing to get all the Works of *Socinus*, which are printed at the Front of that Library in two Tomes; the first whereof contains his Explications of some Places of Scripture, and his Doctrinal Pieces; the Titles whereof are as follow: *Explicatio concionis Christi quæ habetur Cap. 5, 6 & 7. apud Matth. Explicatio primæ parvis 1 Cap. Evang. Joan. Explicatio de loco Pauli in Epist. ad Rom. Cap 7. in qua id præcipue queritur utrum Apostolus illic sub sui ipsius persona de seipso jam per Christi Personam Regenerato, nec ne loquatur. Explicatio variorum Scripturæ locorum. Commentarius in Epist. Joan.* The Titles of his Doctrinal Pieces are, *De Auctoritate Script. sacræ. Prælectiones sacræ. De Ecclesiâ variâ tractatus. Epistolæ ad Amicos. Elenchi Sophistici. Institutio Relig. Christianæ.* Also a Book wherein he endeavours to persuade the Protestants of *Poland* and *Lithuania* to joyn themselves with the *Socinians*. The second Tome contains his Polemical Treatises, whose Titles are, *Contra Palæologum de Magistratu. De Christo servatore contra Covetum. De statu primi Hominis ante Lapsum. De Natura Christi contra Assertionem Theologicam Collegii Posnaniensis. Miscellanea sacra contra Erasmus Joannis. Contra Wiekum. Breves Tractatus Contra Europium. Contra Christianum Franken. Contra Franciscum Davidis.* In all which Works there appears a great deal more of Subtilty and Acuteness, than solid Judgment. *M. Simon.* *Fauftus Socinus* held, That the *Arians* had given too much to *Jesus Christ*, asserting that he was meer Man, had no Existence before *Mary*, denied openly the Pre-existence of the Word, denied that the Holy Ghost was a distinct Person, and maintain'd, that the Father alone was truly and properly God, exclusive of the Son and Holy Ghost, alledging, that the Name of God given to *Jesus Christ* in the Scriptures signifies no more than that God the Father has given him a Sovereign Power over all Creatures, and that in Consequence of this Privilege, Men and Angels ought to adore him: And to maintain his Delusions, and to avoid the Force of that Text, *That no Man hath ascended up to Heaven but he that came down from Heaven,* *Joh. 3. 13.* he feign'd, that *Christ* took a Journey to Heaven after his Baptism, and came down again; he denies the Redemption of *Christ*, saying, That what he did for Men, was only to give them a Pattern of Heroick Vertue, and to seal his Doctrine by his Death. Original Sin, Grace and Predestination, passed with him for *Chimera's*. The Sacraments he esteem'd inefficacious Ceremonies; he denied the Immenity of God, ascribing him a particular Corner of Heaven, and alledging, that he knew only necessary Effects. It is also charged on the *Socinians*, That they believe the Death and Resurrection of the Soul to be judg'd with the Body, with this Difference, That the Righteous shall be rais'd to Eternal Happiness, and the Wicked condemn'd to Fire, which shall be Eternal, but consumes the Soul and Body of the Wicked in a certain time proportion'd to their Merits; but most of these they do not pretend absolutely necessary to be believ'd. *Socinus* died in 1604, aged 65, at a Town three Leagues from *Cracovia* in *Poland*. *Spond.* *Florimond.* *de Rimond.* *Hornbeck Sum. Controv. de Socinian.*

Hoffman says, That he renewed the *Arian* Hereſie, with many Additions; and refers for a farther Account of this Sect to *Cloppenburg's Compend. Socinianism. reput.* *Hornbeck contra Socin.* *Maresii Hydram Socinian.* *Spanheim's Syntagma Disput. Latius in Compend. Hist. univers.* calls *Servetus* the Patriarch of *Socinianism*. *Valentinus Smalcus* disturb'd the Church of *Poland* with this Hereſie till banish'd by Act of the Diet in 1636, being at that time the grand Champion of that Error. *Calvin* taxes *Servetus*, their Patriarch, with denying that God was ever reveal'd to *Abraham* and the other Patriarchs, but that they worshipp'd an Angel in his stead; with denying the *Trinity*, and calling all such as believed it *Atheists*; with reviving the Error of the *Manichees*, in holding, That Man's Soul was

a Portion of the Divine Substance; with maintaining, That by the Coming of *Christ* all the Promises were entirely fulfilled and abolished; That the *Jews* had no hope of Eternal Life by the Mediator; that he denied the Deity of the Son and the Truth of his two distinct Natures, holding, That he was composed of the Essence of God, Spirit, Flesh, and three uncreated Elements, and that his Filiation begun from the Time of his Conception; and last of all, he charges him to be the grand Patron of *Anabaptism* in that Age. *Calv. Instit.*

In the Writings of *Socinus* himself, *Lubbertus*, *Crellius*, *Volkellius Ostrodius* and the *Racovian* Catechism, these Principles are to be found: That Man, before his Fall, was naturally Mortal, and had no Original Righteousness; That no Man by the Light of Nature can have any Knowledge of God; That there is no Original Sin in us, as it imports Concupiscence or Deformity of Nature; That we have a free Will to do good, and may here fulfil the Law; That God hath no Fore-knowledge of Contingencies but alternatively; That the Causes of Predestination are not in God, but in us; That he predestinates no particular Person to Salvation; That God could justly pardon our Sins without Satisfaction; That *Christ* died for himself, that is, not for his Sins (for he was without Sin) but for the Mortality and Infirmities of our Nature which he assumed; That *Christ* became not our High Priest, nor immortal, nor impassible, before he ascended into Heaven; That Death Eternal is nothing but a perpetual Continuance in Death, or Annihilation; That everlasting Fire is so called from its Effect, which is the eternal Extinction or Annihilation of the Wicked who shall be found alive at the last Day; That *Christ's* Incarnation is against Reason, and cannot be proved by Scripture; That *Christ* and the Holy Ghost are not God; That there is no Trinity of Persons, and that the Old Testament is needless for a Christian.

SOCINIANS. Since those of this Sect were banished out of *Poland*, by a publick Act of the General Diet in 1660, they are retired into *Prussia*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, where they are still, but in no great Numbers. In *Holland*, those who are called *Collegianten* (*Collegiants*) seem to have embraced the *Socinian* Opinions: In their Assemblies, all that are present have leave to speak their Thoughts: They commonly begin their Meetings with the reading some Place of Scripture, which furnishes them with matter of Discourse. Their outward Conversation is strict and without Reproach. *Hartnacci*, a German Historian, has couch'd the Doctrine of the *Socinians* in 229 Propositions. *Hartnac. in Continuatione Jo. Micraelii Syntag. Hist. Eccles. M. Stub's Religion of the Hollanders.*

SOCO NUSCO, a small Province of *South-America* in *New Spain*, along the *Mare Pacificum*; bounded to the East by *Guatimalu*, to the North by *Vera Pax*, and to the West by the *Mar del Zur*. It's about 35 Leagues square, fruitful in many things, but has no Wheat, nor any other Town but *Guetlen*, and this but thinly inhabited, yet rich.

SOCRA TES, a Philosopher, the Son of *Sophrontiscus*, a Stone-Cutter, and *Panagere*, a Midwife, was an *Athenian* of the Tribe of the *Alopecida*. He studied under *Anaxagoras* and *Archelaus*; and though greatly addicted to Study, yet was not wanting upon divers Occasions to give signal Marks of his Valour, in fighting for the Safety of his Country; but afterwards wholly betook himself to the Study of Philosophy, especially the Moral Part of it. It is reported of him, that he was so eloquent, and had such an Art to convince his Hearers, that he could persuade whatsoever he would; wherefore also the *Thirty Tyrants*, who then govern'd *Athens*, forbade him to instruct Youth. He was moderate, sober, chaste, composed in his Actions and Behaviour, very patient, and in a Word possess'd all Vertues; which he had so habituated himself to, as to make them natural. He valued Rest and Tranquility as the choicest of all Possessions; and asserted, Knowledge only to be a true Good, and Ignorance an Evil. According to his Philosophy, Riches and Honour have nothing in them of true Worth; but that on the contrary, they are the Source of various Evils and Mischiefs. His common Saying was, that he only knew this, that he knew nothing; with Reference to which Persuasion of his, the Oracle pronounced him the wisest of all Men. He said of a Prince who had been at vast Charges to build for himself a stately Palace, but had taken no Pains at all to make himself Vertuous, that the People run from all Parts to see his House, but that none were pressing to see him. He recommended three Things especially to his Disciples, *Wisdom*, *Modesty* and *Silence*. Seeing the Massacre caused by the *Thirty Tyrants*, he said to a Philosopher, *What a Comfort is it for us that we are not like these great Ones, the Subject of Tragedies.* He was used to say, *That there was no better Inheritance than that of a good Friend.* A Man who pretended to Skill in Physiognomy, having judg'd of him, according to his Art, that he was brutish, lustful, and a Drunkard; he own'd himself to be naturally inclined to all these Vices, but that Reason had corrected those corrupt Inclinations. It was a common Saying of his, that Men were so much concerned to have a Portraiture resemble the Original, and yet took no care to be like God, whose Image they were; and that they dress'd themselves by a Looking-glass, but did not take the same Care to adorn their Minds by Vertue. He said also, *That it is with*

a bad Wife as with a bad Horse, to which after that a Man is once accustomed, all others seem good. The Thoughts he had of God were most awful and rational; he derided the Plurality of the Heathen Gods, and upon that Account was indicted of Impiety by Anytus and Melitus, and condemn'd to drink the Juice of Hemlock. When they brought him the News that he was condemn'd to Death by the Athenians, and so are they, said he, by Nature; but, replied his Wife, Alas, they have condemn'd you unjustly; What, said he, would you then have had me justly condemn'd? The Day that he was to drink the fatal Draught, one of his Friends sent him a fine new Gown, Why, said he, will not that which hath served me alive, serve me to die in? He died at the Age of seventy, in the 95th Olympiad, Laches being Prætor of Athens. The Vertues and End of this wise Philosopher have procured him the Commendations of St. Justin Martyr, and many other holy Fathers of the Church, who do not despair of his Salvation. Erasmus very pleasantly says in one of his Dialogues, That as oft as he read the gallant and religious End of Socrates, he could scarce keep himself from saying, O holy Socrates, pray for us. Plato, Xenophon, Diogenes Laert. Lib. 2. Vit. Phil. Diodorus, Lib. 14. Aristides, Plutarch. Euseb. Erasmus. Conviv. Relig. Naudæus Apology for great Men.

SOCRATES, surnamed Scholasticus, because he was a Lawyer and pleaded at the Bar, lived in the V Century. He learned Grammar under Ammonius and Helladius of Alexandria. He afterwards composed a History in seven Books, which begins where Eusebius ends his, and continues to the Reign of the Emperor Theodosius the Younger, which contains 140 Years. Photius blames him for being too careless in his Style, and yet more in his Exposition of the Doctrines of the Church. Some accuse him also of being tainted with the Errors of the Novatians, and it is but too apparant that he was inclined that way; for he excessively commends the Bishops of that Party, and sharply taxeth the Orthodox for opposing their Dogmas. As to his being a Novatian, the learned Valesius clears him of this Charge, and makes it a wrong Consequence to conclude him a Novatian, from his making a favourable Mention of some of that Party, which appears from the Author's ranging the Novatians amongst Hereticks in several Places, viz. Lib. 6. Cap. 19, 20, 23. Socrates flourished in the Year 440, in which he began to write, carrying on his History to the Year 439. In this Work, as Valesius observes, the Author has taken a great deal of Pains and shewn great Judgment: The latter appears from the Significancy of Observations he frequently makes upon Matters; and as for his Diligence, the Niceness of his Chronology, the Authentickness of his Records, consisting of the best Church-Historians, Letters of Bishops, and Acts of Councils are sufficient Instances. As to Photius's saying that he was not exact in reporting Tenents and Opinions; this Censure means only, that he was somewhat partial to the Novatians, to which we have spoken already: The best Edition of his Works, is that printed at Paris in 1668, with the learned Notes of Valesius. Cave Histor. Liter. Pars 1. Liberat. Cap. 1. Brev. Cassiodor. Cap. 17. de Divin. Lett. Evagr. Lib. 5. Cap. 24. Photius Cod. 28. & 30. Sigebert. Cap. 10. Cat. vir. illust. Trihem. & Bellarm. de script. Eccles. Possévin. in apparatu. Vossius Lib. 2. de Hist. Græc. &c.

SOCRATES (Rhodius) He liv'd, as 'tis supposed, under the Empire of Augustus, and writ three Books concerning the Civil Wars, the last whereof is quoted by Athenæus Lib. 4. Vossius takes him to be the same whom Athenæus alledgeth as being the Author of two other Treatises. Vossius de Histor. Græcis, Lib. 2.

SOCZOW, Sucidava, upon the River Strech, the Capital City of Moldavia.

SODOM, a City of Judea, which, according to Strabo, was the Capital of thirteen Cities that were drowned or sunk in a Lake caused by an Earthquake, which also had enkindled some subterranean Brimstone and Jewellime; which Lake ever since retained the Name of Asphaltites, or the Dead Sea, because no Fish can live in it. But the Holy Scriptures give us a different Account of its Destruction; for it mentions only five Cities, which for their abominable Uncleaness and other Vices, were destroy'd by Fire from Heaven, and afterwards swallowed up of that Lake. It stood fifty Miles East of Jerusalem, in the Tribe of Dan, and is noted for Apples of a very fair Aspect, but when touch'd are found to be useless, and to emit nauseous, sulphureous Steams. Tert. See Gomorrha and Asphaltites.

SODORE, Sodora. Once a City, now a Village in the Island of Icolmkil in the West of Scotland, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Glasgow, in which Place there are interr'd 48 Kings of Scotland, four of Ireland and eight Kings of Norway. The Abby here was built by St Columbus, the Apostle of the Northern Nations. And from this Place the Bishop of the Isle of Man is Riled Siderensis.

SOEST, Lat. Sufarum, a City of Germany in the Circle of Westphalia and County of Mark, seven German Miles West of Paderborn, seven South of Munster, and four East of Ham. It was given by Frederick I. to the Archbishops of Cologne, who oppressing it too much, it subjected it self to the Count of Mark. It was anciently an Imperial City, but is now under the Elector of Brandenburg, enjoying several of its ancient

Privileges. It was taken by the French in 1673, and afterwards deserted by them.

SOFALA, Zofala, a small Kingdom in the Lower Ethiopie in Africa, in the Country of Casraria, towards the Ethiopick Ocean, in an Island, at the Mouth of the River Zambez, in the Borders of Zanguebaria, which takes its Name from Sofala, a strong City under the Portuguese, 150 Miles from Zanguebar, and 340 from Mozambique. Fifty Miles West of this City there are rich Mines of Gold, whence the Portuguese call the King of this Country, the Emperor of Gold. The Inhabitants are Nigroes or Blacks, and have many Savages amongst them that eat Man's Flesh, and let their Beasts Blood, to drink it. They believe one God only, whom they call Mozimo or Guiguimo, and have no Idols; whereas all the other Nigroes of Africa are great Idolaters: They are great Haters of Sorcery, and punish it severely, as likewise such as are guilty of Stealing and Adultery. There is no Show of any Religious Worship amongst them, only they observe some Days, and keep Feasts in Memory of the Dead. When the Body is consumed they take the Bones of their Fathers, their Sons or their Wife, to keep them, and every seventh Day spread a Cloth upon which they lay the Bones, and set Meat before them; and after having said some Prayers, themselves eat it. They serve the King on their Knees, and instead of a Taster, some of his Officers eat the Remains of his Meat in his Presence: Whenever he drinks, all that are present shout for Joy, uttering some Words in Honour of him, and as far as the same is heard they do the same; so that he never drinks, but it rings through the whole City; and the same is observed when he Sneezes or Coughs, all that come into his Presence must sit down, except the Arabians, the Portuguese, and some of his Favourites; which Custom probably came from hence, because those that sit are not in a ready Posture to attempt any thing against the King's Person, and 'tis for this reason the Persians put their Hands in their Sleeves when they walk before the Sophi. None but some of their Grandees are allowed to have Doors or Gates to their Houses; for the King would persuade his Subjects, that his Protection is a sufficient Safeguard to them. There are no Horses in this Country, and therefore the Inhabitants fight only on Foot, with Bows and Arrows, Javelins, Poniards and small Hatchets. Besides his Guards, the King hath 200 Mastiffs, which accompany him whenever he goes a Hunting, or to Battle. In Seed-time and Harvest the Queen, accompanied with all her Ladies, comes into the Fields, and looks upon it as an honourable Thing to give Order for the getting in of the Corn. Marmol's Africa.

Some take this Country to be the Ophir, whither Solomon every three Years sent his Ships from Ezion Geber (which is the modern Zuey, a Haven on the Red-Sea) to fetch Gold. Many Structures that seem to have been built by Strangers, and some Inscriptions in unknown Characters, seem to strengthen this Conjecture. But besides all this, the Inhabitants of Sofala boast themselves to have Books, which prove that in Solomon's Time, the Israelites every three Years frequented their Coasts, to buy Gold. Which Opinion may yet be farther confirm'd by the Authority of the Septuagint, who translate the Word Ophir Ζοφεργ; and seeing it is well known that nothing is more obvious and usual than the change of r into l, we cannot think strange that Sophira should be changed to Sofala. Dapper's Description of Africa. Moquet. Lib. 4. Thomas Lopez Travels into the Indies.

SOFFA, in the Turkish Language is a Bench of Wood, raised from the Ground about a Foot high, and placed round about a Hall or Chamber for People to sit down upon, or to lie along, and in that Posture to take a View of what passeth in the Street, for these Benches are surrounded with Windows; they are covered with fine Turkey Carpets, and upon them Cushions of Satin flower'd with Gold, or some other rich Stuff. Ricaut.

SOFTA S. Amongst the Turks are a kind of Beneficiaries or Canons, which have a good yearly Allowance for saying so many times a Day, a kind of Office for the Dead at the Tombs of the Sultans. Grelot Journey to Constantinople.

SOGDIANA, a great Country of Asia, situate between both the Scythia's, Margiana, Bactriana, and the Caspian Sea. Authors suppose it to be the same which at present is called Zagatay or Usbeck, and that the Kingdom of Mawerahnbar is a Part of it. Thus much is certain, that it is a Part of the Asiatick Tartary, and that the Capital of it is Sarmachand, the Place where Tamerlane was born. Hoffm. Baud.

SOGDIANUS, King of Persia, he was the second Son of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and Brother of Xerxes II. whom he succeeded, but reign'd not above seven or eight Months. Euseb. in Chron.

SOHEMUS II. Son of Sokemus I. and Brother of Prology, King of Iuuea, had his Education at the Court of Herod, King of the Jews, whose chief Favourite he was. Herod going to Rome to make his Peace with Augustus, committed to him the Charge of keeping his Wife Mariamne in the Castle of Alexandria, whereof he had made him Governour, and commanded him to kill her in case he were put to Death at Rome, that she might not fall into any other Hands. Sohemus, who had a secret Passion for the Queen, discover'd to her the Orders the

King had given him: *Mariamne* return'd him Thanks for his Advice; but being desirous to prevent the Mischief she fear'd, and which happened soon after, she desired *Herod*, at his Return, to bestow some remote Government upon *Sobemus*. *Herod*, who was already possess'd with some Suspicion, resolv'd to make a farther Discovery of this Matter, and kept *Sobemus* by him. Not long after, *Mariamne* reproach'd her Husband for the Cruelty he had resolv'd to execute upon her, by which means being inform'd of *Sobemus* his Faithfulness, he caus'd him to be put to Death, and the Queen not long after, notwithstanding that he passionately loved her. *Joseph. Antiq. Lib. 15.*

SOISSONS, *Augusta Sueffionum*, an ancient City and Colony of the *Romans* in the *Isle of France*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Capital of a County called *Soissonnois*. It is a great, fair and strong City, seated upon the River *Aisne*, by which great Boats come up to it, and make it a considerable Place of Trade. This Town was the last that held out for the *Romans* in the Fall of their Empire in *Gaul*, and was taken by *Clovis*, the fifth King of the *French*. During the first Race of the Kings of *France*, *Soissons* was the Capital of a Kingdom. Besides the six Abbeys that are in this City, there are seventeen more in the Diocese. *St. Sixtus* was the first Bishop of this Diocese. The Bishop of *Soissons* is the first Bishop in Dignity under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and has Right to crown the *French* King in Absence of his Metropolitan. *Plin. Lib. 4. Cap. 17. Strab. Lib. 4. Casar. Lib. 2. Pompon. Mela Lib. 3. Cap. 2. Sanmarth. Gall. Christian. Du Chesne Recherch. des Antiq. des Villes.*

COUNCILS of Soissons.

In 743 or 744 twenty three Prelates met at *Soissons* for several important Affairs, express'd in the ten Canons still remaining of that Council. The second Council was held in 853, in the Presence of *Charles the Bald*, where they had before them the Business of the Clerks that had been consecrated by *Ebba* of *Reims*, who were deposed by *Hincmarus* that was his Successor, which Decree produc'd many troublesome Consequences, and occasion'd another Council to be call'd in 866. In 941 some Bishops celebrated a Council in the Abby of *St. Crispins* of *Soissons*, to decide the Question between *Hugo* and *Artauldus*, both Pretenders to the Bishoprick of *Reims*, whereof the former was confirm'd, and consecrated in that Council. The Metropolitans of *Reims* and *Sens* assembled a Council in this Town in 1155, to provide an Expedient against certain Temporal Lords, who ravag'd the Estates of the Church, and of some of the Laity. *Rigord* affirms, that in the Year 1201 or 1202 there was a Council conven'd at *Soisson*, about the Case of *Philip the August*, who after he had put away his Queen *Ingerburge*, resolv'd to take her again.

SOLARES, call'd also *Chamsi*. A People of *Mesopotamia* and the adjoining Countries; so call'd because they are suppos'd to worship the Sun. There are counted about nine or ten thousand of that Sect: They have no Churches, but meet in Under-ground Places, and far from any City, where they so secretly perform their Religious Worship, that it could never yet be discovered, no not by those of them who have been converted to the Christian Faith, for fear of being murder'd by these *Chamsi*, according to the Resolution they have taken in their Meetings, of murdering those that should dare to divulge the Secrets of their Religion. The *Bassas* of the Grand Signior feeling that these *Solares* did not perform any Act of Religious Worship, did some Years since order them to declare themselves, to know whether their Sect were such as might be tolerated in the *Turkish* Empire; by which means they found themselves oblig'd to joyn with the *Surians* or *Jacobites*, yet without submitting themselves to the Practices of Christianity, and continuing still to keep their clandestine Assemblies, *Michel Fevre Theater of Turkey.*

SOLDUNII, was the Name of 600 Men in *Aquitain*, who had sworn Friendship on this Condition, that they should enjoy all the Commodities of Life together with those to whose Friendship they had devoted themselves, and partake also of the same Mischances, even to Death it self; nor was there found in the Memory of Man any of those who would refuse to die if his Friend had been kill'd. *Casar's Commentaries.* Some think the Name of *Soldier* was derived from this Society. *Spielman.*

SOLEURRE, *Salodurum*, a City and Canton of *Switzerland*, by the *Germans* call'd *Soluthurn*. It stands upon the River *Arola*, between Miles from *Basil* to the South, and from *Friburg* to the North, and five from *Berne* to the same. The City of *Soleurre* is very ancient, and mention'd by *Antoninus*. The old Inscriptions to be seen to this Day denote its Antiquity, with so much evidence that *Rome* and *Treves* call her Sister. It was fifty Years under the *Romans*, and the Seat of a Governour. It suffer'd much by the *Alemans*, *Huns* and *Franks*, but was repair'd by the latter, who were possess'd of it until *Hugh Capet's* Time. It fell under the Emperors in 921, but enjoy'd peculiar Privileges. It was in League with *Berne* in 1291, and was Excommunicated by the Pope for taking part

with *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In 1441, after twenty Years War with the House of *Austria*, wherein *Leopold* was kill'd, they made Peace on the same Terms that the other Confederates did. In 1481 it was taken into the Number of the leagu'd Cantons, and has been famous for Diets held by Kings and Emperors. It's the usual Residence of the *French* Embassadors to the *Swiss*. It is very well fortify'd, and the adjacent Country is very fruitful, but bears no Vines. Here is excellent Yeugh for Bows, and here is a Church, which was dedicated by *Bertrada*, Mother of *Charles the Great*, to *Ursas*, who with *Victor*, another of the *Thebean* Legion, is said to have suffer'd Martyrdom. This City embraced the Reformation in 1531; but a Tumult having risen among the Citizens in 1533, Mass was restored. *Hoffm.* This Canton is the eleventh in Number, and Roman Catholic.

SOLI, or *Soloe*, now *Palesoli*, an Episcopal See in *Cilicia* or *Caramania*, under the Metropolis of *Seleucia*. Some say, it was built by *Solon*, and that from him it took its Name. *Pompey*, after that he had restor'd it to its former Lustre, call'd it after his own Name, *Pompeopolis*. Near this City is a Fountain, whose Waters take Fire like Oyl, if we may believe *Pliny*, who asserts it *Lib. 3. Cap. 2.* and the same is confirm'd by *Dionysius Africanus*.

SOLIMAN, the first of that Name, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Orchan*: He made a League with the Emperor of *Greece*, and defeated the Forces of *Ungleses* and *Crates*, Princes of the *Bulgarians*; and with the same Success made himself Master of *Adrianople*, *Gallipoli*, and divers other Places: And as he was preparing to advance his Conquests farther, he died by a Fall from his Horse, as he was Hunting, in 1352 or 1358, (for Authors do not agree neither in the Manner nor Time of his Death) after having reigned two or three Years *Chalcondil. Hist. Turc. Joan. Cuspin. de Turc. Orig. Theodor. Spondagin. de Turc. Orig. Christoph. Richer. & Paul Jovius de Reb. Turc. Petav. in Rat. Tempor. Ubbo Emmius, Lib. 5. Rerum Chronol. &c.*

SOLIMAN II. succeeded his Father *Selim I.* in 1520. Never had the *Ottoman* Empire a more illustrious Prince than this, who was always employ'd about some great Undertaking or other, which his Courage and Prudence commonly rendred successful. He was endued with most admirable Qualities, being as fit to manage the Concerns of Peace, as those of War. Amongst other things, 'tis very observable, that having reigned no less than 46 Years, he scarcely pass'd one of them without rendring it memorable by some glorious Action or other. Besides all this, he was very religious in keeping of his Word, a just Magistrate, little inclin'd to Vice, and indefatigable in the Exercise of Arms. *Gazelles*, Governour of *Syria*, rebelling after the Death of *Selim*, and having made himself Master of a Part of *Egypt*, was defeated by *Soliman's* Generals, who himself resolv'd to turn his Arms against the Christians. Accordingly in 1521 he took *Belgrade*, and the next Year *Rhodes*: This Victory was followed with the Revolt of the *Egyptians* and some other Nations, which were defeated by *Ibrahim Bassa*; and *Solymán* in the mean time being advanced with his Army into *Hungary*, won the Battle of *Mobacs* in 1526, where *Lewis II.* King of *Hungary*, lost his Life in a Bog or Morass. He made several other Expeditions into this Kingdom, where he took *Buda*, *Pest*, *Gran*, and some other Places, and died there himself at the Siege of *Zigeth* or *Sigeth* the fourth of September, 1566, being 72 Years of Age. In 1529 he besieged *Vienna*, but without Success; and in 1535, he took and plunder'd *Tauris*, and his Generals subdu'd several Cities and Provinces in *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*. *Paul. Jov. in Solim. Thomas Artus Contin. of Chalcondil.*

SOLIMAN (*Hafsein*) the Ninth Caliph or Successor of *Mahomet*, reigned after his Brother *Gualid*, who died in 718. Having prepared a great Navy to execute the Design his Brother had form'd of besieging the City of *Constantinople*; he order'd *Marvan* the Son of *Mahomet*, to enter *Thracia* with a puissant Army, and invest *Constantinople* by Land, whilst he attack'd it by Sea. *Marvan* having accordingly besieged the City, *Soliman* came before it with 1500 Vessels, but a most violent Storm arising, he was forced to retire with his Navy to the Coasts of *Thrace*; and because their great Vessels could not so suddenly secure themselves in any safe Harbour, the Emperor sent some Ships provided with Fire-works, who burnt or sunk the greatest part of them, and the rest were Shipwreck'd near the Walls of *Constantinople*, which Loss broke *Soliman's* Heart, who died soon after in 721. *Marmol. of Africa, Lib. 2.*

SOLINUS (*C. Julius*) a Latin Grammarian, the Author of a Book, call'd *Polyhistor*, being a Collection of the memorable Things that are to be seen in divers Countries. We have several Editions of this Work, which is divided into Seventy Chapters; but the last of *Salmasius* is the best. He lived after *Pliny*, and does little more than transcribe him; and for that reason is commonly call'd *Pliny's* Ap. *Scaliger* undervalues him as a Writer of little worth. In *Euseb. Animad. p. 228. Salmas. in Prolegom. Gesner in Bibl. Voss. in Hist. Latin.*

SOLIS (*Roderick de*) a Spanish Monk of the Order of *S. Austin*; he was a Person of great Learning, and chosen by Pope *Pius V.* for Visitor of the Religious Houses, in the Kingdoms of *Valencia*, *Aragon* and *Catalonia*. He wrote a Book, entituled, *Ars bene Moriendi*. *Bibliotheca Hispanica*.

SOLITAURILIA, Feasts instituted by *Servius Tullus*, King of *Rome*, to the Honour of *Mars*, to whom, at the Festival, was offered a Bull, a Ram, and a Boar, in *Mars* his Field, after that these Victims had been thrice led round the whole Army, ranged in Battel Array, in order to their *Lustration* or Purification by this Sacrifice. Others call this Feast *Suovetaurilia*, which Word is compounded of the Names of Three Beasts that were sacrificed, *Sus*, *Ovis* and *Taurus*, a Boar, a Weather, and a Bull; though others say, the Sacrifice consisted of a Bull, a Ram, and an He-goat. *Cato* makes mention of these *Suovetaurilia* as a Sacrifice, which the Masters of Families were used to offer after having led the Victims round their Grounds to divert the Mischief of Storms, Hail, and Tempests, and all other Misfortunes from their Land and Houses, and for obtaining a plentiful Harvest. *Dionys. Halicarn. Lib. 4. Tit. Liv. Lib. 1. Cato de Re Rust. Cap. 141.*

SOLMS, Lat. *Solmia*, a County in *Germany*, in *Wetervaria*, with a little Town of that Name situate on a Hill. It has *Hesse* to the East, *Treves* to the West, and the Town of *Solms* stands three Miles West of *Marpurg*. It is subject to a Count of its own, whose Residence is at the Castle of *Bransfeld*. Count *Solms* came over with the Prince of *Orange* into *England* 1688, and serv'd him, when King of *England*, with very much Honour in *Ireland*, &c.

SOLOGNE, *Solonia*, *Secalonia*, or *Sabulonia*, a small Territory of *France*, between that of *Orleans*, *Blois* and *Bourges*; the Capital of it is *Remorantin*: The other Towns are *Gorgeau*, *Sully*, *Aubigny*, &c. The Country is watered with divers Rivers, and is very fruitful in *Rye*, and the Ground generally sandy.

SOLOMONS ISLANDS, a Knot of great Isles so called, which lie in the Pacifick Sea, towards *New Zealand*, first discovered by *Alvarez Mendoza* in 1567, but are not much frequented by the *Europeans*. The Names of some of them are, *St. George*, *St. Mark*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Anne*, *St. Catherine*, the three *Maries*, *St. James*, *St. Christopher*, *St. Jeremy*, &c.

SOLON, one of the seven Wise-Men of *Greece*, was the Son of *Execestides*, and was born at *Athens* in the 35th Olympiad. He was from his Birth endued with a great Courage, and a wonderful Understanding, which Advantages procured him the Government of his Country. *Draco* his Predecessor having enacted very severe Laws, he abrogated them, and published others that were mild and equitable. He restrain'd the Luxury of his Country-men, abolished many of their superstitious Ceremonies, gave them leave to declare whom they pleased to be their Heirs, provided they had no Children of their own. He made no Law against the Murtherers of Parents, as supposing it a thing so unnatural, as to be in a manner impossible. The Island *Salamina*, where was the Original of his Family, lying conveniently for the *Athenians*, who upon pain of Death had forbid the mentioning the Recovery of it from the *Megarensians*, that were Masters of it, because of the great Losses they had sustain'd in attempting that Enterprize: *Solon* found no better way to put them safely upon that Work, than by repeating some Verses unto them of his own making in a drolling way; which had such Effect with the *Athenians*, that they set upon the Island, and took it with greater Success than they could have imagined. Some time after, *Pisistratus* the Tyrant invading the Government of *Athens*, *Solon* opposed him as far as he was able: But seeing he had made himself Master of the City, he retir'd; and took a Voyage to *Egypt* and *Lydia*, where he met with *Cresus*, who on a time having made a Show of himself to *Solon* in all his State and Magnificence, asked of him, whether ever he had seen any thing more fine and gay? Yes, said *Solon*, Peacocks, Pheasants and Cocks, for their Beauty and Bravery is natural, whereas yours is only borrow'd: And again demanding of him, whether he did not think him happy? answer'd, That none could be accounted so before their last Breath. He said, the Laws were like Spiders Webs, which only catch silly Flies, but let Hornets and other boisterous Insects escape. He died at the Age of fourscore. He writ a Book of Laws, of Speeches, of Elogies and Iambicks; and 'tis said, he was either the Institutor or the Enlarger of the *Areopagus* of *Athens*. *Herod. Lib. 1. Diod. Laert. vit. Philof. Plutarch. in Solon. Euseb. in Chron.*

SOLOWKI, an Island in the *White Sea*, between the Province of *Corella* and the River *Dwina*; seated eight Miles into the Sea. It is under the Great Duke of *Russia*, and has in it a famous Monastery of the *Riass* Order, which prohibits the Entry of any Woman upon very severe Penalties. It lies from *Moscow* 300 Polish Miles. In this Island great Quantities of Salt are made, and in the Summer Solstice the Sun never sets above two Hours. *Guagninus. Lat. 65.00.*

SOLSONA, an Episcopal City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, Suffragant of *Teragona*, about three Leagues North of *Cordona*, thinly Peopled, but pretty strong, and now under the *French*.

SOLTWEDEL, Lat. *Heliopolis* or *Salvedelia*, a City of

Brandenburg, on the River *Feiz*, eight German Miles East of *Vulcan*, and eight from *Havelburg*. It took its Name from a Statue of the Sun worshipped here, but destroy'd by *Charles the Great* when he founded this City.

SOLWEY FRITH, Lat. *Iuna*, an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, which is the Western Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, takes its Name from the River *Solwey* that falls into it.

SOMME, *Somona*, *Pkrudin*, a River of *France*, in *Picardy*, which riseth in a Place called *Font Somme* in *Vermandois*, two Leagues from *St. Quintin* to the West, and passing by *Han. Peronne*, *Corbie*, *Aniens* and *Abbeville*, runs into the *British* Sea at *St. Valery*, twelve French Leagues South of *Boulogne*, over-against *Rye* in *Sussex*, having divided *Picardy* into two Parts.

SOMMERSET (*Henry*) Duke of *Beaufort*. See *Beaufort*.

SOMMERSETSHIRE, Lat. *Somersetia*, is a large Maritime County in the West of *England*, so called from *Somerton*, once the chief Town of the whole County, but now decay'd into a small and inconsiderable Market-Town. On the North-side it is bounded with the *Severn* Sea, and North-Eastward with the River *Avon*, which parts it from *Glocestershire*, on the South with *Dorset* and *Devonshire*, Eastward with *Wiltshire*, and Westward with *Devonshire*; so that from East to West it stretches 55 Miles, and from North to South 42, the whole divided into 42 Hundreds, wherein are 385 Parishes, and 36 Market-Towns; whose ancient Inhabitants, with those of *Hampshire* and *Wiltshire*, went among the *Romans* under the Name of *Belgae*, the Country making part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons* in the Time of the Heptarchy, being now the full Extent of the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*. In Summer time there is no pleasanter Country than this is, being garnished with rich Pastures and delightful Meadows, besides its plentiful Corn Fields: But in the Winter Season it is very deep and dirty. Out of *Mendip* Hills, Northward, is dig'd great Plenty of Lead, which is not indeed so soft, pliant and fusile as that in *Derbyshire*, but being of a harder Nature is excellent for Shot and Bullet. In the same Hills is also found Plenty of the Stone call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*, much used in Physick, but most of all by Metallicks, to improve Copper into Brass, by making that harder with this Stone, and therefore the more serviceable. See *Wockey-Hole*. Another Thing this Country excels in, is the Medicinal Waters of *Bath*, for which see the Word *Bath*, and *St. Vincent's Well* near *Bristol*, for which see *Bristol*. The Herb called *Woad*, the Stock, whereon Dyers graft their other Colours, and wherewith the ancient *Britains* painted themselves, giving a deep black Tincture grows here, especially about *Glastenbury*, which is thought to have derived its Name from *Glastum* the *Latin* for *Woad*. *Cheddar* by *Mendip* Hills is a Parish of great Note for the best and biggest Cheese that is made in *England*; which Cheeses being made by the joint Dairies of the whole Parish putting their Milk together, and each receiving his Share according to their Proportions, may be called Corporation Cheese. This County is also noted for breeding excellent Mastiffs, *Bristol* for its Diamonds, which *St. Vincent's* Rock near this City does produce, and whose Value would be greater if they were few, and far-fetch'd. For Manufactures *Taunton* is famous for its Serges, and *Bristol* for its gray Soap. At the same time, as the *Severn* brake on the West-side into *Monmouthshire*, and much indamag'd that Country, *An. 1607*, it also overflow'd this almost twenty Miles in length, and four in breadth, and then it was observ'd, that Creatures of contrary Natures, as Dogs, Hares, Foxes, Conies, Cats and Mice, having got to the Tops of some Hills, remained peaceably together without sign of Fear or Violence one towards another, a Lesson to Men in publick Dangers to lay aside private Differences, and prefer their Safety before their Revenge. The Market-Towns of this Country you will find in their due Places, amongst which *Bristol*, *Bath*, *Wells*, *Taunton*, *Bridgewater*, *Minchhead*, *Ilchester* and *Milburn* Port on the Confines of *Dorsetshire*, have the Privilege of sending Burgeses to Parliament. The first Earl of this County was *William* of *Mobun*, created in 1138; the second, *William Long-Espee*, base Son to *Henry II.* in 1197; the third, *Reginald de Mobun*, in 1297; the fourth, *John* of *Beauford*, in 1396, in whose Family it continued till 1471, in six Descents; the tenth was *Edmond III.* Son of *Henry VI.* in 1496; the eleventh, *Henry Fitz-Roy*, a base Son of *Henry VIII.* the twelfth, *Edward Seymour*, Lord Protector of *Edward VI.* created Duke in 1546, beheaded in 1552; the thirteenth was *William Carre*, in 1614; the fourteenth, *William Seymour*, Marquess of *Hertford*; rector'd to his Great Grandfather's Titles of Duke of *Somerset*, by *Charles II.* in 1660; since which time there have been five Descents in this Family.

SOMMERTON, a Market-Town in *Sommerfetshire*, the Capital of its Hundred, formerly of great Note, and gave Denomination to the County. It is still large and well built: It lies 105 Miles from *London*.

SOMMONOKHODOM. So the *Siamese* call the God they worship at present. Their *Talapoins* or Priests suppose, that this *Sommonokbodom* was born a God, after many Transmigrations of his Soul; and that from the time of this

his Divine Birth he had a perfect Knowledge of all the Mysteries and Secrets both of Heaven and Earth, and retain'd a perfect Remembrance of whatsoever he had done in the several Lives he had led; and that after he had taught the People the great Concerns of their Happiness, committed them to Writing, that Posterity might make use of them. In this Book he relates of himself, that being desirous to manifest his Divinity to Men by some extraordinary Miracles, he found himself carried up into the Air, in a Throne all shining with Gold and precious Stones, and that the Angels came down from Heaven to tender him their Adorations; but that his Brother *Thevathar*, and his Followers, envying this his Glory, conspired his Destruction; but the Female-Angel, Guardian of the Earth, (for the *Siamese* suppose Angels of both Sexes) exhorted these Rebels to acknowledge his Divinity, which they refusing, she squeez'd out of her moist Locks an immense Ocean, in which they were all drown'd. 'Tis farther written in these Books, that from the time that *Sommonokbodom* endeavour'd to become a God by the Holiness of his Life, he had entred the Stage of this World in different Bodies 550 times, and some of those in the Bodies of Beasts; and that when he was in the Body of an Ape he delivered a City from a Monster that destroy'd the Inhabitants of it. That as soon as he was become God, he run over the whole World with an incredible Agility, being carried in a Moment at what Distance he pleased, teaching Men the true Religion by which they might come to be Saints. After he had lived 82 Years, and foretold his Death to his Disciples, he was seiz'd with a violent Fit of the Cholick, whereof he died; and his Soul mount'd, as they say, to the eighth Heaven, where it enjoys an eternal Rest and Happiness, and shall never again be born into this World. This is that which the *Talapoins* call the Annihilation of the God that govern'd the World, forasmuch as being ascend'd up into Heaven, he appears no more on the Earth. As for his Body, it was burnt, and his Bones are still kept, some of them in the Kingdom of *Pegu*, and others in that of *Siam*. They attribute to them a miraculous Vertue, and say, that they shine with a Divine Glory. Before his Death he ordered his Picture to be drawn, to keep his Person in Memory, and to pay him the Honour due to him. They say he left the Mark of one of his Feet impress'd in three different Places, viz. in the Kingdom of *Siam*, that of *Pegu*, and in the Isle of *Ceylon*; to which Places the People flock in Pilgrimage, and honour the said Footsteps, with an extraordinary Devotion. This is the God whom those of *Siam* worship, according to the teaching of their *Talapoins*. Fa. Tachard *Jesuit Journey to Siam*. See *Thevathar*.

SOMNUS, or *Sleep*, was esteem'd a God by the ancient Heathens, born of *Erebus* and *Night*, and the Brother of *Death*. *Orpheus* calls him the happy King of Gods and Men, and the great Foreteller of Things to come, because God often reveals Things to come to Men whilst they are asleep. *Ovid* hath taken the Pains to describe his Habitation very particularly and poetically; for Instance, he gives *Sleep* an Apartment in a deep Cave in the Country of the *Cimmerians*, where the Sun never shines. This Place is describ'd remote from all Noise, except the soft Murmurs of a Brook: In the Anti-Rooms there was a great many Poppies and other soporiferous Plants strew'd, just upon the Verge of these this pretended Deity lies upon an Ebony Bed, ornamented and trim'd with Plumes of Feathers and black Curtains, having a World of Dreams tumbling one upon another by him: His Issue is numerous, but the three most considerable of them are *Morpheus*, *Phobetor* and *Phantasia*; the first represented the Figures of Men; the second, that of Beasts, and the third, Things Inanimate; which may be seen *Metamorph. Lib. 11. Orph. in Hymn*. The Ancients painted *Sleep* with a Horn and Elephant's Tooth in his Hand; and *Virgil* tells us, there are two Gates by which Dreams enter, one of Horn, the other of Ivory. The Altars dedicated to this imaginary Deity, were used to be placed near to those of the *Muses*.

The Ancients made *Sleep* a Deity, to express the great Benefits of it, by its calming the Troubles of the Mind, and curing Diseases of the Body; they made him the Son of the *Night*, which is the proper Season for it, and made *Death* his Sister, because of the great Resemblance between them. As to what *Virgil* tells us, that true Dreams enter by the Gate of Horn, and the false ones by that of Ivory, it is thus explain'd by some, that the Gate of Horn signifies the Eyes, and that of Ivory the Mouth, forasmuch as that is always true which we see, but not always that which we hear reported by others. Though others with more Reason say, that the Ancients attributed true Dreams to Horns, because they are lifted upwards towards Heaven, to shew that true Dreams are sent from Heaven; and false ones to Ivory, because Elephants Teeth do not tend upwards, but are bent down towards the Ground, by which they thought fit to represent those Dreams which proceed from the Earth, that is, from the Fumes and Temperature of the Body, which are false and delusory. Their placing his Altar near to that of the *Muses*, seems to import, that Quiet of Mind and Bodily Rest are very necessary to Persons of Learning and Study.

SONDA, or *Sunda*, a Haven in the Isle of *Java Major*,

whence the Streight of the *Indian Sea*, between the Islands of *Sumatra* and *Java*, has its Name. The *Hollanders* call it, *De Straet van Sunda*, in Latin *Sunde Fretum*. The *Portuguese* from this Streight denominate all the Isles of the *Indies*, which lie beyond the Peninsula of *Malacca*; which because of their great Number are commonly divided into the Isles of the *Sonda* towards the East, and those towards the West. The chief of those towards the East are *Gilolo* and the Isles of *Banda*, famous for the vast Quantities of Nutmegs they produce; *Flores*, so called from the Flowers it abounds with, exhaling a Smell like to that of Musk; *Celebes* or *Macassar*, which is very fruitful in Rice, and hath a City of the same Name, whose Inhabitants are such strict Observers of the *Alcoran*, that they refuse to drink the Wine of the Palm-Tree, which is no way inferior to any of our Wines made of Grapes; the *Molucca* Islands, which produce Cloves and Nutmegs in abundance. Amongst the Isles of the *Sonda* towards the West, the chief are *Borneo*, *Sumatra* and *Java*, in which last is the City of *Batavia*, built by the *Hollanders*, and so called from their Ancestors the *Batavi*. All these Isles have a very unwholesome Air, and pernicious to Strangers: The length of the Days and Nights is in a manner equal, as lying near the *Equinoctial*. The Inhabitants are *Negroes*, and go naked, hiding only their Privities. They are very Warlike, especially those of *Sumatra*, who devour those they take in Battle. There are many Kings belonging to these Islands; but the King of *Borneo* is only Titular, all Power and Authority being in the Hands of the Queen; and the Sons of the Queen are only own'd as Heirs of the Crown, and not as they are the Sons of the King, because they cannot be certain that the King was their Father, but may be so that the Queen was their Mother. *Tavernier of the Indies*.

SONDERBURG, a strong Town of *Holstein*, where *Christern II.* was imprison'd by his Uncle in the last Age. It is subject to a Prince of its own. *Spener*.

SONDES (Sir *George*) of *Lees Court* in the County of *Kent*, in Consideration of his faithful Services to King *Charles I.* and *II.* was by Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Westminster* upon the eighth Day of *April* in the eighth Year of his Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Baron of *Thornley*, as also of Viscount *Sondes* of *Lees Court*, and Earl of *Faversham*; to enjoy for term of his natural Life, the Remainder to *Lewes*, Lord *Duras* of *Holdenby*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, which *Lewes* wedded the Lady *Mary*, eldest of his two Daughters, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *William Villers*, late of *Brokesby* in the County of *Leicester* Baronet. *Dugdale*.

SONDRIA, Lat. *Sondrium*, a Castle of *Lombardy* beyond the *Po*, the strongest of all the *Valtoline*, and has the Precedence of all the other Governments. Its Governour takes upon him the Defence of the whole Country, and acts as General in time of War. He hath also a Vicar conjoint with him, who determines all Cases civil and criminal; but there lies an Appeal from his Decisions to the *Grifons*. *Hoffm*.

SONGO, a City of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, in the Kingdom of *Madingua*.

SONNEBERG (*Joannes*) a German Earl, of the illustrious Family of the Lords of *Walburg*, Standard-bearers of the Empire, is famous in History for a Duel he fought in 1460, against *Antonio Maria*, an Italian, which happened when *Sigismund*, Archduke of *Austria*, laid Siege to the City of *Rouvere* in *Tirol*, and the *Venetians* sent an Army to relieve it under the Command of *Rupertus Maria*, whose Son *Antonio* challeng'd any of the *Germans* to fight with him; which being accepted by the German Count, he beat the Challenger: The Condition of the Combat was, that the Victor was to have 100 Florens, besides the Arms and Horse of the conquered Party.

SONNEBURG, a Town of *Sweden*, in the Isle of *Oesel*, in the *Baltick Sea*.

SONNEMBERG, a City of *Germany*, in the Marquise of *Brandenburg*, near *Poland*.

SOPATER of *Apamea*, a Sophist and Philosopher of *Alexandria*, lived in the IV Century. He was the Disciple of *Jamblichus*, and the chiefest of the *Platonick* Philosophers of his Time. He was put to Death by *Constantine the Great*. He was the Author of a Treatise concerning Providence, and made some Abridgments of History and other Pieces, as we find by *Suidas* and *Photius*, Mem. 141. *Eunapius* also makes mention of him in *vita Aedesii*, and *Soz. Lib. 1. Hist. Eccles. Cap. 5*. *Suidas* mentions also two Poets of this Name.

SOPHI, or *Sophy*, a King of *Persia*, who from a Shepherd, by his Courage and good Fortune, was raised to the Throne. He began to make himself known in the World about the Year 1370, and professing himself to be one of the Race of *Haly*, who was one of the Interpreters of the Law of *Mahomet*, he raised the Authority of his Sect beyond that of *Omar*, and began to wear a Turban of Red Cloth, to distinguish himself from his Followers, who wore one of White Linnen. Some think, that he was called *Sophy* from his Woollen Turban, and say, that *Sofi* is derived from the *Arabian* Word *Suf*, which signifies Wool; but others say, that *Sofi* in the *Arabick* signifies Pure and Sincere, especially with respect to Religion; Whence the Name of *Sophy* hath been given to all

all the Kings of *Persia* ever since. *Scaliger. de Emend. tempor. Lib. 5. Ansel. Soler de Pileo.*

SOPHI, the Name at present of the Kings of *Persia*: But here we are to observe, that this Name is not superadded, as the Name of *Pharaoh* was to the Kings of *Egypt*, or that of *Cæsar* to the *Roman* Emperors; but is the Name of the Family, or rather of the Religion of *Hali*; for the Descendants of *Hali*, and *Farima*, the Daughter of *Mahomer*, took the Name of *Sophi*: They founded a Sect called *Imenie*, to explain the *Alcoran*, which has been follow'd by the *Persian Mahometans*, and several other Nations of the East *Indies*; and that they might have some secret Mark to discover those of their own Persuasion, they never wear any Silken Tuft upon their Turbans, nor any thing wrought in Gold and Silver, their Turban being only Woollen, and of a Colour call'd *Sophy* in *Arabick*: These *Sophi's* having expell'd the *Usumcaissians*, (of a *Turkish* Family and Sect) and possess'd themselves of *Persia*, there was one of them call'd *Ishmael*, Son of *Keck-aidar* or *Secaidar* of the Family of *Hali*, who by his extraordinary Zeal for his own Persuasion, gain'd so much upon the Affections of the People, and improv'd his Interest to that Degree, that from the Disadvantage of a poor Exile, he made such considerable Conquests both in *Persia* and *Turkey*, that he became one of the greatest Princes of *Asia*, and for this Reason took the Title of *Sophi*, as being the principal Head of that Sect, which Name has been continued ever since upon the succeeding Kings of *Persia*. *Belle-Forest, Lib. 2. Hist. Univers. Thevet. Lib. 9. Cap. 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16. Cosmogr. Univers. Paulus Jovius, Lib. 37. Hist.*

SOPHIA, or *Sofia*, the capital City of *Bulgaria*, belonging to the *Turks*, who call it *Triadizza*, and is an Archbishop's See. It was of old called *Sardica*, and belonged then to the *Lower Mæsia*. It is seated upon the River *Boiana*, at an equal Distance from the Borders of *Thrace* East, *Servia* West, and *Macedonia* South, being now a great and populous City, and the Seat of the *Turkish* Governour. This City stands 300 Miles from *Constantinople* to the West, 100 from *Thessalonica* to the North, and 250 from *Belgrade* to the South, in the Road to *Constantinople*. This City has no Fortifications. It is noted for one of the greatest General Councils in 307 that ever was held; wherein, by the Artifice of *Constantius*, the Council of *Nice* was condemned. It is supposed to have been built by the Emperor *Justinian* in Honour of his Wife *Sophia*. *Long. 51. 00. Lat. 42. 43.*

SOPHIA, Wife of the Emperor *Justinus II.* who carried a great Stroke in the Government by reason of her Husband's Weakness; after whose Death she help'd to raise *Tiberius* to the Throne, in hopes of marrying him; but as soon as she understood that he had given his Wife the Title of *Augusta*, she was so enraged to see her self put by her Hopes, that she conspir'd against him in Favour of *Justinian*, the Nephew of *Justin*. *Evagr. Lib. 5. Procop. Nicephor.*

SOPHISTA. This Name was at the first given to Philosophers, and afterwards to Rhetoricians and Declaimers, who made Profession of Eloquence and Philosophy; afterwards this Title was bestowed upon all those that excell'd in any Art or Science whatsoever: This we find, that Lawyers, Physicians, Poets, Orators and Divines themselves, have by way of Honour been called *Sophists*; as also such who were famous for their Wisdom, upon which account *Solon* had this Title bestowed upon him. From all which it appears, that it was an honourable Name at first amongst the *Greeks* as well as *Latins*; inasmuch as the Christians themselves have not been wanting to attribute it to some of their Ecclesiastical Writers, as a Mark of the Esteem they had for their Learning; upon this account *Claudianus Mamertus* seems to call St. *Austin* a *Sophist*; and *Tertullian* calls *Miltiades*, a famous Church-Writer under the Emperor *Commodus*, *The Sophist of the Church*, because he had writ very learnedly in Defence of it. This Title continued to be honourable in the West amongst the *Latins* till the 12th Century, when it was still used as a Title of Honour and Esteem due to learned Men, as appears by the History of *Ordovicus Vitalis*, who was contemporary with St. *Bernard*. But in *Greece* this Name was become contemptible before the Time of *Plato* and *Philip* of *Macedonia*; for after that *Protagoras*, *Hippias*, *Prodicus* and *Gorgias* began to drive a sordid Trade with their Scholars, and had set Wisdom and Eloquence at a Price, this Name began to be odious and contemptible: Accordingly *Cicero* tells us, that those were called *Sophists*, that profess'd Philosophy with a vain Ostentation of Words, and for sordid Lucre; and *Seneca* gives them the Name of *Circumforaneous* or Mountebank *Sophists*, who did run from one City to another to make Sale of their Knowledge and Eloquence. 'Tis against these sort of *Sophists* that *Isocrates* hath made an Oration, who profess'd themselves to be Logicians and Orators, but spent their Time in frivolous Disputes and verbal Niceties. And in this Sense a *Sophist* is nothing else but a Declamator that makes an empty Noise with Words, or a Logician that spends his Time in vain Subtilties. There is nothing has so much contributed to the multiplying of this sort of Catle, as the introducing of contentious Disputings into the Schools of Philosophy and Divinity, which are so much in Vogue in most of the Universities of Christendom. *Suidas in voce Sophist.*

SOPHOCLES, a *Greek* Tragical Poet, whom some, because of the Sweetness of his Verses, have called the *Bee*, and others the *Mermaid* or *Siren* of *Attica*. He was born in the 71st Olympiad, fourteen or fifteen Years before *Xerxes* his Invasion of *Greece*, and was a Person of extraordinary Wit and Valour, which he signaliz'd upon several Occasions, having been General of the *Athenian* Army with *Pericles*. He compos'd 120 Tragedies, with some Elegies and Hymns to *Apollo*, of which great Number we have only seven Tragedies left at present. He added much to the Perfection of Tragedy, and was incomparably more exact and judicious than all that went before him. He lived to the Age of 85; which great Age gave one of his Sons occasion to summon him to appear before the Judges, that they might appoint him a Guardian, as being one that was come to Dotage, and no longer able to take care of his Domestick Affairs: But appearing before the *Arcopagites*, without being in the least concern'd, he began to read a Part of his *Oedipus*, which he was then a composing, and asked them whether they perceived in that Work any Signs of such a Weakness of Mind as he was accused of: Whereupon his ungrateful Son was sent back with Shame and Reproach. He died in the 92d Olympiad, and 'tis said for Joy of having gain'd the Prize by one of his Tragedies made in his old Age, which Honour he had received no less than 23 times before. *Cicero de Divin. Suidas in Lex. Lil. Gyrald. Dial. de Poet.* There was also another *Sophocles* called the Younger, who was likewise a *Greek* Poet, and the Grandchild or Nephew of the former, and the Author of several Tragedies.

SOPHONISBA, of *Cremona*, was the Daughter of *Amilcar* of *Angusculola*. She liv'd about the Beginning of the XVI Century, and was famous for her extraordinary Skill in Painting. King *Philip II.* of *Spain* having seen some of her Pieces, sent for her to *Madrid*, and made her one of the Queen's Maids of Honour. *Vasari.*

SOPHRONIA, a Name given to a *Roman* Lady, commended by *Eusebius* for her *Virtue* and *Fortitude*: Why they call her *Sophronia*, is not clear, for *Eusebius* calls her by no Name, neither in the 14th Chapter of the eighth Book of his History, nor in the 34th Chapter of the first Book of his Life of *Constantine*: He only says, that this Lady was marry'd to the Governour of *Rome*, and that having understood that *Maxentius's* Archers, whom he made use of to bring the Women he designed to abuse, having understood that this Guard were coming to her House, she desired a little Time of them to dress her self, which being granted, and having the Liberty of being alone in her Chamber, she stabb'd her self to the Heart, and by this Action gave the World to understand, that nothing but Christianity makes People invincible, and Proof against the Fear of Death: This is *Eusebius's* Relation of the Matter; but then he does not say (as some have since mistaken) that she ask'd either God or her Husband Pardon for what she was going to do, or that the Church approv'd the Fact, and own'd her for a Martyr. *Bayle Diction. Hist.*

SOPHRONIUS, Bishop of *Jerusalem*, born at *Damascus* in *Syria*, was a great Enemy of the *Monothelites*, and upon this Score writ to Pope *Honorius*, and *Sergius* of *Constantinople*, who were the Abettors of those Hereticks, that own'd but one Will in *Jesus Christ*. He died the eleventh of *March*, 636. His Death was extremely regretted by the whole Catholick Church, because, as *Baronius* affirms, he was the only considerable Person that appear'd against the *Monothelite* Heresie, having endeavour'd to suppress it both by his Preaching and Writings. *Baron. Bellarmin.*

SOPHRONIUS, a famous Author, who lived in the Time of St. *Ferom*. Whilst he was yet very young he writ a Panegyrick of *Bethlehem*, and a Treatise of the Destruction of the Statue of *Serapis*. He translated also the Life of *Hilarion*, a Book of Virginity to *Eustochium*, and several Works of St. *Ferom* out of *Latin* into *Greek*.

SOPHRONISTÆ, certain Magistrates among the *Athenians*, somewhat resembling the Censors of *Rome*, but were more in Number, and had not so much Power; their chief Business was, to inspect the Carriage and Manners of the Youth of that City. *Sigonius.*

SORA, a City and Dukedom of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Bishop's See that is under no Archbishop. It is situate upon the River *Liris*, now *Garigliano*, and was of old a City of *Latium*. It has a splendid Castle belonging to the Family of *Boncompagno*, who are Dukes of *Sora*. It stands 55 Miles from *Rome* to the East, six from *Arpina*, and ten from the Lake di *Celano* (*Fucinus*) to the South.

SORA, a small City of *Denmark*, in the Isle of *Zeland*, with an University founded by *Frederick II.* and restored by *Christian IV.* *Golnitz. Geogr.*

SORACTE, a Mountain of *Tuscany*, at present called Mount St. *Sylvestre*. It was formerly consecrated to *Apollo*, whose Priests were of the Family of the *Hirpii*, who, when they celebrated the Ceremonies of their Sacrifices, walk'd with their bare Feet over the hot Coals, without being burnt, that had consumed their Sacrifices. *Plin. Lib. 7. Cap. 2.*

SORANZO;

SORANZO, or *Superantius* (*Lazaro*) a noble *Venetian*, who wrote a very judicious Book concerning the State of *Turkey*: He lived to the Beginning of the XVII Century. *Quenst. de Patr. illust. vir.*

SORAVA, the Metropolis of the *Lower Lusatia*, under the Elector of *Saxony*, stands two German Miles West of *Sagan*, five South of *Craßsen*, and was often taken and retaken in the *Swedish Wars*. *Hoffman.*

SORBON, the first and most considerable College of the University of *Paris*, founded in the Reign of *St. Lewis*, by *Robert Sorbon*, which Name is sometimes given to the whole University of *Paris*, which was founded by *Charlemagne*, at the Persuasion of the learned *Alcuinus*, who was one of the first Professors there: Since which time it hath been very famous, particularly for maintaining the Rights of the Crown and the Privileges of the *Gallican Church* against the Encroachments of the Court of *Rome*. The University of *Paris* consists of four Faculties, viz. that of Divinity, the Canon Law, Physick and the Liberal Arts, comprehending Humanity, Languages and Philosophy. It contains 63 Colleges, the chief whereof is the *Sorbon*, as before said; and hath been rebuilt with an extraordinary Magnificence, at the Charge of the Cardinal *Richelieu*, and contains Lodgings for 36 Doctors, who are called the Society of *Sorbon*: Those who are received amongst them before they have received their Doctors Degree, are only said to be of the Hospitality of *Sorbon*. *Claud. Hemeræus de Acad. Paris. Spondan. in Annal. Mezeray Hist. de France.*

SORLINGUES. See *Scilly Islands*.

SORRENTO, *Sorriento*, *Surrentum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and an Archbishop's See in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the Bay of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hither Principato*, 24 Miles from *Naples* to the South. It is seated in a fruitful Plain; and though very ancient, is still in a good and flourishing Condition. *Long. 38. 20. Lat. 40. 33.*

SOSICLES of *Syracuse*, a Tragical Poet, who was famous in the Time of *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*, and *Alexander the Great*. He composed 73 Pieces, and was seven times Victorious. *Suidas in Soticle.*

SOSIGENES, an *Egyptian* Mathematician, who was in Repute in the Time of *Julius Cæsar*, who made use of him in reforming of the *Kalendar*. It was he that formed the *Julian Period*, which begins 45 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Plin. Lib. 18. Cap. 25. Suetonius. Dion. &c.*

SOSIPOLIS, the Name of a God whom the *Eleenses* worshipped, from the time that they obtain'd a signal Victory against the *Arabians*, after a miraculous manner; for they tell us, That as both Parties were ready to engage, a Woman appear'd in the midst of the Camp of the *Eleans*, promising them a sure and powerful Assistance: She had a little Child in her Arms, which she laid down on the Ground as soon as the *Arcadians* began to draw near to Battle, who pressing in upon the *Eleans*, saw a prodigious Serpent fighting for their Enemies, in the same Place where the Woman had laid down her Child: The *Arcadians*, affrighted at this horrid Sight, betook themselves to Flight, and were pursued by the *Eleans* and cut to Pieces. From this time forwards the *Eleans* received this Woman and her Child into the Number of their Gods, calling the Woman *Mithia*, and her Son *Sosipolis*, that is, *Keeper of the City*, and built a Temple to them, wherein were two Altars for the Mother and Son. The Statues of *Sosipolis* represented a young Child, drest in a Robe spangled with Stars, and holding in his Hand a *Cornu Copia* or Horn of Plenty. One Sile-Priest only, habited in White, was permitted to enter into the most private Room, called *Penetræle*, of the Temple of *Sosipolis*, where his Statue stood, when she went to consult and receive his Oracles. *Pusan. in Eliac.* This Name is also frequently given to *Jupiter* in those Places of which he was more particularly accounted to be the Preserver or Tutelar Deity.

SOSTEROPOLIS, or *Soteropolis*, a City of *Bithynia* not far from *Nicomedia*, where *Constantine the Great* was poisoned by his Brothers. *Hoffm.*

SOSTHENES, King of *Macedonia*, he reigned after *Antipatris*. He had given such high Marks of his Valour in fighting against the *Gauls*, that in Consideration thereof he was raised to the Throne, which he possessed for two Years, and was kill'd in the Irruption the *Gauls* made into *Macedonia* under *Brennus*, their General, about the 476th Year of *Rome*. *Pausan. Justin, &c.*

SOSTHENES, the chief Ruler of the Synagogue mention'd *Acts* 18. 17. He was one of the 72 Disciples of our Lord, and suffer'd much for the Gospel in the Presence of *Gallio* the Proconsul. The Apostle *St. Paul* makes mention of him in *1 Cor. 1. 1.*

SOSTRATUS of *Cnidus*, a City of *Caria* in *Asia minor*, a famous Architect and Engineer, in great Esteem with *Protolomy Philadelphus*; wherefore *Sirabo* calls him the Friend or Favourite of Kings, φίλος τῶ βασιλέως. Amongst the Structures built by this Architect, the Terras Walks supported by Arches in the City of *Cnidus*, were look'd upon as an extraordinary Piece of Workmanship; but the most magnificent of all was the Watch-Tower or Light-House in the Island *Phares*, near to *Alexandria*. *Protolomy* committed to him the whole Care

and Contrivance of that magnificent Structure which was look'd upon as one of the Wonders of the World. *Strabo* tells us, this Inscription was seen engraven upon it in his Time.

Σωστράτης Κνίδος Δεξιφάνους, Θεοῖς Σωτήρσιν
ὑπὲρ πάντων πλεονεκτημάτων.

That is to say,

Sostrates of Cnidus the Son of Dexiphanes, to the Tutelar Gods, for the Use of Sea-faring Men.

Strab. Lib. 17. Plin. Lib. 26.

SOTADES, an ancient *Greek* Poet, born in *Maronea*, a City of *Thrace*, who writ some filthy and lascivious Poems, as likewise scurrilous and abusive; of which sort having had the Insolence to write some against *Protolomy Philadelphus*, they cost him his Life, for he commanded him to be shut up in a Chest of Lead, and to be cast into the Sea. *Athenæus, Lib. 14. Suidas, Strabo.*

SOTER (Pope) was born in the City of *Fundi*, in the Territory of *Rome*. He succeeded *Anicetus* the fourteenth of *May*, 173, and died a Martyr in the Persecution of *Marcus Antoninus*, the Philosopher, the 22d of *April*, 177. *Anastas. in Vit. Pont. Baron. in Annales.*

SOTION, a Philosopher that lived in the Time of *Tiberius*, and was *Seneca's* Præceptor, as he declares himself, *Epist. 49. & 58*. There was another of the same Name who was in Esteem in the Time of the *Protolomies*, and is the Author of a Book entituled *The Succession of Philosophers*, cited by *Diog. Laertius*, and of many other Tracts. *Voss. Lib. 2. de Hist. Græc. Photius* speaks of one *Sotion*, who had writ of Fountains, Rivers and Lakes. *Cod. 189.*

SOTO (*Dominicus*) a *Spaniard* of the Order of *St. Dominick*, was Native of *Segovia* in the Year 1494, where he publish'd his two Books *de Natura & Gratia*, which he dedicated to the Bishops. He assisted at the Council of *Trent* in the Behalf of *Charles V.* and some time after his Return, the Emperor offer'd him the Bishoprick of *Segovia*, which *Soto* refused, however, accepted several Employments from the Emperor, particularly, he undertook the Unpirage of that famous Controversie about the Expediency and Justice of checking the Cruelties and Disorders of the *Spaniards* in the *West Indies*, their Liberties and Barbarities being declaim'd against by the Emperor's Confessor, and defended by *Sepulveda*, another *Spanish* Divine and Historiographer to the same Prince: After having discharged this Arbitratorship to Satisfaction, he retired to *Salamanca*, where he died the sixth of *December* in 1560, and the 66th of his Age. We have his *Commentaries upon the Epistle to the Romans*, and upon the Master of the Sentences; *De Justitia & Fure. De Tegenâ secretis. De Pauperum Causa. De cavendo Furamentorum abusu. Apologia contra Ambrosium Catharinum. In Porphyrium & Organum Aristotelis. Sextus Senens. Lib. 4. Bibl. Sacr. Possévin. in Appar. sacr.*

SOTO (*Fernandes*) the General of *Florida* in *America*, was the Son of a private Gentleman of *Xeres* of *Badajos* in the *Portugal Estremadura*. He went over into *America*, and accompanied *Francis Pizarro* in the Conquest of *Peru*; and when King *Atabalipa* was taken in 1532, he had so good a Share in the Distribution of the King's Treasures, that in a little time he was worth 180000 Crowns of Gold. *Soto* being return'd to *Spain*, provided himself with a magnificent Equipage, and appear'd with the State and Retinue of a Lord. The Emperor *Charles V.* bestowed upon him the Government of the Isle of *Cuba*, with the Title of General of *Florida*, and the Title of Marquis of all the Places he should conquer. For the Undertaking of this new Conquest he equip'd seven Ships, and furnish'd them with all manner of Provisions and Ammunition; and having chosen his Captains, he embark'd about 600 pick'd Men. It was in the Month of *April*, 1538. that he parted from *St. Lucar*, and thence sailed to the *Canaries*, and from thence to the *Antilles*. Being arrived at the Isle of *Cuba*, he sent his Wife with his Ships to *Havana*, which lies at the other End of the Island, 180 Miles from the City of *St. Jago*, and with his Men cross'd the Island by Land. The eighteenth of *May*, 1539. he parted from *Havana* with the Fleet, and discover'd the Coast of *Florida* the 25th of *May*, being *Whitsunday*: Having landed all his Army, he march'd up into the Country, and ask'd the Inhabitants whether they knew of any Province or Country which did abound with Gold and Silver; who assured him, that beyond the Province of *Cale*, towards the West, there liv'd a very rich People; whereupon he march'd that Way, and came to *Cale*, and from thence passed to the Province of *Palaché*, where they told him there was abundance of Gold, in the inner Part of that Province. Thus he run from one Province to another, meeting sometimes with *Caciques* that entertain'd him very kindly, and at other times was forced to fight. But at last Death stop'd his farther Progress the 21st of *May*, 1542. He had the same Destiny with many other great Persons, whom Fortune raiseth only to give them the greater Fall; for he died at a Time and in a Country where his Soldiers being quite spent with continual Marches, were not in a Condition to give him any Comfort, not knowing how

how to escape their own Ruin. *Mosco d'Alvarado*, who was chosen General in his Place, advised to keep his Death from the Knowledge of the *Indians*, because *Soto* had endeavour'd always to persuade them that the Christians were Immortal: Accordingly they buried him in the Night, near the Gate of the Town of *Guachoya*: But because some of the *Indians* seemed to take particular Notice of the Ground that appear'd to have been lately broke up, *Mosco* caused him to be dug up again, and having filled the Cloaths with Sand in which his Body was wrap'd, they cast it into the River. *History of Florida*, translated at *Paris* in 1685.

SOTTO (*Petrus*) Professer of Divinity at *Dillingen*, a City of *Subbia* in *Germany*, and Monk of the Order of *St. Dominick*, was born at *Corduba*, a City in *Spain*, and one of the most learned Men that ever proceeded thence. He assisted at the Council of *Trent*, where he died in the Year 1563, the twentieth of *April*. He hath left several Works, viz. *De Sacerdotum Institutione*, *Christiana Institutio*, &c. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

SOLBIAC, formerly *Sublac*, a small City in the Ecclesiastical State, in the Territory of *Rome*, upon the River *Tevere*. It hath a famous Monastery of the Order of *St. Bennet*, where is to be seen the Wilderness or solitary Place which is so famous for having been the Retirement or Retreat of that Saint. *Reph. Fabretti in Dissertat.*

SOUBISE, a Town in *Xantoigne*, which has given its Name to several Persons of Quality; as first to

SOUBISE (*John de Parthenai*, Lord of) was one of the most considerable of the *Hugonot* Party in the XVI Century: He was brought over to this Persuasion at the Court of the Duke of *Ferrara*: The Dutchess of that Prince, Daughter to *Lewis XII.* having several Divines of that Part of the Reformation with her, to whose Communion she was brought over; *Soubise*, upon his Return to *France*, propagated his new Persuasion with a great deal of Zeal, and had almost made *Catharine de Medicis* his Profeliter; and when the Differences between the Princes of the Blood and the King's Party came to a Crisis and broke out into a Civil War in 1562; *Soubise* join'd the Prince of *Conde*, who made him Governour of *Lions*, which Place he defended against the Duke of *Nemours* with a great deal of Conduct and Courage: He was strongly suspected for being concerned in the Assassination of the Duke of *Guise*, being charg'd pretty home by the Depositions of *Polivrot*; however, 'tis the Opinion of the most impartial Writers of the Church of *Rome*, that he had no Hand in that barbarous Murder. He had formerly been Gentleman of the King's Bed-chamber, and had commanded an Army for *Hen. II.* in *Tuscany*, where he discharged the Part of a great General: He died in 1566, being about 54 Years of Age. *Bayle Diction. Histor. Mezeray Abr. Chron. T. 5. P. M. 72. &c.*

SOUBISE (*Benjamin de Roan Duc. de*) Grandson of the former, and Son of *Renatus de Roan*, second of that Name, and of *Catharine de Parthenai*, assisted the Enterprizes of the Duke of *Roan* his Brother with a great deal of Vigour, both in endeavouring to relieve *Rockel*, and in supporting the *Hugonot* Interest in the Kingdom of *France*. He made his first Campaigns in *Holland* under Prince *Maurice*, and was one of those *French* Gentlemen who threw themselves into *Bergenop-Zoom*, when besieged by the *Spaniards* in 1606; and in 1621 he held out the Town of *St. Jean d'Angeli* in *Xantoigne*, against his Prince *Lewis XIII.* who commanded there in Person, and upon the Surrendery of the Place had his Pardon for his past Misbehaviour, upon the Condition of his having promised Obedience for the Future; however, before the Year was out he seems to have forgot his Word, and seized upon *Royan*. In 1622 he made himself Master of *Olonne*, and was so powerful in the Lower *Poitou*, that his Party scower'd the Fields, and made Excursions within five Leagues of *Nantes*: These Advantages lasted but a little While, for the King's Troops attack'd him so vigorously at the Isle of *Rhee*, that after his Defeat his Quarters were beat up every where and his Forces scattered: Upon this Misfortune he retired to *Rockel*, where the Town gave him broad Signs of Dissatisfaction and Contempt: This Neglect made him set Sail for *England* to treat for Succour; the Design of which Voyage being understood by the Court of *France*, he was proclaim'd Traitor on the fifteenth of *July*, 1522. notwithstanding he was refused by the King of *England*, he made a Shift to get Credit enough to equip some few Vessels, but these did him no Service, being cast away at *Plimouth* in a Storm. In the Beginning of the Year 1625, he seiz'd upon the Isle of *Rhee*, and made an Attempt upon *Blavet* or Port *Lewis* in *Brittany*, where he had but a sort of Half Success, for his Projects were generally too much over-grasp'd to prove altogether fortunate; however, he made himself Master of the Haven and of six Men of War which lay there, and his Men upon their Landing made themselves Masters of the Town, but finding a strong Opposition at the Fort, he was forced to re-embark his Troops and quit the Enterprize, not without the Loss of some of his Ships: Afterwards he had the Mortification to see himself disown'd by the *Hugonots*, notwithstanding, 'twas generally believ'd he had kept close to the Measures concerted between him and the Duke of *Roan* in 1624. He had done his Country a great deal of Disservice by taking their Merchant-Men and disturbing their Coasts from *Garonne* to the *Loire*; but at

last the Duke of *Montmorency*, Admiral of *France*, being reinforced by some *Dutch* Men of War, beat *Soubise's* Fleet who upon this Defeat being driven from the Isles of *Rhee* and *Oleron*, was obliged to retire into *England*; at which Court he was very instrumental in procuring the Succours sent to *Rockel*, and when, notwithstanding these Supplies, the Town was taken he had no Fancy to return into *France* and enjoy the Benefit of the general Amnesty, but chose rather to stay in *England*, where he died without Issue, having all along made it his Business to do the King of *France* as much Disservice as lay in his Power. *Bayle Diction. Histor. &c.*

SOUCHES (the Count of) General of the Empire, was a Grocer's Son of *Rockel*. His Father gave him to a *German* Gentleman, who took him along with him to his own Country, where he treated him so disdainfully, that *Souches* was extremely nettled at it; and finding himself unable to engage the *German* to draw his Sword against him, because of the Inequality of their Birth, he lifted himself in the Emperor's Service, and some time after challeng'd the Gentleman that had abused him, and disarm'd him. This Action procur'd him a great Esteem; and afterwards signaliz'd his Valour on several Occasions, he was advanced from one Command to another, till in 1664 he was made General of the Forces in the *Upper Hungary*, where he took *Nirria* and the Castle of *Leventz*, after having defeated the *Turkish* Army that had besieged it, killing 6000 upon the Place, and taking eleven Pieces of Cannon, 100 Colours, and all their Baggage, and had several other Advantages over the *Turks*. He died in *Moravia* in 1682, being 80 Years of Age. His Son being a Commander of the Forces of the Empire, was killed at *Rhinefeld* in 1678. *Prada Relation of the Wars of Flanders and Germany.*

SOLDAN, or *Soldan*, a Name or Title formerly given to the Lieutenant-Generals of the *Caliphs* in their Provinces and their Armies: These *Soldans* afterwards made themselves Soverains; and *Saladine*, General of the Forces of *Noradine*, King of *Damascus*, took this Title, and was the first *Souldan* of *Egypt* in 1165, after having kill'd the *Caliph* *Caym*. *Marmol in Africa*, Lib. 2.

SOULE, a small Country of *France*, with the Title of a *Vicounty* in the *Basques*, of which *Mauleon de Soule* is the Capital.

SOULECHAT (*Denys*) a Fryar Minorite, lived in the XIV Century; and having advanced some Errors concerning the renouncing of Temporal Goods, as also of Charity, and the Perfection of Love, and were condemn'd by the University of *Paris*; from which he appealed to Pope *Urban V.* who ratified their Judgment, and ordered him to recant them in the Presence of the Bishop of *Beavais*, which was executed accordingly in 1369.

SOUMEL, a City of the Kingdom of *Bengala*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, near the River *Ganges*. Not far from which is a Mine of Diamonds. *Daviti Desc. of Asia.*

SOUND (*The*) *Sunda Fretum*, a famous Strait between the *Baltick* Sea and the *German* Ocean: It reacheth fifty Miles from North-West to South-East, and is about fifteen at its greatest breadth; but between *Esenburg* and *Cronenburg* is not above three Miles over, by which means all Ships that pass to and fro are necessitated to pay Toll to the King of *Denmark*.

SOURIQUOIS, a savage People inhabiting the Province of *Arcadia* in *New France* in *America*: They are of a middle Stature, well shap'd: There are only some of the chiefest Men amongst them that wear Beards, the others pluck out the Hair of it by the Roots. During the Summer they live on Fish, and in Winter they eat Venison. They are subject to their petty Princes, whom they call *Sagamos*. As to their Religion, they have only a kind of superstitious Worship, which is taught them by Magicians, whom they call *Autmoins*, who, after having consulted the Devil, foretel future Things to them, and practice Phyltick and Chirurgery: Their way of curing is to moisten the Place affected with the Steam of their Breath, and sometimes by opening a Vein and sucking the Blood out of it, and afterwards covering it with a little Skin, taken from the Testicles of a Castor. These *Souriquois* are very like those Savages mentioned under the Word *Canada*. *De Laer. Histo. Nouveau Mond.*

SOUS, or *Soul*, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in the Western Part of *Biledulgerid*, belonging to the King of *Morocco*.

SOUTHAM, a Market-Town in *Warwickshire*, in *Knightlow* Hundred, 64 Miles from *London*.

SOUTHAMPTON, Lat. *Clausentium*, *Antonia magnus Portus*, *Trisantonum Portus*, the County Town of *Hampshire*, seated on the West side of the River *Anton* or *Hampton*, which comes from *Winchester*, and here falls into the great Bay in a large Stream. This Town, according to *Speed*, has been very populous, rich and beautiful, strongly walled about with a Wall of Free-stone 1200 Paces in compass, with seven Gates for Entrance, and 29 Towers for Defence, two stately Keys for the Conveniency of Ships, and five Churches for divine Service, besides an Hospital called *God's House*, wherein the unfortunate *Richard*, Earl of *Cambridge*, beheaded for Treason, lies interred. On the West side of the Town, upon a steep Hill, stands a strong Castle of a circular Form, but now falling to Ruin. In the Reign of King *Edward III.* this Town was burnt.

burnt by the French under the Conduct of the King of Sicily's Sons, who had the ill Luck to fall under the Club of a Countryman. After this, in Richard II. his Reign, the Town was rebuilt where it is at present, and is now a strong, rich, populous and well traded Town, fenced with a double Ditch, strong Walls and many Turrets for the Defence of the Haven, which is capable of Ships of good Burthen up to the Key, and is opposite to Jersey, Guernsey and Normandy, and is very commodious for lading and unlading of Ships. King Henry VI. granted it a Mayor, and made it a County in 1067. Beauvois of Southampton, that celebrated Warriour, was its first secular Earl in 1538, the Bishops of Winchester being before Earls of Southampton, and so filed in the Statutes of the Garter made by Henry VIII. William Fitz-William, Lord Admiral in 1547. Thomas Wriothesley, Lord Chancellor, was created the third Earl by Edward VI. to whom succeeded three of his Posterity; the last died in 1667. In 1675 Charles II. created Charles Fitz-Roy, eldest Son to the Dutchess of Cleveland, Baron of Newbery, Earl of Chichester and Duke of Southampton. It was here that King Canute, to convince his Flatterers that he was no God, as they pretended he was, called for a Seat, and sitting by the Water-side commanded the Sea to keep back; but seeing that instead of that it got Ground of him, he own'd God to be the only supreme Governour, and in a religious manner gave up his Crown to the Rood at Winchester.

SOUTHWARK, a Market and Borough-Town of Brixton Hundred in the North-East Parts of Surrey, situate on the South-side of the Thames, opposite to London, to which it is join'd by its famous Bridge. It is so large and populous, that it falls little short of the best Cities in England. The principal Street from St. George's Church to the Bridge is beautiful with fair Buildings. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade with the whole County. Here are two Parish Churches, the one call'd St. Mary Over Rey, formerly a Priory, and the other St. George's Church. Here is also St. Thomas's Hospital, for sick, poor and distressed People; two Prisons for Debt, one call'd the King's Bench, the other the Marshalsea. The Mint is a pretended Sanctuary for insolvent People, where many run for Shelter to avoid Imprisonment, governing themselves as if they were a lawful Corporaton. For the Diversion of the People is a Place called the Bear-Garden. In short, though Southwark be counted part of London, and part of it under the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction, yet the Inhabitants thereof do still enjoy several ancient Privileges peculiar to themselves, as holding of Courts within themselves, and chusing their own Members of Parliament.

SOUTHWELL, a Market-Town in Nottinghamshire, in Thurgarton Hundred, situate upon a Rivulet that falls into the Trent, and adorn'd with a Collegiate Church. It is 94 Miles from London.

SOUTHWOLD, *Sowold* or *Swold*, a small Corporation and Sea-Port in the County of Suffolk, famous for the Rendezvouses of the English Fleets when in War with the Hollanders, and especially for the two Naval Victories obtain'd over them June 3, 1665, and May 28, 1672, both under the then Duke of York. The Town is strong and pleasant, situate upon a Cliff with the Sea to the East, the River Blithe, over which is a Draw Bridge, to the West, and a Bay of its own Name to the South, made by the shooting forth of Easton-Ness, the most Eastern Point of England. The Cliff hath several Pieces of Ordnance planted upon it.

SOZOMENUS (*Hermias*) called *Scholasticus*, lived in the V Century. He was born at Salamina in the Isle of Cyprus, and for a long while pleaded at the Bar of Constantinople. He compiled an Ecclesiastical History in nine Books, from the third Consulship of Crispus and young Constantine, both Sons of the Emperor Constantine; that is to say, from 324 to the seventeenth Consulship of Theodosius the Younger, or to the Year 439. He dedicated this Work to the Emperor, of which we have lost the Relation of what things happened in an Interval of twenty Years, that is, from the Year 420 to the End. 'Tis supposed that he died towards 450. *Sozomen*, tho' not altogether so judicious a Writer as *Socrates*, has notwithstanding the Reputation of no inconsiderable Historian: His Works, amongst other things, being valuable for enlarging upon the Discipline of the Church, and here the Reader may meet with a particular Description of publick Penance, which was then the general Practice of the Western Church. *Cassiodor. de Divin. Lett. Cap. 17. Photius, Cod. 30. Baronius, Bellarmin, Vossius, &c.*

SPA, a small Town in the Bishoprick of Liege, famed for its medicinal mineral Waters, which draw a great Concourse thither from all Parts.

SPACO, the Wife of *Mithridates* that was one of the Herdsmen of *Astages*, King of the *Medes*, who was the Nurse of *Cyrus*; and because in the Language of the *Medes*, *Spaco* signifies a Bitch, this gave Occasion to the Story, that *Cyrus* was suckled by a Bitch. But *Justin* gives us a quite different Relation of this Matter, viz. That *Cyrus* having been exposed, was found with a Bitch that suckled him, and defended him from the Birds and Beasts; and that when they took the Child away this Bitch followed him, and stay'd with him; for which reason the Word *Spaco*, which signifies a

Bitch (as it does still in the Persian Language) was used for a Nurse.

SPAGNOLI (*Baptista*) called *Mantuan*, because he was born at Mantua, as he reports himself, in 1448. He turn'd Carmelite Monk, and was very considerable in his Order, of which, after other Promotions, he was made General. He died in 1516, aged 68. *Mantuan* was a Person of indefatigable Industry, and had an admirable Genius for Poetry, which *Lilius Giraldu* fancies he spoil'd by writing too fast. His Muse seems to have set out with a great deal of Speed, but flag'd and tired upon Course. His Works were printed in four Volumes at Antwerp. *Possevin. Bel.*

SPAHIS, a sort of Horsemen in the Turkish Army, who receive their Pay out of the Grand Signior's Treasury, and possess no Land, as do the *Zaims* and *Timariots*. *Spahi* signifies a Horseman. There are about 12 or 15000 of them in Europe, and are of two sorts; the first are called *Silaktari* or *Silabders*, that is to say, Armed Men, and have a yellow Cornet; the others are called *Spahi Oglanis*, i. e. Servants of the *Spahis*, and have a red Scarfe: The latter march before their Masters, and are more respected than they, because in a Battle, where their Masters turn'd their Backs, they kept their Ground against the Enemy. Their Arms are a Lance in their Hands, a Cimeter by their Side, with Bow and Arrows; some of them wear Coats of Mail, and their Head-pieces are of the Colour of their Scarfs. They are not distinguished into Companies or Regiments, neither do they observe any Order, except that of following their Standard. They are obliged to guard the Grand Signior's and Prime Visir's Tents on Horseback, as are the *Fanizaries* on Foot. *Ricaut. of the Ottoman Empire.*

SPAIN, Lat. *Hispania*, from their King *Hispanus*, is one of the most considerable Kingdoms of Europe, called heretofore *Hesperia* and *Iberia*, from the River *Iberus*. It is separated from France towards the North-East by the Pyrenean Hills; on all other Sides it is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, the Streights of Gibraltar, and the Atlantick Ocean; so that it lies in the Form of a great Peninsula, join'd to France by a Neck of 80 Spanish Leagues over. Spain extends from 35 to 44 Degrees of Latitude, and from the 9th to the 24th Degree of Longitude: Its greatest Length from East to West is 190 German Miles, or 800 Italian: Its Circuit is 2480 Italian Miles, and is 460 Miles greater than France was 50 Years ago. The Air of this Country is generally very good, and the Soil fertile, were it but as well cultivated. Ancient Historians affirm, That it abounded with whatsoever Ambition or Necessity required, being full of Men and Horses, replenished with Mines of Gold and Silver, Brass, Iron, Lead, Quicksilver and Salt; produced Corn, Wine, and Oil in abundance, and was so extremely fruitful, that if any Place for want of Water was less useful, yet even there Flax and Hemp thrived very well. *Nonius* relates out of *Livy*, That Spain in a few Years sent into Italy 600000 Pound weight of Silver unwrought, *Argenti Oscensis xl. millia*, of coarse Silver 40000, and of Gold about 10000 Pound weight, and besides all this a vast Quantity of Mined Money. The Mines opened by *Hannibal*, yielded every Year 400 Pound weight. The old *Spaniards* were noted to be very factious, but withal Prudent, Stout, Faithful, Hospitable, and great Lovers of Learning, as appeareth in their Country-men the *Seneca's*, *Lucan*, *Mela*, *Columella*, and *Hyginus*. But the Reason of its not being in its former flourishing Condition, is, the Fewness of its Inhabitants, occasioned by the Infecundity of their Women, in comparison of those of other Countries, the Banishment of the Moors and Jews, the Inquisition, and the many Colonies and Armies they have abroad; but above all, the Discovery of the West-Indies have been the greatest Means of dispeopling the Country, by reason of the great Numbers whom the Desire of Riches have prompted to leave their Native Country: so that its observed, that there were never 1000 natural *Spaniards* in any of their Armies. Indeed, the Riches that are from thence imported into Spain, are almost incredible; for a Computation having been made in 1618, it was found, that since the Time of their first Discovery they had furnished 1536 Millions of Gold, though the first Expence of that Enterprize did not amount to above 12000 Ducats. This is a most prodigious Sum; but the Need Spain hath of Foreign Merchandizes exhausteth the greatest part of all these Treasures; which made Henry IV. of France say, That the Abundance of Pistoles in Spain was a Sign of their Riches, but that the Necessity of Transporting them elsewhere, was a Mark of their Poverty.

The Ancients divided Spain into three great Parts, called by them *Tarraconensis*, *Bætica*, and *Lusitania*. *Hispania Tarraconensis* was the greatest of the three, and the most Eastern, which on the East was bounded by the Pyrenean Hills, on the North by the Bay of Biscay, on the West by the Atlantick Ocean and *Lusitania*, and on the South by the Mediterranean Sea and *Bætica*. *Hispania Bætica* was the most Southern Part, and was bounded on the East and South by the former and by the Ocean, and on the West and North by the same Ocean and *Lusitania*. The Romans divided it into *Citerior* and *Uterior*.

The first Inhabitants of *Spain* were the *Celte*, a People of *Gallia Comata*, between the *Garonne* and the *Seine*, whence came the Name of *Celtiberi*; after them, the *Phœnicians* possessed themselves of the most Southern Parts of the Country, and may well be supposed to have been the first Civilizers of this Kingdom, and the Founders of the most ancient Cities, as *Diodorus Siculus* and *Strabo* affirm. After these followed the *Grecians*, who from *Marseilles* sent many Colonies into *Hispania Tarraconensis*. The *Carthaginians* were the next, who after they had been by the *Romans* dispossessed of *Sicily*, *Sardinia* and *Corfica*, at the End of the first *Punick War*, about the Year of *Rome* 512, by the Isle of *Gades* (which was theirs before) entered *Spain* about four Years after, and in less than twenty Years under *Amilcar*, *Asdrubal*, and *Hannibal* the Son of *Amilcar*, they destroyed *Saguntum*, built *New Carthage*, and conquered all the Nations of this Country, as far as the *Pyrenean Hills* and the *Mediterranean*, and might easily have subdued the rest, but that *Hannibal* chose rather to revenge the Injuries of his Country, and to ruin *Rome* by an Invasion of *Italy*. The Jealousie of the *Carthaginians* ruined his Design in *Italy*, and the *Romans* prevailed in *Spain* under *Cornelius Scipio*, about the Year of *Rome* 545. And the Inhabitants of this Country having been broken by the *Carthaginians*, did the more willingly and easily submit to the *Romans*, under whom they continued till about the Year 400, about which time the *Goths*, the *Vandals*, the *Suevi*, *Alani*, and *Silingi*, upon occasion of *Constantine's* withdrawing his Forces out of that Kingdom to the East, invaded *Spain*, and parted it amongst them; but the *Goths* not long after continued sole Masters of it; and *Wallia*, King of the *Westrogoths*, in the Year 416, after *Athanaricus*, *Alaricus*, *Athaulphus*, and *Sigericus*, was the first that fixed his Seat in *Spain*, and he and his Successors extirpated the *Vandals*, or drove them over the Sea into *Africa*. The *Goths* under a Succession of 31 Princes, continued here till the Reign of *Roderick*, when the *Moors* were invited into *Spain* by Count *Julian*, whose Daughter the King had abused; who having gained several Victories over his Forces, himself was at last slain in a Battel fought with them in the Year 713; after which the *Moors* obliged the *Goths* to retire to the Mountains of *Leon*, *Asturia*, and *Galicia*, where *Pelagius* established a Kingdom in the Year 717, in spite of the *Moors*; and *Charles Martel* having defeated the *Moors* in *France*, A. C. 732, and *Charlemagne* done the same in *Spain*, A. 778, encouraged the *Goths* to leave their Mountains, who in process of time drove the Infidels out of their Country. True it is, that this was not done all on a luddain, as taking up the Space 7 or 800 Years, that is, till the Year 1492, during which time were formed those fourteen Kingdoms into which it is now divided, whereof three are towards the North, viz. *Navarre*, *Biscay*, and *Asturia*; three towards the West, *Galicia*, *Portugal*, and *Algarbia*; three towards the South, *Andalusia*, *Grenada*, and *Murcia*; three towards the East, *Aragon*, *Catalonia*, and *Valentia*; and two in the midst, *Leon* and *Castile*. All which Kingdoms were afterwards reduced to three, viz. *Castile*, *Aragon*, and *Portugal*. *Aragon* was joined to *Castile* in 1474, by the Marriage of *Ferdinand*, King of *Aragon*, with *Isabella* the Heiress of *Castile*, who chased the *Moors* from *Grenada*. *Joan*, one of their Daughters, was married to *Philip* of *Austria*, Duke of *Burgundy*, &c. and *Charles* born of this Marriage, inherited in these Kingdoms, and after the Death of *Ferdinand* his Grandfather, succeeded also to that of *Aragon* in 1516. The best Ports in *Spain* are the *Groin* in *Galicia*; on the Ocean *Carthagena*; in the Kingdom of *Murcia* on the Mediterranean, *Serubal*, *St. Sebastian*, *St. Andero*, *Les Passages*, *St. Mary* near *Cales*, and *Polos*, where *Columbus* embarked for *America*. Its principal Rivers are the *Ebro* (*Iberus*) which falls into the Mediterranean, *Guadalquivir* Lat. *Betis*, which runs by *Sevil*, and falls into the Ocean, *Guadiana* Lat. *Anas*, which runs under Ground for a League, the *Tagus*, and the *Durius* or *Douro*. The Sand of the River *Tagus* is mixt with Gold. This Kingdom is also noted for its Horses; those of *Asturia*, which the *Romans* called *Astorgones*, were the strongest, and those of *Portugal* the swiftest; whence the Ancients feigned, that they were conceiv'd by the Wind.

Spain contains eight Archbishopricks, and 45 Bishopricks, and if we joyn those of *Portugal*, eleven Archbishopricks and 56 Bishopricks, about 20000 Parishes, with a vast Number of richly endow'd Abbeys and Monasteries. The Archbishop of *Toledo* has a yearly Revenue of three or four hundred thousand Ducats, the other Prelates fifty or sixty thousand a-piece, and some a hundred thousand. The Christian Faith was very early preached in this Nation by *St. James*, or, as some think, more probably by *St. Paul*. *Arianism* entered with the *Goths*, and continued till 588. They never heard of the *Roman Rites* till after the Year 1083, when a *French Man* being made Archbishop of *Toledo*, endeavoured the Introduction of that Service, and was at first opposed in it by the Clergy and People; and it had been well for *Spain* if it had never been received, seeing it has cost that Nation so many of its People, no less than 3000 Families having been destroy'd by the Inquisition in one Diocese in three Years, not to mention the Loss of the *United Netherlands*, and the Ruin of *Flanders*. So that the Inquisition,

which was introduced by *Pedro de Gonzales* in 1478, may well be look'd upon as one Cause of the Ruin of this once potent Kingdom, together with the Expulsion of the *Jews* and *Moors*, (*Ferdinand* and *Isabella* in 1492 expelling seventeen hundred thousand Families, and *Philip II.* in 1520 nine hundred thousand *Moors*) and the Peopling of *America*, which happen'd much about the same time.

The King of *Spain* hath the most Land of any Prince of the whole World; upon which account some of their Predecessors have boasted that the Sun never sets in their Dominions, as having Possessions in all four Parts of the World. In *Europe*, besides *Spain*, he hath the *Spanish Netherlands*, the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and the *Franche Comté*, though the Conquests of *France* have deprived him of the two latter: In *Italy* he hath the Dutchy of *Milan*, the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, *Finale*, *Orbivello*, and many other Places, besides the Isles of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Sardinia*: In *Africa*, on the Coast of *Barbary*, he hath *Oran*, *Larache*, *Mahumora*, *Pennon de Velez*, *Marsalquivir*, *Melilla*. The *Canary Islands* are his, and the greatest part of *America*: In *Asia* he possesseth the *Philippine Islands*, and several other considerable Places mentioned elsewhere in this Dictionary.

The Kings of *Spain* have the Title of *Catholick* since *Ferdinand* the Fifth, who receiv'd it from Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, after the Taking of *Granada*. No Religion but the Roman *Catholick* is suffered here. The *Spanish* ancient *Ara* was that of *Augustus* until 1351, which runs 38 Years higher than the common Christian *Ara*, or than that of *Dionysius Exiguus*. The Succession of the *Spanish* Monarchs is reckon'd thus; from the Year 412 to 713, thirty four Kings of the *Visigoths*; from the Year 409 to 585, ten Kings of the *Suevi*, who were Masters of *Galicia* and some other Provinces. The Kingdoms of *Spain* were re-united under *Ferdinand V.* King of *Aragon*, who succeeded *John II.* in 1479, and married *Isabella*, Queen of *Leon* and *Castile*. Since that time, *Philip I.* Arch-duke of *Austria*, was King in 1504, *Charles I.* in 1516, *Philip II.* in 1555, *Philip III.* in 1598, *Philip IV.* in 1625, *Charles II.* in 1685.

There are five Orders of Knighthood in *Spain*; that of the *Golden Fleece*, which is chiefly bestowed upon Princes and Lords that are Strangers; that of *St. James* or *San Fago*, that of *Alcantara* or *Calatrava*, that of *Saint Salvador de Montreal*, and that of *Monteza*, which is not much esteemed.

There are ninety three *Grandeas* Places in *Spain*, though there be not so many *Grandeas*, because it often happens that several of these are entailed upon one and the same Family. Some are *Grandeas* during Life only; and others are so hereditarily, by reason of some Lands to which this Dignity is annexed. All the *Grandeas* have the Privilege of being covered in the King's Presence, and are distinguish'd into three Ranks; the first is, of those who cover themselves before they speak to the King; the second, of those who put on their Hats after they have begun to speak to the King; and the third is, of those who only put on their Hats after having spoke to him and being return'd to their Places; who though they have the Right of putting on their Hats then, yet never do it till the King gives them Sign so to do, which he never fails of.

The Kings of *Spain* have several Councils, viz. the Council of *State*, the Council of *War*, the Council of *Castile*, the Council of *Aragon*, of *Italy*, of the *Knighly Orders*, of the *Chamber*, of the *Revenue*, of the *Croisade*, and of the *Inquisition*, which hath nine Tribunals, that of *Toledo*, *Grenada*, *Sevil*, *Corduba*, *Murcia*, *Cuenza*, *Logrona*, *Lerena*, and *Valladolid*, and a Sovereign Court at *Madrid*, the President whereof is called the *Inquisitor-General*. They judge without appeal of four Crimes, viz. *Heresie*, *Witchcraft*, *Sodomy*, and *Polygamy*; and the Sentence given against Persons convict, is call'd an Act of the Inquisition, or an Act of Faith.

The Court of *Spain* is different from the other Courts of *Europe*, which are generally more magnificent. The King gives Audience but one Day in the Week; the rest of the Time he keeps himself shut up in his Palace, in the Courts of which any may walk, they being full of rich Merchants Shops, and resemble Cloisters of Religious Houses. No married Man besides the King lies in the Palace, and all the Women who live there are either Widows, or the Queen's Ladies of Honour, or those belonging to the *Infanta*. The King and Queen dine apart, and are to be seen but at certain Days in the Week. The *Infant*, or first Son of *Spain*, is called Prince of *Asturia*, because *Pelagius I.* reigned there. The King assembles the States to swear Fealty to this Prince, and recognize him as lawful Heir. All Offices of the Court are given, and none sold. There are three sorts of Guards, viz. the *Burgundian*, because the Kings of *Spain* derived most of their Grandeur, and the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, from *Burgundy*; the *German Guard* chosen by the Princes of the House of *Austria*; and the *Spanish*, appointed by the ancient Kings of *Castile*: They all ride on Horse-back, and carry Launces; besides which there are a hundred Men at Arms, and fifty call'd the Guard of *Espinosa*, who lodge nighest the King's Person; these are all Natives of a Borough called *Espinosa*, an Inhabitant whereof discovered a Plot against the King. Besides the

Orders of Knighthood, there are those called Gentlemen of the Mouth, who are dispensed with from going to War, and have leave to come into the King's Suppers and Dinners; but the greatest Honour is to be Gentlemen of the Chamber, of which there are three sorts, some who actually serve, others who attend but serve not, and some who neither come in nor serve. All have the Privilege of a Key to open what Doors of the Palace they please, there being no Ushers, and the Gates kept always shut. The Widows who attend the Queen are all of Quality, and clad in white, as its the Custom in *Spain*. Not only the *Grandeess*, but also others of Quality, are cover'd in the Queen's Presence whilst they speak to the Ladies: The *Grandeess* Ladies have also great Privileges; the Queen rises up when they come in, and offers them Cushions: Ambassadors Ladies and Wives of *Grandeess* eldest Sons, have the same Privilege; and upon the failing of Heirs Male, the eldest Daughter succeeds to the Honour of *Grandeess*. The Offices of Judicature and Places in the Army, are all given and not sold. The Governours of Provinces and Towns continue generally three Years, but those of the *Indies* seven. The King sends Viceroy's to *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Aragon*, *Valencia*, *Catalonia*, *Navarr*, *New Spain*, and *Peru*, and a Governour to the *Netherlands*, who has Power to send and receive Envoys to *Milan*, *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, besides many Captain-Generals to *Africa*, the *Indies*, and other Places, who have sometimes the Titles of Viceroy's, and preside over all Affairs. The Civil Government in Cities is most the same with that of *France*. One may appeal from any Court to the Council, and from all lower Councils to the Supreme Council of *Madrid*, which are all held in different Apartments of the Palace, and disposed so that the King can hear what is debated in each; besides which, he has a Weekly Account of what passeth in them. The Council of *Castile*, which is the most considerable of all *Spain*, is called the Royal Council, and has Jurisdiction over all, except *Navarre*, *Aragon*, *Valence*, and *Catalonia*; the President of this Council, and the ancientest and most experienc'd Counsellors, form the Chamber-Council, to be a Member of which, is the greatest Honour that Gown-Men can attain to. The Council of State consists of ancient Governours, Generals of the Army, and Ambassadors. Besides these, are a Council of War, the Inquisition, and several other. Most People believe, that the King of *Spain*'s greatest Revenue consists in the Gold and Silver brought him from the *Indies*, which is a mistake; for this Wealth belongs to the Merchants and others that pay the Workmen at the Golden Mines of *Potosi*, and the Silver Mines of *Mexico*; so that the King receives little more than a Million and a half of Gold, which is about four Millions of *French* Livres; a great part of the rest is sent for *England*, *France*, &c. for Cloth, Linnen, and other Goods which the *Spaniards* have from thence. As for Customs, the King has about 14 per Cent. for any Goods sold in *Spain*, which with the Excise upon Wine and mark'd Paper raises great Sums.

The *Spaniards* are noted for their Gravity and Seriousness, slow in their Counsels and Deliberations, but resolv'd and constant in the Execution of what they have once resolv'd upon: They are very fit for and excel in Liberal Arts and Sciences, especially in all those that require great Attention, Perseverance, and Penetration of Mind, as appears in their *Arias Montanus* and *Antonius Nebrisenfis*; but undervalue Mechanical Arts, which they judge unfit for and misbecoming Gentlemen. They are very good Soldiers, very hardy, patient and courageous. Their Armies are very well disciplin'd, and their Infantry is better than their Cavalry. Its observ'd, that the Parts of *Spain* towards the South and East, especially along the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, have been very fruitful in learned Men, but that the Inhabitants of the other Parts are more dull and heavy, which is attributed to the Air. The *Spaniards* in general are accus'd as being defective in Philology, though some few have also excelled in that. The Histories written in their own Language are of a very good Stile, but partial both as to Church and State. Their Poets are of no Esteem, and their Antiquaries, who derive their Original from *Tubal* and *Japhet*, are counted Fabulous. Their Divines are their best Orators. Their Philosophers are all Peripateticks. They have had good moral Divines and Commentators upon Scripture, but few noted for Controversie. The *Spanish* Gentry do not live in the Country after the Custom of *France* and *Germany*, there being no Villages in *Spain*; so that the Gentry are mix'd among the Burghers, without having any Jurisdiction in Mannors, or any other Prerogative, excepting the Gentry of *Aragon*, and therefore the Condition of a plain Gentleman in *Spain* is little consider'd; there's none reckon'd Noble there, but the Knights of the Military Orders, or those who have the Titles of Earls, Marquesses or Dukes. As to the Disposal of Ecclesiastical Preferments, the King does not give the Preferments in Abbies, because they all of 'em consist of *Regulars*, excepting two or three, but then that Prince has more Arch-bishopricks and Bishopricks, and much richer, in his Gift, than there are in *France*; for, beside the *Indies*, where there are above Forty Bishopricks and Arch-bishopricks, some of which are worth 30000 Ducats per Annum; besides the *Low-Countries* and the Dutchy of *Milan*;

the King of *Spain* has the Disposal of 22 great Arch-bishopricks, and about a hundred rich Bishopricks, in the Islands of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*. As for the Prebends or Canonries, when a Bishop is Cardinal, they are all in his Gift, of which *Toledo* is an Instance: And when the Bishopricks were formerly the King's Demefnes, i. e. in that part of *Spain* gain'd from the *Moors*, as *Sevil*, *Grenada*, &c. or where the Crown is Founder of the Bishopricks, there he makes all the Canons; but in all other Bishopricks, the common Custom of *Spain* is, that out of the Twelve Months of the Year, the Pope has Four to make these Dignitaries in; and the Bishop and Chapter have the other Eight, in which they collate by Turns: These Canonries are generally very well endow'd. Those of *Toledo*, which are Forty, being each of 'em worth 3000 Ducats per Annum; when a Bishop dies, during the Vacancy, the Chapter makes those Canons which belong to the Bishops Disposal, and not the King's, as the Custom is in *France*: The *Regale* likewise does not belong to the King, but the Pope; and therefore the Nuntio's and Legates have much more Power in *Spain* than in *France*: And here we may observe, that the Nomination to Bishopricks has been in the Crown but since the Year 1523, Pope *Adrian* the Sixth, who had been Præceptor to *Charles* the Fifth, then giving that Privilege to the Emperor. As to the Meeting of the Estates, call'd *Cortes*, in *Spain*, the Custom is somewhat alter'd from what it was anciently; for in Old time there was a general Meeting of the Estates in Assemblies, call'd *Councils*, where not only the Bishops and Abbots, but likewise the King and all the Secular great Men of the Kingdom were present: Here all Disputes relating to the Mismanagement of Officers of State, and other Persons in the Administration, were decided: And here oftentimes their Kings were elected, as *Sisebut* for Example, was chosen King there after the Death of *Gondemar*, Anno 612. And in the fourth Council of *Toledo* it was decreed, that no Person should be own'd as King of *Spain*, unless chosen and confirm'd by the Prelates, who had then a very great Authority in *Spain*; but since the Year 1509, there's nothing of these mix'd Councils remaining, but that at present call'd the *Cortes*, summon'd by the King of *Spain*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to the Prince his Son, by which they acknowledge him Prince of *Austria*, and Heir apparent to the Crown: And here 'tis not improper to take Notice, that in these Assemblies, which are generally held in a Church (possibly in Conformity to the Ancient Councils) the King is seated on the Epistle-side of the Choir, and the Bishops on that of the Gospel, to show the Authority they formerly had in these Councils; whereas upon other Occasions, as when the King is present at publick Mass, he is always placed on the Gospel-side. At these *Cortes*es likewise the Prelates take the Oath before the *Grandeess*, whereas at other ordinary Solemnities the *Grandeess* have the Precedency. The last general Meeting of these Estates or *Cortes*, which had any solemn Appearance, was held at *Toledo* in 1538, and there 'twas enacted by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, that the Deputies only of 18 great Towns, or Cities should be admitted; the Names of these Towns are, *Burgos*, *Leon*, *Grenada*, *Sevil*, *Corduba*, *Murcia*, *Jaen*, *Toledo*, *Segovia*, *Salamanca*, *Avila*, *Toro*, *Zamora*, *Cuenta*, *Soria*, *Quadalaxar*, *Valadolid*, and *Madrid*; these two latter have only the Title of *Villa's*, i. e. Boroughs, and therefore to speak in the Language of the *Spaniards*; the *Cortes* consist only of sixteen Cities and two Boroughs; but lately *Galicia* is admitted to sit there, all the Province having the Privilege of one City. *Nu. Anton. Biblioth. Hisp. Voss. de Histor. P. Ruv. Instruction pour l'Histoire. Balet Judgmet des Scavans. See Joh. Pistorii & Andr. Schotti Hispan. illustrat. Tom. 4. Luc. Marineus. Siculus de reb. Hisp. Memor. Lud. de Mayerne Hist. Gent. Hispan. Joh. Vassaus Chron. Hisp. Joh. de Laet. de Com. de Hisp. Roderic Ximenesius de reb. Hispan. and especially Joh. Mariana Hist. de reb. Hispan. And as to the Antiquities of Spain, Joh. Margaritus Paralip. Hisp.*

NEW SPAIN, a large Country in *North America*, which is contained between the North and the South Seas, and between the *Isthmus* or Neck of Land of *Panama* towards the East, and *Florida* to the West. It extends from 16 Degrees of Latitude to 26, and is in breadth 600 *Italian* Miles, and in length 1200. This Country far surpasseth the other Parts of *America* in fruitful Fields and Pastures. The Air is very temperate though situated wholly in the Torrid Zone, by reason of the frequent Showers which fall in *June*, *July*, and *August*, which are their hottest Months; and also because of the Sea-breezes. It abounds with Mines of Silver, Brass and Iron, but those of Gold are more scarce, and has great Plenty of Coconuts, Cochineel, all sorts of Fruits, Cattel and Fowl: But the Grapes do not kindly ripen here, and consequently afford no good Wine, because the Months of *July* and *August* are commonly too rainy for that Purpose. Their Seed-time is in *April* or *May* in the hilly and upland Countries, and their Harvest in *October*; but in the low and moist Grounds they sow in *October*, and reap in *May*. This Kingdom had Kings of its own from the Year 1322 to 1520, about two Years before which time, *Fernandez Cortez* a *Spaniard*, with 11 Ships, and 550 Men, took Possession of this Country for *Charles V.* with which

which Forces he sacked the Town of *Pontonchon*, and defeated with his Horse and Cannon 40000 naked *Indians*, who came to revenge this Injury, and in the Year 1531 he took the City *Mexico* the 13th of *August*. All this Country is divided by the *Spaniards* into three Jurisdictions or Audiences, as they call them, viz. that of *Mexico*, *Guadalajara* or *New Galicia*, and *Guatimala*; the first contains the Provinces of *Mexico* and *Mechoacan* upon the South Sea, *Panuco* and *Jucatan* upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, *Los Angeles*, *Guaxaca*, and *Tabasco* upon the South and North Sea; that of *Guadalajara* compriseth also Seven Provinces, *Guadalajara*, *Cinaloa*, *Zacatecas*, *New Biscay*, *Culiacan*, *Chiametla* and *Xalisco*. The Jurisdiction of *Guatimala* contains Eight Provinces, *Guatimala* and *Soconusco* upon the South Sea, *Chiapa* on the South of *Tabasco*, *Vera Paz* and *Honduras* on the Sea of *Mexico*, *Nicaragua*, *Costa Rica* and *Verragua* upon either Seas. All which Provinces are extremely fertile. *Acosta*, Lib. 7. *Oviedo*, Lib. 17. *Texeiras*, *Herrera*, *Linschat*.

S P A L A T R O, *Salona nova*, *Spalatum*, & *Palatium Diocletiani*, a City of *Dalmatia*, very strong, rich and populous, and an Archbishop's See. Its Name seems to have been a Corruption of *Palatium*, because it was in former times the Palace of *Dioclesian*, who was born at *Salona*, about a League from *Spalatro*. This City is well fortified, and about a Musket-shot from the East Gate there is a Fort built upon an high Ground, which commands the City. The *Venetians* have but a small Garrison here, as trusting in their Fort of *Cliffa*, there being no Passage from *Turkey* to this City, but under the Cannon of that Place. The Cathedral of this City was of old a Temple that stood in the midst of *Dioclesian's* Palace. Since this Temple was changed into a Church, they have broken through the Wall to make a Quire to it, and made several Windows in it; for before it received Light only by the Gate or Door, according to the Custom of the Heathens, who commonly made their Temples all dark, to render their Mysteries the more venerable, by the borrow'd Light of many Torches and Lamps. The Walls of *Dioclesian's* Palace, which contain the two Thirds of the City, are in a manner whole and entire, and make an exact Square, with a Gate in the midst of each Side. Under the Arch of the Gates the Stones are mortis'd into one another, by which means those that built them thought to make their Arch or Vault more lasting. The Country is very fruitful, and all Provisions very cheap; Partridges there are sold for 5 d. a Piece, and a Hare at the same Price: As for Butchers Meat it goes at a Penny per Pound. *J. Spon. Italian Voyage*.

S P A L D I N G, a Market-Town in the Division of *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*, and Hundred of *Ellow*, upon the *Weland*, well built, and having a good Trade, though not far from the *Walhes*. It has several Vessels and Barges belonging to it, and is 98 Miles from *London*.

S P A N D A B A S E A, a *Magus* or Philosopher of *Persia*, who govern'd the Kingdom during *Cambyfes* his Expedition into *Egypt*, and persuaded him to murder his Brother *Smerdis*: He was so very like *Smerdis*, that *Cyrus* had ordered his Ears to be cut off, to distinguish him from his Son: Wherefore after that he had found out a Way to hide that Defect, he had the Boldness to personate the said *Smerdis*; but his Imposture was soon after detected. See *Smerdis*.

S P A N D O W, *Spandava*, a City in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Havel*, where it receives the *Sperche*, two Miles beneath *Berlin* to the West, and about six from *Brandenburg* to the East, well fortified, yet taken by *Gustavus Adolphus* in 1631.

S P A N H E M I U S (*Frederick*) Divinity Professor at *Leiden*, was a Person of great Reputation: He was born at *Amberg* in the upper Palatinate, *January*, 1600, and carefully educated by his Father, who was not only a Scholar, but a considerable Courtier in the Elector *Palatine's* Palace: After having studied sometime in the College of *Amberg*, he was sent to the University of *Heidelberg*, where he made such a Progress in Languages and Philosophy, that great Things were expected from him. He went home to his Father in 1619, and soon after was sent to *Geneva* to study Divinity: Afterwards his Father's Circumstances growing somewhat strait by the Disturbances in the Palatinate, he lived three Years in the Governour of *Ambrun's* Family as Tutor to his Children. He travell'd into *England* in 1625, where after four Months Stay, he went to *Paris*, and from thence return'd to *Geneva*, where he stood for the Place of Philosophy Professor, and carried it: Not long after he went into Orders, and in 1631 was made Divinity Professor; and, acquitting himself like a Person of Parts and Learning in all his Promotions; his Reputation run so high, that several Universities courted him to accept of the Chair, particularly he was invited to this Honour by the University of *Leiden*, which Invitation he comply'd with. The Town of *Geneva* regretted the parting with him extremely: Upon his going from thence, he commenced Doctor in Divinity at *Bazil* to conform to the Customs of *Holland*; for neither at *Geneva*, nor in the Universities of the Reform'd in *France*, Divinity Professors take the Degree of Doctor. He was in the Chair at *Geneva* when the Jubilee or *Annus Secularis* of the Reformation was kept, and made a very handsome Harangue upon the Occasion. He came

to *Leiden* in 1642, and performed rather above Expectation than otherwise; but he lived no longer than till *May*, 1649, having, in all Probability, shortened his Life by his excessive Studies: His Lectures and other Academical Exercises; his Preaching; the Books that he wrote, together with the Avocations of Vilitis and Domestick Buſinels, did not hinder him from keeping up a large and learned Correspondence by Letters. He was much esteem'd at the Queen of *Bohemia* and the Prince of *Orange's* Courts; and Queen *Christina* of *Sweden* did him the Honour to write to him, to acquaint him how much she esteem'd his Person and his Writings: He left seven Children behind him, the two eldest of which are very eminent; the first of them, *Ezekiel*, is extraordinarily skill'd in Medals, as appears by his Treatise de *Presantia & Usu Numismatum*; indeed he is accomplish'd in all sort of Learning; and besides, by the several Embassies he has performed, he has acquired the Reputation of a great States-man. The second Son *Frederick* has been Divinity Professor at *Leiden* a great while, and is one of the most considerable Persons of the *Dutch* Communion. To return to *Frederick* the Father, concerning whom we may add, that he was something rigid in his Opinions, and neither spared Enemies nor Friends when he thought them in the Wrong. He wrote *Soldat Swedois*, *Mercure Suisse*, *Dubia Evangelica*, in three Parts. *Chamierus Contractus*, *Exercitationes de Gratia Universalis*, in three Volumes, in Octavo. *Epist. ad Cottierium de Conciliatione Gratiae Universalis*. *Epist. ad Buchanum de Controversiis Anglicanis*; & *Vindiciae de Gratia Universalis*. Several Orations which are very well written, particularly his Funeral Harangue upon the Death of *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, &c. *Balzac*. Let. 19. *Bayle Diction. Histor.*

S P A N U C H I O, a Gentleman of *Siena*, who had an admirable way of writing very small: He writ the Beginning of the Gospel of *St. John*, without any Abbreviations, upon Vellum, in a Space that was no bigger than the Nail of ones Little-Finger, and yet all the Characters were so well shap'd, as to equalize the Writing of the best Pen-men. Such likewise were the Writings and Strokes of an English Painter called *Oeillard*, who made the like Works with his Pencil, which is still more wonderful, for one cannot write so small with a Pencil as with a Pen. Many like Wonders have been seen in this Age, as Coaches of Glass with four Wheels, drawn by three Horses, with the Coach-man lashing his Whip in the Air, and all this covered with the Wing of a Fly. A Play at Nine-Pins, with the Bowl, in a Box with a Cover to it, all of Ivory, exceeding well wrought, which altogether did not weigh three Grains. *M. Colomies* avers, that he hath seen a Goldsmith at *Moulins*, born at *Amsterdam* in *Holland*, who had fastened a living Flee to a Golden Chain of fifty Links, which did not weigh above three Grains. These Prodigies of Humane Industry have also appear'd amongst the Ancients, witness *Homer's Iliads* contain'd in a Nut-Shell; a Chariot of Ivory, which a Fly could cover with her Wings, with a Ship of the same Matter and Bigness made by the famous *Myrmecides*. It is but an Age ago since an *Italian* Fryar compriz'd the *Apostles Creed*, and the Beginning of the Gospel of *St. John*, in the Space of a small Farthing; and an *Italian* Priest made a Representation in Box of all the Particulars of the Passion of *Christ*, which might be shut up in the Shell of a Nut; to which we may add, a Coach made of Wood of the Bigness of a Grain of Wheat, in which was a Man and Woman, a Coach-man, and Oxen to draw it, besides many other like Works presented to the Emperor *Charles V.* *Francis I.* of *France*, and *Philip II.* of *Spain*. *Sirlet de Antiq. Calabr. Colomies in Cimellis*.

S P A R T A C U S, a *Thracian*, the Captain of the Rebelling Slaves that made War with the *Romans*. He was a Handicrafts Man, and having lifted himself a Soldier, deserted, and became a Robber on the High-ways, where being taken and made a Slave, he was put to lerve for a *Gladiator* in the publick Shows; where he made a Shift to persuade seventy of his Companions to endeavour the recovering of their Liberty, which they did by breaking down the Gates of the Place where they were kept at *Capua*, about the Year of *Rome* 681. Having taken up Arms, they made themselves Masters of the Country, and defeated the Prætors *Vatinus* and *Clodius Glaber*; but afterwards were overthrown by *Arejus* and *Crassus*, Prætors, and by *Pompey the Great*. *Plutarch in Pomp. & Crass. Titus Liv. Florus*.

S P A R T I A N U S (*Ælius*) a *Latin* Historian, who liv'd in the time of *Dioclesian* to whom he dedicated the Life of *Adrian*, as also of *Ælius Verus*, *Didius Julianus*, *Severus* and *Pescennius Niger*. We have also the Life of *Caracalla* of his Writing. He mentions also some others whose Lives he had a Design to transmit to Posterity, which are not come to our Hands. *Vossius de Hist. Latin.*

S P A Z Z A R I N I (*Dominicus Joannes*) born at *Padua*, hath made himself famous by the *History of Venice*, which he hath writ in a Style resembling that of *Salustius*. He died in 1519, at the Age of 90.

S P E E D (*John*) born at *Farrington* in *Cheshire*, was bred to an Handicraft, and as generally supposed a Taylor; but Sir *Fulk Grevil*, a great Patron of Learning, perceiving his Soul too large for his Occupation, put him in a Condition to follow his Studies. This is he who design'd the Mapps and compos'd the History

History of England, assisted by Sir Robert Cotton, Mr. Cambden, Mr. Barham, and others: He also composed the Scripture Genealogies, formerly bound up with the Bibles as conducing to the understanding of Scripture-History, having a Patent for the same from King James, which was very beneficial to him and his until it came to be quite laid aside. He died at London in 1629, and was buried in St. Giles Cripplegate, as was also the fam'd Mr. Fox, his Brother for Industry.

SPELMAN (Sir Henry) was born in the XVI Century at Cougham, in Norfolk, near Lynn, descended from an ancient Family of that Name, who, about Henry III. his Time, were seated in Hampshire, but afterwards remov'd into Suffolk, and from thence into Norfolk about 200 Years since. He was first bred in Trinity-College in Cambridge, and afterwards at Lincolns-Inn, from whence, after three Years Continuance, he retir'd into Norfolk, where he was High Sheriff, and afterwards appointed one of the Commissioners to enquire into the Oppression of exacting unreasonable Fees in all the Courts and Offices of England as well Ecclesiastical as Civil; and having manag'd this Business with great Integrity and Application, he was Knighted by King James I. who had a particular Esteem for him: He was a great Antiquary, and had a thorough Understanding of the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom. His first Volume of the *British and Saxon Councils* was publish'd by himself, but the second, being printed after his Death, did not appear with the same Advantage. His Book, *De non Temerandis Ecclesiis*, in which there are several Instances of God's Judgments upon Sacrilege, made such an Impression upon several Gentlemen, that they restored the Improprations they were posses'd of to the Church: To conclude with him, he was a Person of great Wisdom and Experience in publick Affairs, and very eminent for his Learning and Piety. His Works are, Two Volumes of Councils, beginning at the Conversion of Britain to Christianity, and carried on to the Year 1530. His *Glossarium Archaeologicum*. The Larger Work of *Tythes*. *Aspilologia*, publish'd by Sir Edward Bish. *De Sepultura*, or, *A Discourse concerning the Fees for Burials*. The History and Fate of Sacrilege discovered by Examples of Scripture, of Heathens and of Christians, from the Beginning of the World to this Day, finished in 1632: In this Book he treats of the Dissolution of Abbeys in England, mentioning the King's express Promise to employ the Lands to the Advancement of Learning, Religion, and the Relief of the Poor, with the remarkable Calamities that pursued the King, his Posterity, his principal Agents in that Affair, the new Owners of the Lands, and the Lords who promoted and pass'd the *Dissolution Act*. *Reliquie Spelmanianae* relating to the Laws and Antiquities of England. Henry Spelman likewise drew up a Scheme of the Abbreviations, and such other obsolete Forms of Writing as occur in our old Manuscripts: This Book continues still unprinted in the Bodleyan Library and elsewhere. He died at London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1641. His eldest Son Sir John Spelman was a Gentleman of great Hopes and Improvement: He was Knighted by King Charles I. and after the breaking out of the Civil Wars ordered to attend His Majesty at Oxford, where he wrote several Papers in Vindication of the Court. He died in 1643, having three Years before publish'd the *Saxon Psalter* from an ancient Manuscript of Sir Henry's; he also wrote the Life of King Alfred in English, which was afterwards translated into Latin, and publish'd in 1678. Clement Spelman, youngest Son to Sir Henry, was a Barrister, and upon the Restauration made Puisney Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1679, having published some Pieces relating to the Government, and a large Preface to his Father's Book, *De non Temerandis Ecclesiis*. Life of Sir Henry Spelman prefix'd to his *Reliquiae*, &c.

SPENCER (Edmund) born in London, was brought up at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, where he became very learned, but especially noted for his English Poetry and Imitation of Chaucer. It's said of him, that having presented his Poems to Queen Elizabeth, she was so well pleas'd with them, that she order'd the Lord Cecil, her Treasurer, to give him a hundred Pounds; which he thinking too much, she said, Give him what is Reason; but my Lord being busie, forgot Spencer's Reward: Whereupon he presented this Petition in a small Piece of Paper to the Queen.

*I was promis'd on a Time
To have Reason for my Rhime:
From that Time unto this Season,
I receiv'd nor Rhime nor Reason.*

Whereupon the Queen check'd the Treasurer, and ordered the hundred Pounds immediately. He was afterwards Secretary to the Lord Grey, when Lord Deputy of Ireland, where, though his Place was gainful, he got no Estate. The most fam'd of his Works is the *Fairy Queen*, a Piece of such an ingenious Composition, that it is still in great Esteem. At his Return from Ireland he was robb'd of the little he had, and falling into Want it broke his Heart, so that he died An. 1598, and was honourably interr'd at the Charges of Robert, Earl of Essex, near Chaucer. His Epitaph are these two Lines,

*Anglica te vivo vixit plaustique Poesis,
Nunc moritura timet te moriente mori.*
Fuller.

SPENCERS (Hugh) Father and Son, great Favourites in the Reign of Edward II. The Father was created Earl of Winchester, and the Son was made Lord Chamberlain succeeding to the Interest and Office of Pierce Gavestone. The King's extraordinary Inclination to these Spencers, and their Mismanagement of their Advantage at Court, made the Earls of Hereford and Lancaster, with several other Barons, enter into an Association, by which they swore to live and die with each other; the Pretence of their taking Arms being to maintain the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom, and procure the Banishment of the Spencers, whom they complain'd of as the great Oppressors of the State, misleading the King to Male-Administration, and disposing of all Offices at Court according to their own Fancy, in an Arbitrary Manner. These remonstrating Lords carried their Demands very high, and by Force of Arms obliged the King to banish the Spencers. But this Compliance being forced, the King soon after levy'd an Army, and suppress'd the Rebellious Barons, some of which were executed: However, afterwards a Misunderstanding happen'd between the King and the Queen, she was proclaim'd an Enemy to the Kingdom, being at that time in France; upon which, she having procur'd some Forces from the Earl of Hainault, embark'd for England, and being joyn'd with several of the Barons, procur'd too strong for the King: Being thus superior, she marches from Gloucester to Bristol, of which Spencer the Father, Earl of Winchester, was Governour, and having taken the Castle by Storm, she order'd this Earl to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd without any Form or Legal Tryal, which was executed accordingly; and soon after, upon the King's Imprisonment, Spencer the Son now Earl of Gloucester, was apprehended, and being sent to the Queen at Hereford, was drawn upon a Sledge and hang'd in his Coat of Arms on a Gallows fifty Foot high. *Daniel Hist. of England*. Speed, &c.

SPENSER (Sir John) descended of the ancient and noble Family of Hodenhall, in the County of Warwick, by Margaret his Wife, Daughter to Robert Carline, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, left Issue, Robert, who was advanced to the Dignity of Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Spenser of Wormleighton, the 21st of July, 1 Jac. and soon after sent to the Duke of Wirtemberg with the Ensigns of the noble Order of the Garter. Robert was succeeded by William his second Son, who had Issue three Sons and seven Daughters. Henry, his eldest Son, succeeding him, was for his Loyalty and good Service rais'd to the Degree of Earl, by the Title of Earl of Sunderland, by King Charles I. in the nineteenth Year of his Reign: And being slain upon the twentieth of September the same Year at Newbury Fight, left one Son called Robert, and two Daughters, Dorothy married to Sir George Savile of Thornhill, in the County of York, Baronet, afterwards created Viscount Halifax, and Penelope, who died unmarried. Robert, now Earl of Sunderland, hath married the Lady Anne, Daughter to George, Earl of Bristol. *Dugdale*.

SPERMANNUS (Thomas) whom some call Opermannus, an English Dominican Fryar, who flourish'd in the Year 1300 under the Reign of Edward I. He was Doctor of Divinity, and hath left divers Works, entituled, *Commentaria in totam Genesin*. *In Epistolam D. Pauli ad Hebraeos*. *In Epistolam Canoniam D. Jacobi*. *Quaestiones Disputatae*. Pities de illustr. Angl. Scriptor.

SPERON, or Sperone, an Italian born at Padua in 1504, where he began to read Philosophy when he was but 24 Years of Age: He was one of the most famous Men of his Age. 'Tis said, that being at Rome, he was ask'd by some Cardinals, what was the meaning of those Letters engraven upon the Gate of the Pope's Palace MCCCCLX, he answer'd *Multi Caci Cardinales creantur Leonem Decimum*, because that Pope was too young when they elect'd him to the Papacy. Sperone died in 1588, being 89 Years of Age. His chief Works are, his *Dialogues*, his *Tragedy*, intituled *Canace*, his Discourses of the Prudence of Princes, &c. in Italian. *Thuan. Hist. Thomasin. Elog.*

SPERTHIES, a famous Lacedemonian, who, with his Friend Bulis, went to Xerxes's Court, to make a voluntary Satisfaction to that Prince for the Injury he had received by some of the Lacedemonians, who had murder'd one of his Heralds, which he had dispatch'd to Sparta; but Xerxes admiring the generous Undertaking of these two Persons, was so far from putting them to Death, that he offer'd them honourable Terms to stay at his Court, but they chose rather to live in their own Country. *Herod. Lib. 7.*

SPEUSIPPUS of Athens, Plato's Successor and the Son of his Sister called Potona: He is tax'd for being too Cholerick, extremely addict'd to Pleasure and very Covetous, which made him take Money of his Scholars. He had a very sickly and diseas'd Body, so that he was fain to be carried to the Accademy to read there. Diogenes meeting him on a time as they carried him thither, told him, that he could not find in his Heart to salute him, because he saw him so cowardly, as to chuse to live in such a painful and miserable Condition; where-

whereupon not long after he kill'd himself. He writ several Commentaries and Dialogues. *Diogen. Laertius*, Lib. 4. *Vit. Philosoph.*

SPEY, a great River in the North of *Scotland*, which rises in the Hills of *Badenach*, separates the Countries of *Ainy* and *Bain* from *Murray-Land*, and after a Course of about sixty *Scottish* Miles falls into the *German Sea* below the chief Residence of the Duke of *Gordan*, called *Bogie*. This River is noted for the Rapidity of its Stream, and a good Salmon-fishing.

SPHILSBY, a Market-Town in *Lincolnshire*, in *Bullingbrook* Hundred. It is 101 Miles from *London*.

SPHINX, the Name of a Monster near *Thebes*; of which the Poet tells us, That *Junio* being incensed against that City, sent this Monster to afflict it, which had the Face and Voice of a Maid, the Body of a Dog, the Paws of a Lion, and the Tail of a Dragon, and was used to propose Riddles to those it met with, devouring them that could not unriddle them. And so far as this was a great Calamity to the Country, they went to consult the Oracle about it, who answered, That they should not be delivered from that Destruction till some Body did interpret the Monster's Riddle, which was this, *What Creature it was that had four Feet in the Morning, two at Noon, and three towards the Evening*. The Solution of which Riddle was found out by *Oedipus*, who declared that Man was the Creature, which crawl'd on all four before it could go, being grown walk'd on two, and in his Old Age had need of the third Foot, a Stick or Staff to support its Steps: At which the Monster was so enraged, that it dash'd out its Brains against a Rock. This is the Account the Poets give us of this Monster, but without doubt this Story was not invented at Random, but to be the Veil and Conveyance of some Mystery hid under it. One of these *Sphinxes* is still to be seen near to the *Pyramids* of *Egypt*, about four Miles from *Cairo* towards the West, near the River *Nilus*. This Figure is of a vast Bigness; and 'tis question'd whether this monstrous Representation were cut out of a Rock which Nature had made there, or whether it was brought thither from elsewhere, which seems the most probable, because the Country thereabouts is a sandy Ground: For to clear this Doubt, some have endeavour'd to dig to the Bottom of it, but could never do it, because it is so deep sunk in the Sand, being covered with it up to the Shoulders. It is all of one Piece, and the Matter of it is very hard: The Proportions of the Face are very well observed. *Pliny* speaks of it in these Terms, *Before the Pyramids is a Sphinx, which is yet more wonderful, and is as it were the Country Deity of the Inhabitants*. 'Tis supposed that King *Amasis* is interr'd under it, and that it hath been brought thither from some other Place: It is cut out of one polished Stone. The Head of this Monster is 12 Foot in compass, 43 in length, and in depth from the top of the Head to the Belly 62 Foot. Historians relate abundance of Fables of this Image, and amongst the rest, that it uttered Oracles; but this was only a Trick of their Heathen Priests, who had made a Passage under Ground through the Belly of this Coloss, which terminated at the Head of it, by which they entered to give their equivocal Answers to those that came to consult this Monster; and because the Hollowness of this Figure did extremely augment the Voice, the credulous Heathens persuaded themselves that they heard the Voice of some Deity. *Pliny* tells us, there were a great Number of these *Sphinxes* placed in those Parts that were commonly overflown by the River *Nile*, to discern the Encrease of the Waters by. The Figure of *Sphinx* was represented by the *Egyptians* two several Ways; either in the Form of a Monster which had the Body of a Lion and the Face of a Virgin; or in that of a Lion couchant upon a Bed or Seat of Justice. The first of these was to signify the Encrease of the River *Nile*, and the second represented *Momphta*, an *Egyptian* Deity, which presided over the Waters, and was the Director of the Overflowings of *Nile*: So that these Figures signified nothing else but the Overflowings of that River, which are of so great Use, or rather of absolute Necessity to the Welfare of that Country. Thus because this Inundation happened in the Months of *July* and *August*, when the Sun passeth through the Heavenly Signs of the *Lion* and *Virgin*, they intimated this by a Figure composed of a Virgin's Head and the Body of a Lion. Some conceive that this Practice of the *Egyptians* was the Rise of the Custom we have to make Lions Heads at the End of Water-spouts and Cocks. The Ancients also were used to set the Figure of a *Sphinx* at the Entrance of their Temples, to import that the Knowledge of Divine Things is very secret, mystical and ænigmatical. *Dapper. Description of Africa*.

SPIFAME (*James Paul*) a French Gentleman of an ancient Family, Bishop of *Nevers*, who, upon the breaking out of the Civil Wars in *France*, retired to *Geneva*, and turn'd a Protestant in the Year 1559, and not long after *Calvin* sent him to *Orleans* to the Prince of *Conde*, who knowing his Ability, sent him to the Diet at *Frankfort*, there to justify the Protestants, who had taken up Arms in their own Defence, and to demand Assistance from the Emperor *Ferdinand* and the Princes of the Empire, though without Success. But being return'd to *Geneva*, he was accused of having had a Design to betray the Protestants, and to be reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, in

Consideration of a Bishoprick promised to him: Upon this account they were resolved to dispatch him, and soon after preferred an Indictment against him for making a false Contract and counterfeiting Seals, and was condemned to have his Head cut off, which was executed accordingly. *Spon. Hist. de Gen. Lib. 3. La Popeliniere*, Lib. 8.

SPINA (*Alexander*) a *Dominican* of the Convent of *St. Catharine* of *Pisa*. In his Time a certain Person invented the way of making Spectacles, about the Year 1205, but would not make it publick. *Spina*, who was a Person of wonderful Industry and Ingenuity, presently found out the way to make them; much like the learned *Galileus Galelai*, who having heard that a *Fleming* had invented the Art of making *Telescopes*, never ceased till he had found out the way of it, which he did in 1608, without ever having seen those of the *Dutch* Man. In the Library of the foresaid Convent, there is kept the Manuscript of an ancient Chronicle, where the Death of *Alexander Spina* is set down to have happened in 1313, with this Elegy; *Quæcunque vidit aut audivit facta, scivit & facere. Ocularia ab aliquo primo facta & communicare nolente, ipse fecit & communicavit*. In a Sermon of Father *Jordan* of *Rivaulto*, of the same Order, it's said, that it was not yet twenty Years since the Art of making Spectacles was found: Now this Father *Jordan* was Contemporary with *Spina*; and indeed before that Time we know of no mention made in any Authors of Spectacles. If the *Greeks* and *Latins* had had any Knowledge of the use of Spectacles, without doubt they would have made some mention of them, especially in their Comick Writings; and *Pliny* in his *Chapter of Inventors*, could not have fail'd to have mentioned this Invention. True it is, the Words *Faber ocularius* is found upon some sepulchral Marbles, but that cannot prove any thing to this Purpose: However, if the Ancients had the use of Spectacles, that Knowledge was afterwards lost, and renewed again in the XIII Century, as appears from what hath been said. One *Cordon*, a Physician and Professor in that Faculty at *Montpellier*, pretended to refine upon *Spina's* Thought; for in a Book of his entituled *Lilium Medicinæ*, he mentions a *Nostrium* of his own, called a *Collirium* or Eye-Salve, which he affirms would fortifie the Sight to that degree, that by the Use of it an old Man might read without Spectacles. *Spon. Recherches curieuses d'Antiquite*.

SPINELLO, an *Italian* Painter, born at *Arezzo* in *Tuscany*, was famous towards the latter end of the XIV Century. 'Tis related of him, that being above seventy Years of Age, he drew a Picture in the City of *Arezzo*, representing how the evil Angels, endeavouring to rise up in Rebellion against God, were cast headlong into the Abyss of Hell: Amongst all the rest of the Devils he had painted *Lucifer* in the Form of a monstrous Beast, and took great care to make it extremely frightful and horrible; some time after, as he was asleep, he thought he saw the Devil in the hideous Figure he had painted him, who demanded of him, where ever he had seen him so deformed, and why he had represented him in so hideous a manner; at the Fright of which he immediately awaked, with a strange Trembling over all his Body, the Horror which had seiz'd him being so great, that he had like to have died of it: And from that time he always retain'd a wild frighted Look, and a weak Head, and liv'd not long after. *Felibien Entretiens sur les vies des Peintres*.

SPINENSIS, a Heathen Deity, to whom they ascrib'd the Care of the rooting up of Thorns and Briars. *August. de Civit. Dei*.

SPINOLA, a Marquisate of *Genoa*, giving Name to an *Italian* Family which hath produced divers gallant Men, particularly in the Beginning of this Century. *Don Frederick*, one of them, being Admiral to *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, was encountered with six of his Gallies on the Channel near *Dover* by three *English* and *Dutch* Ships commanded by Sir *Robert Mansel* and *John Adrianson*, Capt. Two of the Gallies were sunk upon the Coast of *Flanders*, and the other four run ashore, *Spinola* himself narrowly escaping to *Dunkirk* with about 200000 Ducats; and before this Encounter he lost two on the Coast of *Portugal*. About 180 Gally-slaves and others were fish'd up by the *Hollanders*, and set at Liberty after this Defeat, which hapned Sept. 23. 1602. This same *Spinola*, May 27. 1603. sail'd from *Sluce* with eight Gallies and four Frigats well appointed with Slaves and Mariners, besides 2500 Musketers, to attack Prince *Maurice* of *Nassaw's* Ships and Gallies near *Ostend*, commanded by the Vice-Admiral *Jos. de Moor*; and having both Wind and Tide, and being much superior in Strength, they attack'd the *Dutch* with much Fury, who defended themselves with no less Gallantry; so that after a great Slaughter, Admiral *Spinola* being kill'd in the Fight, the *Spaniard* retired, and though four of their Gallies had attack'd one of the *Dutch*, called the *Black Gally*, yet they could not carry her off. The *Spaniards* lost none of their Gallies, but their General with 800 Men was killed, besides a great Number wounded; and the *Dutch* lost about sixty, having as many wounded. *Grimston's Hist. Netherlands*.

SPINOLA (*Ambrosio* Marquess) Brother to this *Ferdinand*, was General to the Archduke's Army in the *Netherlands* in 1603. In the Siege of *Ostend* he displaced 600 Commission Officers for reckoning too high in their Accounts to the King.

June 5. 1604, he gave a general Assault to *Ostend*, which continued eight Hours, and was thrice renewed; but he was repulsed with eight hundred Men killed, and five hundred wounded. On the 28th of July, 1604. *Spinola* was detach'd from *Ostend* by the Archduke to relieve *Sluce*, which he attempted with great Courage and Conduct, and endeavoured to force Prince *Maurice's* Camp; the Besieged were not wanting neither to countenance him by their Sallies, but all to no purpose. *Spinola* attack'd the Trenches, and fought desperately, but was oblig'd to retire with considerable Loss: So that perceiving all his Endeavours to be fruitless, he retired in haste on the 16th of August without Beat of Drum. The Prince pursued him, and kill'd 300 of his Men. However, *Spinola* did not flee, but watch'd for an Opportunity still to put Relief into the Town, and attack a square Fort before which he lost 400 Men: But his Army decreasing daily, he was obliged to retire, and *Sluce* yielding to the Prince. After this, *Spinola* returned to the Siege of *Ostend*, and by Mines, &c. made his Approaches to *Sandhill*, which, after great Resistance, he took by the German Regiments, to whom he gave 40000 Guildens to drink out of his own Bounty. The Loss of the Place and the Slaughter of their Men, brought the Besieged to treat with *Spinola*, who granted them the most honourable Terms that could be desired: And so, after three Years and eleven Weeks Siege, they surrendered Sept. 22. 1604, the Town being reduced to a Heap of Rubbish, and the Spaniards having lost 72124 People before it. The taking of this Town raised *Spinola's* Reputation; so that he was sent to Spain to give an Account of his Actions, and receive a Reward: Whereupon he was created Duke of *St. Severino*, Lieutenant General of the Netherlands, had the Earldom of *Volgira* in *Milan*, 12000 Crowns per An. for his Table, and was made a Grandee of Spain. After this he return'd into *Flanders*, where he prevented Prince *Maurice's* Invading the Spanish Territories; and in 1605 took *Oldenzeel* and *Lingen* from the Prince. In October that same Year, the Prince, chiefly by the Assistance of the English and Scots, defeated a Body of *Spinola's* Men near *Mulken*, and killed 500 of them, with *Theodore Trivulcio*, General of the Light-Horse. Aug. 3. 1606, *Spinola* besieged *Groll*, and in fourteen Days took it by Composition. On the 28th he besieged *Rhineberg*, and Colonel *Edmonds*, a valiant Scottish Commander who defended the Town, being slain, took the same by Composition, October 2. 1606, but lost abundance of Men before it. He in a little time after oblig'd Prince *Maurice* to raise the Siege of *Groll*. In Febr. 1608 *Spinola* was sent to the *Hague* to treat with the States, where his Magnificence was extraordinary, insomuch that it was thought no good Policy of the States to suffer an Enemy to treat all Comers with such Splendor. In 1622 *Spinola* besieged *Berghen*, and after many Repulses, he was forced to burn his Camp and retire, leaving a great deal of Baggage and Arms behind him; which did so much impair his Authority with the unthinking Vulgar, that they reproached him every where, and the Priests did preach seditiously against him: So that the King of Spain was oblig'd to forbid the same under severe Penalties, saying, that he would himself participate in the point of Honour or Dishonour with the Marquess de *Spinola*. In 1623 he sent an Army who took *Schencken-Schans* from the States. In 1624 he laid Siege to *Breda* with 35600 Men, after much Debate and Consultation, his Entrenchments being 30600 Paces in compass; and most of the great Captains of Europe came to see the Siege and Defence, as *Uladislaus*, Prince of Poland, &c. and abundance of French Nobles, eight of whom endeavouring to escape through the Camp of the Spaniards to that of Prince *Maurice*, were taken and courteously treated by *Spinola*, who gave them the Choice of returning to *Breda* or going home to France, and they chose the first. Many Skirmishes happened betwixt the Garrison and the Besieged, and Prince *Maurice* left nothing unattempted for their Relief; but *Spinola* by his extraordinary Conduct prevented him in every thing. The Town was also visited with Plague and Famine. Prince *Maurice's* Letters being intercepted, *Spinola* understood the vast Preparations for raising the Siege, and in the Rigour of Winter raised a strong Trench of 52000 Paces in circuit to defend his Camp. The French King dealt also deceitfully as to the suffering of the Troops which were levy'd in England to land in his Dominions, which, together with the want of Provision, did mightily discourage the Besieged; however, they were persuaded by their Ministers and Officers to hold out to the last Extremity. *Spinola* in the mean time suborn'd a cunning Boor to go to the Walls of *Breda* laden with Provisions, and pretend that he had found a Passage through the Enemies Camp by which he would obtain Credit to carry Letters to Prince *Maurice*, which he advised him to be shy of receiving at first, and promised him a considerable Reward if he effected it. The cunning Fellow having done according to Directions, was very welcome at *Breda*; and receiving Letters from *Justin* of *Nassau*, the Governour, to his Brother Prince *Maurice*, he brought them to *Spinola*, who thereby understood the Condition of the Town; and having seal'd up the Letter, sent him with the same to the Prince, who not doubting any thing because of his receiving a Letter in his Brother's Hand, writ back to him with very much Freedom, by which means *Spinola* learn'd also the Con-

dition of Affairs abroad; and having understood the want of Provisions in the Town, he wrote to the Governour, promising honourable Terms if he would surrender; to which he return'd a resolute and magnanimous Denial. A little after the States found means to burn one of *Spinola's* Magazines, which did him no little Damage. In March, 1625, King *James I.* of Great Britain died, and a little after Prince *Maurice*, which gave *Spinola* great Advantage. Prince *Henry* of *Nassau*, his Brother, succeeded, and arriving some Days after in the Camp, the Besieged play'd more furiously than formerly upon *Spinola's* Quarter, insomuch that his Bed-Chamber was torn to Pieces, but he was absent himself; and four Days after, as he rode about the City, a Cannon-Bullet broke off his Bridle close under the Horse's Mouth. After this he push'd on the Siege with great Vigour and incredible Diligence, neither allowing himself necessary Food nor Sleep, yet was always of a cheerful and assailable Temper, and when awak'd on any Alarm, shew'd a wonderful Presence of Mind; all sorts of Weather were alike to him, and he would often lodge in a common Sentinel's Hut. He intercepted Prince *Henry's* Letters and a Swallow sent out by the Besieged to the Prince's Camp with a Schedule in Characters. On the fifth of May Prince *Henry* resolved to try his Fortune, and attack the Enemies in their Trenches; whereof *Spinola* had Notice, and prepared for it. The Van consisted of the English, led on by General *Vere*, who perform'd Wonders; but having too much the Disadvantage of the Ground, they were forced to retire after a gallant Fight, with the Loss of 200 Men. After this *Spinola* fortified himself stronger in his Camp, and made use of that same cunning Peasant to understand how Affairs were in the Town and the Prince's Camp; by which he found that the Town could not hold out above eleven Days. So that Prince *Henry* seeing it impossible to force *Spinola's* Camp, retired with his Forces; whereupon *Spinola* signified the same to the Governour, and withal, that he might be convinced that he knew his Secrets, sent him the Letters which the Peasant had brought betwixt him and the Prince; whereupon they came to a Treaty, and the Garrison, having received honourable Conditions, marched out on the fifth of June, 1625, *Spinola* carrying it with much Civility and Courtesie towards them. The reducing of this Place did much encrease *Spinola's* Fame, the then Pope comparing him to *Scipio* or *Caesar*, and calling Italy happy in bringing forth such a matchless Champion into the World. He was afterwards employ'd to invade the Palatinate, to divert the Arms of the Protestants from the Emperor, wherein he had very good Success; but farther my Author hath not. *Grimston's History of the Netherlands.*

SPINOLA, a Lordship in Italy, with the Title of a Marquisate in the Neighbourhood of *Montferrat*, the Duchy of *Milan*, and the State of *Genova*.

SPINOSA. Some Works of this Author, who lived not long since in *Holland*, have made a great Noise in the World, especially his *Tractatus Theologico-politicus*, printed at *Hamburg* in 1670. *M. Stoup*, who knew him in *Holland*, speaks thus of him: *Spinosa is a Jew born, and hath neither abjured Judaism, nor embraced Christianity, being indeed a bad Jew, and no better Christian.* In his *Tractatus Theologico politicus* his principal Aim seems to be levelled at the Overthrowing of all Religions, but more especially of the Jewish and Christian, and instead thereof to introduce Atheism, Libertinism, and the free Toleration of all Religions. He saith, They were all invented for the publick Good, to make Men live honestly, and obey the Magistrates, and to apply themselves to Vertue, not for the Hope of any Reward after Death, but for the Excellence of Vertue in it self, and for the Advantages which the Followers of it receive in this Life. He doth not in that Book openly declare his Thoughts concerning the Deity, though he sufficiently hints them; but in his Discourse with others he openly declares, That God is not a Being endowed with Understanding, infinitely perfect and happy, as we take him to be, but that by the Word God, nothing is to be understood, but that Vertue of Nature which is diffused through all Creatures. *M. Stoup* adds, That *Spinosa* liv'd for some time at the *Hague*, where he was visited by a great Number of curious and inquisitive Persons; that his Followers dare not discover themselves, because his Book overthrows the Foundation of all Religion, and for that it hath been forbid to be sold, by a publick Edict of the *S. General*. *Euertius* in his Book, entituled, *Demonstratio Evangelica*, hath refuted what *Spinosa* hath writ in his Books concerning the Scriptures and the Men of them. Thus much is certain, that he advanceth many strange Paradoxes, as in that he makes the Spirit of Prophecy, of the Prophets of the Old Testament, to consist in this, that they had a more strong Imagination than other Men: According to this Principle he saith, that ignorant Country People and Women who have been endowed with a strong Imagination, have been Prophets; and concludes that the Diversity of Prophecies proceeds from the Diversity of Mens Imaginations and Temperaments; and sets down many other ridiculous Paradoxes that have no foundation at all. In a Word, *Spinosa* argues according to his Philosophical Prejudices concerning Matters of Religion, which he had never studied. His wretched system of Notions follow'd the old Maxime, *Nemo repente turpissimus*; for he did not fall into Atheism all at once: He was very remote

remote from that iniferable Persuasion in 1663, when he publish'd a *Mathematical Demonstration* of *Cartes's* Principles; for in this Treatise he is no less Orthodox about the Nature of God than *Cartes* himself: However, 'tis believ'd, his misunderstanding *Cartes's* Philosophy and drawing wrong Consequences from it, led him to a more fatal Mistake. A little before he publish'd his Atheistical *Tractatus Theologico-politicus*, he printed a Treatise under a counterfeit Title of *Lucii Antistii Constantis de jure Ecclesiasticorum Liber Singularis*, in which he affirms, that all the Pretences of Ecclesiasticks to Authority and Commission are no better than Imposture and Treason against the State; from this Beginning he quickly advanc'd to direct Atheism. His *Tractatus Theologico-politicus* has been answered by several besides *Huetius*, viz. by *Mansveldius*, *Batelerius*, *Cuperus*, &c. But, not to insist upon the Performances of these Authors, though all of them prove the Absurdity and Inconsequence of *Spinos's* Principles, *Bredenburgius* has most clearly discover'd the dangerous Sentiments of this Author, and fully refuted them: His Book is entituled, *Johannis Bredenburgii Enervatio Tractatus Theologico-politici, unacum Demonstratione Geometrico Ordine disposita, Naturam non esse Deum, cujus effectus contrarius praedictus Tractatus Unice enitur. Spinos's Hypothesis*, in his *Opera postuma*, is the most absurd and plainest Contradiction to clearest Notions of Human Understanding imaginable: For the Purpose, he supposes but one Substance in Universal Nature; That this Substance is furnished with an Infinity of Attributes, and amongst others, with those of *Extension* and *Cogitation*: In Consequence of this Supposition, he affirms, That all the Matter of the Universe are but Modalities of this Substance, *Quatenus* extended, and that Human Souls are likewise Modifications of this Substance, considered under the Notion of *Cogitation*; That God is a necessary Being and infinitely Perfect, and the Cause of all things that exist, but does not differ from the Things made by him: The Folly or rather Stupidity of this System appears at first Sight. If the Reader desires to see it farther exposed and confuted, he may consult *Monf. Bayle* under the Article *Spinos*. *Bayle Diction. Histor. M. Soup Religion of the Hollanders. M. Simon.*

SPIINTHARUS, a famous Architect of the City of *Corinth*; he built the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. *Pausan.*

SPIRE, a City of *Germany*, in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*. This great, rich, populous Place, is a Free and Imperial City, but under the Protection of the *Electo Palatine*, and the Bishop of it is under the Archbishop of *Menz*. It stands in the middle between *Strasbourg* to the South and *Menz* to the North, fifty *German Miles* from each, and fifteen from *Heidelberg* to the North-West. It was of old called *Nemetum*, and in the Year 1082 took the Name of *Spire*. The Cathedral was built in 1011 by *Conrade* the Emperor, in which are the Sepulchres of the Emperors *Henry IV.* and *V. Philip, Rudolph I. Adolphus* of *Nassau* and *Albert I.* In a Diet held here in 1525, the Peace or Accommodation of Religion was first established, which when it was endeavour'd to be repeal'd in a second Diet held here in 1529, several *German* Princes protested against the Appeal, and were upon that Account called *Protestants*. The Imperial Chamber was first instituted at *Frankfort* in 1495 by *Maximilian I.* and in the Year 1530 removed to this City by *Charles V.* consists of two Presidents, whereof the one is a Romanist, the other a Protestant, and of fifteen Councillors, whereof eight are Romanists and seven Protestants, and the Bishop as the principal Judge. *Dr. Burnet* writes, that the Government of the City was all *Lutheran*, but the Cathedral was in the Hands of the Bishop a Roman Catholic, and that there were several Convents of both Sexes, and a Jesuits College, with the Tombs of many of the Emperors, remarkable for their Meanness. The *Calvinists* have a Church here, but their Number was not considerable. Tho' the Town subsisteth chiefly by the Imperial Chamber, yet there was an endless Dispute between them and the Chamber concerning their Privileges. For the Government of the Town pretended that the Judges of the Chamber, as they were private Men and out of the Court of Judicature, were subject to them; and in the Year 1685 they put one of them in Prison: And on the other hand, the Judges said their Persons were sacred. In the last War in 1672 between the *French* and the Empire, this City enjoy'd a Neutrality on the account of this Chamber, but in the Year 1688 was taken and garison'd by the *French*, who have demolish'd it since. Hereupon the Imperial Chamber was by the Diet, with the Consent of the Emperor, removed to *Weslar*, a City of *Hassia*. See *Weslar*.

SPIRITU SANTO, a small City which is the Capital of a Praefecture or Government in *Brasil*, under the *Portuguese*. It stands sixty *Spanish Leagues* from the River *Januario* to the North, and fifty from *Porto Seguro* to the South.

SPIRITU SANTO, a City of *New Spain* in *North America*. Also a River which the *Portuguese* call *Rio de lo Spiritu Santo* in *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Monomotapa*, which dischargeth it self into the *Aethiopic* Ocean near to Cape *St. Nicolas. Cabo de S. Nicolo.*

SPIRLINGA, a small Town in *Sicily*, the only Place unconcern'd in the Massacre of the *French* called the *Sicilian Vespres*.

SPI TIGNEUS I. was the thirteenth Duke of *Bohemia*:

His Father *Borivorius* resign'd the Government of his Dominions to him, and the Beginning of his Reign was very commendable and happy; but the Dissoluteness to which he abandon'd himself not long after, made his Father repent that ever he had set him upon the Throne, as having, besides all other Wickedness, abjured the Christian Religion, under Pretence of enlarging his Dominions. He despised the Threats of his Father *Borivorius* and his Mother *Ludmilla*, but he died eight Days after by a Providential Vengeance in the City of *Prague*, expressing great Sorrow for his Faults. He was the first of the *Bohemian* Princes that was buried after the Christian manner in the Church of *Taynetz*, which *Ludmilla* his Mother had dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. *Julius Solimanus de Elog. Duc. Reg. & Interreg. Bohemia.*

SPI TIGNEUS II. was the 22d and the last Duke of *Bohemia*: He succeeded to his Father *Bretislav I.* he was very cruel and vicious in the Beginning of his Reign. At his first entring upon the Government, he banished all the *Germans* out of his Dominions, without so much as excepting his Mother or the Nuns. He annull'd the Ordinances his Father had made, and took *Moravia* from his Brothers. This tyrannical Way of Government, which was likely to prove the Ruin of this Prince, became an Occasion of a great Change in him for the better; for *Severus*, Bishop of *Prague*, having opposed him in his Designs, and *St. Vitus* having exhorted him to change his Life and Management of Affairs, he was thereupon touch'd with Remorse, recall'd his former Ordinances, restored *Moravia* to his Brothers, and set the 300 Gentlemen he had imprison'd at Liberty. After this he constituted a Sett of Judges, and charged them to determine the Cases of Widows and Orphans that came before them in three Days time. Having on a time met with a poor Woman at the Gates of *Prague*, who desired him to hear her Cause, he immediately alighted from his Horse, and gave her Audience for two Hours together. During the Remainder of his Life he had always some that read to him, whilst he was at Table, the Ordinances of all his Predecessors, that had been Governours of *Bohemia*, that he might from them be the better informed how to govern his People, and to make good Laws. He died after he had reigned six Years. *Julius Solimanus de Elogiis Ducum, Regum & Interreg. Bohemia.*

SPITSBERGEN, the Name of a large Country, and a Part, as is supposed, of the *Arctic Continent* between *Nova Zembla* to the East and *Greenland* to the West, which are nevertheless about 300 Miles from it. It was discover'd by the *Hollanders* in 1596, who gave it this Name from a great Number of small Mountains very sharp-pointed at the top, which appear along this Coast. The *English* call it *New-Land*. It extends to 80 deg. of North Latitude. Whether it be an Island, or join'd to any Continent, is unknown, but it is known to be the most Northern Part in our Hemisphere, and extremely cold. That which is most remarkable in this Climate is, that the dead Bodies of Men or Beasts are not subject to Corruption. In Winter the Sun continues under the Horizon four Months together, two Months before the Winter Solstice, and two Months after. The Spring and Autumn are incommoded with such thick Mists and Fogs, that the Moon can scarcely be discern'd through them. In the Summer the Sun is four whole Months above the Horizon, and during that time if it appears very bright and glittering, it is a Sign of Frost, especially when the Wind is North, and of stormy Weather when the Wind is South. During this Season the Country abounds with a sort of Sea-Fowl like to Ducks, besides a vast Number of Bears and Foxes of a whitish Colour, and some of them black; their Fleish is good for Food. There are also great Numbers of *Rangifers*, which live only upon Moss; they are like our red Deer. There are also white Bears, almost as big as our Oxen, and live only upon the Fish they catch in the Sea. Near the Coast of this Country there are abundance of Whales, some whereof are 200 Foot long, this being the Place chiefly where the *Hollanders* fish for Whales, in order to which they set out from *Holland* in May, and return in August or September. *Geogr. Blaew.* Also the Name of an University in *Brandenburg*, founded in 1554.

SPOLETO, or *Spolere, Spolertum*, is a City in the State of the Church in *Italy*, and the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. It stands in the Province of *Umbria* or *Ombria*, on the Descent of a Hill, which makes the Street somewhat uneven, though very large and fair. It is watered by the River *Tessino*, and lies thirteen Miles from *Fuligno* to the North-East, 45 from *Rome* to the North, and 62 from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Bishop's See immediately under the Pope, and a City of great Antiquity, as having defended it self very well against *Hannibal* in the second *Punic* War. It is adorned with many fair Churches; the Cathedral of our Lady is in a manner wholly built of Marble. Here are likewise to be seen the magnificent Remains of a Theatre, of a Temple, and of a Palace of the Kings of the *Goths*, and a strong Castle for the Security of the Place; so that it is still in good Esteem, and well inhabited, though it has suffered considerably formerly, especially in 1155, when for denying the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* Entrance, and affronting his Embassadors, it was most of it raz'd to the Ground by his Order. It has a Stone-Bridge,

supported by 24 Pillars, that joyns two neighbouring Mountains. This Dutchy of this Name consists of rough and barren Hills and delightful Valleys. Its Places of Note besides *Spoleto*, are, *Eugubio*, *Nocera*, *Assise* and *Todi*. In 740 the Pope was strictly besieged here by *Luitprand*, King of *Italy*, because he would not deliver into his Hands *Trasamondus*, the rebellious Duke. In 1234 Pope *Gregory IX.* held a Council here for the Recovery of the Holy Land. *Sigonius de Regn. Ital. &c. Ughel. Italia Sacr.*

SPON (*Carolus*) a famous Physician. He was born at *Lions* in 1609, and at twelve Years of Age was sent to *Ulm* in *Germany*, the Birth-place of his Grandfather, to study at that University. In 1625 he came to *Paris*, where he studied Philosophy, Mathematicks, Astronomy and Physick, and made a great Advance in them. In 1632 he commenced Doctor of Physick at *Montpelier*, and afterwards became a Fellow of the College of Physicians at *Lions*, where he gain'd a very extraordinary Repute. In 1645 he was made the *French King's* Physician. He was a great Lover of *Latin* Poetry, and had a great Genius that way. We have his *Prognosticks of Hippocrates* put into Heroick Verse, with the Title of *Sibylla Medica*, *The Lions Dispensatory*, and other learned Works. He died in *Febr.* 1684. His Son *Jacobus Spon*, famous by his Travels, and his Knowledge of Antiquities, was also Fellow of the College of Physicians at *Lions*, and a Member of the Academy at *Padua*, and of that of the *Beaux Esprits*, founded at *Nismes* by Letters Patent of the *French King* in 1682. He died in *Suisseerland* in 1686, having publish'd *A Voyage to the Levant. A Treatise of Inscriptions*, with Notes upon them. *The History of Geneva, &c. Nouvelles d la Republique des Lettres.*

SPONDANUS (*Henricus*) Bishop of *Pamiez* in *France*, a Person famous in this Age by his Piety, Learning and Dignity, was born at *Munbeon de Soule*, a Town of *Gascony* between *Navarre* and *Bearn*, the sixth of *Jan.* 1568, and *Henry* of *Bourbon*, afterwards *Henry IV.* of *France*, was his Godfather. In 1600 he accompanied the Cardinal de *Sourdis* to *Rome*, where he was ordain'd Priest five or six Years after. He applied himself with great Diligence to the Study of Ecclesiastical History, and made an *Abridgment of Baronius his Annals*, and continued them to the Year 1600, and afterwards to 1640. And to the end there might be nothing wanting to the Perfection of this Work, he endeavour'd to perform the same in Reference to the Ecclesiastical Annals of the Old Testament till *Jesus Christ*, which is properly an *Abridgment of those of Torriellus*. He wrote a Book likewise *De Camiteris Sacris*. He died at *Tkolouse* the eighteenth of *May*, 1643, being the 75th of his Age.

SPANHEIM, a County in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between the Rivers *Moselle* and *Naw*, partly under the Elector Palatine, and partly under the Marquess of *Baden*.

SPORADES, Isles of the *Archipelago* towards *Asia*, so called because they lie scattered up and down towards *Candia*, and are not compass'd in round together as the *Cyclades*. These Islands, which were formerly very populous and flourishing, have been ruin'd by the *Romans*, *Saracens*, and last of all by the *Turks*, to whom they are, in a manner, all of them subject at present; yet they are still inhabited by some *Greeks*. *Magin. in his Geogr.*

SPRANGER (*Bartholomew*) a Painter born at *Antwerp*: He was the Son of a Merchant of that City, and lived in the XVI Century. After he had attain'd great Skill in his Art, he passed the *Alpes*, where Cardinal *Farnese*, being taken with a Piece of his Drawing, made him his Painter, and afterwards recommended him to Pope *Pius V.* who took him to be his Domestick Painter, and gave him a Lodging in his Palace of *Belvedere*. Some time after the Death of his Master, he was called to *Vienna* by *Maximilian II.* and after his Death was entertained by *Rodolphus* his Successor, who was so jealous of his Works, that he would not suffer him to work for any private Persons; and to prevent him from doing it, took him along with him in all his Journeys. Afterwards, having settled his Court at *Prague*, he lodg'd him in his own Palace, and at a Feast he made, bestowed upon him a three-double Golden Chain, with a Medal, and some time after made him a Gentleman. *Goltzius* the famous Graver has copied some of his Pieces. *Spranger* at last finding himself very aged, desired Leave to retire from Court, and to spend the rest of his Days in Peace in his own Family; and not long after took a Journey to his own Country, and after some Stay returned to *Prague*, where he died of a great Age. *Wermander.*

SPRETUS (*Desiderius* or *Didacus*) of *Ravenna*, an Author of the XVI Century: He wrote a Treatise of the Greatness, Ruin and Rebuilding of this Town, and was Contemporary with *Leander Alberti*, who mentions him in his *Desc. d'Ital.* Pag. 310. *Ed. Ven.*

SPRODAW, a Town or Dutchy of *Glagow* in *Silesia*, situate on the River *Sprot*, formerly subject to a Duke of its own; but their Line was extinguish'd in 1395. It stands four Miles West of *Glogaw*. *Spener.*

SPURINA, a very beautiful Youth, who finding that many Women were enamour'd of him for his Beauty, which made him suspected and hateful to their Husbands, he voluntarily disfigured his Face, chusing rather that his Deformity should be a Mark of his Chastity, than that his Beauty should be an Incentive to any to lust. *Valer. Max. Lib. 4. Cap. 5.*

SPURINA, an Astrologer or Soothsayer, who had warn'd *Julius Caesar* to beware of the *Ides of March*, on which very Day in the Morning *Caesar* meeting him, as he was going to *Senate*, he in a jeering way told him, *Well, Spurina, you see the Ides are come, and I am well for all that: True*, answer'd he, *they are come indeed, but are not yet past*; and so he found it, for presently after coming into the *Senate*, he was kill'd there. *Val. Max. Lib. 8. Cap. 11.*

SPYRIDION, Bishop of *Tremithuntis* in the Isle of *Cyprus*, a very holy Man, and famous for many Miracles done by him. Some Thieves being come on a time to take away his Sheep, they were suddenly bound by an invisible Power, that they could not stir, and so continued all Night: The good Bishop seeing them in this Condition in the Morning, exhorted them to amend their Lives; and loosing them of their invisible Bands, let them go in Peace, bestowing freely a Sheep upon them. He assisted at the Council of *Nicea*, where he put a Philosopher to Silence, who had gravell'd the most learned of that Assembly by the Subtlety of his Arguments against our Religion, and afterwards converted him to the Faith, only by repeating to him a simple Exposition of the Christian Faith. He was a married Man; and having on a time set before a Guest of his, Flesh on a Fast-Day, he authoriz'd his so doing with that Saying of the Apostle, *To the Pure all things are pure.* *Socrat. Lib. 1. Cap. 8. Sozomenus, Lib. 1. Cap. 16.*

SQUILLACI, *Scyllerium*, *Scyllaceum*, a small City of great Antiquity, and a Bishop's See in the *Furber Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It was formerly one of the most important Towns of the *Bruttii* in *Great Greece*, and a Colony of the *Athenians*. To this City there belongs a Bay on the *Ionian Sea*, called *Golfo di Squillaci*. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 48.

STABLO, *Stabletum*, *Stabulensis Abbas*, a small Town enriched with a celebrated Abbey upon the River *Ambleve*, under the Jurisdiction of its Abbot, who is a Prince of the *German Empire*; his Territory lies between the Bishop of *Leige* and the Dukedom of *Limburg* and *Luxenburg*, three *German Miles* from *Limburg* to the South.

STADEN, *Statio*, *Stada*, a City in the *Lower Saxony* belonging to the Dukedom of *Bremen*, which was anciently an Imperial City and a Hanse-Town: It is a very strong Town, and stands upon the River *Schuinge*, which a little lower runs into the *Elbe*. It lies seven *German Miles* from *Hamburg* to the West, and twelve from *Bremen* to the North. It was taken in 1676 by the Duke of *Brunswick*; but in 1680 was restored to the *Swedes*, under whom it was before put by the Treaty of *Munster*.

STADIUM, an ancient Measure of Ground, which contains 125 Geometrical Paces, and every Geometrical Pace five Foot, whereas the common contains but three Foot. Eight *Stadiums* make an *Italian Mile*. *Stadium* also signifies a Place wherein Races were run, because they used to distinguish the Space of the Race by *Stadiums*.

A Reduction of the Ancient Stadia to Roman Miles, each of which Miles contains a Thousand Geometrical Paces.

To give the Reader a short Specimen.

Stadia

Stadia.	Miles.
8	1
16	2
24	3
32	4
40	5
48	6
56	7
64	8
72	9
80	10
88	11
96	12
104	13
112	14
120	15
128	16
136	17
144	18
152	19
160	20
168	21
176	22
184	23
192	24
200	25

STADIUS (*Johannes*) a famous Mathematician born at *Loenhout*, a small Village in *Brabant*, on New-years-day 1527. He compos'd *Ephemerides* for the Prince of *Liege*, from the Year 1554 to 1606, in Imitation of those of *Alphonfus*, King of *Arragon*. He hath writ besides many Astrological and Astronomical Treatises, as also *Commentaries upon Florus*. He died at *Paris* 1579, at the Age of 52 Years.

STAFANGER, *Stafangria*, a City and Sea-Port of *Norwey*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*, and has a large and safe Harbour upon the *German Ocean*. It stands in the Government of *Bergen*, 90 Miles from *Bergen* to the South, and 60 from the *Baltick Sea*. Long. 27.45. Lat. 61. 15.

STAFFARDA, a Town near *Saluces* in *Piemont*, remarkable only for the Victory which the *French* there obtain'd over the Duke of *Savoy's* Army, Aug. 1690. This was the first Battle his Royal Highness was present at, wherein he behaved himself with great Courage; but his Forces being raw and undisciplin'd, were over-match'd.

STAFFORD, the Name of an ancient *Norman* Family, called originally *Toney*, related to the Conqueror. The first who took the Surname of *Stafford* was *Robert*, who was Governor of *Stafford Castle* in *William* the Conqueror's Time. The Male Issue failing after three Generations, the Heire's married one *Bagot* of an ancient Family, whose Son assumed his Mother's Name, which was then usual when the Mother's Quality was greatest. This Son's Name being *Hervy de Stafford*, *Dugdale* calls him Lord, though he does not mention the Time of their Advancement to that Honour. The Successors of this Family were great Men, and serviceable to their Princes in the Wars against *Scotland* and *France*. *Ralph* Lord *Stafford* was Seneschal of *Aquitain*, repulsed *John*, Son to the *French* King, before *Aguillon*, and fell on his Rear, and had Share in

the Honour of the Victory of *Cressy*. He was also employ'd in several Embassies, and created Knight of the Garter by *Edward III.* and signaliz'd his Valour in reducing the *Irish* Rebels. On Sept. 14. 23 Hen. VI. *Humphry*, Earl of *Stafford*, was in Regard of his near Alliance in Blood, and faithful Services to the King, created Duke of *Buckingham*; which occasion'd great Animosity betwixt him and the Duke of *Warwick*, to whom the King had given Precedence; which was accomodated by a special Act of Parliament appointed them to take Precedency by Turns: But after the Duke of *Warwick's* Death he had a Grant of Precedency above all Dukes in *England* or *France*, those of the Blood Royal excepted; and for his firm Adherence to the King against the Duke of *York*, obtain'd great Gifts. *Henry*, Grandson to this Duke, succeeded, and was the principal Man that assist'd *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester*, to usurp the Crown, and cut off his Nephews, the true Heirs, for which he had the greatest Offices in the Kingdom, and whatever he desired conferred upon him by the said *Richard*, but rebelled against him afterward, whether out of Remorse of Conscience or not, is not certain: But his Men deserting, and the Floods preventing others from joining him, he fled to the House of his Servant Mr. *Humphry Banister*, whom he had tenderly brought up and entirely trusted, who betray'd him for Lucre of a thousand Pounds promised by Proclamation; which King *Richard* refused to pay, as hating the Treachery: However, the Duke was beheaded in the Market-place at *Salisbury*. His second Son, *Edward*, succeeded him in his Lands and Honours, and prepared to accompany the King into *France* with greater Splendor than any other of the Nobility. But having turned off one *Knevett*, his Steward, for exacting upon his Tenants, he, with the Lord *Abergavenny*, swore High-Treason against him; which he denied to the last, and would not sue to the King for his Life; so that he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, May 17. 1521. 13 Hen. VIII. His Son *Henry* was restored again to the Honours, and part of the Estate; but the Male Issue failing in 1637, the Heire's being married to Sir *William Howard*, a younger Son of *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, Earl Marshal of *England*, he was advanced to the Title of Viscount *Stafford* by King *Charles I.* and afterward beheaded for the *Popish* Plot in King *Charles* the Second's Reign, *Oates*, &c. being the Evidence against him. *Dugdale Baron*.

STAFFORD of *Hook*, a Branch of this great Family above mentioned, descended from Sir *John Stafford* of *Bromshall* in the County of *Stafford*. The first of them that arrived to the Degree of Nobleman, was *Humphry*, created Lord *Stafford* of *Sutwick* 4 Edw. IV. and in the ninth of that Reign Earl of *Devon*, which Honour he enjoy'd not many Months; for, having deserted the Earl of *Pembroke*, as marching against the Northern Rebels under Sir *John Conyers*, on account of being put out of his Quarters by the said Earl, who being thus weakened, was next Day defeated and taken by the Rebels; the King was so incensed against him, that he ordered him to be apprehended and beheaded, which was accordingly done at *Bridgewater* Aug. 9. Edw. IV. leaving no Issue. There were two other Lords of this Family of *Stafford*, viz. the Lord *Bouchier* and Earl of *Wiltshire*; but these Families were soon extinguish'd. *Dugdale*.

STAFFORDSHIRE, Lat. *Staffordia*, or *Staffordiensis Comitatus*, an Inland County of *England*, lies between *Cheshire* on the North, *Worcestershire* on the South, *Derbyshire* Eastward and *Shropshire* Westward. Its Length from North to South is about 40 Miles, its Breadth from East to West 26. The whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are 130 Parishes and 19 Market-Towns, whose ancient Inhabitants, with those of *Cheshire*, *Salop*, *Worcester* and *Warwickshire*, went by the Name of *Cornavii* in the Time of the *Romans*. The Country making part of the Kingdom of *Mercia* in the Time of the Heptarchy, as it does now of the Diocese of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. Much of this Country consists in Moors and Woods but they are such as yield both Profit and Pleasure, breeding Multitudes of Sheep, Deer and Conies, and many, by the Husbandman's Industry, yielding very good Corn. Here are also abundance of Heath Hens. Amongst the Forests, *Orankwood*, about the middle of the County, is the most considerable. The North Parts are hilly, and yet near the River *Dove* the Pastures are so rich, that the Cattel fatted thereupon will certainly fall in their Flesh if remov'd to any other Pasture. About a Mile from *Burton* there is a vast rough hilly Ground, which for its Resemblance to the Wilderness of *Sinai* in *Arabia*, got the Name of *Sinai Park*. The South Parts are stored with Coal and Iron Mines: One of the Coal Mines betwixt *Willingworth* and *Wedsbury*, took Fire An. 1622. In short, for manuring the Ground, here is Plenty both of Lime and Marl; for Building, abundance of Timber with fine and durable Stone. The best Alabastrer in *England* is found about *Castlehay* in this County, whereof many Monuments in *Westminster Abbey* are made. But the Gentry here are not so curious as in other Places in their private Buildings. However, here are two stately Castles worthy being seen; viz. *Talbury* and *Dudley* Castle. Besides the River *Trent*, which rises in this County and crosses it almost in the Middle, are the *Dove*, that parts it from *Derbyshire*, the *Line*, *Saw*, *Tame* and *Elyth*, which fall into the *Trent*. This River is of special Note for its Pikes,

Pearches, Eels and Grailings; the *Dove* for its Trouts, and the *Blythe* for its Eels; over which Rivers are reckoned 24 Bridges. The Country besides is in some Places furnished with Salt Springs yielding White Salt, not much inferior to the best in *Cheshire*. *Stafford*, the County Town, with *Lichfield*, *Stamford*, *Newcastle under Line* and *Tamworth*, are the only Places that are privileg'd to send Parliament Men besides the Knights of the Shire. In the time of Popery here were Monasteries at *Litchfield*, *Stafford*, *Dea Cross*, *Cruxden*, *Trentham*, *Burton*, *Tamworth* and *Wolverhampton*, which had the same Fate with the rest all over *England* in *Henry the Eighth's* Time.

STAGIRA, a Sea-Port Town of *Macedonia*, situate at the Foot of Mount *Atbos*, famous for having been the Birth Place of *Aristotle*; for whose Sake *Alexander the Great* rebuilt it. It is now called *Libia Nova*. It is fifteen Miles East of *Atbos*, and somewhat more North from the Bay of *Singo*.

STAGNO, *Stagnum*, a small City of *Dalmatia*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, from which it stands thirty Miles to the North upon the *Adriatick* Sea, which affords it the Convenience of an Harbour, and belongs to the Commonwealth of *Ragusa*.

STAINMORE HILL, an exceeding stony Hill in *Westmerland*, remarkable for its Cross, said to have been erected as a Boundary between the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, upon a Peace concluded betwixt *William the Conqueror* and *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*. The Arms of *England* were display'd on the South-side of it, and those of *Scotland* on the North. It is now called *Recroft*.

STALIMENE, *Lemnos*, a considerable Island in the *Archipelago*. It is 160 Miles in compass, and hath a City of the same Name. In this Island is found the *Terra Sigillata*, (which is Medicinal in a great many Cases, especially under any extraordinary Loss of Blood) whence the Grand Signior draws yearly a considerable Revenue. Every Year on the Day of our Saviour's Transfiguration, which falls in *August*, the *Caloyers* or *Greek* Monks of the Island come to gather this Earth near to *Sotira*, or our Saviour's Chappel, and put it into Sacks, to have the Grand Signior's Seal put upon it; whence it is call'd *Terra Sigillata*. The whole Island is very well cultivated, and produceth excellent Wines; and is particularly famous for being the Birth-Place of the courageous Virgin *Marulla*, who seeing her Father kill'd at the Siege of the City of *Cochino* in the XIV Century, took up a Sword and Shield, and animating the Citizens against the *Turks*, who were come to the very Gates of the City, she forced *Solyman* Bassa to raise the Siege; in Recompence for which Service *Loredano*, the *Venetian* General, allowed her double Pay, and offer'd her to take her Choice of whom she pleas'd of all the *Venetian* Captains to be her Husband, promising also that the Common-wealth should pay her Portion. *Mahomet II.* took this Island from the *Venetians*. *Hilarion de Coste of Illustrious Women*. *Bochart*.

STALIMURA, Lat. *Animurium*, a City of *Cilicia* on the *Mediterranean*, a Bishop's See, Suffragant of *Seleucia*; lies betwixt *Antioch* to the West, and *Palapoli* to the East, 44 Miles North of the Isle of *Cyprus*, Long. 65. 10. Lat. 36. 50.

STAMPALIA, an Island of the *Archipelago* towards *Asia*. This Island was formerly called *Astypalaea*. *Strabo* puts it in the Number of the *Sporades*. It lies in that Part of the *Archipelago* which is called *Mer ai Scarpanto*, and of old the *Carpathian* Sea. Of ancient Times this Island had a City called *Astypalaea*, where there was a Temple consecrated to *Apollo*, and honour'd by all *Greece*, which City remains still, and is called *Stampalia*. The principal Church in it is dedicated to *St. George*, and follows the Rite of the *Greek* Church, and as to Spirituals depends on the Bishop of *Seriphanto*, who some part of the Year resides here. Here is a Castle on a Mountain, which defends the City, and hath the Arms of *Rome*, *France* and *Tuscany*, display'd on its Frontispiece. The Country is barren, and wants fresh Water, which is the Cause that there is no other Town in the Isle save this only. *Boschini Archipel*.

STANDARD. That which the *Turks* call the Heavenly Standard, and in their Language *Bairac*, is a Green Banner, which they believe was the Banner of their false Prophet, and was delivered to him by the Angel *Gabriel*, as an indubitable Token of Victory against the Christians. This Standard is laid up in the Treasury of the *Great Turk*, and is kept with an extraordinary Care and Respect; and whenever the same is set up or display'd, all that make Profession of the *Mahometan* Religion are oblig'd to take Arms and follow it. The Motto of this Banner, is, *Nasrum min Allah*, Victory is from God. *Tavern. Hist. of the Seraglio. Ricaut. of the Ott. Empire*.

STANDON (*Johannes*) Principal of the College of *Mountaigu* in the University of *Paris*, was born at *Malines* or *Machelen* in *Flanders*, where he began his Studies, but could not continue them, by reason of the Poverty of his Parents, and therefore was forced to be a Servant, and to divide his Time between his Service and his Books; however, he made so good Use of his Time, that soon after he was chosen *Regent* of the College of *St. Barbara*; and some Years after, upon the Death of the Principal of *Mountaigu* College, he was advanced to his Place; neither was it long before he was chosen *Rector* of the University. He bore a great Affection to the Poor that

were desirous to become Scholars, and founded several Colleges or Communities in Favour of them, as at *Cambray*, *Lovain*, *Valenciennes*, *Malines* and at *Paris*. He allotted an Apartment of his College for the Entertainment of a Company of poor Scholars, whom he provided with all Necessaries besides Bread, which the *Chartreux* Fryars, at his Desire, furnished them with; and the Admiral *Granville* having, at his Request, built the College of *Mountaigu* that now is, with the Chappel, he encreased the Number of his poor Scholars to 72, in Remembrance of the 72 Disciples of our Saviour, and maintained twelve Masters to instruct them. *Standon* was so zealous in improving the Vices of his Time, that it procured him considerable Enemies, and having favour'd the Escape of one of his Scholars who reproved *Lewis XII's* Divorcing his Queen to marry the Widow of his Predecessor *Charles VIII.* about 1495, the King condemned him to Death, which, by the Intercession of the Admiral and some others, was changed into two Years Banishment. He died about the Beginning of the XVI Century, and ordered his Body to be interred in the College Chappel, with this Epitaph on his Tomb, *Pauperis mementote Standonis. Memoires Historiques*.

STANES, a large well inhabited and traded Market-Town of *Branching* Hundred in *Middlesex*, has a Bridge over the River to *Surrey*. It is fifteen Miles from *London*.

STANFORD, *Stamford*, Lat. *Durobriva*, a considerable and ancient Town of *Kesteven* Hundred in *Lincolnshire*, situate upon the River *Welland* on the Borders of *Northampton* and *Rutland*, a Part of it standing in the former, but most of it in *Lincolnshire*. It is great and populous, having seven Parishes, with several Bridges over the River to joyn the Parts of the Town that lie on both Sides, and noted for the *Roman* High-Dike or Way leading Northward from the Town. The Houses are built of Free-Stone, the Streets fair and large, surrounded with a strong Wall. It hath the Honour of being a Corporation and sending two Burgeses to Parliament. In the Neighbourhood stands a stately Seat and Park of the Earl of *Exeter* called *Burleigh House*. In the Reign of *Edward III.* part of the Students of *Oxford*, upon a Quarrel between the Southern and Northern Men, settled for some time here, and built a College, whose Ruins are still to be seen, refusing to return to *Oxford* until forced thither by Proclamation, which gave Occasion to a Statute of the University enjoining every one by Oath at the taking of Batchelors Degree, not to profess Philosophy at *Stamford*. In 1628 *Henry*, Lord *Grey of Grooby*, was created Earl of *Stamford*, and was succeeded by *Thomas* his Grandchild in 1673.

STANHOP, *Stanbop* or *Staindrop*, a Market-Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham* and *Darlington* Wapentake, 196 Miles from *London*.

STANHOPE (*Sir Philip*) Son and Heir of *Sir John Stanhope*, descended of an ancient noble Family in *Nottinghamshire*, was by Letters Patents bearing Date 7 Nov. 14 Jac. advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, and upon the fourth of *August*, 4 Car. I. created Earl of *Chesterfield*. He had Issue eleven Sons, whereof seven died young, and *Philip* and *Ferdinando* lost their Lives in the King's Service, the first at *Shelford House*, the other at *Bradyford*. *Henry*, then Heir apparent, married *Catherine*, the eldest Daughter and Coheir to *Thomas* Lord *Wotton*, and departing this Life the 29th of Nov. 1634, 10 Car. I. his Father then living, left Issue *Philip*, who succeeded the Grandfather, and hath married three Wives, *Anne*, eldest Daughter to *Algernoon*, late Earl of *Northumberland*, secondly, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, by whom he had a Son who died in his Infancy, as also *Elizabeth* a Daughter, now living; and thirdly, *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter to *Charles*, Earl of *Carnarvan*, by whom he hath Issue two Sons, *Philip* and *Charles*. There was another Lord of this Name and Family bearing the Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Harington* in the County of *Northampton*; but the Branch is now extinct.

STANLEY (*Sir John*) descended from the ancient Family of *Howton* within the Precincts of *Cheshire*, enriched himself mightily by the fair Inheritance of *Isabel*, the Daughter and Heir of *Sir Thomas de Latham*, Knight, of whose Family a former *Sir Thomas* is said to have begotten a Son called *Oskytel* on a Woman who lived not far from thence; and that having no Child by his own Lady, he design'd to adopt this *Oskytel* for his Heir, but so that he might not be thought the Father; observing therefore that an Eagle had built her Nest in a large spread Oak within his Park at *Latham*, he caused the Child in swadling Cloaths to be privily convey'd thither, and, as a Wonder, presently call'd out his Lady to see it, telling her, that having no Issue, God Almighty had thus sent him a Male Child, disguising the Truth so artificially from her, that she forthwith took him with great Fondness into the House, educating him with no less Affection than if she had been his natural Mother. Whereupon he became Heir to that fair Inheritance, and that in token thereof, not only his Descendents whilst the Male Line endur'd, but the *Stanley's* proceeding from the above-said *Isabel*, the Heir Female, have ever since born the Child in the Eagle's Nest, with the Eagle thereon for their Crest. *Thomas*, Grandson of *Sir John*, was summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons of this Realm 21 Edw. IV. and in the 22d of this

Reign

Reign accompanied *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester*, into *Scotland*, and afterwards stood firm against him for the young King *Edward V.* which had like to have cost him his Life, as this Loyalty did the Lord *Hastings*, who might have avoided it had he been ruled by the Lord *Stanley*, who upon this Dream the preceding Night, that a Boar with his Tusks had so raz'd 'em both, that the Blood ran about their Shoulders, rode out of the Town, and advised the other to accompany him; by which Flight, though he saved his Head, yet he was committed to Prison so soon as that Duke got the Crown, but afterwards enlarged, and made Lord Steward of the Household, Constable of *England* for Life, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. But having married his second Wife *Margaret*, the Widow of *Edmund*, Earl of *Richmond*, by whom she had Issue *Henry* of *Richmond*, afterwards King, by the Name of *Henry V.* he began to be suspected as a Well-Wisher to that Party; and was therefore denied Leave to retire into the Country, until he had given up *George*, his Son and Heir, as an Hostage, lest he should stay in those Parts purposely to joyn with the Earl of *Richmond* at his Landing; which was his real Intent, as appear'd by his siding with him in the Day of Battle, notwithstanding the King's Message to him, that if he did not repair to his Presence, he would put his Son the Lord *Strange* to Death. King *Richard* being slain, he set the Crown found amongst the Spoils, upon the Earl of *Richmond's* Head, and proclaim'd him King by the Name of *Henry VII.* after which, upon the 27th of *October*, he was advanced to the Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Derby*, and soon after made Lord High Steward of *England*. *Thomas*, Son to *George*, his eldest Son, who died in his Life-time, succeeded him, and *Edward* his Son him, who was in the greatest Places of Trust and Honour in the Reigns of *Hen. VIII.* *Edw. VI.* Queen *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. His Son and Successor *Henry* was one of the Peers who sat upon the Tryal of *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and in the 32d of *Eliz.* was constituted Lord High Steward of *England* upon the Tryal of *Philip*, Earl of *Arundel*. His Son *Ferdinand* succeeded him, but died young, leaving three Daughters; whereupon *William*, his Brother and Heir Male, succeeding him in his Honours, a Dispute arose betwixt him and the Heirs Females, touching the Title to the *Isle of Man*; so that he was forced to purchase their several Claims; which Agreement, together with the King's fresh Grant bearing Date the seventh of *July*, 7 Jac. was ratified by a special Act of Parliament. To this *William* succeeded *James*, his Son and Heir, a Person highly accomplished with Learning, Prudence, Loyalty and true Valour, whereof he gave signal Proofs in the last Civil Wars on several Occasions, especially in *Wigan Lane*, where with 600 Horse he maintained a Fight for two Hours against 3000 Horse and Foot, commanded by Colonel *Lilburn*, in which Encounter he receiv'd seven Shot on his Breast-plate, thirteen Cuts on his Bever, and five or six Wounds on his Arms and Shoulders, having two Horses kill'd under him; nevertheless, he made his Way to King *Charles II.* at *Worcester*, whence, upon the Loss of the Day there, *Sept. 3.* 1651, he fled with him into *Staffordshire*, where having left him secure, and shifting for himself, he had the Misfortune to be taken in *Cheshire* by one Colonel *Edge*, who had him try'd by a Court Martial, which voted him guilty of the Breach of an Act of the twelfth of *Aug.* 1651, intituled, *An Act for prohibiting Correspondency with Charles Stuart or his Party*: Accordingly he was sentenced to Death at *Bolton* in *Lancashire*; after which, his Lady, who had formerly defended her strong House of *Latham* with much Courage and Conduct during four Months vigorous Siege, continued in the *Isle of Man* until the Inhabitants, corrupted by one that had formerly been her own Servant, seized her and her Children, and kept them Prisoners until the King was restor'd. She was Daughter of the Duke of *Tremoville* by the Lady *Charlotte*, his Wife, Daughter to the renowned Count *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, and *Charlotte* of *Bourbon*, his Wife. The noble Earl of *Derby* had three Sons, *Charles*, who succeeded him, *Edward* and *William*, who died unmarried, as also three Daughters, the Lady *Mary* married to *William*, Earl of *Strafford*, the Lady *Catherine* to *Henry*, Marquess of *Dorchester*, and the Lady *Emilia* to *John*, Earl of *Arbol* in *Scotland*: *Charles* left four Sons and two Daughters, viz. *Charlotte* married to *Thomas*, eldest Son of *Thomas*, Earl *Rivers*, and *Mary*, who died unmarried. *William*, his eldest Son and Successor, hath married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Thomas*, Earl of *Offory*, eldest Son to the late *James*, Duke of *Ormond*. There were several other Great Men of special Note of this Family, as, Sir *Edward Stanley*, Knight, a younger Son to *Thomas*, the first Earl of *Derby*, who, for his great Service at *Flodden Field*, was in the sixth of *Henry VIII.* created Earl of *Monteagle*, which Honour is now extinct; and Sir *William Stanley*, younger Brother to the first Earl aforesaid, who rescued King *Edward IV.* from his Confinement under the Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards was the chief Instrument of the Victory of *Bosworth Field*, for which his good Service King *Henry VII.* made him chief Gentleman of his Bed Chamber, one of his Privy Council, and afterwards one of the Chamberlains of his Exchequer, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter; notwithstanding all which, being accused for a Favourer of *Perkin*, the Dutchess of *Burgundys* counterfeit Nephew, he was put to Death on *Tower-hill*. *Dugdale*.

STANTON, *Market Stanton*, a small Market-Town of *Lincolnshire*, in *Garry Hundred*, 108 Miles from *London*.

STAR, Order of the *Star*. An Order of Knighthood of *France*, instituted by King *Robert*, the Son of *Hugh Capet*, A. C. 1022, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin, whom he took for his Protectress, and as it were his Pole-Star, to direct and guide him in the Government of his Kingdom. This Order consisted of thirty Knights, the Sovereign being comprised in that Number. The Collar consisted of three Golden Chains interwoven with Roses of Gold, enamel'd alternately, White and Red, at the End of which hung a Cross of five Rays: But this Order is grown into Disuse since *Lewis XI.* instituted that of *St. Michael*. *Favin. Theatre d'honneur de Chevalerie*.

STAREMBERG (*Conradus Belthasar*) Count of *Staremberg*, Knight of the *Golden Fleece*, Privy Counsellor and Chamberlain to the Emperor *Leopold*, and President of the Council of the *Lower Austria*, acquir'd Immortal Honour by his valiant Defence of the City of *Vienna* besieged by the *Turks* in 1683, holding out against the violent Attacks of the *Turks* till the King of *Poland* and the Princes of *Germany* could come up to raise the Siege. He died at *Vienna*, being very aged, in *May*, 1687. *Abregé de l'Histoire de l'Europe*.

STARGARD, a City of *Germany*, the Capital of the *Further Pomerania*, which hath often been the Occasion of War betwixt the Dukes of *Cumberland* and the Electors of *Brandenburg*, under whom it is at present. It is five German Miles East of *Sterin*, and a Hanse Town, but not well peopled. Long. 37. 40. Lat. 53. 23.

STATE OF THE CHURCH, or the Pope's Dominions in *Italy*, which contain *la Campagna di Roma*, *St. Peter's Patrimony*, *Ombrio* or the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, *Marca d'Ancona*, the Dukedom of *Urbino*, *Romagnia* or *Romandiola*, the Territory of *Bononia*, the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, &c. In the Patrimony of *St. Peter* are contained the Cities of *Caprarola*, *Ronciglione*, &c. which belong to the Duke of *Parma*, the Dukedom of *Bracciano*, which hath a Duke of its own, and the Dukedom of *Castro*, which is in the Possession of the Duke of *Parma*. Between *Romagnia* and the Dutchy of *Urbino* is the petty Republick of *St. Marino*.

STATEN EYLANDT, a small Island which lies to the East of the Streight of *Weygats*, near to that Coast of *Muscovy* which the *Hollanders* have named *New Holland*. It was discover'd by them the third of *August*, 1594, and called *Staten Eylandt*, that is, the *States Isle*. It is about two Leagues in compass. On the Side toward the Continent it hath some Havens where Ships may lie secure; but generally all the Coast is thick set with frightful Rocks of an Ash gray Colour, and the Ground is generally very stony and barren. Some Crystal is found here in the Slits of the Rocks, which have much of the Lustre of Diamonds, but little of their Hardness, as being easily broken. *Blaeu descript. Waygats*.

STATIO (*Achilles*) a learned *Portuguese*, much esteem'd in the last Century. He was born at *Vidigueira* in the Province of *Alentejo* in 1524. Cardinal *Sforza* committed to him the Care of his Library, at which time he began to publish those many Works wherewith he hath gratified the Publick, upon *Cicero*, *Horace*, *Catullus* and *Suetonius*; also his Orations and Epistles, *St. Ferrandus*, Deacon of *Carthage*, *Gregorius* of *Elvira*, the Rules of *St. Pachomius*, several Treatises of *St. Chrysostom* and *St. Gregory* of *Nyssa*, of *St. Athanasius*, &c. which he translated out of *Greek* into *Latin*, besides many other excellent Pieces. He died at *Rome* *Octob. 16.* 1581, being 57 Years of Age, and was buried in the Church of the Fathers of the *Oratory*, whom he had made Heirs of his Library. *Andreas Scotus Bibl. Hisp. Just. Lips. Lib. 1. Var. lect. Cap. 11. Hieronymus Ghilini in Theatr. Liter. homin. Nicolaus Antonio Bibl. Hisp. Tom. 1.*

STATIONS, *Stationes*, are Places in the Sandy Desert, Countries of *Arabia*, *Africa*, &c. in which the Caravans that travel there rest; they being fix'd in Places where Water is to be found in Springs or Wells. The *Romans* had also their Military Stations on all their Roads, in which Provision was made for the Reception and Support of their Forces when they marched through any Part of their Empire, which are all remark'd by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*.

STATIRA, the Daughter of *Darius Codomanus*, was taken Prisoner by *Alexander the Great* after the Battle of *Issus*, a City of *Cilicia*; and he, who had before refused her, when *Darius* offer'd her to be the Pledge of a Peace between them, married her when she was his Slave. The Marriage-Feast was celebrated after that *Alexander* was come back from the *Indies*, in the manner of a Triumph: There were no less than 9000 Persons at this Feast, which were all of them presented by the Conqueror with a Golden Cup to sacrifice to the Gods. *Alexander* had no Children by *Statira*, for, being with Child, she was treacherously murdered by *Roxana*. *Plutarchus*.

STATIUS (*Publius Papinius*) of *Naples*, was the Son of *Staius*, born at *Sellæ*, a City of *Epirus*, who was a Person skilled in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and esteem'd for his Eloquence and Poetry which he profess'd at *Rome*, and had many Scholars amongst the *Roman* Knights and Senators, and amongst them *Domitian* himself, who after that he was advanced to

the Empire, rewarded his Merit with the Lawrel of the Muses and a Crown of Gold: His Wife's Name was *Agellina*, by whom he had *Pub. Papinius Statius* the Poet, who also had a great Share of *Domitian's* Favour and Friendship, to whom he dedicated his two Poems of *Thebais* and *Achilleis*, the first in twelve Books, the other in two, as being left imperfect by him, and five Books of *Silva*. Towards the latter end of his Life he retired to *Naples* with his Wife *Claudia*, and died there not long after the Death of *Domitian*. He was the Author also of some Dramatick Poems, which are lost as well as his *Agave*, mention'd by *Juvenal*, Satyr. 7.

STATUES, are the Figures of Heathen Gods, Heroes and famous Men, made to bestow Worship upon them, or to honour their Memory. The *Greeks* were the first that made use of them, from whom the Custom was transported to *Italy*. During the Government of the Kings there were scarce any other Statues in *Rome* besides those of *Romulus* and his Successors. But soon after were erected those of *Brutus*, *Horatius Cocles* and of *Clælia*, which were follow'd by a great Number of others, and these Marks of Honour became so common by the Liberty every one took to set up their own Statues, that it was ordered that all those that had been set up in the publick Places without the Decree of the Senate or People, should be taken away; and thus the Right of decreeing Statues remain'd in the Power of the Senate and People till the Time of the Emperors. Women also affect'd this Honour, and had it conferr'd upon them both in the City and Provinces. Under the first Emperors there was a prodigious Number of them to be seen at *Rome*; for it is observ'd in History, that the Statues of *Sejanus*, *Tiberius* his Favourite, were so many, that they could not be numbred: The Temples, the Palaces, the Portico's, the Amphitheatres, the Baths and Squares were fill'd with Statues, which Merit or Flattery had caus'd to be set up, and gave Occasion to that old Saying of a certain Person, that, *In the City of Rome there was almost as many People in Marble and Brass as there was in Flesh and Bones*. *Caligula* and *Claudius* made it unlawful for private Persons to usurp this Honour, enacting, that it should not be afforded to any, but such who had done some considerable Service to the Commonwealth in the Wars or Magistracy. As to the Matter of them, the most ancient Statues were of Marble or Brass; though afterwards they made them of Silver, Gold and Ivory. Those of Silver began to be in use in the Time of *Augustus*; but he finding the Charges of them to be too excessive, caus'd his own to be melted down, and instead of them had others made of Brass and Marble; but his Successors had not the same Consideration, especially *Domitian*, who would have all the Statues that were consecrated to him in the Capitol, to be either of Gold or Silver, and of such a Weight. The Emperors *Caligula*, *Claudius* and *Commodus*, had Golden Statues erected to them; and *Arcadius*, towards the End of the IV Century, order'd a Statue of Silver to be made to the Emperor *Theodosius*, which weigh'd 7400 Pound Weight. The Figures of Wax which Persons of Quality were permitted to make a Shew of in their Halls, were no Statues, but Images of their Ancestors to the Breast or Waste, the Numbers of which shew'd the Ancientness of their Extraction.

The Statues of old were of four sorts, viz. *Colossales*, *Curules*, *Equestres* and *Pedestres*: The *Colossales* were Statues of an extraordinary Bigness, and were only made in Honour of the Gods themselves. *Nero* was the first of the *Roman* Emperors that caus'd such as these to be made in Honour of him: *Zenodorus* the Statuary made him one that was 100 Foot high; but *Nero* dying much about the same time it was finish'd, it was consecrated to *Apollo*; and *Commodus* afterwards order'd *Nero's* Head to be taken away, and his to be put on the Shoulders of that Coloss: *Adrian* also, and *Alexander Severus* erected of these Colossal Statues. The *Curules* were Statues of Persons standing in a Chariot drawn by two or four Horses; and these were by the Decree of the Senate granted to such only as had triumphed, or who by their Conquests had enlarg'd the Bounds of the *Roman* Empire. *Augustus* honour'd most of his Generals with this kind of Statues. This Prince likewise and some of his Successors are thus represented upon Medals, where the Chariots are sometimes drawn by Elephants: This Fancy was borrow'd of the *Greeks*, who pay'd this Respect to those who got the better at the *Olympick* Games. The *Equestres* were such as represented Men on Horseback, yea, and Women too; thus *Clælia*, a noble *Roman* Virgin, had an *Equestrian* Statue erected in Honour to her; to which *Seneca* refers, when reproaching the Effeminacy and Luxury of his Age, he said, that *Men might be asham'd to be carried in Litters to that City, where young Maids had deserv'd Statues on Horseback*. But these Statues were not so frequent with the *Romans*, as amongst the *Greeks*, for we read, that *Alexander the Great* order'd 120 Statues on Horseback to be made all at once, in Honour of so many Knights kill'd in a Battle. Some of these Statues on Horseback were also *Colossales*, that is, of an extraordinary Bigness; such was the Statue of *Domitian* on Horseback, which for the Bigness of it, hath been compar'd by Poets to the *Trojan* Horse; And a like *Equestrian* Statue of *Marcus Aurelius* is still to be seen at *Rome*. As for the *Pedestres*, or Statues on Foot, there were more of these than of all the others together, this Posture being of all other

the most natural, and best expressing the Air, Port and Stature of the Person. The Emperors Statues were usually erected with great Magnificence; they were accompanied with Panegyrics, Shews of the *Circus* and Ampitheatre, Comedies, Feasts and Publick Liberalities; and all these were annually repeated. Moreover, they render'd to these Imperial Statues little less than Divine Honours; they offer'd Incense and Victims to them, as to their Gods, and they were sacred Places of Refuge to those that fled to them.

There are some that make another Distinction of Statues into *August*, *Heroick* and *Colossal*; the *August* represented Emperors, Kings and Princes; the *Heroick* were the Statues of Heroes or Demi-Gods, and were as big again as the ordinary Statue of a Man; the *Colossal* were such as represented the Gods, and were treble the Statue of a Man, and upwards: Such as the Statue of *Jupiter Olympius* at *Elis* in *Greece*, made by *Phidias*; the *Minerva* of *Athens*, whose Height was 36 Cubits, made of Ivory and Gold; the *Jupiter Capitolinus*, which *Carvilius* caus'd to be made of the Corlors and Head-Pieces of the *Samnites* he had defeated; the *Coloss* of *Apollo* of the Height of 40 Cubits, in the City of *Tarentum*, made by the famous *Lycippus*; and the *Coloss* of the same Heathen Deity which *Chares Lyndius* erected over the Haven of *Rhodes*. *Pliny* makes mention of a Colossal Statue in a City of *Auvergne* in the *Gauls*, that was 400 Foot high, and upon which *Zenodorus* had bestow'd ten Years Labour.

The *Greeks* represented their Statues in a manner quite naked, to show the Excellency of their Art in representing the Body in its natural Postures and Proportions; but the *Romans* chose to have them dress'd in the Habits of Peace or War; as are the Statues of *Julius Caesar* and *Augustus*, which are still to be seen in the Capitol of *Rome*.

There are also a sort of Statues used in Architecture for Columns or Pillars to adorn Buildings, called *Perfick Statues*, because they represented Captive *Persians* in their ordinary Habit. The *Lacedæmonians* were the first Inventors of this kind of Architecture, when after their Victory over the *Persians* at the Battle of *Platea*, and having led their Captives in Triumph, they built a Gallery, to which they gave the Name of the *Persian* Gallery, the Roof whereof was supported by this sort of Statues, to transmit the Memory of their Victory to all Posterity, and to leave a lasting Reproach upon the *Persians* for their Pride and Usurpation. *Vitr. Lib. 1. Cap. 1. Frigellius de Statuis Illustrum Romanorum. Bergier Histoire des Grandes Chemins de l'Empire Romain.*

ST AVER N, Lat. *Stavera*, a small Hanse-Town of *West Frisland*, subject to the *Dutch*. It hath a Haven upon *Zuder Zee*, four German Miles North of *Enckusen*, and six South-West of *Wollinbove*. It was formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Frisland*.

ST A W E L L (*William*) Baron *Stawell* of *Summerton*; the eldest Branch of the ancient Family of the *Stawells*, which has flourish'd in the County of *Somerset*, at *Stawell*, *Corboston* and *Ham* for more than 600 Years, as plainly appears by old Deeds and Evidences still in the Family, though several Records of this Nature were destroy'd in the *Long-Parliament Rebellion*. Several of this ancient Family have had the Honour of Knighthood, serv'd often for their County in Parliament, and born some of the most honourable Offices in it. This Family has several times inter-married with the Nobility, but had no Title till King *Charles II.* by his Letters Patents bearing Date the fifteenth of *January*, in the 34th Year of his Reign, rais'd it to the State and Degree of Peerage in Consideration of the remarkable Loyalty of Sir *John Stawell*, Knight of the Bath, who, during the Rebellion begun in 1642, steddily adhered to his Duty, and at his own Charge rais'd and maintain'd three Regiments, one of Horse, another of Foot, and a third of Dragoons for his Majesty's Service; and at last, when the Rebels grew Victorious, suffer'd Imprisonment, Sequestration and the Loss of almost all a very large Fortune, being likewise try'd for his Life in their pretended Courts of Justice: But, notwithstanding these Discouragements, his Loyalty held out against the Usurpation, and was always too strong for ill Usage. This Sir *John* dying just upon the Restauration, His Majesty thought fit to reward him in his Posterity, advancing his Son *Ralph Stawell*, Esq; to the Dignity of a Baron of *England*: This Lord being likewise commendable upon the Score of his own Merit, inheriting the Principles of his Father, as well as his Estate, and doing signal Service to his Prince and Country upon nice and critical Occasions. After his Decease he was succeeded by *John Lord Stawell*, his eldest Son, by *Anne*, Daughter to *John Ryves*, Esq; who married the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *James*, Earl of *Salisbury*, but dying without Issue Male, the Honour and Estate descend'd to *William*, the present Lord *Stawell*, another Son of *Ralph Lord Stawell*, by *Abigail*, Daughter and Heir of *William Pitt* of *Hartley-Weppal*, in the County of *Southampton*, Esq. Sir *Mathew* and Sir *Thomas Stawell*, Knights, who lived in the Reigns of *Edward III.* and *Richard II.* gave the same Supporters which now belong to the Family, as appears by several of their Seals still remaining. Their Arms are, Ruby, a Cross of Fusils, Pearl. *Dale's Catalogue of the Nobility of England, &c.*

ST AURACIUS, Son of the Emperor *Nicephorus I.* who took him into the Partnership of the Government in 803: This Prince was at the Battle against the *Bulgarians*, which his Father lost in 811, and was dangerously wounded; and having understood that his Brother-in-law *Ranagabes* had got himself proclaim'd Emperor, he retired to a Monastery, where he lived the rest of his Time; his Empress likewise disposing her self the same way. *Cedrenus & Zonaras in Annal. Theophanes, &c.*

STEENWYCK, *Stenovicum*, a Town in *Over-Yssel* or *Transsylvania* in the United Provinces upon the River *Aa*, on the Borders of *Frisland*, seventeen Miles from *Zwal* to the North, and seven from the *Zuyder Zee* to the East. It was taken from the Dutch by a Stratagem; A certain Spaniard having hired a young Girl to let her Hat drop into the Ditch, that when taking it up she might sound the Depth; and finding it shallow, encouraged the rest to scale the Walls: Taken by the French in 1672, but deserted soon after.

STEGANOGRAPHY. The Art of writing Secrets, so as that none but the Party to whom they are address'd shall be able to read or understand them; the Word being compounded of *στεγανός* cover'd or hid, and *γραφία* Writing. Though this Art were known amongst the Ancients, yet it seems that *Trithemius* was the first that set down the Rules of it, which he hath performed not only in his six Books of *Polygraphy*, but more especially in his famous Treatise of *Steganography*, which hath made so much Noise in the World. Now though his Design was to reveal this useful Secret, yet was he not willing to make it indifferently intelligible to all sorts of Persons; his end being only to instruct the Learned and Ministers of State; and therefore to deter the Common People from reading of his Books, he pretended to a Familiarity with evil Spirits, and made use of some strange Bastard-Hebrew Names, such as *Pamersiel*, *Camuel*, &c. which though he only made use of to illustrate the Method of this Art, yet was the good Abbot upon this Account suspected to be a Magician. But notwithstanding that *Trithemius* his Slanderers have endeavour'd to make his *Steganography* to pass for a Piece full of Superstition and unlawful Magick, yet there have not been wanting many learned Men, who have undertaken to defend *Trithemius*, and to improve the Art he had publish'd; the most illustrious of these Apologists was the Duke of *Lunenburg*, who caused a Book on this Subject to be printed, called *Cryptography*, i. e. a hidden Way of Writing, in 1624. The famous *Caramuel* also publish'd his *Steganography* at *Bruxels*, and afterwards at *Collen* in 1635, which is nothing else but an Explication of *Trithemius* his *Steganography*, and of the *Clavicula* of *Salomon* the German. Father *Gaspar Schottius*, a Jesuit, publish'd in 1655 his *Schola Stenographica*, wherein he defends the good Abbot. And last of all, about a dozen Years ago, one *Wolfgangus Ernestus Heideilius* hath writ a Commentary upon *Trithemius* his *Steganography*, where he sets down many new ways of disguising ones Meaning in a Letter by the means of Variety of Characters, with very ingenious Principles for the Improving of this Art. *J. Caramuel. in Cursu liberali. Baillet. Fugemens des Scavans.*

STELLA (*Diego*) of the Province of *St. Fago* in *Portugal*, was a *Franciscan* and a famous Preacher; Cardinal *Granvelle* made him his Confessor, and afterwards he was prefer'd to a Bishoprick. His Commentaries upon *St. Luke's Gospel* are very much esteem'd: He wrote likewise several Treatises in *Spanish*, viz. *Of the Vanity and Contempt of the World. Of the Love of God*, &c. He wrote also a Book in *Latin*, *De Methodo Concionandi*, printed at *Venice*. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

STELLA, a Mountain in *Galatia* in the Lesser Asia, near the City of *Ancyra*, called by the Turks *Almadag*: This Place is very remarkable for the Defeat of two Great Princes; *Mithridates*, who was here overthrown by *Pompey* the Great 63 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and *Bajazet I.* Emperor of the Turks, here beaten and taken with his Son *Musa* by *Tamerlain* the Great in 1397: Which Victory, had it been followed by a vigorous Attack of all the Christian Princes, it might probably have put an end to the Ottoman Family.

STELLA (*Erasmus*) the Author of a Treatise of *Precious Stones*, and of a Book entituled *The Antiquities of Prussia*, &c. *Smiler. Bibl. Voss. de Hist. Latin.*

STENAY, *Stenaum*, *Stenacum*, a strong City of *Lorraine* upon the *Meuse*: It lies in the Dukedom of *Bar*, seven Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and six from *Sedan* to the South. This Place was taken by the French in 1634, annexed to *Champagne*.

STENDEL (*Benedictus*) a German, born at *Hall* in *Saxony*; he profess'd Divinity with great Applause about the Year 1470. He was a Person of extraordinary Learning, and writ Commentaries upon *Genesis*, *Leviticus* and *Deuteronomy*, and besides left many other Philosophical and Theological Works behind him. *Trithem. de script. Eccles. Possevin. in Appar. Gesner. Bibl.*

STENO II. alias *Steno-Stur II.* Administrator of *Sweden*, the Son of *Swanton-Stur*, succeeded his Father in 1512. After that he had reigned about two Years, according to the Laws of the Land, he began to forget that he govern'd a Nation who were very jealous of their Liberty, and resolv'd to make himself an absolute Monarch; which was no sooner known, but the Kingdom was divided into two Parties, the former of which

resolv'd to secure their Liberties by deposing of the King; the other was of those who were the Friends of his Father *Swanton*; these were utterly against carrying of things to that Extremity, and declar'd, that in Consideration of his Father's Verues, they ought with Patience to expect his Amendment. This Party prov'd the stronger, but yet the other followed their first Purpose, and invited the *Danes* to their Assistance. *Christian II.* King of *Denmark*, levy'd a great Army, and laid Siege to *Stockholm*, at a Time which was not very proper for such an Enterprize, for they were fain to dig their Lines in the Ice, and the Snow stood four Foot deep over the Soldiers Huts, and besides, their Provisions were very scarce. In the mean time, *Steno* also rais'd a considerable Force, and march'd them directly to *Stockholm*, and rais'd the Siege, made himself Master of all the *Danes* Baggage, and took above 300 Prisoners, most of them Officers and Persons of Note that halted to sustain the Shock of the Enemy whilst the Soldiers were embarking: But the King of *Denmark* having got the greatest part of his Army on Board, met with another great Misfortune; for being detained by contrary Winds for three Months in the Road of *Stockholm*, his Fleet was reduced to the utmost Extremity, having neither Water nor Victuals, which occasion'd a great Mortality among the Soldiers. The King finding himself under these Disadvantages, sent a Messenger to the Administrator to propose a Truce, upon Pretence of treating about the Ransom of the Soldiers: The Administrator, though he knew the Straits the *Danes* were in, and 'twas in his Power to complete his Victory by starving his Enemy, yet, either out of Generosity, or in hopes to procure a solid Peace, consented to the Truce, and sent several Boats loaden with Provisions for the King and his Navy. *Christian* perceiving that the Administrator was desirous of a Peace, imagin'd that this Business might furnish him with an Opportunity to make himself Master of his Person: Some time after therefore he propos'd an Interview on Board the Fleet, whither he invited the Administrator in order to treat a Peace; and for the Security of his Person, he sent several of the most considerable Persons in his Army to the Court at *Stockholm*: The Prince, who was naturally of a free and candid Temper, was easily persuaded to give him that Satisfaction; but the Senate oppos'd his Resolution, either because they suspected some treacherous Design, or were resolv'd to maintain the Honour of the State in the Person of the Administrator; thus the Interview was broken off, and the Administrator escap'd a Snare laid for him: And *Christian* soon after, by another Piece of foul Play, got *Gustavus* and five or six other *Swedish* Lords in his Hands, and set Sail for *Denmark*; and not long after having furnish'd himself with a good Army, gave the Command of it to *Orbo*, who return'd to *Sweden*, and made a Descent upon *West-Gothland*, *Steno* march'd with his Forces against him, and fought so briskly that the Victory inclin'd to his Side, when he receiv'd a Shot with a Cannon-Bullet, which Loss of their General made the *Swedes* lose Courage and leave the Field to the King of *Denmark*; and *Christian* made himself Master of *Sweden*. *Varillas Histoire des Revolutions en Matiere de Religion. Abbot Verta's Revol. Swed.*

STENTOR, a *Grecian*, who had so strong a Voice, that he could make a louder Noise than fifty Men, according to the Account *Homer* gives of him: Whence the Proverb, *Stentor's Voice*. *Hom. Lib 5. Iliad.*

STEPHANARDUS, or *Stephanus de Vice-Mercato*, a Dominican and Professor of Divinity, was a Person of Note about 1290, and wrote a Chronicle in Verse, call'd *Manipulus Florum*. *Paulus Jovius in Vita Orthon. Vossius de Hist. Lat. &c.*

STEPHANEIDES (*William*) of a great Family in *Normandy*, and a Benedictine of *Canterbury*, was a constant Companion of *Tho. Beckett*, the Archbishop. He liv'd in the Reign of King *Richard I.* to the Year 1190; and, besides other things, wrote *De Vita & Passione Thomae*, &c. *Pits. de illust. Angl. Script.*

St. STEPHEN, the first of the seven Deacons chosen by the Church to provide for the Necessities of the Poor amongst them; of whom read *Acts* 6. 7.

St. STEPHEN of *Muret*, Founder of a Religious Order, called the Order of *Grandmont*, was a French Man, born in the Province of *Auvergne*. He died in 1124, and was Canoniz'd by Pope *Clement III.* A. C. 1189. He would never accept of any higher Order than that of Deacon, and always had on his Head a Paper, wherein was writ the Promise he had made to God to be wholly his; and continually wore upon his Finger a Ring as a Token of his Espousal to Jesus Christ. *Baron. A. C. 1126. Sanmarthanus Gallia Christiana, Tom. 3. Pag 492, 493, & seq.*

STEPHEN, King of *England*, succeeded to his Uncle King *Henry I.* in 1135. He was second Son of *Stephen*, Earl of *Blou* and *Chartres*, by *Alice* or *Adela* his Wife, *William* the Conqueror's Daughter and *Henry I.* his Sister. He had been bred at his Uncle's Court, upon whose Death he took Possession of the Crown, contrary to his Oath, and to the Prejudice of *Maud*, the Empress, Daughter of the said *Henry*. But he came in by the Power of the Clergy, and particularly by the Influence of *Henry*, his younger Brother, Bishop of *Winchester*, and of *Corbel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and 'tis observable, that the Prelates and Nobles swore Allegiance to King *Stephen* conditionally,

ditionally, that is, to obey him as their King so long as he should keep his Covenants with them, by maintaining their Rights and Privileges: Therefore the first thing he did at his Accession to the Crown, which he own'd to be by Election, was to confirm the said Privileges. *Fuller* observes, that Covetousness and Pride prompted them to this Disloyalty, hoping to obtain of an Usurper what they despair'd to get from a lawful King. But he did not long enjoy a quiet Possession, being soon disturb'd, first by the *Welsh*, who gave him a great Overthrow, and after by the *Scots*, who took from him *Carlisle* and *Newcastle*. A Peace was clapp'd up, which continued but a little while; the *Welsh* making new Inroads into the Land, and carrying away great Spoils, and *David*, King of *Scots*, breaking out again with greater Fury than before. At home, several of the Barons dissatisfied with the King revolted, and secured a great many strong Castles. At last, when all those Disturbances were over, *Maud* the Empress prosecutes her Title to the Crown, which spun her self and the King a long Thread of Troubles. A strong Party being formed in her Behalf by Earl *Robert*, her base Brother, a new War breaks out, with various Success on both Sides. *Maud* being got to *Lincoln*, King *Stephen* lays Siege to it and takes it; but the Empress had made her Escape. Soon after that, a Battle was fought near *Lincoln*, where the King gave great Proofs of his personal Valour, but was taken Prisoner, and carried to the Empress to *Glocester*; from whence he was convey'd to *Bristol*. Upon this Success the Empress began to take the Government upon her; then Earl *Robert* happened to fall into an Ambush, and was taken Prisoner by a Party sent by the Bishop of *Winchester*. To release him, it was agreed, that King *Stephen* should be set at Liberty, who, upon the Earl's going into *Normandy* for fresh Supplies, pursues *Maud*, and besieges her at *Oxford*, from whence she made her Escape, and with much Difficulty got to *Wallingford* Castle: After which, both Parties encountered with various Success, until the Empress, weary of the War, return'd to her Husband into *Normandy*, her Son *Henry*, afterwards King of *England*, being gone before her. The King, after her Departure, caused all the Barons to swear Allegiance to Prince *Eustace* his Son, Duke of *Normandy*; but he dying soon after in a Frenck Fit, the King was easily prevail'd with, for Peace's sake, to adopt *Henry* for his Son and Successor, to whom the Nobles did Homage accordingly, as to the undoubted next Heir, the Prince, on his Side, paying King *Stephen* the Honour due to a Father; who having reigned nineteen Years, almost in perpetual Troubles, departed this Life at *Dover*, in the Year 1154, and was buried at *Feverham*. His Queen was *Maud*, Daughter and Heiress of *Eustace*, Earl of *Boulogne*. *Daniel. Collect. Hist. of England. Fuller's Church-Hist.*

POPES.

STEPHEN, the first of that Name, was a *Roman*, and succeeded *Lucius* the 9th of *April*, 255. At the Beginning of his Papacy he had some Contest with several Bishops of *Asia*, who condemned the Baptism conferred by Hereticks, and re-baptized those who did forsake their Errors to enter into the Bosom of the Church. *Firmilianus*, Bishop of *Casarea* in *Capadocia*, was a great Maintainer of this Sentiment, and as it were the Head of the Re-baptizers: St. *Cyprian* also in *Africa* called a Synod, in which this Opinion was confirmed; which was the Cause of a great Difference between him and *Stephen*: During this Controversie St. *Cyprian* in his Epistles to this Pope, treats him upon the Level, and reprimands him with a great deal of Freedom and Satyr, which is an evident Proof that the modern Supremacy of *Rome* was unheard of in those Times: As for *Stephen*, upon his foreseeing a horrible Persecution ready to fall upon the Church, endeavoured to prepare the Faithful for it, provided for the Government of the Church, and retired himself into one of the *Catacombes* or subterraneous Burying Places of the Primitive Christians, where the Emperor *Valerian* caused him to be seiz'd and put to Death the second of *Aug.* A. C. 257.

STEPHEN II. succeeded Pope *Zachary* the 27th of *March*, A. C. 752. His Papacy was but of three or four Days Continuance, and therefore most Authors have either quite left out his Name in the Catalogue of the Popes, or else confounded him with *Stephen III.* who was his Successor. *Baron.* A. C. 752.

STEPHEN III. a *Roman*, the Son of *Constantine*, succeeded *Stephen II.* A. C. 752. At the Beginning of his Papacy, *Astulphus*, King of the *Lombards*, after having made himself Master of the *Exarchate* of *Ravenna*, and many other Places in the Neighbourhood of *Rome*, marched with his Army to the subduing of that City, and sent a Summons to the *Romans* to pay him a Tribut of a Golden Crown by the Head: The Pope beseeching him to leave the Church Possessions in Peace, and betook himself to the Intercession of *Constantinus Copronymus*, Emperor of the East; but *Astulphus* deriding all those Shifts to divert him, the Pope was forced to flee into *France* to King *Pepin*, who receiv'd and entertain'd him with great Honour; and not long after *Pepin* march'd into *Italy*, besieged *Pavia*, and forced *Astulphus* to promise the restoring not only all the Church Lands

he had usurped, but also the *Exarchate* of *Ravenna*, which the King added to the Possessions of the Church. *Pepin* had no sooner repass'd the Mountains, but *Astulphus*, regardless of his Promises laid Siege to *Rome*, and ravaged all the Country with Fire and Sword; *Stephen* thereupon had Recourse to his Protector, to whom he writ several pressing and submissive Letters to haste to his Assistance, which the King did, and re-entring *Italy*, forced *Astulphus* punctually to perform his Promise. Thus the *Exarchate* of *Ravenna*, now called *Romagnia*, with *Pentapolis*, now *Ancona*, the *Picentine* Cities and some others, were put into the Possession of the Pope of *Rome*, who died the sixth of *April*, A. C. 752, after a Papacy of five Years and twenty eight Days. *Baron.* A. C. 752. N. 10, 11.

STEPHEN IV. was chosen Pope after the Degradation of *Constantine* the false Pope, whom *Toto*, Duke of *Nepi*, his Brother, had got placed in the Chair during the Sickneis of *Paul I.* which was the third or fifth of *August*, 768. In the Year 769 he assembled a Council at *Rome*, to order Matters about the Election of Popes, and to assert the Honour of Image, against Eastern Image-Breakers. He died the first of *Feb.* 772, after having continued in the Chair three Years, five Months and twenty eight Days. *Baron.* A. C. 768.

STEPHEN V. a *Roman*, was chosen after *Leo III.* He died in 816, after he had sat Pope seven Months and three Days, from *June* 22d, 816, till the 25th of *Jan.* 817. *Baron.* A. C. 816.

STEPHEN VI. before called *Easilius*, a *Roman*, was chosen after *Adrian III.* the 27th of *May*, 885. He writ to *Basilus*, the *Macedonian* Emperor of the East, to take the part of his Predecessors against *Photius*, and dispensed with *Stephen*, Patriarch Elect of *Constantinople*, for having received his Holy Orders from the said *Photius*. He died in *May*, 890 or 891, after a Pontificate of six Years and some Months. *Onuphrius, Ciaconius, Platina, &c.*

STEPHEN VII. placed himself in the Pontifical Chair about the eighth of *Jan.* 897, after that *Boniface VI.* was run away, who had intruded himself after the Death of *Formosus*, and the *Roman* Clergy, to avoid the Danger of a Schism, approved the Election. This *Stephen* caused the Body of *Formosus* to be dug out of his Grave, his three Fingers wherewith he used to give his Blessing to be cut off, and his Body to be cast into the *Tiber*; but in the Year 900 himself was cast into Prison and strangled. *Baron.* A. C. 897. N. 900. N. 6.

STEPHEN VIII. was the Successor of *Leo VI.* and continued in the Chair two Years, one Month and fifteen Days. He died 931.

STEPHEN IX. a *German*, was chosen the seventh of *June*, 939, after *Leo VII.* by the Favour of *Otto* the Emperor, his Kinsman: Some that pretended to the Papacy were so enraged at it, that they fell upon the Pope, and so maul'd his Face, that he was not in a Condition for some time to appear in Publick; but that did not hinder him from acting vigorously for the Church: He likewise assisted *Lewis de Outremer*, King of *France*, against his Rebellious Subjects. He died 943. *Baronius, Ciaconius, &c.*

STEPHEN X. before called *Frederick*, was the Son of *Gozzelon*, surnamed the Great, and Brother of *Godfrey*, surnamed *Le Barbu* or Great Beard, Duke of *Lorrain*. He succeeded Pope *Victor II.* He held the Papal See from *August*, 1057, till *March* or *April*, 1058, and then died at *Florence*. He was learned, and the Author of several Works, and amongst the rest, of a Treatise *de Veritate Corporis Domini, &c.*

Patriarchs of Antioch.

STEPHEN, the first of that Name Patriarch of *Antioch*, lived in the IV Century. St. *Eustathius* had expelled him from the Clergy, for being an *Arian*: His Party chose him to the See of *Antioch* after *Placillius*, about the Year 344 or 345: He was a great Opposer of St. *Ambanasius*. In 347 he and his Colleagues appeared at the Council of *Sardica*, but finding it compos'd of Catholick Prelates, he and his Company retired, who were excommunicated by that Council; whereupon they betook themselves to *Philippi*, where they held a Council of their own, and made new Articles of Faith. *Euphrates*, Bishop of *Cologne*, and *Vincentius* of *Capua*, being sent by the Prelates of the Council of *Sardica* to the Emperor *Constantinus*, who was at *Antioch*, *Stephen* knowing they were sent for no Good to him, resolv'd to destroy them by means of a Strumpet, whom he got convey'd by Night into the Chamber of *Euphrates*; but the Thing being discovered, *Stephen* was depos'd from his See in 348, and the Eunuch *Leontius* put into his Place. St. *Ambanasius* *Epist. ad Solit.* *Baron. An. Christ.* 343, 344.

STEPHEN II. lived in the V Century, and was killed at the Altar by the *Eutychians*, A. C. 479, having govern'd that Church three Years.

STEPHEN III. succeeded him, and died 482.

STEPHEN IV. a *Syrian* Monk, was chosen 742, after that the Church of *Antioch* had continued forty Years without a Pastor. He died 744. *Baron.* A. C. 479, 482, 483.

Patriarchs of Constantinople.

STEPHEN I. was the Son of the Emperor *Basilus*, and Brother of *Leo VI.* He was put into the Place of *Photius* in the Year 886: And because he had received Orders from that Patriarch, counted Schismatical by the Latin Church, Pope *Stephen IV.* upon his Account dispensed with the Canon, which declar'd those who had receiv'd such Ordinations, incapable of any Ecclesiastical Employment. He died in 888.

STEPHEN II. succeeded *Nicolaus Mysticus* in the Year 930, and died 933.

Patriarchs of Jerusalem.

STEPHEN, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, was before an Abbot in *France*, and being some way related to *Baldwin*, King of *Jerusalem*, was preferred to that See in the Year 1128, and died two Years after. *Baron. A. C. 1128. 1130.*

CARDINALS.

STEPHEN (Cardinal) surnamed of *Paris*, Canon, and afterwards Bishop of that City, he was born at *Vitri* upon the *Seine*, of mean Parents. He was employed by the *Dauphin* of *France*, afterwards *Charles V.* at the Treaty of *Bretigny*, for the Deliverance of King *John*, taken Prisoner by the *English*, who made him one of his Masters of Requests; and King *Charles V.* to recompence his Services done to the Royal Family and the Government, procured him a Cardinal's Hat from Pope *Urban V.* in 1367. He died at *Avignon* 1373; his Body was conveyed to *Paris*, and interred in the Choir of our Lady's Church. *Du Chesne Hist. des Cardin. & des Papes. Frizon. Gall. Purp. Sanmarthan. Gallia Christiana.*

Kings and Princes of Hungary.

St. STEPHEN I. King of *Hungary*, was born in the Year 979, and succeeded his Father *Geisa*, the first Christian King, in the Year 997. He was so zealous in establishing the Christian Religion in *Hungary*, that he is look'd upon as the Apostle of that Kingdom. He died at *Buda* the 15th of *August*, 1038. after a Reign of 41 Years, and was buried in the Church he had caused to be built in *Alba Regalis*, or *Stoel Weissenburg*, in Honour of the *Assumption* of the Blessed Virgin. *Bonfin. Hist. Hungar. Colman Vit. S. Steph. Baron. in Annal. & Martyr.*

STEPHEN II. surnamed *Thunder*, was raised to the Royal Dignity in 1114, and reigned 18 Years after *Colman II.* He had Wars with the *Venetians*, *Polanders*, *Moscovites* and *Bohemians*. His Wife was the Daughter of *Robert*, Duke of *Puglia*, and his second, *Judit*, the Daughter of *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Poland*. He quitted his Crown in 1131, and became a Monk. *Bonfin. Hist. of Hungar.*

STEPHEN III. succeeded to his Father *Geisa III.* in 1161. *Ladislaus II.* and *Stephen IV.* his Uncles, usurped the Crown that belonged to him of Right; but the former held it only six Months, and the latter five. He waged War, with good Success, against the *Venetians*, and the Emperor *Emanuel*, about the Possession of *Illyrium*. He reigned eleven Years, nine Months, and five Days, died without Issue, and was buried at *Gran*.

STEPHEN IV. called *V.* came to the Crown after the Death of his Father *Bela IV.* *A. C. 1260.* He lost the Battel he fought against *Ottocares*, King of *Bohemia*. After this he made *Mysia* Tributary to him, and defeated the Kings of *Bohemia* and *Bulgaria*, and would in all likelihood have increased his Conquests, had not Death overtaken him the first of *August*, 1272. in the Beginning of the 13th Year of his Reign.

Kings of Poland, and other Princes of the same Name.

STEPHEN, King of *Poland*, of the Family of *Bathori* in *Hungary*, was the Son of *Anthony Bathori*: His Worth raised him to the Principality of *Transylvania* in 1571, and afterwards, when *Henry* of *France*, King of *Poland*, returned to *France* to take Possession of that Crown, he was chosen King of *Poland* at *Warsaw* the 15th of *December*, 1575. This Election was carried for him by the Faction of *Zborowski*, upon this Advantage he possess'd himself of *Cracovia*, where he was crown'd by *Stanislas Kam Kowiski*, because *James Wkanski*, Arch-bishop of *Gnesne*, was in the Interest of *Maximilian* of *Austria*, who had been chosen by another Party: But notwithstanding this Competition, before the End of the Year 1576, he was universally owned as King of *Poland*, the Inhabitants of *Danzick* having been severely chastized for their obstinate

Refusal to own him for their King. After this he declared War against the *Moscovites* for the Recovering of *Smolensko*, *Severia*, *Livonia* and *Esthonia*. He took *Poloczko* in *Aug.* 1579. he plunder'd *Sokol* after having taken it by Storm; he subdued *Faroslaw*, *Sussa* and *Turoula*. After these Exploits at the Dyet of *Warsaw*, he refused to make Peace with the *Moscovites*, because they would not part with *Severia* and *Livonia*, which he invaded in 1580; subdued all the strongest Places in that Country; and *Riga* the Capital of it was surrendred to him at the Beginning of the Year 1581. He sent to Pope *Gregory XIII.* for some Assistance towards the subduing the rest of *Livonia*, and in the mean time took from the *Moscovites* the Cities of *Ostrow* and *Pleskow*, where a Peace was concluded upon Condition of their yielding all *Livonia* to *Poland*; and that the King in Consideration thereof should restore to the *Moscovites* *Wielkowi*, and the other Places he had taken in *Moscow*. And at the Desire of the *Moscovites* a Truce was concluded for six Years, that they might have time to regain the Places which the *Swedes* had taken from them in *Livonia*, which they engaged to put into the Hands of the King of *Poland*, with the rest of that Country. *Stephen* was successful both in Peace and War. He died before the End of the Truce made with the *Moscovites*, the 13th of *December*, in the Year 1586, without any Issue by *Anna Jagellon* his Wife, whom the States had obliged him to marry. *Sigismund* his Nephew succeeded him in the Principality of *Transylvania*, when it was in his Power to have named him his Successor in *Poland*. He was a magnanimous and wise Prince; and was used to say, That God had reserved to himself Three Things as his peculiar Divine Prerogative, viz. The Power of Creating, the Knowledge of Futurities, and Dominion over the Conscience. *John Kamoski*, his Chancellor, writ his Epitaph, containing the most signal Actions and Achievements of his Reign. *Neugebauer Hist. Polan. Thuan. Hist. Lib. 53 Connot. Hist. Poland.*

STEPHEN WAIWOD of *Walachia* and *Moldavia*, lived towards the End of the XV Century and the Beginning of the following, and is famous in History for his Victories obtain'd against *Mahomet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, *Matthias*, King of *Hungary*, *Albert*, King of *Poland*, and the *Tartars*. He died 1504, *Michow, Lib. 4. Cap. 84. &c.*

STEPHEN WAIWOD of *Moldavia*, possess'd himself of that Government by Favour of the *Turks*, after having caused the lawful Sovereign of that Country to be slain: He reigned like a Tyrant, and his illegal Management of Affairs gave Occasion to a Revolt of the *Bojars* or Great Men of the Country, who assassinated him in his Tent, having defeated 2000 *Turks* and *Tartars* he always kept about him for his Guard. Consult the ninth Book of the History of *Thuanus A. C. 1552.*

STEPHEN, surnamed *Henry*, Earl of *Campagne*, *Brie*, *Blois* and *Chartres*, he twice undertook the *Croisade* for the Holy War, and was slain in his second Voyage near to *Rama* in *Palestina* in the Month of *July*, 1102. He was in so great a Reputation for his Wisdom and Conduct amongst the Barons of the Holy Land, that they were used to call him *The Father of the Council*. *Guibert*, Abbot of *Nogent*, near to *Coucy* in *Picardy*, tells us, that he was Lord of as many Castles as there were Days in the Year. He was married to *Alice*, the youngest Daughter to *William the Conqueror*, by whom he had *William*, Earl of *Chartres*, from whom the Lords of *Sully* and *Voulon* are descended.

STEPHEN, a *Dominican*, lived in the XIII Century to the Year 1260. He wrote the *Annals* of *Milan* and *Cremona*, the latter being the Place where he was born.

STEPHEN, a *Carthusian* of *Siena*, lived in the XIV Century. He was once Secretary to *St. Catharine* of *Sieny*, and publish'd the greatest part of her Dialogues with the Life of that Saint: This *Stephen* was a Person of Character and elected General of his Order, but there being a Competition in the Case, he resign'd his Claim to prevent a Schism. *Petreus in Noris ad Dorland. in Biblioth. Carth. Pag. 264. &c.*

STEPHENS (*Charles*) born at *Paris*, was a famous Physician in the XVI Century, and Brother of the learned *Robert Stephens*. He died in 1564. He left behind him a Daughter called *Nicola*, who was famous for her Skill in the Languages, and was married to *John Liebaux*, a Physician. *Charles Stephens* was Author of the following learned Works: *De dissectione partium Corporis humani*, Lib. 3. *De Nutrimetis*, Lib. 3. *Prædium Rusticum*, which he translated into French. *De re hortensæ Vinetum*. *Discourses of the Histories of Lorraine and Flanders*. *An Abridgment of the History of the Dukes of Milan*. *La Croix du Main*, and *du Verdier-Vauprivat* *Bibl. Franc. Vander Linden de Script. Med. &c.*

STEPHENS (*Henry*) a *Parisian*, the Son of *Robert Stephens*, the famous Printer, lived in the XVI Century, and was one of the most learned Men of his Time for *Greek* and *Latin*. When he was yet very young he publish'd *Anacreon's* Poems with curious Notes, and afterward translated them into *Latin* Verse; and wrote a great many other Works both in Prose and Verse. The exact Knowledge he had of the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, gave him Occasion of gratifying the Publick with abundance of excellent Editions of ancient Authors, especially of *Greek* ones, and in particular of his *Thesaurus Lingue Græcæ*.

Græca. He writ also a Treatise of *The Excellency of the French Tongue*, which he dedicated to the French King. He was a Protestant, and in a Book of his which he calls *A Preparatory to the Apology of Herodotus*, hath some sharp Reflections upon the Religious of the *Romish* Communion. His Religion made him to retire to *Geneva*, and he died at *Lions* in 1598, being seventy Years of Age. He left behind him divers Children, and amongst the rest *Paul Stephens*, who was his Heir, and a Daughter who was married to *Isaac Casaubon*. *Sanmarthan. Lib. 4. Elog. La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier-Vauprivas Bibl. Franc. Almeloveen de Vita Stephanorum.*

STEPHEN's (*Robert*) a *Parisian* and famous Printer, lived in the XVI Century: He got himself a great Reputation, not only by the Fairness and Correctness of his Impressions, but also by his Works. He had extraordinary Skill in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and publish'd the most compleat Dictionary that ever had been seen till then of the *Latin* Tongue, with the Title of *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, in three Volumes, in *Folio*. He was a Protestant, which was the Reason of his retiring to *Geneva*, where he died in 1559, at the Age of 56. *Charles Stephens*, a famous Physician of *Paris*, was his Brother, and was Father to *Henry* and *Robert Stephens*, which latter was the Father of *Francis* and *Robert*, who writ several Poems in *Greek* and *Latin*. *La Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc. Pag. 443, 444. Gesner. in Bibl. &c. Almeloveen de vita Stephanorum.*

STEPHEN (*Stephanus Byzantinus*) an eminent Grammarian living in the Vth or VIth Century. He wrote a Dictionary, in which he set down the Nouns *Adjectives* of every Town and Country, deriv'd from the Nouns *Substantives* of their respective Places, to these he joyn'd a great many Mythological and Historical Observations, by which he explain'd the Original of Towns and Colonies, and gave an Account of the Alterations and Revolutions in them; in which Work the Author shew'd a great deal of Reading and Exactness: The true Title of the Book was *περὶ πόλεων*, and not that commonly given it, *περὶ πόλεων*: There is nothing remaining of it now but a very indifferent Abridgment made by the Grammarian *Hermolaus*, which he dedicated to the Emperor *Justinian*. Father *Augustin*, an *Augustin* Fryar, translated it into *Latin*, and added learned Annotations to it; of which there are two *Holland* Editions in *Folio*, that of *Pinedo* and that of *Berkelius*, the last being the better, and printed 1688. *Lucas Holstenius* wrote Notes upon it, printed 1684. *Bayle Diction. Histor.*

STEPHEN, a Knightly Order of *Florence*, was founded in 1560 by *Cosmus I.* Duke of *Florence* in Honour of Pope *Stephen X.* or *IX.* to those who omit *Stephen II.* It was confirmed by *Pius IV.* and *V.* who bestowed the same Privileges upon this Order as upon that of *Malta*. The chief House of the Order is at *Pisa*, where none are admitted but such as have given Proof of their Gentility, and are obliged to serve by Sea and Land, according to the Pleasure of the Great Duke, who is Grand Master of the Order. Upon solemn Days they wear a Robe of White Camlet, embroidered with Red, and a Cross upon it. There is some Difference between the Habit of the Priests and Servants of this Order. *Spondan. A.C. 1554. N. 5. Favon. Theatr. d'Hon. & de Cheval.*

STERLING, a Town and County in *Scotland*, called otherwise *Striveling*, from its Situation upon the Descent of a steep rugged Rock. This is the *Vindovera* of *Ptolomy*. At the upper End of the Town stands the Castle, which is reckon'd Impregnable, and the second of the Kingdom. King *James V.* beautified this Place with stately Buildings. It is chiefly noted for being defended by the *English* against *Edward Bruce*, Brother to *Robert*, King of *Scots*, the Garrison having capitulated to surrender if they were not relieved at a limited Time: Whereupon *Edw. II.* of *England* marching with 100000 Men to its Relief, was overthrown by *Robert Bruce* at *Bannokburn*. It's from this Place that our Money is called *Sterling*, as being first coined here, and current amongst the *Saxons*, *Scots* and *Picts*. This Town is reckoned the Key of *Scotland*, as defending that Pass by the Bridge over the River *Forth* betwixt the North and South. This Country boasts for giving Birth to the Emperor *Maximus*, and of *Severus's* Wall, now called *Graham's Dike*, raised cross this Province to restrain the *Scots* and *Picts* from invading the *Britains*: Abundance of *Roman* Antiquities and Inscriptions have been dug from the Ruins of this Wall, which extended 36 Miles in Length from East to West. The Country abounds with Wood, Corn and Pasturage, and with Rivers well stock'd with Salmon, of which *Forth* is the Principal, that renders it pleasant as well as fruitful. It is bounded with *Monteith* and *Fife* on the North, the River *Clyd* on the South, *Lothain* on the East, and *Lenox* on the West.

STERQUILINUS, was a False Deity the Heathens called upon when they were dunging their Ground, as supposing him to have the Care and Superintendence of that Affair.

STESICHORUS, a Lyrick Poet, Native of *Himera*, a City of *Sicily*, he lived in the 42d Olympiad. Of the many Works that he writ, we have only some few fragments, scarce sufficient to give us a Character of his Writing, but that *Horace*, *Dionysius Halicarnassens* and *Quintilian* commend his Style for being lofty, full and majestic. This pleasant Story is

told of him, that having made some Verses against *Helen*, it was highly resented by *Castor* and *Pollux* her Brothers, who punished this Boldness of the Poet by striking him blind: This Misfortune taught him more Wit, and having recanted his former Error in a Song composed in Praise of that Lady, he recovered his Sight again. *Euseb. in Chron. Suidas in Lex. Lil. Gyrard. Hist. Poet. Le Fevre vie des Poets Grecs.*

STESICLEA, an *Athenian* Lady of a surpassing Beauty, who being beloved of *Themistocles* and *Aristides*, was the Cause of the Discord that arose between those two excellent Captains. *Plurarch Vita Themistoc.*

STESICRATES, a Statuary, who undertook to make the Mount *Atbos* the Subject of his Art. This Mountain, now called *Monte Santo*, is a Peninsula joyn'd to *Macedonia*, which jets out into the *Archipelago*, between the Bay of *Monte Santo*, formerly called *Sinus Strymonicus* and *Singiticus*. He undertook, I say, to cut out on this Mountain, which is of a prodigious height, a stupendous Coloss of *Alexander the Great*, so as to leave in each Hand sufficient Space to build a City on, and to make the Sea pass between his Legs by the Communication of the two Gulphs which were separated by this Peninsula: But he died when he had but drawn the rude Draught of his Work. He was hence called *Stesicrates Temerarius*. *Lucian. De Metrodo Scribendi Historiam.*

STETIN, the Capital of *Pomerania*, and a Hanse-Town, standing upon the River *Oder*, which divides it into two Parts. It is a very strong, fair and large City, and a great Place of Trade, being about eight Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, four from the Confines of *Brandenburg*, and 44 from *Dantzick* to the South-West. Here is still to be seen the Palace of the ancient Dukes of *Pomerania*, who had their ordinary Residence in this City for many Ages till the Year 1630, when *Gustavus Adolphus* coming before it got Admission, *Bogislaus*, the last of that Line, dying soon after: The *Swedes* being in Possession, got their Right confirmed by the Treaty of *Munster*, and continued in Possession of it till the Year 1677, when the Duke of *Brandenburg* took it after a tedious Siege; but in 1679 it was restored to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *St. Germain* who are still in Possession of this very strong Place.

STEUCHIUS (*Augustinus*) surnamed *Eugubinus*, was born at *Gubio*, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in *Italy*, and flourished about the Year 1540, being look'd upon as one of the most famous for Piety and Learning of his Time. He was Keeper of the *Vatican* Library. He was very skilful in the *Oriental* Languages, which he made use of for digesting of the Manuscripts of the Papal Library in those Languages into a better Order. Not long after he had the Bishoprick of *Chisfamo* in *Candia* bestowed upon him. We have several of his Works, viz. his *Annotations upon the Pentateuch*, his *Commentaries upon 47 Psalms*, upon *Job*, &c. *De Perenni Philosophia*, Lib. 10. *Adversus Lutheranos*, Lib. 3. *Cosmopæia seu de Mundi Opificio*, &c. *Sonnus* in 1577 printed at *Paris* all the Works of *Steuichius*, in three Volumes. *Sixt. Senenf. Bibl. sacr. Possevin. in Appar. sacr.* See *M. Simon's* Judgment of his Writings in *Hist. Critic. of the Old Test.* Lib. 3. Cap. 12.

STEWART, the Surname of the Royal Family of *Scotland*. The Original of which was thus; *An. 1050. Bancho*, the Thane of *Lochaber*, a Great Man and of the Blood Royal, being suspected by *Mackbeth* the Usurper, because he understood by Sorceries that his Posterity should enjoy the Crown of *Scotland*, he way-laid him, and caused him to be murdered; but his Son *Fleanehus* escaping into *North-Wales*, married the Daughter of *Griffith ap Lewellin*, the Prince of the Country, by whom he had a Son called *Walter*, who being a valiant Man went for *Scotland*, and becoming a Favourite to *Malcolm III.* then King, who had kill'd *Mackbeth*, he was employ'd against the Rebels in *Galloway*, where he slew their General, and put them to Flight; for which good Service his Majesty created him Lord *Stewart* of all *Scotland*, from which Office his Family took Surname afterwards, and besides the Royal Family spread into divers other Noble Branches. *Robert*, Son of *Mirjory*, Daughter to King *Robert Bruce*, was the first of them who came to the Crown. *Camb. Brit. Buchan.*

STEWART (*Walter*) Earl of *Atbol* in *Scotland*, was Son to King *Robert II.* and Uncle to King *James I.* whom he basely murdered in the Convent of *Dominicans* at *St. Johnston*, having corrupted some of his Domesticks who gave Admission to the Assassins. He was prompted to this execrable Villany by blind Ambition, some Witches with whom he consulted having informed him, that he should be crowned King in a great Concourse of People, which happened accordingly; for the Nobility pursued him and his Accomplices with so much Vigour, that they were all taken, though they escaped by the Darkeness of the Night: The chief of them were put to Death by exquisite Torments, and he himself was executed in this manner; The first Day he was put in a Cart, whereon was erected an Engine resembling a Stork, which hoisted him up by Ropes let through Pullies, and let him down again to the very Ground, which loosened his Joints, and put him to incredible Pain: Then he was set on a Pillory with a red-hot Iron Crown on his Head, having this Motto, *The King of all Traytors*. The second Day he was bound upon a Hurdle, and dragg'd at a Horse's Tail through the Great Street of *Edinburgh*. The third Day

Day he was laid upon a Plank, had his Bowels cut out alive, and thrown into the Fire, as was likewise his Heart immediately after. His Head was cut off, and set on a Pole in the highest Place of the City, and his four Quarters hang'd up in the most noted Cities of the Kingdom. After him his Grandson was executed, but not with such Torture, because but young and seduced by the Grandfather; so that he was only hang'd and quarter'd: But *Robert Graham* who actually committed the Murther, was carried in a Cart through the City, with his Right-hand nail'd to a Gallows which was fastened to it, the Executioner running burning Irons in the mean time into his Thighs, Shoulders, and other places remote from his Vitals; and then he was quartered as the former. This Punishment, says the Historian, exceeded the Bounds of Humanity; but considering the Barbarity of the Murther, describ'd in its Place, it may seem tolerable. *Aeneas Silvius* being then Ambassador from the Pope in *Scotland*, said upon this Occasion, That he could not tell whether he should give them greater Commendation that revenged the King's Death, or brand them with sharper Censure of Condemnation that stained themselves with so heinous a Parricide. *Buchan. Camb. Britan.*

STHENELUS, Son of *Capanius* and *Evadne*, an Officer of Note at the Siege of *Troy*, and one of those that went into the *Wooden Horse*, in order to surprize the City. *Homer. Virgil. Aeneid. 2.*

STHENELUS, King of *Argos* or *Mycenæ*, Son of *Perseus* and *Andromeda*; He succeeded his Father in the Year of the World 2799, and left it to *Euristheus* his Son in 2837. *Euseb. Chron. Pausanias, Apollodorus, &c.*

STILICO, a *Vandal* by Extraction, and General under *Theodosius the Great*, was a Favourite of that Prince, having married *Serena*, his Brother's Daughter. Some time after, the same *Theodosius* having declared his Sons, *Arcadius* Emperor of the East, and *Honorius* of the West, he made *Rufinus* Tutor to the first, and *Stilico* to the second. This Dignity raised him to a very high Degree of Power, and made him Commander in chief of all the *Roman* Armies; and being a Person of wonderful Courage and great Experience, all Things prospered in his Hands, till Ambition ruined him. About the Year 402 he defeated the *Goths* in *Liguria*; and *Alaricus*, who for thirty Years together had ravaged *Thrace*, *Greece* and the Provinces of *Illyria*, without meeting with any Resistance, was forced to save himself by Flight: But *Stilico*, to serve his own Interests, deprived the Empire of the Fruit of this Victory; for when it was in his Power to have hinder'd *Alaricus* from making his Escape, he, instead thereof, made a secret Alliance with him, and suffered him to get away, concluding, that when the Empire should have no more Enemies, there would be no more Need of him, and that War was necessary to keep him up in his present Station of Significancy and Power. Some time after he overthrew *Radagisus*, and was twice the Emperor's Father-in-Law, who had married his Daughter *Maria*, and after her Death her Sister *Thermania*; so that every thing seem'd to conspire to raise him to the highest Point of Power and Honour: Which not being able to glut his insatiable Ambition, he form'd a Design of raising his Son *Eucherius* to the Empire; and to this end, of a long time had entertain'd a secret Alliance and Correspondence with the *Barbarians*, and made use of *Alaricus* to this Purpose, sometimes beating him, and at other times letting him have the Victory. But at last the divine Justice suffer'd his Treason to be discover'd; whereupon *Stilico* was put to Death by Order of *Honorius* in 408, and his Son *Eucherius* and Wife *Serena* were strangled about the same time, she being accused by *Placidia*, the Emperor's Sister, of having persuaded the *Barbarians* to come and besiege the City of *Rome*, and had been Partaker of all her Husband's Designs. The Senate pass'd a Decree that his Name should be raz'd out of all the publick Places where it had been engrav'd, and that all his Statues should be cast down. *Prosp. & Marcellin. in Chron. Oros. Lib. 7. Claudian. de Stilic.*

STILPO of *Megara*, a Philosopher and Disciple of *Euclid*. He was a Person of so great Eloquence, and of such a winning Carriage, that other Philosophers quitted their Masters to hear him. *Ptolemeus Soter* and *Demetrius* having taken the City *Megara*, had a high Esteem for him, offering him an Abode and Money. He is look'd upon as the Head of the *Stoicks*. *Diog. Laert. Lib. 2. Vit. Phil. Senec. Epist. 9. & Cap. 5. de Const.*

STIRIA, a Province of *Germany*, by the Inhabitants called *Steyrmarck*, which was a part of the Old *Noricum* or the *Upper Pannonia*, towards the Rivers *Muer* and the *Drave*. It is bounded on the East by *Hungary*, on the North by *Austria*, on the West by the Diocese of *Salzburg* and *Carinthia*, and on the South by *Carniola*. It is commonly divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Stiria*, and *Graz* is the Capital of it; the other Cities are, *Cilly*, *Kermend*, *Marcpurg*, *Petaw*, *Pruck am Muer*, *Rakelsburg*. *Canisba*, a very strong Place, belongs also to this Province, but is now in the Hands of the *Turks*, and reckoned to the *Lower Hungary*. The *Quadi* were the old Inhabitants of this Country, who being driven out by the *Romans*, the Country was called *Valleria*, in Honour of a Daughter of *Dioclesian* so called. This Country is in length 110 Miles, and 60 in

breadth. It formerly had Princes of its own, but now belongs to the House of *Austria*; and abounds with Iron Mines, Wine, Corn, Cartel and Salt. *Cluver. Descript. Germ. Script. Rer. Germ. Hoffmannus.*

STOBÆUS (*John*) a Greek Author living in the 4th or 5th Century. He wrote several Tracts mention'd by *Photius* in his *Bibliotheca*, the most considerable of which are, *Eclogarum*, *Apothegmatum*, & *Vita Præceptionum*, Lib. IV. *Collectanea Sententiarum*, &c. We have nothing but his Collections remaining. *Photius Cod. 167. Gesner in Bibl. & in Proleg. Collect. Sentent. Stobai.*

STOCKHOLM, *Holmia*, a great City, and the Capital, of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, with a Haven at the Mouth of the Lake *Meler*, standing in the Province of *Upland*, in the Borders of *Sudermania*. It is the ordinary Residence of the Kings of *Sweden*, and a Place surrounded with Rocks, Mountains and Lakes, which make its Situation look something odd: Its Haven is as safe and secure as any in *Europe*, and very convenient, for the greatest Ships can come so near the City, that they seem to touch the very Houses, and lie safe and quiet in the Harbour without Anchors or Cables. *Stockholm* consists of six little Isles and two Suburbs; the Isles are *Stockholm*, *Ridderholm*, *Konungsholm*, *Helgandesholm*, *Schipsholm*, and *Ladduggarfland*, with the North and South Suburbs. The Isle of *Stockholm* is that which properly is called the City, as being the best peopled and most frequented part of it. Since the Year 1641, the Streets have been much enlarged and beautified, which before were narrow and full of Windings. The principal Street, called *Regerings-gatan*, is faced with very fine Houses, five Stories high. Here is to be seen the Palace of the Nobles called *Kiddaribuser*, being the Place appointed for the sitting of the General *Dyets*, the Hall where they meet being adorned with the Arms and Titles of the Earls, Barons, and Gentlemen of the whole Kingdom. In the same Isle is the great Market-place, and the King's Castle, with a Church dedicated to *Sr. Nicholas*, which is cover'd with Copper, as the other Churches likewise are, and most part of the Houses. The Isle of *Ridderholm* or *Knights-Isle*, is joined to *Stockholm* by a Bridge of Wood; in it stands the *Closterkirk*, which formerly belonged to the *Cordeliers*, where the two last Kings of *Sweden* are interred. There are many fine Gardens in this Island, and pleasant Walks, and it is joined to the North Suburbs by a Wooden Bridge. *Helgandesholm* or *Holy-land Isle*, is the Place where most Artificers and Handicrafts-men live: It is joined by a Wooden Bridge to the Isle of *Stockholm*, and by another to the North Suburbs. *Schipsholm* or the *Isle of Ships*, where is to be seen the Court of Admiralty, and several Magazines for the Building and Equipping of Ships: It is joined to the North Suburbs by a Bridge of Wood. *Ladduggarfland*, or the Land of Country Houses and Farms, so called because here is the King's Dairy, his Aviaries and Warrens, where his Deer and other Beasts are kept; there are also many Gardens, and Houses of Pleasure and Recreation; where the Common People divert themselves when they walk abroad. The North Suburbs is join'd to it by a Bridge of Wood, and is very considerable, as being the Place of Abode of many Handicrafts-men, and of the King's Gardens. In the South Suburbs a great Trade is driven with the Commodities that come from *Moscovia*, and a magnificent Exchange has been lately built here, for the Convenience of Merchants. The Lake of *Meler* makes the Haven of this City, and the ordinary Place for Anchorage is between the City and *Schipsholm*; and is an excellent Haven for its Capaciousness, the Firmness of its Bottom, and its Security from Winds and Tempests, so that the greatest Vessels ride safe here, without any Danger from the highest Winds or the Attacks of Enemies, by reason of the Forts that defend the Entry of it. The Castle, which is the Place of the King's usual Residence, stands upon a Piece of Ground which commands the Haven, and over-looks the City; the great Gate whereof faceth a great Place or Square, which is separated from the Castle by a Ditch. The whole Building is divided into three Parts by so many great Courts: In the first are the *Corps de Guards* and great Pavilions, wherein is kept a Court of Judicature, call'd the *College of Execution*, in which the Governour of the City sits President. The second Court contains the King's Apartments, which consists of several Pavilions, and of some Galleries. The Building of the Castle, tho' ancient, yet hath much of Symmetry, and is very commodious and richly furnish'd. On the one Side of this Court is the King's Chapel, which is a large and neat Building; the Roof of it is adorned with Gilding, and Figures in Relief, very well wrought: Some of the ancient Kings are buried here. In this Court are contained also the *Chamber of War*, the *Chancery*, and the *Chamber of Accounts*: Above the *Chancery* is the Chamber where the Senators of the Kingdoms sit, and near to it is the *Great Hall* of the Kingdom, where the *States-General* sit when they meet at *Stockholm*. Round about it are to be seen the Arms of all the Provinces of the Kingdom. A little beyond this is a famous Library, remarkable for a great Number of choice Manuscripts, and a great Number of Figures to the Waste, representing Heathen Gods, Emperors and Kings, the greatest part of which are more considerable for the Curiosity of the Work, than for the Riches of the Matter, which is of

several Mettals, and some of them of fine Stones. The third Court contains the Queen's Apartments, which are commodious and very richly furnish'd. Another Thing very remarkable in this Castle is the *Round Tower*, called *Trekronor*, from the three Crowns of Copper gilt, which are set on the top of it, representing the Arms of *Sweden*, and alluding to the three Crowns of *Divedon*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, which were formerly subject to one King. There is great Store of Artillery lodg'd in the lower Stories of this Tower. The *Swedes* have not affected the fixing of the Burials of their Kings to one Place, as well because that Crown had pass'd to divers Families, who have chosen to be interr'd in the Tombs of their Ancestors, as because of the Diversity of Religions, and the Changes of the Royal Residence, which hath been transferred to several Cities. The Heathen Kings were used to be interr'd under the three Mountains of *Upsal*, which are about half a League from that City, which formerly was the Capital of that Kingdom, whose Names are *Gambla*, *Upsala* and *Hegar*. The most of the Roman Catholick Kings are buried in the Cities of *Sirengnes* and *Wadstena*; the *Lutheran* Kings have their Sepulchres in the Cathedral of *Upsal*, except only the two last, *Gustavus Adolphus*, surnamed *the Great*, and *Charles Gustavus*, surnamed *Augustus*, who have their Tombs at *Stockholm*, in the Isle of *Riddersholm*. Some Lords of *Sweden* are also buried there. *Fonvain. Voyage de Denmark. Saxo. Grammat. &c.*

STOCKPORT, or *Stopford*, a Market-Town of *Chester* in *Mecklesfield* Hundred, upon the River *Mersey*.

STOCKSBRIDGE, a Market-Town and Borough in the County of *Souhampton*, and *Kingombom* Hundred, upon the River *Tess*, represented by two Burgesses in the House of Commons.

STOECADES, Isles of the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coast of *Provence*, now called *Isles d'Hieres*, from their Neighbourhood to that City, the three principal of which are *Hypaa*, *Prote* and *Mese* or *Pomponiana*; the rest are *Portecros* and *Portquerolles*, and those which the Ancients called *Phœnice*, *Sturium*, &c. which are now *Tesse de Can*, *Ribaudas*, *Ribaudon* and *Langoustier*. These Islands were peopled by Monks in the Time of *Cassianus*, and are so fertile, that the Knights of *Malta*, after the Loss of *Rhodes*, thought to make their Residence here.

STOICKS, Philosophers of a Sect so called, whereof *Zeno* was the Author. They were so called from a Portico or *Piazza*, called by the *Greeks* *Stoa*, which was a Place at *Athens* where they met to confer about their Opinions. They held, that all things happened by a fatal Necessity, which they defined to be such a fixed Order and Concatenation of Causes as could not be alter'd by God himself, which they called *Fatum*: They made all Vices equal, saying, it was as bad to kill an Ox as a Man, and a Peasant as a Prince; and set their Wife-Men almost on even Ground with *Jupiter* himself. Of this Sect were *Chrysippus*, *Apollodorus*, *Possidonius*, *Cleanthes*, and others. *Laertius*, Lib. 7. de vit. Phil. Lips. de Philos. Stoic. where their Opinions may be seen at large. See *Zeno Citrius. Cic. in Paradox.*

STOKEGOMER, a Market-Town of *Williton* Hundred in the South-West Parts of *Somersetshire*.

STOKESLEY, a Market-Town of *Langbargh* Wapentake in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*.

STOLHOFFEN, Lat. *Stolhoffa*, a small Town upon the *Rhine* in the Marquisate of *Baden*, well fortified, two German Miles East of *Hagenow*, and three South-East of *Strasbourg*. *Hoffm.*

STOLPE, a Town in the *Farther Pomerania*, with a strong Castle, subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, three Leagues from the Mouth of the River *Stolpe*, and seven West of *Leoburg*. *Hoffman.*

STONAR, a Sea-Town of the Isle of *Thanet*, in the North-East Parts of *Kent*, noted for being the Sepulchre of *Vortimer*, King of the *Britains*, who having vanquish'd the *Saxons* in many Battles, and driven them out of the Island, ordered his Corps to be interr'd here, thinking thereby to fright the *Saxons* from landing any more upon this Coast; wherein he imitated *Scipio the African*, who having had good Success against those of *Carthage*, ordered that his Tomb should be turn'd towards *Africa* to fright the *Carthaginians* from the Coasts of *Italy*: But the *Britains* found at last, by sad Experience, the Difference between a King in the Field and a King in the Grave.

STONE, a Market-Town of *Pyrebill* Hundred on the *Trent* in *Staffordshire*. It lies in *Chester* Rode.

STONEHINGE, a stupendious Fabrick, and the greatest Rarity *England* affords to be seen, stands in *Salisbury-Plain*, about two Miles West of *Amesbury* in *Wiltshire*. It consists of many huge rough and grayish Stones, some of them 28 Foot long and 10 broad, set upright in the Ground by two and two, with a third laid overthwart, and fasten'd in the same with Tenons and Mortises. According to *Speed*, this Monument was erected by *Aurelius*, surnamed *Ambrosius*, King of *Britain*, to the Memory of his Nobles treacherously slaughter'd there by the *Saxons* on a Day of Parley: But a Book called *Stonehinge Restored*, proves it to be a *Roman* Work or Temple dedi-

cated to *Cælus* or *Cælum*, Son to *Asker* and *Dies*, the eldest Gods of the Heathen. That it is a *Roman* Design, is apparent by the Order and Scheme of the Monument, consisting of four equilateral Triangles inscrib'd in a Circle with a double Portico, a Scheme much used by the *Romans* in their magnificent Structures, besides that, the Architraves therein are all set without Mortar, according to the *Roman* Architecture, wherein it was ordinary to have *saxa nullo fulta glutine*. To prove it a Temple dedicated to *Cælum*, the Situation, Aspect and Form thereof may go a great way; its Situation in a Plain in an open Air, without any Woods or Village about it; its Aspect being *sub dio*, and built without a Roof; its Form being circular, and consequently a proper Figure for the Temple of *Cælum*. But how these Stones were convey'd hither, is another Question: *Cambden* is of Opinion, that they were made upon the Spot by Art, the Ancients having had the Art of making Stone: Thus the Cisterns of *Rome* were made of Sand consolidated together with a kind of Lime into the Hardness of a Stone. He adds, that many dead Mens Bones are digged up hereabouts.

STONYHURST, in the Parish of *Milton* in *Ribblesdale*, within the Hundred of *Blackburn*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, a stately, well-built old Stone Edifice, pleasantly situate near the River *Ribble*, on the Edge of *Yorkshire*, the Seat of Sir *Nicholas Sherburn*, Baronet, whose Family have been Owners thereof ever since before the Reign of King *John*. See more in *Sherburn*.

STONY-STREET, a pav'd Way which reaches from *Hith* in *Kent* to *Canterbury*, supposed to be a Work of the *Romans*. *Cambd. Brit. Pag. 351.*

STONY STRETFORD, a Market-Town of *Newport* Hundred in the North Parts of *Buckinghamshire*, seated on the East Banks of the River *Ouse*, which parts it from *Northamptonshire*; and is a good large Town, consisting of two Parishes, and is supposed by some Geographers to be the *Lactodurum* of the ancient *Romans*. It lies upon the ancient *Caufey-Way*, which is called *Watling-street*, which in the Time of the *Romans* cross'd all the Country from *Dover* as far as *Chester*. Here King *Edward* the Elder stop'd the *Danes* while he fortified *Towcester* against them. Here likewise did King *Edw. I.* erect a stately Cross in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, whose Corps rested here coming up from *Lincolnshire* to *Westminster Abbey*. Finally, this Town lies in the Way from the South to the North-West Parts of *England*, and is accomodated with good Inns. There is another Town of this Name in *Warwickshire*, well inhabited, and hath two Parish-Churches, it stands upon the River *Avon*, over which it hath a good Stone-Bridge.

STOORJUNKARE, the second God of the Heathen *Laplanders*, who is, as it were, the Lieutenant of their God *Thor*, which Word is borrowed from the *Norwegians*, who call the Governours of Provinces *Junkares*: They also call him *Stourapasse*, that is to say, *Holy and Great*. They believe that all tame and wild Beasts are under his Command. Each Family hath its *Stoorjunkare*, which they worship on the top of some Rock, or near to some Cave on the Banks of some Lake. The Figure of this God is a Stone that has some Likeness of a Head, and is found amongst the Rocks, or on the Banks of Lakes. The *Laplanders* are great Admirers of this Stone, as supposing it made by the express Order of their *Stoorjunkare*, to the end he might be adored under that Figure. They place this Idol on the Ground, on a little Butt or Hillock, and often set about it many little *Seites* or petty Gods, according as they find more or less of these Stones; the greatest of which they call *Stoorjunkare*, the second represents his Wife, the third his Son or his Daughter, and all the rest his Servants or Maids. They commonly sacrifice to him a Male *Rangifer* (a Beast resembling one of our Stags) and after that they have sacrificed this Victim, they in a Semi-circle rank its Horns and Bones behind the Figure of their Idol. *Scheffor. Hist. Lapon.*

STOPFORD, a Market-Town of *Northwick* Hundred, in the South-East Parts of *Cheeshire*. It stands on the South-side of the River *Mersey*.

STORK (*Nicholas*) was one of the chief of the *Enthusiastical* Anabaptists that join'd with *Thomas Munzer* in *Germany*. These Men set up a new Sect and quitted *Luther*, pretending that his Doctrine gave too much Liberty: These two Wretches deceiv'd a great Many by an Appearance of Mortification: Their Tenents were, That Revelations upon the Return of Prayer were the only Rules for Conduct and Practice; and, That no Laws either Ecclesiastical or Civil were obligatory upon Conscience; their Reason was, That all Men were of the same noble Extraction, equally the Sons of God, and Redeem'd into the same Liberty by *Jesus Christ*, and therefore ought to be upon the same Level in other things, no one having any just Pretence for Authority and Dominion over another. *Luther* drove these Fanatics from *Wittenburg*, where they had gain'd a great many Proselytes in 1525: Upon this Expulsion they spread all over *Germany*, preaching up Anabaptism, and railing abundance of Mob, who, where ever they came, declar'd for the Liberty of the Gospel. *Maimburg. Histoir du Lutheranisme.*

STORMAREN, Lat. *Stormaria*, a Province of *Holstein*, subject in part to the Duke of that Name, and partly to the King of *Denmark*. It is bounded by *Wagaren* and *Lavenburg* on the East, by *Bremen* and *Lunenborg* on the West and South. Its principal Places, *Gluckstat*, *Crempen* and *Pinneburg*, subject to the King of *Denmark*, and *Elmesborne*, *Steinbarst*, *Reinborst* and *Barmsted* under the Duke of *Holstein*. *Hamburg* stands also in this Province. *Hoffm.*

STOUFACHER (*Warner*) a *Suiss*, one of the 3 Conspirators who retriev'd the Liberty of their Country from the intolerable Oppressions of *Grifler*, Gov. of *Suisseland*, for the Emperor *Albert I* who having taken a fine House from him in 1307, continued to add Threats to this Piece of Injustice; whereupon *Stoufacher* was incensed to that degree, that he took a Resolution to shake off this intollerable Yoke; and having communicated his Intent to *Walter Furst* of *Ury* and to *Arnold Melchior* of *Onderval*, *William Tell* joyned with them, who killed the Governour the same Year. The first Day of the following Year the three Cantons of *Suitz*, *Ury* and *Underwald*, razed all the Fortresses of the Country to the Ground, and thereby laid the Foundation of their Republick. *Simler. de Repub. Helvet.*

STOW on the **WOULD**, a Market Town of *Slaughter Hundred* in the farthest East Parts of *Gloucestershire*.

STOW, a large and fair Market-Town of *Stow Hundred*, situate on the *Orwell*, graced with a fair Church, and driving a great Trade of Tamies and other Stuffs.

STOW (*John*) born in *London*, Author of a Chronicle of *England*, and a large Survey of *London*, such as no City in *Christendom*, *Rome* excepted, can brag of; wherein he hath perpetuated its Monuments and Glory. In his Chronicle he was very punctual as to the Notation of Time; and though he takes Notice of many inconsiderable Things, yet *Sir Francis Bacon* and *Mr. Camden* did not disdain to make use of his Labours. He died *April* the fifth, 1605, and lies buried in *St. Andrew's Undershaft*, *London*. His Chronicle has since been continued by another Hand. *Fuller. Engl. Worth.*

STRABO, a Philosopher, who lived in the Time of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*. He was originally of *Cnossus* in *Crete*, but born at *Amasi*, a City of *Cappadocia* or *Pontus*. He studied under *Xenarchus*, a *Peripatetic*; and after that betook himself to the *Stoicks*, as himself tells us in his *Geography*, which we have in seventeen Books, and are a sufficient Proof of his great Genius, Learning and Diligence, who had travelled into divers Countries to observe the Situation of Places, and the Customs of the People he was to treat of. He mentions some other Pieces of his, which never came to our Hands. It is supposed that he died about the twelfth Year of the Reign of *Tiberius*: Sure it is, that he died at a great Age, if we consider what he saith in his second Book, that *Cornelius Gallus*, the Governour of *Egypt*, had been his particular Friend. *Suidas in Lex. Vossius de Hist. Græc. Lib. 2. Cap. 6.*

STRABO, *Pompeius*. See *Pompeius*.

STRABO, a *Sicilian*, who had so strong a Sight, that being at the Cape *Lylybaum* or *Coco* in *Sicily*, he could discern the Ships that set Sail from the Haven of *Cartage* in *Africa*, and counted every Sail of them, notwithstanding that the said Haven was about 130 *Italian Miles* off. *Valer. Max. Lib. 1. Cap. 8. Plin. Lib. 7. Cap. 22.*

STRADA (*Famianus*) a *Roman* and famous Jesuit, esteem'd one of the most excellent Orators of his Time, and Author of the *History of the Low-Country Wars*, writ in a fine Style, only he speaks too favourable on the *Spaniards* Side. He hath left some other Works; and was preparing a Treatise of *Devises*, and another of *Epitaphs*, when Death overtook him. He died in 1649.

STRAELSUND, *Sundia*, a small, but very strong City of *Germany*, in the *Hither Pomerania*, upon the Shores of the *Baltick Sea*, and has an Harbour over-against the Isle of *Rugen*. It stands five *German Miles* from *Gripswalde* to the North, and ten from *Anclam*, and about four from the Isle of *Rugen*; and is now one of the *Hanse Towns*, but was formerly a Free Imperial City. This City is built in a Triangle, and hath three Gates, to which there is no coming any other Way but by long and well fortified Cause-ways, or rather Dikes, cast up in the midst of great Marshes or Boggs, with which the City is surrounded, except where it lies open to the Sea, so that it cannot be attack'd but by the three aforesaid Dikes. The Elector of *Brandenburg* took this Town in 1678, after he had ruined 1500 Houses by his Bombs and other Fire-Works, and the next Year it was delivered to the *Swedes* again by the Treaty of *St. Germain*. The greatest Part of the Town is surrounded by the Sea, and the rest secured by a Morass. It was built by the *Danes* in 1211, and in 1629 besieged by Count *Walestein* for the Emperor; but reliev'd by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, whom they call'd to their Assistance.

STRANGE, or *L'Estrange* (*Sir Roger*) descended from an ancient and noble Family, one of which, *John L'Estrange*, had a Grant of the Mannors of *Nesse* and *Chefworth* from King *Henry II*. The eldest Branch of this Family were Barons of *Knokin* and *Ellesmere*, Governours of several Castles, had an honourable Share in the Wars against the *Welsh*, *Scots* and *French*, and married into the noble Families of the *Clyffords*, *Beauchamps*, *Mowbrays*, *Giffards*, *Fitz-Ailans*, Barls of *War-*

wick, *Nottingham*, *Arundel*, &c. and in the Reign of King *Edward IV*. *Joan*, Daughter and sole Heir of *John*, Lord *Strange*, was married to *George Stanley*, Son and Heir to *Thomas*, Earl of *Derby*, who in Right of his Wife had Summons to Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Strange*, which Title has ever since belong'd to the eldest Sons of the Earls of *Derby*. To come down to the *L'Estranges* of *Norfolk*, we are to observe, that *John*, Lord *Strange* of *Knokin*, by his Deed bearing Date in 3 *Edw. II*. infeof'd his younger Brother *Hammon* in the Mannor of *Hunstanton* in *Com. Norf.* from which *Hammon* the *Stranges* of *Hunstanton* are lineally descended; *Sir Roger*, first mention'd, is the Son of *Sir Hammon L'Estrange* by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter to *Richard Stubbs* of *Sedgford* in *Norfolk*. Esq. The Arms of this Family are, Gules, two Lyons Passant, Argent. *Dugdale's Baronage*, Vol. 1st. *Dugdale's Ancient Usage of bearing Arms*, &c. *Sir Henry Spelman's Remains*. *Weaver's Funeral Monuments*. *Fuller's Worthies*, &c.

STRASBURG, *Argentoratum*, the Capital City of *Alsatia* in *Germany*, and one of the fairest and greatest Cities thereof. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, and was for many Ages a Free and Imperial City, seated in the midst of a great Plain upon the River *Ill*, where it falls into the *Breusch*, about one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it hath a Timber-Bridge of great Length, and is a Place of great Strength and Wealth, eight *German Miles* from *Brisack* to the North, twelve from *Spire*, fourteen from *Basil*, fifteen from *Bipont*, and twenty from *Nancy* and *Metz*. This City is so very ancient, that it is said by some to be built *A. M. 1955*. The *Arsenal* and *Town-House* do well deserve the View of Strangers, and the Cathedral dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, deserves their Admiration, not only for the Magnificence and Vastness of the Structure, and its Doors of Brass, but more particularly for its Steeple, which is Pyramidal, and full of Windows; 'tis the most esteem'd for its Workmanship and Height of any other Steeple in *Christendom*, being 574 Foot high. But that which is most of all admired in this Steeple is the Clock-Work, which, besides the Hours of the Day, represents the Motions of all the Planets. In the Year 1440, or thereabouts, the Art of Printing was first invented by one *John Gutenberg*, a Citizen of *Strasbourg*, who yet removed about the same time to *Mentz*, and there mostly used and improved this noble Art; so that a mighty Contest had been managed for many Ages between *Haerlem*, *Strasbourg* and *Mentz*, which of them shall have the Honour of this Invention. The noblest Place on the *Rhine*, saith *Dr. Burnet*, is *Strasbourg*, a Town of huge Extent, which has a double Wall and two Ditches all round it. The inner Wall is old, and of no Strength, nor is the outward Wall very good. It hath a *Fausse-braye* that is faced with Brick twelve or fifteen Foot above the Ditch, but the Counterscarp is in ill Condition; so that it could have made no long Resistance: But the *French* have fortified it very strongly. There is a Cittadel built on that Side that goes to the *Rhine*, that is much such a Fort as that of *Huninghen*; and towards the Bridge there is a Horn-Work that runs a great way, with Out-Works belonging to it: There are also two small Forts at the two chief Gates, which lead towards *Alsatia*; so that in case of a Revolt they can cut off all Communication with the Country, the Bridge being so well fortified. There are also Forts in some Islands of the *Rhine*, and some Redoubts; so that all round this Place there is one of the greatest Fortifications in *Europe*. The Capitulations made with the *French* have not been hitherto well observ'd; but there is not above 200 *Romish* Converts. The Pride and Folly of this Town, together with their over-great Love of Liberty, betray'd it into the Hands of the *French*, by refusing 500 Men the Emperor offer'd them for their Security. It is already sunk in its Trade, and will sink more when the Fortifications are finished. *Dietrick*, who was look'd upon as the chief Man that betray'd the Town, was the first Man that was banished contrary to the Capitulation, because he would not change his Religion. In 1529 this City embraced the Protestant Religion, and in the Year following entred a League with the Reform'd Cantons for her Defence; but in *Sept. 1681*. the *French* King, having before possess'd himself of all *Alsatia*, suddenly surprized this important Place, in a time of Peace when no Body suspected it. Long. 29. 26. Lat. 48. 25. *Tacitus de Mor. Germ. Cluvier. Desc. Germ. Bruchsius de Episc. Germ. Henschenius*, &c.

STRASBURG, a small City of *Poland* in the Ducal *Prussia*, which the Inhabitants call *Brodvitz*. It hath been several times taken in this Century.

STRATFORD, a Market-Town of *Barlickway Hundred* in the South-West Parts of *Warwickshire*, seated on the North-side of the River *Avon*, with a fair Stone-Bridge over it; and for Distinctions sake called *Stratford upon Avon*, to difference it from several Towns of the same Name in other Counties.

STRATHEARN, a Country in the Highlands of *Scotland*, taking its Name from the River *Earn*, which runs through it: This Country has the Stewartry of *Menteath*, betwixt it and the *Forth*. It had formerly the Title of Earldom, and as such belonged to some of the Royal Family, afterwards to the *Grabams*, who match'd with the Heiress. It is now divided amongst many Noblemen and Gentlemen, and belongs

to the Shire of *Perth*. It lies pleasantly on each side the River, and is honoured with the Residence of many Persons of Quality.

STRATHNAVER, a Country in the North of *Scotland*, so called from the River *Navern* which cuts it in the middle: It is bounded by the Ocean on the North, *Sutherland* on the South, and *Caithness* on the East. This Country is mountainous, full of Lakes and Woods, nor is it ill provided of Havens. The whole is fitter for Pasturage than for Tillage; it abounds with Cattle of all sorts, which they sell to other Countries, and has numerous Herds of wild Deer. It was formerly more pestered with Wolves than any other Part of the Nation, but they are now totally destroy'd: Towards the Sea-Coast they have some Arable Land, and the whole is well provided with Sea-Fish, Salmon, &c. whence they make considerable Gain, as also from their Iron-Works. In this Country are still to be seen many Monuments of the Victories over the *Danes*. The Inhabitants are robust, plain-hearted, very hardy, and great Lovers of their Chief, for whom, according to the Manner of all those Highland Countries, they will willingly fight, and, besides their usual Rent, cheerfully contribute either to the Portion of his Daughters, redeeming Mortgages, or making new Purchases on Occasion. They are so much addicted to Hunting and Fowling, that they value no Man except he employ himself that way: whence it happens that they are always provided with Venison. *Gordon. Theat. Scotia.* It is most noted for giving Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Earls of *Sutherland*.

STRATO, King of *Sidon*, whom King *Darius* set upon the Throne, setting aside those to whom by Birthright it did belong. *Alexander the Great* having taken this City deposed him, because he had not submitted himself timely enough. *Hephestion* having had the Succession to that Crown offer'd him, chose rather to bestow that Honour upon *Abdolominus*, which *Alexander* approv'd of: *Abdolominus* was a Prince of the Blood of the ancient Kings of *Sidon*, whom Fortune had reduced to the Necessity of turning Gard'ner. When the Marks of the Royal Dignity were brought him, he receiv'd them with a Surprise suitable to that great Change, but yet with Sense and Greatness enough to shew he was not unworthy of that Station. He excited *Alexander's* Wonder by the Thanks he return'd him for his Favour, and by the Prayer he made, *That the Important Gods would be pleased to afford him now as much Strength of Mind to bear a Regal Affluence, without Pride or Elevation, as before they had imparted to him Constancy in enduring his Poverty, without being cast down.* *Q. Curt. Lib. 3. Hist. Alex.*

STRATO, *Lampsacenus*, a Philosopher, surnamed *Physicus* or the *Naturalist*, was the Son of *Arcefilaus*, and the Disciple of *Theophrastus*, the *Peripatetic*. He was chosen to be the Master of *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, who had a great Esteem for him. *Apollodorus*, quoted by *Diogenes Laertius*, saith, that he succeeded in the School of *Theophrastus* in the 123d Olympiad, and that he taught there eighteen Years together. He left a great Number of Writings behind him, viz. *Of Royalty, of Justice, &c.* There were in all eight Great Men of this Name; the first was the Scholar of *Isocrates*; the second is the Philosopher just now mentioned; the third was a Physician, the Scholar of *Erasistratus*; the fourth writ the History of the War of *Philip* and *Perseus* against the *Romans*; the fifth was the Geographer mentioned by *Suidas*, though some take him to be the same with *Strato* already mentioned; the sixth was a Poet and Writer of Epigrams; the seventh an ancient Physician mentioned by *Aristotle*; the eighth a *Peripatetic* Philosopher of *Alexandria*. *Diog. Laert. in Strat. Lib. 5. Vit. Phil. Voss. de Hist. Grec. Lib. 1. Cap. 20.*

STRATO, the Rhetorician, was *Brutus's* Friend, who gave him his Death's Wound at his Entreaty, after the Battle at *Philippi*. He was afterwards reconciled to *Augustus* by means of *Messala*. *Plutarch. in Vit. Brut.*

STRATONICE, the Daughter of a *Musician*, and one of the most beloved Concubines of King *Mithridates*, who after his Death delivered up the Place where all his Treasures were to *Pompey*, of which he took only some part, wherewith to adorn the Temples, and to set forth his Triumph, leaving the rest to her Disposal.

STRATTIS (*Olynthius*) a *Greek* Historian, who lived some time after *Alexander the Great*, or rather who accompanied him in his Warlike Expeditions. He writ a kind of *Journal of the Life of that Prince*, in five Books, another of his Death; as also a Treatise of Rivers, Lakes and Fountains. *Suidas in Strat.*

STRATTON, a Market-Town of *Cornwall*, where is abundance of Garlick. It lies 174 Miles West from *London*; famous for a Victory which King *Charles I.* obtain'd over the Rebels May 16. 1643. The latter was most numerous, and advantageously barricado'd on the top of a Hill, which the King's Forces mounted four several Ways; this Action continued from Five in the Morning until Five in the Afternoon, the Success doubtful until the Parliamentarians gave way, 300 of their Men being kill'd on the Spot, and 170 made Prisoners; they also lost thirty Pieces of Ordnance, with all their Baggage and Ammunition. Sir *Ralph Hopton* was created Baron of *Stratton* for this Victory.

STRAUBENGEN, Lat. *Strabenga*, a Town of *Bavaria*, having a Bridge over the *Danube*, six German Miles below *Ratisbona*; and eleven from *Passaw*. *Hoffm.*

STREIN or **STRINIUS** (*Richardus*) a Baron of *Austria*, and a Protestant, who was very skilful in *Roman* Antiquities, which he hath very much illustrated by a Book he writ *De Genibus & Familiis Romanorum*. He published also some Discourses in Defence of the Liberty of the States of *Holland*, but suppress'd his Name, that he might not offend the Princes of *Austria*, whose Subject he was. He writ also some Treatises of Divinity, and a Book called *Commonitorium de Roberti Bellarmini scriptis, atque libris*. *Vossius de Philosoph.*

STRENGENES or **STREGNES**, *Stregnesia*, a City of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Sudermania*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Upsal*: It stands eight Swedish Miles on the Lake of *Meler*, from *Stockholm* to the West, and three from *Torsh* to the East.

STRENTIA, a Goddess of the *Romans* that presided over New-Years-Gifts, which they called *Strenæ*, her Festival was celebrated on the same Day, in a little Temple dedicated to her on the *Via sacra* or Holy Way. The Word *Strenus* signified Good, Favourable, Happy. *Dempster in Paralipom. ad Rosin. Lib. 1. Reg. 3.*

STRIDONIUM, now call'd *Sdrin* or *Sdringa*. A City of *Dalmatia*, famous for having been the Birth-place of *St. Jerom*. Others make this a City of *Pannonia* upon the Confluence of the *Mure* and *Danube*, fifteen Miles beneath *Rakelsburg* in *Stiria*.

STRIGELIUS (*Victorinus*) a *German* born at *Kaufburn*, an Imperial City of *Suevia*: He was Professor of Divinity, first at *Jena*, next at *Leipzig*, and last of all at *Heydelberg*; his chief Works are, *Epitome Doctrinae de primo motu. Argumenta & Scholia in Vetus & Novum Testamentum. Tres partes locorum Communium. Enchiridion locorum Theologicorum. Scholia Historica à condito Mundo ad natum Christum, &c.* He died at *Heydelberg* 1569, being 45 Years of Age. *Thuan. Histor. Melch. Adam.*

STRIGONIUM or **GRAN**, a City of the *Lower Hungary* on the *Danube* above *Buda*. This City is seated on a Plain, and commanded by a neighbour Mountain, on the top of which is a Castle. The Archbishop of *Strigonium* is Primate, Chancellor and President of the Council of that Kingdom; his Revenue is a hundred thousand Crowns per An. The Cathedral stands in the Castle. *Solyman II.* or the Magnificent, took this City in 1543. The Archduke *Matthias* besieged it in 1574 with 50000 Men, but was forced to raise the Siege. Count *Mansfeld*, General of the Imperial Forces, besieged this City again in 1595, and defeated 14000 *Turks*, but died soon-after before this City: The Archduke *Matthias* continued the Siege, and forced this City to surrender upon Terms, after having been 52 Years under the Dominion of the *Turks*. After this, *Mahomet III.* besieged it in 1606, and took it again, from whom the *Imperialists* got it in 1683, after having raised the Siege of *Vienna*, and after an obstinate Combat maintained by the *Imperialists* and *Poles*, near the Village *Barkan*, where the King of *Poland* and his Son were in great Danger of their Lives. Lastly, in 1685 the *Turks* having again besieged it, the Duke of *Lorraine*, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, forced them to raise the Siege, and totally defeated their Army. *Hist. des Troubles de Hongrie.*

STRIVALI or **STROFADI**, *Strophades*, two small Islands in the *Ionian* Sea, to the South of the Isle of *Zante*, towards the Western Part of the *Morea*: The Greater of them is but three or four Miles round, yet produceth a great Quantity of Grapes and other excellent Fruits. It is every where so full of Springs, that one can scarce thrust a Stick into the Ground but Water will bubble up. It is said, that in the Fountains of this Island are often found the Leaves of *Plane-Trees*, though none of them grow in the Island, or any nearer than the *Morea*, which is near thirty Miles off; which makes some believe, that these Springs come from thence by some hidden subterranean Channels. The Inhabitants of these Isles are all of them *Caloyers* or *Greek* Monks that never marry, to the Number of about sixty or eighty. The Convent is built in the Manner of a Fortrefs, with a Terrace at the top, planted with Cannons, and have a Portcullice at their Gate, to prevent the Entrance of the *Pirates*; though indeed they have no great Reason to fear them, because, not only the *Turks*, but the *Pirates* of *Barbary*, have a Respect for these harmless Monks. The Poets tell us, That the *Harpyes* retired to these Isles, being chased by *Zetbes* and *Culais*. *J. Spon. Voyage de Italie. Coronelli Description of Morea. See Strophades.*

STROMBOLI, *Strongyle*, one of the Isles of *Lipari* in the *Tuscan* Sea, towards the North of *Sicily*, so called from its round Figure, which is about ten Miles in Circuit: It casts up sulphureous Flames by Day and by Night, which, besides the Stench, render the Ground so barren, that it cannot be tilled; yet there are some Corners of it which are very fertile in all manner of Fruit and Cotton. The Inhabitants, by the Smoak, do know three Days beforehand what Wind will blow; and because *Aeolus* was King here, the Poets took Occasion from hence to feign that he was the God of the Winds. *Maginus.*

STRO-

STROMITA, or *Mira*, a City of *Lycia*, now a Metropolis, its Archbishop having 36 Suffragans under him: It stands two Miles from the Shore. Long. 59 40. Lat. 38. 25.

STROMONA, *Strymon*, a River which separates *Thrace* or *Romania* from *Macedonia*: It takes its Rise from *Mont Orbel*, which is a Part of Mount *Hæmus*, and falls into the *Archipelago*, near the Gulf of *Contessa*. The Cranes, who from their great Numbers haunting this River in Summer, are called *Strymonia Aves*, do leave it in the Winter, and betake themselves to the Nile.

STRONGOLI, *Strongylum*, a small City and Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hiiter Calabria*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Santa Severina*, placed on an high Hill, three Miles from the *Ionian Sea* to the West, and eight from its Metropolis to the South-East. Some think, it was of old called *Macellum*.

STROUD, a Market-Town of *Bisleigh* in *Glocestershire*, situate on the River *Stroud*, with a Bridge over it, and abundance of Fulling Mills on the Banks thereof. This is a handsome, well-built and thriving Town, where they dye Scarlet the best of any Place in *England*, the *Stroud Water* having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture. It is 78 Miles from *London*.

STROZZI (*Kirico* or *Quiric*) a Nobleman of *Florence*: He was a Traveller and Architect, but he excelled in the *Peripatetic* Philosophy. He added a ninth and tenth Book both in *Greek* and *Latin* to the eight, which *Aristotle* hath writ de *Republica*, and hath done it so dextrously, that it would be thought the very Work of that famous Philosopher, if he had not quoted so many Authorities of the Poets: He also translated into *Latin* the eight Books of *Clemens Alexandrinus Stromata*. He profess'd the *Greek Tongue* and Philosophy at *Florence*, and since that was also Professor at *Bononia* and *Pisa*, where he died in 1565, being 63 Years of Age. He was Brother to that Heroical Lady *Laurentia Strozzi*. *Thuan. Histor.*

STUCKIUS (*Johannes Guilielmus*) was born in the Canton of *Zurick* in *Switzerland*, and hath made himself famous by his Works, amongst which is a very curious Treatise of the Feasts of the Ancients, where he sets down the Manner how the *Hebrews*, *Chaldeans*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, and many other Nations, celebrated their Feasts and ordered their Entertainments, and the Ceremonies they observed at them: He hath also writ concerning *Sacrifices*, as well of those of the *Heathens* as of the *Jews*; a Treatise of *Angels* and *Commentaries upon Arrian*, &c. *Melchior Adam vit. Germ. Theolog.*

STUCKLEY (*Thomas*) a younger Brother of the wealthy and noble Family of *Illfracombe* in *Devonshire*, having prodigally mispent his Patrimony, he entered on several Projects, the Issue general of all decay'd Estates; and first pitch'd on the Peopling of *Florida*. then lately found out in the *West-Indies*; so confident was his Ambition, that he blush'd not to tell Queen *Elizabeth*, that he had rather be Sovereign of a Molehill than the highest Subject to the greatest Prince in *Christendom*; adding moreover, that he was assured he should be a Prince before his Death, I hope, said the Queen, I shall hear from you when you are stated in your Principality; I will write to you, quoth *Stuckley*; in what Language, said the Queen? in the Style of Princes, To our dear Sister His Project at *Florida* being blasted, he went into *Ireland*, and missing of his Aim there too, went into *Italy*, where *Pius Quintus* created him Baron of *Rofs*, Viscount *Murrrough*, Earl of *Wexford*, and Marquis of *Leinster*, and then furnish'd him with 800 Soldiers, paid by the King of *Spain*, for the *Irish Expedition*. In his Passage thereunto *Stuckley* lands in *Portugal*, just as King *Sebastian*, with two Moorish Kings, were undertaking a Voyage into *Africa*; and being persuaded to accompany them, advised that the Soldiers should be refresh'd two or three Days before Battle, but was not heard. He was killed in the Fight *An. 1578*, after he and his Men had valiantly behaved themselves.

STUGART, *Stugardia*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, which is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, and the Seat of the Dukes. It has a fine and noble Castle, and stands upon the River *Necker*, one German Mile from *Esling* to the West, and four from *Tubingen* to the North. It was built by the *Vandals*, and repaired by *John I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and afterwards by *Otho III.* for the Line of *Stugart*. See *Wirtemberg*.

STUHLWEISSENBURG. See *Alba Regalis*.

STULINGEN, a Territory of *Germany* in *Schwaben*, which gives the Title of *Landgrave* to its Possessors.

STUNICA (*James Lopez*) a Spaniard: He was a considerable Master in *Greek* and *Latin*; well vers'd in Ecclesiastical History, and Doctor in Divinity in the University of *Alcala*. He wrote against *Erasmus*, and publish'd a curious Book, though with an odd sort of Title, call'd *Itinerarium dum Compluto Romam Proficisceretur*. He died at *Naples* in 1530. *Bibliotheca Hispanica*.

STUPITZ (*John*) Vicar General of the *Augustin Monks* in *Germany*, was much valued by *Frederick*, Duke of *Saxony*, who made use of his Assistance in the University of *Wittenburg*, founded by that Prince in 1502. When the Indulgences grant-

ed by Pope *Leo X.* in 1517. were published, *Stupitz* complain'd to the Duke of *Saxony* of the Mismanagement of the Collectors and Preachers employ'd in this Affair, who seem'd pitch'd upon purely for the Interest of those who were to share in the Indulgence Money: This Remonstrance he made either, as being heartily concern'd at the Abuse of Religion, or else, because he was displeased by seeing the Dominicans preferred to the Monks of his own Order, who had formerly been employ'd in this Affair in *Saxony*. Now, being resolv'd to give the Dominicans all the Trouble he was able, he made use of the Assistance of *Martin Luter*, as being one of the most eminent Doctors in *Wittenburg*: *Luter* having preached against the Collectors and Preachers of Indulgences, wrote to the Archbishop of *Mentz*, who was nominated by the Pope to publish these Indulgences in *Germany*, and sent him 95 Propositions, which he set up the same Day, being the Eve of *All-Saints*, upon the Church-Doors of *Wittenburg*: Many of these Propositions were against the Pope's Authority, the Treasure of the Church, and Validity of Indulgences. *John Tetzel*, a Dominican and Inquisitor, who had a Commission to preach up these Indulgences, publish'd 106 Propositions at *Frankfort* upon the Order against the *Theses* of *Luter* and *Stupitz*; and being Inquisitor, he ordered *Luter's* Positions to be burnt, which caused his own to be treated in the same manner by his Adversaries: This Dispute was, as it were, the Signal of Battle, not only between the *Augustinians* and *Jacobins*, but likewise between the *Roman Catholics* and *Lutherans*. *Maimbourg. Histoire du Lutheranisme*.

STURBRIDGE, a Market-Town in *Worcestershire*, and Hundred of *Halfshire*, on the River *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge. The Town is well built, situate in a Valley, and hath a Free-School and a Library, It is ninety Miles from *London*.

STURMISTER, a Market-Town of *Redlane* Hundred in the North Parts of *Dorsetshire*, called *Sturmister* from the River *Stower*, on the North-side whereof it is seated, and over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge; a noted Place for the Remains of an ancient Castle near it, called *Newton Castle*, sometimes the Seat of the *West-Saxon Kings*. This Town is 94 Miles from *London*.

St. STURMIO, was of a noble Family of *Bavaria*: *Charlemagne* in 768, in Consideration of his holy Life, sent him in Embassy to *Thassilo II.* and he was the first that preached the Gospel to the *Saxons*; and after having taken great Pains to propagate the Christian Faith, he died the sixteenth of *Decemb. 779*. *Andr. Brunner Annal. virt. & fort. Bojor.*

STURMIUS (*Jacobus*) was born in 1490 at *Sleida*, near to *Collen*: After having begun his Studies at *Liege*, and continued them at *Paris*, he returned again to *Germany*, where he was honoured with some of the highest Employments of the City of *Strasburg*; and it was by his Advice the Magistrates erected an Universty there in 1538, whereof he was made the chief Director. He died at *Strasburgh* in 1553, in the 64th Year of his Age. It was he persuaded *John Sleiden* to undertake that History which hath made him so famous in the World; and not only furnish'd him with Memorials, but also revised his Work. *Melchior Adam. Thuan. Histor.*

STURMIUS (*Johannes*) was born at *Sleida* near to *Collen* in 1507. After having studied at *Lovain*, where he also exercised Printing; he came to *Paris* in 1529, where he was honoured with the Employment of Royal Professor of the *Latin* and *Greek Tongues*: But being oblig'd to leave *France* because of his Religion, he settled himself in 1537 at *Strasburg*, where he became acquainted with *Jacobus Sturm*, whom he persuaded to endeavour the letting of an University in that City, which having happily brought about, this *John Sturm* was made Professor and Rector of it, and got the Foundation of it ratified by the Emperor *Maximilian II.* in 1566. He afterward discharged several Embassies, and assisted at divers Conferences about Religious Matters: At last, having taught above fifty Years at *Strasburg*, he lost his Sight, and died in 1589, being eighty Years of Age. He was accounted the *Cicero*, the *Plato* and *Aristotle* of *Germany*, and hath left abundance of excellent Works both in Prose and Verse; amongst which, those most esteem'd are his *Partitiones Dialectica* and his *Notes upon the Rhetorick of Aristotle*; the other are, *De Educatione Principum*. *De Nobilitate Anglicana*. *Linguae Latinae resolvendi ratio*. *Universa Doctrina Hermogenis, Physica*, &c. *Thuan. Melchior Adam*.

STURMIUS (*Johannes*) was born at *Machelen* in *Brabant*, was a Physician and Professor of the Mathematicks at *Lovain*. He hath publish'd several Works, and amongst the rest, *Rosa Hieracuntina*, *Theoremata Physices*, *De circuli Quadratura*, &c. *Valer. Andr.*

STYX, a Fountain of *Arcadia*, a Province of the *Peloponnesus* in *Greece*, which proceeds from the Lake *Pheneus*, at the Foot of Mount *Nonacris*, famous for the extreme Coldness of its Waters, which were present Death to those that drank them; they also corroded and wasted Iron and Copper, and broke all manner of Vessels they were put into; neither could any thing contain them save the Hoof of a Mule. Some think, that *Antipater* poison'd *Alexander the Great* with this Water. Authors tell us also, that this Fountain bred Fish, that were mortal to all

all that eat of them. All which bad Qualities of this Spring, gave occasion to the Poets to make *Syx* one of the Rivers of Hell, which was in so great Veneration with their Gods, that when any of them swore by *Syx*, they were bound to perform what they had sworn, or, in case of Failure, to be deprived of the Privileges of their Divinity for the space of an hundred Years.

SUANI, or *Souani*, a People inhabiting part of Mount *Caucasus*, towards the East of *Mingrelia*. They are of a becoming Stature, but their Countenances are hideous: They boast themselves to be *Christians*, though scarcely any thing of Religion or Piety is to be seen amongst them; and yet are the most civiliz'd of all the Inhabitants of that Mountain. They resort in Troops to *Georgia* in the Beginning of the Summer, to work at Harvest, and carry their Sallary back with them, not in Money, which would be of no use to them, but in Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Carpets, Salt, Iron, and other things they stand in need of. They are valiant Soldiers, and very dextrous in the use of Fire-Arms. *Strabo* saith, they abounded with Gold, which they kept in Sheeps-skins; but no such thing is found amongst them now. *P. Lamberti Relation de la Mingrelie in Monsieur Thevenot, Vol. 1.*

SUATHES, King of *Pannonia*, where now is a part of *Hungary*. The good Reception he gave to an Ambassador of the *Huns*, that were in *Transilvania*, made him lose his Kingdom about the Year 744. This Ambassador, who was come to desire some Ground for them to Till and Inhabit, being very honourably receiv'd, carried away with him a Clod of the best Earth of the Country, a Handful of Grass, and a Bottle full of the Water of the *Danube*: Whereupon *Aradus*, General of the *Huns*, judging of the Fruitfulness of *Pannonia* by the Quality of the Ground, the Grass and Water, sent back the same Ambassador to *Suathes*, to present him with a White Horse, a Golden Saddle, and a Bit of the same Metall; whereupon *Suathes* freely granted them as much Land as should be necessary for their Settlement in the Country. But he was extremely surpriz'd when the Ambassador came and demanded of him to be put in Possession of the Lands which had been sold to the *Huns*, informing him that they had bought *Pannonia*, having given the Horse for the Ground, the Bridle for the Grass of the Fields, and the Saddle for the Water. *Suathes* smiling, told the Ambassador, that if this were their Meaning, they might knock the Horse in the Head with a Club, throw the Bridle into the Fields, and the Saddle into the *Danube*; which so incensed the *Huns*, that they came and invaded *Pannonia*, and defeated *Suathes* his Army, who himself was drowned in the *Danube*. *Bonfin. Decad. 1. Lib. 9. Ritus de Reg. Hungar.*

SUAREZ (*Franciscus*) a *Spaniard* and famous Jesuit, was born at *Grenada* in 1447. He entered into that Society at the Age of seventeen, and maintain'd himself in Repute by reason of his great Knowledge in Philosophy and School-Divinity, whereof he was Professor at *Alcala*, *Henares*, *Salamanca* and *Rome*, and at last betook himself to a retired Life, to be at Leisure to digest his Works in order, which he hath left us in 24 Volumes. He died at *Lisbon* in 1517, being seventy Years of Age. *Alegambe de script. Societ. Jes.*

SUAREZ RIBERA (*Emanuel*) a *Spanish* Lawyer, the Scholar of *Hector Rodoric*, who writ learned *Observations upon Pinellus*, and compos'd that great Work, entituled, *Thesaurus Receptarum sententiarum Juris*. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

SUATOBOJUS, King of *Moravia*, Son of *Suatocopus*, began his Reign in 888. He was a profane Prince, which he shew'd by entring with his Pack of Dogs, and Winding his Horn in the Cathedral near the Altar, whilst *Methodius*, Archbishop of *Volgrade*, was at Mass, only because he had not staid for him till he came from Hunting. He was soon after excommunicated by the Pope and deprived of his Kingdom by the Duke of *Bohemia*. It is observ'd by Historians, that the Pope had permitted the aforesaid Bishop to say Divine Service in the *Slavonian* Tongue, amongst the newly converted People, because there had been a Voice heard, without knowing whence it came, which uttered these Words, *Omnis spiritus laudet Dominum*, that is, Let every Spirit (in every Tongue) praise the Lord. *De Rocoles les Imposteurs insignes.*

SUATOCOPUS, King of *Moravia*, began his Reign in 860. His Dominion extended over the *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Polanders*, and those of the *Black Russia*, but was a Feudatory of the *German* Empire. He was ready and willing to be instructed in the Christian Religion by *Cyrillus* and *Methodius*, Brothers, and both of them holy Prelates, who made him quit his Heathen Idolatry. He reigned very happily many Years; but being backward to pay the Tribute to *Arnold* the Emperor, which his Predecessors had paid from the Time of *Charlemagne*, he became engaged in a War in 888, and being defeated and forc'd to flee, he rid away to a Mountain called *Sambri*, where having chang'd his Habit, he took that of a Peasant, and in this Disguise he went on till he came into a vast Solitude, where he met with three *Eremites*, of whom he begg'd to be received into their Society, without discovering who he was. Some time after, finding himself near Death, he made himself known to the *Eremites*, and made them promise him, that they would give his Son (who succeeded him

by the Emperor's Favour) notice of his being there, that he might come and dispose of his Body; which they having perform'd accordingly, his Son *Suatobojus* sent Men to bring his Father's Body to *Volgrade*, which was then the Capital of *Moravia*, there to be interred. *De Rocoles les Imposteurs insignes.*

SUATOPLUCUS, was the fourth that govern'd *Bohemia* during the *Interregnums*. He was the Son of *Otho*, Marquis of *Olmütz*. He drove *Borivorius* II. his Father's Brother, from the Kingdom, and by a Sum of Money obtain'd a Grant of the Kingdom from the Emperor *Hen. V.* and to make up the great Sum he had promised on this Account, he robb'd the very Altars. He fought for the Emperor *Hen. V.* against *Hungary*, which he utterly ravaged and spoiled, after having taken *Nitria*; but hearing of some Commotions in *Bohemia*, he hasten'd thither; and conceiving it to be for his Interest to pluck up this growing Mischief by the Roots, he put to Death almost all that were originally of *Warsaw*, without sparing either Women or Children, because of the old Hatred those of that City had conceiv'd against the Princes of *Bohemia*. Those who escap'd his Fury retir'd to *Poland*, in hopes of revenging themselves some time or other, which not long after was presented them; for *Suatoplucus* having declared War against the *Polanders*, upon Pretence of their having favoured *Borivorius*, march'd to the Siege of *Glogaw*, upon the frontiers of *Poland*, where he was kill'd by a Dart struck into his Back by a Man set on by one of those of *Warsaw*, whom he design'd to have kill'd. His Body was carried to *Bohemia*, and interred in a Monastery he had built. *Jul. Solimanus de Elogiis Ducum, Regum & Interregum Bohemie.*

SUEAR, *Sabur*, the greatest River in the Kingdom of *Fez*, written *Sebu* also; it ariseth from Mount *Seliligo* in the Province of *Chauz*, and descends with that Violence, that I have seen (saith *Leo Africanus*) a Stone of a hundred Pound Weight carried down by it. It runneth to the North-West by *Bembackal*, *Magilla* and *Zavia*, where it takes in the River *Union* from *Fez*: Then turning West, it washeth *Arox*, where it receives a great River from the North, and washing *Mahmora*, falls into the Ocean the North of *Sallè*. The Mouth near the Ocean is deep, and navigable for Ships of great Burthen; but it is very little used to that purpose by the *Moors*, who, with great Charge, bring their Corn to *Fez* by Land along the Banks of the River.

SUBURRA, a Ward or Quarter of the ancient City of *Rome*, which still retains the same Name, in that part of modern *Rome* called *Rione de Monti*. It was of old the Haunt of Common Whores, called *Nonaria*, because they did not begin to shew themselves till about Three in the Afternoon, and *Suburrana* from the Place of their Abode.

SUCCESS, a Deity to whom the *Romans* had erected a Temple, whereof some Footsteps are still to be seen between the *Minerva* and the Church of *St. Eustachius*. They had Recourse to this Deity, to implore an happy Event of any Business they took in hand. The famous *Praxiteles* made a curious Statue of this Divinity, which was placed in the Capitol. This Deity was represented by the Figure of a Man, holding a Cup in one Hand, and in the other an Ear of Corn and a Poppy-stalk; the Cup signified the Joy procured by this God, the Ear of Corn the Profit and Advantage he brought along with him, and the Poppy was an Emblem of that Repose and Quietness he administred, which cannot be enjoy'd whilst the Soul is distracted by doubtful Expectation. *Plin. Lib. 53. Varro.*

SUCHUEN, a large Province of *China*, lying towards the South-West Borders of that Kingdom, near *India* and the Kingdom of *Thiber*. It was almost entirely ruined by the *Tartars* in the late Wars. The Capital of it is *Chingtu*. It contains eight great Cities, 124 lesser Cities, 464128 Families. *Martin Martini. Atl. Sin.*

SUCHZOW, *Suczova*, the Capital of *Moldavia*, upon the River *Strech*, on the Borders of *Transilvania*, fifty Miles from *Jassy* to the West. This City belongs to the *Turks*, who have a strong Garrison in it.

SUDA, or *Amphimalia*, a noted Sea-Port with a strong Castle in the Isle of *Candia*, formerly subject to the *Venetians*. It is well fortified, situate on a Rock surrounded by the Sea. *Baudrand.*

SUDBURY, a Market-Town of *Babery* Hundred in the South of *Suffolk*, bordering upon *Essex*, seated upon the *Stoure*, with a fair Bridge over it, consisting of three Parishes, and driving a good Trade of Saws; noted besides for giving the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*. It is fifteen Miles West of *Ipswich*, and forty North of *London*. It sends two Burgesses to Parliament.

SUDERMANLAND, *Sudermania*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*. It is bounded on the North by *Westmannia* and *Upsal*, and on the South by the *Baltick* Sea. It has the Title of a Dukedom, born by the Royal Family of *Sweden*. The principal Places of it are *Nicoping*, *Siregues* and *Frofa*. *Baud.*

SUD-GOTHLAND, the South Part of *Gothland*, containing the three Provinces of *Schonen*, *Bleeking* and *Halland*. It was sold to the King of *Sweden* in 1333 for 70000 Marks of Silver,

Silver by *John*, Duke of *Holstein*, to whom *Christopher II.* King of *Denmark*, had pawn'd it: Afterwards *Valdemar*, King of *Denmark*, recovered the Possession of it in 1341, but *Frederick III.* quitted it to the King of *Sweden* by the Treaty of Peace made in 1658.

SUENO, King of *Denmark*, Son to *Harald I.* was a valiant Prince, famous for his Victories and Conquests; but he stained this Glory by waging War against his Father; for having embraced the Christian Faith, and joining himself with some discontented Nobles, who desired to continue Paganism, he twice defeated the Forces of his Father, who was killed with an Arrow as he was leaving the Field, where a third Battle was to have been fought, which some of the Nobles had hindered by their Interpoing. By this means *Sueno* saw himself Master of the Kingdom in 980; but the Divine Vengeance pursuing the Parricide, he liv'd a miserable Life during the 32 Years of his Reign. He died in 1012. *Cranzius. Metrop. Lib. 3.*

SUEONIA, or *Suevonia*, a large Port of the Kingdom of *Swedeland*, otherwise call'd *Suetia Propria*, betwixt *Lapland* to the North, the *Baltick* to the East, *Gotland* to the South, and *Norway* to the West. It contains ten Provinces, viz. *Upland*, *Sudermanland*, *Nerick*, *Westmanland*, *Dalcarbe*, *Helsing*, *Medelfad*, *Geftrick*, *Gomland* and *Angermanland*. In this Country stands *Stockholm*.

SUETONIUS (*C. Tranquillus*) the Historian, was the Son of *Suetonius Lenix*, Tribune Commander or Brigadier of the third Legion under *Orbo*. He was in good Esteem under *Trajan* and *Adrian*, and was Secretary of State to the latter of these. Some say that this Employment was taken from him for being thought too intimate with the Empress *Sabina*. This Disgrace put him upon writing something that might be of a publick Use; and accordingly compos'd the Lives of the twelve *Cæsars*, a Book of equal Profit and Pleasure. *Pliny* the Younger was one of this Historian's most intimate Friends, who in one of his Letters prompts him to a speedy publishing of this Work, by telling him, *Perfectum opus absolutumque est, nec jam splendescit umâ, sed atteritur*. Besides this, we have also a Treatise of his *De Claris Grammaticis*, and another of the *Rhetoricians*, the greatest part of which we want, as also of that Treatise of his which contained the *Lives of the Poets*; for that of *Terence* is in a manner wholly his, as *Donatus* owns; and those of *Horace*, *Juvenal*, *Lucan* and *Persius*, probably are his likewise: But let this be how it will, 'tis very probable that *St. Jerom* made *Suetonius* his Model for his Treatise *De Scripto-ribus Ecclesiasticis*. We have lost many other of his Pieces, mention'd by *Aulus Gellius*, *Servius*, *Tzetze* and *Suidas*. *Plin. L. 1. Ep. 18. Lib. 5. Ep. 11. Auson. Ep. 19. Suidas in Suet. Voss. de Hist. Lat. Lib. 1. Cap. 31. La Motte le Vayer Jugen. des Hist. Lat. Just. Lips. in Not. ad Tacitum.*

SUETONIUS (*Paulinus*) *Proprætor* or Governour for the *Romans* in *Britain*, he subdued the Isle of *Anglesey*, carrying his Foot in flat-bottom'd Boats, and swimming his Horses over against the Enemies, who stood in great Numbers on the Shore ready arm'd, the Women running about them all in Black, with their Hair dishevel'd and Firebrands in their Hands: The *Druids* in the mean time lifting up their Hands to Heaven, and pouring out terrible Curses against the *Romans*, who were first amaz'd at such a Sight, but being encouraged by their Captains, soon put the Enemy to Flight, and garrison'd the Island. Whilst *Suetonius* was busie here, he received News that the Province had revolted, complaining of the Cruelties and Indignities committed by the *Romans*, who had whip'd their Queen *Voadicea* and deflower'd her Daughters; so that under the Conduct of this Queen they took Arms, surpriz'd the Colony at *Camoladunum*, now *Malden*, in *Essex*, besieged the Garrison which had fled to the Temple, and routed the ninth Legion under *Petilius Cerealis*, himself hardly escaping. they flew to the Number of 70000 *Roman* Citizens and Associates there and in other Places. *Suetonius* having got together about 10000 Men, made Head against them, who advanced in greater Number than ever before; the Queen with her Daughter representing the Indignities they had suffer'd, and encouraging them to fight valiantly for the Recovery of their Liberties. *Suetonius* on the other Hand animated his Men, who attacking the *Britains* in very good Order, soon put them to Flight, killing, as is said, 80000 on the Place with the Loss only of 400 on their side. *Voadicea*, after this Disaster, poison'd herself for Grief. Some time after *Suetonius* being accused of Tyranny and Mismanagement, was succeeded by *Tiberius Maximus*. *Cambd. Brit.*

SUETONIUS, called *Optatianus* or *Astacianus*, lived under the Emperor *Tacitus*, and writ his Life, as *Vopiscus* informs us.

SUEVIA, which the *Germans* call'd *Schwaben*, is a great Province or Circle of *Germany*, bounded by *Bavaria* on the East, *Switzerland* to the South, the *Rhine* dividing it from *Alsacia* on the West, and *Franconia* to the North. It had heretofore Dukes of great Power, but is now divided into lesser Territories, the chief of which are the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, the Bishopricks of *Ausburg* and *Constance*; the Marquises of *Baden*, *Schwartzwalt*, *Burgov* and *Ortnow*, the Principalities of *Furstemberg* and *Zollern*; the Counties of *Ertingen*

and *Hobenburg*, and the Territories belonging to the Abbot of *Kempton* and *Algow*. It hath also many Imperial and Free Cities, the capital City being *Ulm*; the others are, *Augsburg*, *Kempen*, *Constantz*, *Hailbrun*, *Hall in Schwaben*, *Lindaw*, *Memmingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Stugard*, *Tubingen* and *Uberlingen*. *Cluv. desc. Germ. Briet. Geog.*

It is to be observ'd, that the *Suevi* of *Spain* came from this Country of *Germany*: About the Beginning of the Vth Century they joyned themselves with the *Alains* and *Vandals*, and about the Year 406 they invaded the *Gauls*, where having ravaged and spoiled divers Provinces, they marched into *Spain* in 409, and settled themselves in the Provinces of *Galicia* in *Portugal*. *Hermenric* was their first King, who died about the Year 440: His Successors were *Rechilas*, *Rechiairus*, *Maildas*, *Frumarius*, *Remismondus*, *Theodemirus*, *Miron* and *Eboricus*, who succeeded his Father in 583, and was dethroned by the Tyrant *Andeca*, who married the Widow of *Miron*, and confined *Eboric* to a Monastery: But *Leuvigildus*, King of the *Wifigoths*, took the Tyrant, and join'd the Dominion of the *Suevi* to his own, about the Year 585, according to the Account of *Johannes de Gironne in Chron. S. Isidor. in Chron. Mariana Hist. Hispan.*

SUEZ, *Arfinoe*, *Cleopatriis*, *Posidium*, a Sea-Port Town of *Egypt*, in the Bottom of the *Red Sea*: It hath given its Name to that Neck of Land which is between the *Red Sea* and the *Mediterranean*, which is called the *Isthmus* of *Suez*, and separates *Egypt* from *Arabia*. It is a great Rendezvous of the *Ethiopians*, who bring here all sorts of Spices, precious Stones, Pearls, Ambergrease, Musk and other Rarities from the *Indies*; which from hence are transported by Land on Camels to *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, where the *Venerians* and other Christian Merchants come to buy them. The Town is surrounded with a Level altogether covered with Sand; so that the Inhabitants are fain to fetch all their Provisions from other Places, and their Water at two Leagues Distance. It has some small Fortifications mounted with 26 Canons. It is 30 Miles North of *Arfinoe*, and 90 East of *Cairo* towards *Mount Sinai*. *Dapper. descript. of Africa.*

SUFFOLK, *Suffolcia*, a large Maritime County of *England*, bounded on the North with *Norfolk*, on the South with *Essex*, Eastward with the *German Sea*, and Westward with *Cambridgeshire*. From *Norfolk* it is parted by the *Little Ouse* and the *Waveney*, from *Essex* by the River *Stoure*, being in Length from East to West about 45 Miles; its Breadth from North to South not exceeding 20, saving by the Sea-side, where it runs out more by the Advantage of a Corner. The whole divided into 22 Hundreds, wherein are 575 Parishes, and 32 Market-Towns, anciently inhabited by the *Iceni*, making part of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles* in the time of the Heptarchy, as it does now with *Norfolk*, the Diocese of *Norwich*. The Air hereof is so generally sweet and wholesome, that able Physicians have often prescrib'd it for the Cure of their Consumptive Patients; but some Places near the Sea fall short of that general Character. As to the Soil, the Eastern Parts all along the Coasts for five or six Miles Inland are generally heathy and sandy, with bleak Hills, yet such as yield Plenty of Rye, Pease and Hemp, and feed abundance of Sheep. The more Inland Part, commonly called *High Suffolk*, or the Wood Lands, is for the most part Clay Ground, and husbanded chiefly for the Dairy, with great Advantage. The South Parts, along the Borders of *Essex* and *Cambridgeshire*, are much of the same Nature; but towards *Bury* the Country is generally Champain, abounding with all sorts of Grain; and for Pasture, few Countries can shew more than this. Amongst the many fair Houses of the Gentry is *Long Melford*, *Summerlay Hall* near *Yarmouth*, where Summer is seen continually in its pleasant green Walks of lofty Fir-Trees: But *Euston Hall*, built by the late Earl of *Arlington*, carries now the Preeminence. In this Country was born *St. Edmund*, King of the *East-Angles*, whom, with the rest of its eminent Men, you will find in their proper Places, as also its Market-Towns, amongst which seven are privileg'd to send each two Members to Parliament, besides the Knights of the Shires; viz. *Ipswich*, the chief Town of the Whole, *Dunwick*, *Osford*, *Alborough*, *Sudbury*, *Eye* and *St. Edmundsbury*. Many were the Monasteries erected here in the time of Popery, the principal of which were *Ipswich*, *St. Edmundsbury*, *Iskworth*, *Blithborough*, *Clare* and *Dunwick*. This Country is watered with the *Orwell*, *Ore*, *Blithe*, *Deben* and *Breten*, and noted for the Title of Duke, Marquess and Earl it has given to several Families, as first, that of Earl to the *Uffords* in the Person of *Robert de Ufford* or *Clifford* in 1235; *William* his Son in 1369; *Michael de la Pole*, Lord-Chancellor, created Earl in 1379; *William de la Pole*, the fourth in the Line, was made Duke of *Suffolk* by *Henry VI.* *Edmund* the Eighth was the last of the Name, beheaded by *Henry VIII.* about 1510. In 1513 *Charles Brandon* (Viscount *Lisle*) was created Duke of *Suffolk*; who by *Mary*, second Sister of *Henry VIII.* had *Henry Brandon*, who died a Child. In 1551 *Henry Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, having married *Frances*, Daughter to *Charles Brandon*, was made Duke of *Suffolk*, and beheaded in the Reign of Queen *Mary* in 1553; after whose Death the Title lay dormant until King *James I.* created *Thomas Lord Howard* of *Walden*, Earl of *Suffolk*, in 1603, from whom is descended the Right Honourable

ble *George Howard*, the present Earl of *Suffolk*. *Cambden*. *Speed*.

SUGER, Abbot of *St. Denys* in *France*, he assisted at several Councils, and was sent to *Rome*, to *Germany* and *Güenne*. *Lewis the Young* being resolved to take a Journey to the *Holy Land*, declared *Suger* Regent of the Kingdom during his Absence. After the King's Return as he was preparing to send a considerable Succour to the Christians in the *Holy Land*, at his own Charges, he died of a Fever in 1152, being seventy Years of Age. He left behind him *The Life of Lewis the Gross*, *Memorials* of his Administration in the Abby of *St. Dennis*, *An Account of the Translation of the Bodies of his Predecessors*, *Epistles*, &c. all which *Du Chesne* hath added to his Body of the *Historians of France*. *Du Pleix*. *Mezeray*. *Hist. de France*.

SUIDAS, a *Greek* Author who lived about the Year 1090, under the Empire of *Alexis Comnenus*, though others make him more ancient. He writ the Dictionary we have of his, which is made up chiefly of Historical Collections, which are not in all Points so faithful as might be desired. *Voss*. *de Hist. Græcæ*. Cap. 26.

SUINTILUS, or *Chintillanus*, whom *Fredogarius* called *Sençilas*, King of the *Wifgoths* in *Spain*, wrested the Crown from *Recaredus II.* about the Year 621. He was a Person of Wit and Courage, which he made appear by taking from the *Romans* all the Places they had yet left in *Spain*, and accordingly took upon him the Title of Sovereign of all that Country. He died about 631, after a Reign of ten Years. *St. Isidor*. in *Chron. Mariana Hist. Hispan.*

SULLY (*Odo de*) Bishop of *Paris*, and Nephew of *Thibaud*, Earl of *Champagne*, was elected Bishop in 1197. He had a Share in the greatest Transactions of his Time, and publish'd Synodical Constitutions, which are now extant in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He was a Person of great Probity and Regularity of Behaviour; of exemplary Charity to the Poor, and of a very obliging Conversation. He died in 1208. *Petrus Blesensis*, Ep. 126, 127. 160. *Jaques du Brueil Ant. de Paris*. *St. Marth*. T. 1. *Gall. Christ.* &c.

SULMONA, *Sulmo*, *Solmona*, a City of great Antiquity in the Province of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the River *Sangro* (*Sarus*). It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Theatino*, and a Principality belonging to the Family of *Borgese*, and is famous for the Birth of *Ovid*, who often makes mention of it. It is near seventy Miles from *Naples* to the North, and about eighty from *Rome* towards the East.

SULPICIA, a *Roman* Lady that lived in the time of the Emperor *Domitian*, and writ several Works in Verse; and amongst the rest a Satyr, and a Poem concerning her Amours with her Husband *Calenus*. She saith in her Writings, that she was the first that prompted the *Roman* Ladies to aspire to the Glory of those of *Greece*, who had left such fair Copies of their Learning and Wit;

Primaque Romanas docui contendere Græis.

SULPICIA, the Daughter of *Paterculus*, and Wife of *Fulvius Flaccus*, was esteem'd by the general Consent of the *Roman* Ladies, to be the most chaste and vertuous, and chosen from amongst the Hundred best approved Ladies of *Rome*, to dedicate the Statue of *Venus*, according to the Order express'd in the *Sibylline* Books, *Plin.* L. 7. C. 36. *Val. Max.* L. 8. C. 16.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS, a Priest and Disciple of *St. Martin*, was of the Province of *Aquitain*, and, as 'tis supposed, of that Part of it which is now called *Agénois*, because, he tells us, that *Phœbadius* of *Agen* was his Bishop. He was a married Man, and after the Death of his Wife betook himself to a very retired Life. He was an intimate Friend of *Paulinus*, Bishop of *Nola*. He writ an *Abridgment of the Sacred History* from the Creation of the World to the Nativity and Passion of *Jesus Christ*, and of what pass'd in the Three first Centuries of the Church; which Work, as to its Style, hath much of the Air of the most refined Ages for *Latin*. He writ also the History of *St. Martin*; and after the Death of that Prelate, he gave an Account, in some other of his Works, of what he had omitted in the former Treatise concerning his Acts and Miracles. He publish'd also a *Dialogue*, wherein he treats of the *Egyptian* Hermits, in the Relation he gives of a Journey made thither by one *Posthumius* his Friend, about three Years before. 'Tis supposed he died about the Year 419, or 420, but without certainty. But here 'tis proper to observe of *Sulpicius Severus*, after his having taken Priests Orders, stopt there, and was never advanc'd to the Degree of a Bishop; and therefore *Sigonius* and *Vittor Gislinius*, who have confounded him with *St. Sulpicius*, the first Bishop of *Bourges*, have mistaken at least a Hundred Years in Chronology; for this last Bishop of *Bourges* succeeded *Remedius*, and subscribed the Council of *Mafcon* in 585, of whom *Gregory of Tours* gives this Character; That he was a Person of Learning and Genius, and a good Poet. There was another *Sulpicius*, call'd, *The Pious*, who was present at the Council of *Rheims* in 630.

C. SULPITIUS PÆTICUS, a *Roman*, was Consul with *Licinius Stolo*, the 391st Year of *Rome*. The Year of his

Consulship is remarkable for the Institution of the *Ludi Scænici*, and of the Ceremony of the *Clavus Annalis*, or the Yearly Nail, which had their Beginning that Year, in order to appease the Gods, and stop the Plague. The Scenical Plays at first were only some Dances to the Musick of a Flute, accompanied with some rude Pieces of Pœtry that were said or sung, which were afterwards changed to Comedies, the *Romans* being persuaded that such publick Rejoicings and Pastimes, accompanied with some Hymns in praise of their Gods and Sacrifices, were proper to appease their Anger, and to remove the Plague: But finding the Plague still to increase, they had Recourse to another Piece of Superstition, at the Advice of some who declared that the Ceremony of the Yearly Nail had often put a Stop to the Plague, and other Calamities happening to the Commonwealth: Whereupon they created a *Dictator* to perform that Ceremony, which was celebrated every Year on the *Ides of September*, by the *Consuls*, who fasten'd a Nail in the Wall of *Jupiter's* Temple, that was next to the Temple of *Minerva*, so as that the said Nails serv'd to compute the Years by; wherefore also it was call'd the *Clavus Annalis*, or Year-Nail. In process of time the *Romans* being more and more persuaded, that this Ceremony was pleasing to the Gods, and proper to divert their Vengeance, created *Dictators* on purpose to discharge this Ceremony with a great deal of State and Solemnity, in case of the Pestilence, or any other publick Danger or Calamity. *Liv.* L. 7. C. 3. *Val. Max.* L. 2. C. 4.

P. SULPITIUS SAVERRIO, was Consul of *Rome* with *Decius Mus*, and were both of them sent against King *Pyrrhus*, and fought him, in which Battel *Decius* was slain. *Cic.* 2. *de Fin.*

SULTAN, is originally an *Arabian* Word, signifying a Lord or King, from the Word *Salat*, *Dominatus est*, *Præfuit*, he ruled or had Dominion. Some say *Tungrolipix*, Prince of the *Turks*, was the first that took to himself this Title, after that he had defeated the *Saracens* in 1055, though we find that it was made use of long before that time, in the Tenth Century, under *Basilus Porphyrogenetes*. Instead of this Word *Sultan* the Word *Soldan* or *Soudan* hath also been used to signify the same thing, and appropriated to the *Mamulucks* of *Egypt*.

SULTAN SHERIF, a Name which the *Mabometans* give to the Prince of *Mecha*, who is very rich, by means of the vast Revenue he raiseth from the *Caravans*. He rides on Horse-back bare-foot in token of one of his Predecessors having been vanquish'd by the Sultan of *Egypt*, and the Grand Signior, who is now in Possession of *Egypt*, obligeth him to the Continuance of that Ceremony. *M. Thevenot's Voyage to the East*.

SULTZBACH, *Sultzbachium*, a small Town in *Norrgow*, in the *Upper Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, one Mile distant from *Amberg* to the South-East, and is a Principality belonging to a Branch of the *Palatine's* Family. The first of this Branch was *Augustus*, Son of *Philip Lewis*, Founder of the House of *Newburg*: He was born the 2d of *October*, 1582. *Christian Augustus* his Son succeeded, born 16th of *July*, 1622. His Grandchild *Philip*, born the 19th of *January*, 1630, is a Person much noted for his Valour.

SULTZBERG, a County in *Brifgou*, a Province of *Germany*.

SUMATRA, one of the three great Islands of the *Sonde* in the *East-Indies*, to the South-West of the *Peninsula* of *Malacca*, from which it is separated only by a narrow Strait, as also by another from the Isle of *Java* to the South. It extends from North-West to South-East 910 *English* Miles, its greatest Breadth being of 210. There are several Kingdoms in this Island, the principal of which are *Achem*, *Campor*, *Jambhy*, *Menanchabo*, *Pacem*, *Palimban* and *Pedir*, and the principal City of the Island is *Achem*: The Inland Parts of the Country have many very high Mountains, but all along the Coast there are fine Champain Grounds, and very fruitful Meadows. The whole Island is watered with great store of Rivers, and beautified with a Number of Trees that enjoy a perpetual Verdure. It is divided by the *Æquator* into almost two equal Parts, which makes the Air very hot and unhealthy. They have Rains that begin in the Month of *June*, and continue till *October*, during which term the Western Winds cause many Tempests and Whirlwinds, which all on a suddain end in great Calms, and by reason of the great Heat of the Sun, cause many Distempers. The Soil is fertile enough to bear any Grain, but the Inhabitants sow nothing but Rice and Millet. Here are great Numbers of Buffels or wild Bulls, abundance of Horses, but of a small Breed: The Island swarms with wild Swine, which are neither so great nor furious as those of *Europe*; but their Red Deer are larger than ours. The Woods and Mountains are stored with Elephants, Rhinoceroses, Tigers, Porcupines, Civer-Cats, and Apes. The Ground produceth Ginger, Pepper, Camphire, Agarick, and Cassia in great abundance, Wax and Honey, Silks and Corrons, Precious Stones, and rich Mines of Silver, Tin, Iron, Copper and Sulphur, and especially of Gold, which is here in such abundance, that some have conceived this Island to be *Solomon's Ophir*. The Inhabitants are very industrious, and

cast as good Guns here as any that are made in *Europe*. There is a Mountain in the midst of this Island which vomits Flames like that of *Ætna* in *Sicily*, or *Vesuvius* in *Campania*. It is also reported, that there is a Fountain, whence continually flows a kind of Balm. This Island, as was mentioned before, is under the Obedience of several Kings; the King of *Achem* possesseth one half of it, and that part of it which joins the Strait of *Malacca*, is under the Dominion of the King of *Bantam*, whose Capital City is in the Isle of *Java*. The *Hollanders* have four or five Forts here, and have a greater Power in the Island than the Kings themselves, and in a manner are their Masters. The *Portuguese* have no particular Establishment here, and they only drive a Trade with Permission of the *Hollanders*. There is a wonderful Tree grows in this Island, which the *Malayans* call *Singali*, and the *Portuguese* *Arbol triste de Dia*, or, *The sad Tree in the day time*. This Tree puts forth abundance of Buds, which when open, spread themselves into five Flowers, white as Snow, and somewhat bigger than Orange-flowers; these Buds open as soon as the Sun is set, and the Flowers continue all Night, till the return of the Sun, which makes them all to fall off, and spoils the Tree of all its Ornament and Leaves, and the next Day it puts forth Buds again, which open after Sun-set, and exhale such a wonderful sweet Odour, as perfumes the whole Air. The Pepper of this Island is in great Request, and is accounted the best that grows in all the *Indies*, next to that of *Cochim*, upon the Coast of *Malabar*: The Places near to the Sea-Coast are inhabited by the *Malayans*, but the inner Parts of the Island are possessed by the Natives, or first Inhabitants of the Isle, who speak a Language very different from that of the *Malayans*. *General Beaulieu Voyage aux Indes Orientales. M. Thevenot, Vol. 2. Mandeslo, Tom. d'Olearius.*

SUNDERBURG, a Town and Dutchy of *Denmark*, in the Isle of *Alsén*, in the *Baltick* Sea, towards the East of South *Jutland*.

SUNDERLAND, a Market-Town of the Bishoprick of *Durham*. It stands by the Sea-side at the Mouth of the River *Ware*, in the North-East Parts of the County called *Underland*, because it's almost sever'd from the Land by the beating of the Sea, it being at High-water environ'd with it. It is noted for its Coal Trade, and for giving the Title of Earl to *Robert Spencer*, the present Earl of *Sunderland*, deriv'd to him from his Father *Henry*, advanced to that Dignity by King *Charles I.* Anno. 1643, and slain the same Year at the first *Newbury* fight. This Town is Two hundred Miles from *London*.

SUND ISLANDS. The *Portuguese* comprehend under this Name all those Islands in the *Indian Ocean*, which lie beyond the Promontory of *Malacca*. Near or under the Equinoctial they are commonly divided into East and West; of the former, *Guileto*, *Banda*, *Flouris*, *Macassar*, and the *Moluccoes* are the chief; of the other *Borneo*, *Java*, and *Sumatra*.

SUNGKIANG, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Nanking*. It is a Place of great Trade, and on which two other Cities depend.

SUNNING, a small Town of *Sunning Hundred*, in *Berkshire*, about three Miles from *Reading* North-Eastward. It stands on the *Thames*, noted for having been the Seat of eight Bishops before the See was translated from thence unto *Sherbourn*, and from thence to *Salisbury*.

SUNNIS, the Name of a Sect amongst the *Mahometans*, who are Opposites to the *Schiais*, that is, to the *Persian Mahometans*. The *Sunnis* maintain, that the lawful Successor of *Mahomet* was *Abubeker*, to whom succeeded *Omar*, to him *Osman*, and last of all *Mortus-ali*, who was Nephew and Son in Law of *Mahomet*. They affirm, that *Osman* was Secretary to *Mahomet*, and a Person of great Capacity; that the three others were not only Persons of extraordinary Understanding, but likewise great Soldiers; and that they made way for the Doctrine of *Mahomet*, no less by the Sword, than by Argument and Persuasion; therefore the Sect of the *Sunnis* chose rather to maintain their Religion by dint of Arms than Reasoning. The *Turks* follow the Sect of the *Sunnis*, and the *Persians* that of the *Schiais*: Also in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Vijapour*, they follow the Sect of the *Sunnis*; but at *Golconda*, that of the *Schiais*. *Tavernier Travels to Persia.*

SUNT GAW, *Suntgovia*, a Province of *Germany*, now under the King of *France*, to whom it was yielded by the Peace of *Munster*. It is bounded on the North by *Alsatia*, on the East by the *Rhine*, and the Canton of *Basil*, on the South by the Dominions of the Bishop of *Basil*, and on the West by the *Franche Comte*. The principal Places in it are, *Ferrete*, *Beford*, *Mulhausen*, *Masmunster*, and *Hunningen*, which last has been lately fortified by the *French* King.

SURA, a City of *Syria*, near to *Euphrates*, of old an Episcopal See under the Arch-bishop of *Hierapolis*.

SURA, a Town in *Lycia*, a Province of the *Lesser Asia*, between *Strumita*, otherwise *Myra*, and *Fellos*, of ancient times famous for a sort of Priests who pronounced Oracles, and made Divinations, by inspecting the Intrails of Fishes. See *Plutarch*.

SURA, now *le Sour*, a River which hath its Rise in the midst of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, near to *Bastogne*, and runs into the *Moselle*, about two Leagues from *Trier* or *Treves*.

SURAT, *Surata*, a famous City of the *Hither Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, under the Dominion of the *Great Mogul*, which has a convenient Haven on the Gulf of *Cam-bay*. It lies 21 Degrees and some Minutes from the Line, is much frequented by the *European* Merchants, neither are the Inhabitants less considerable on the Account of their Wealth than Number. The *English* and *Dutch* have their Factories here, and it is the Staple of the *English* Trade in the *East-Indies*. The Commodities that force a Trade here are Diamonds brought hither from the Kingdom of *Golconda*, Pearls, the Fishery of which is at *Cape Comorin*, and in several Parts of the *Persian Gulf*; *Ambergrease*, which the Sea-Coasts towards the *Cape of Good Hope* furnish abundantly; also Musk, which comes from *China*, and *Civet*. They drive also a great Trade with Silks and Cloth of Gold, Cotton, Indigo, and Medicinal Drugs, partly growing in the Country, and partly brought hither by the *Arabians*; all manner of Spices, whereof the Nutmegs come from *Malacca*, Cloves from *Macassar*, Cinnamon from the Isle of *Ceylon*, and Pepper from all the Coast of *Malabar*. This Town is watered by a River as big as the *Thames*, suppos'd to be a Branch of the *Indus*. There is a Castle at the South-End of the Town, upon the River, flank'd at each Corner, with a large Tower: The Ditches on three sides are filled with Sea-water: It is well provided with Cannon, and is the Residence of the Governour, who commands the Neighbouring Provinces, and has the Retinue of a Prince. In 1659, this Town and Castle were taken by the youngest Son of *Chajehan*, who supposing his Father to be dead, endeavour'd to seize that Kingdom: It was afterwards plunder'd of many Millions by another Prince; but the *English* and *Dutch* Factories were strong enough to defend themselves. *Bermier. Thevenot, Part. 3. Pag. 15.*

SURENA, Lieutenant of *Orodes*, King of *Parthia*, who defeated the *Roman* Army commanded by *Craffus*, whose Head he caused to be chopt off. *Plutarch in the Life of Craffus. Flor. L. 3. Cap. 11.*

SURITA (*Hieronymus*) born at *Saragossa*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, writ a Commentary upon *Antoninus* his *Itinerary*, which is a very learned Piece: He also compos'd the History of *Arragon*, in *Spanish*, to the Death of *Ferdinand* the Catholic. He was Secretary of the Inquisition, and died at *Saragossa* in 1580, being 67 Years of Age. *Voss. de Mathem. Biblioth. Hispan. Possévin.*

SURIUS (*Laurentius*) a *Carthusian*, born at *Lubeck*, he followed his Studies at *Collen*, where he had *Canisius* for his Companion. He translated *Taulerus* his Works, and some other Pieces: He compiled a Volume of Homilies of divers Doctors of the Church, and a Collection of the Councils in four Volumes, besides the Lives of the Saints in six Tomes. He also writ the History of his Time; containing many curious Things and Passages. He died at *Collen* the 25th of May, 1578, in the 56th of his Age, and the 36th of his Profession. *Dorlandus Chron. Chart. Petreus Bibl. Carthus. Spond. in Annal.*

An Observation upon Surnames, by a Peer of Scotland; who hath enquired into that Piece of Antiquity, with much Curiosity.

SURNAME, is that which is added to the Proper Name for distinguishing Persons and Families; but the Choice and Use of them that hath been various, according to the different Customs of Nations: Therefore we shall only take Notice here, how Surnames have been chosen in this Island, and particularly in *Scotland*. As for Surname, in the present Acceptation, which is common to the Children and succeeding Generations of Families, they were used in *England* before the Conquest, and long e'er they were used in *Scotland*, whither the *English* brought that Custom; for when *Margaret*, Queen to *Malcolm Canmor*, King of *Scots*, with her Brother *Edgar Atheling*, fled into *Scotland* from *William* the Conqueror, many of the *English*, who came with them, and got Lands in *Scotland*, had their Proper Surnames, as *Moubray*, *Lovel*, *Lisle*, &c. using the Particle *de* or *of* before them; which makes it probable, that those Surnames had been derived from the Lands which they or their Ancestors had possessed. At this time there were no such Surnames in *Scotland*; though in *Kenneth* the II's Time in 800, the Great Men began to call their Lands by their own Names; but the ordinary Distinctions in use then were Personal, and not descending to succeeding Generations, but either the Name of the Father, as, *John the Son of William*, or the Name of the Office, as *Stuart*, &c. or accidental Notes from Complexion or Stature, &c. as *Black*, *White*, *Long*, *Short*, or the Name of their Trade, as, *Taylor*, *Weaver*, *Sadler*, &c. But after the Arrival of the *English*, as above-mention'd, those who were possessed of Baronies or Lordships began to take Surnames from their Lands, as, *Patrick*

trick of *Dumbar*, *James of Douglas*, *John of Gordon*, and yet it was a considerable time after ere these Surnames were transmitted to their Children. Others, though Inheritors of Lands, took for Surname the Name of some eminent Person of their Ancestors, the *Highlanders* adding *Mack* before it, as *Mackdonald*, i. e. the Son of *Donald*, and the *Lowlanders* adding *Son* after it, as, *Donaldson*, *Robertson*, &c. The ancient Way of designing Persons in *Latin Deeds*, confirms these Observations, as, *Patricius de Dumbar*, *Gualterus Seneschallus*, *Joannes Sartor*, *Gulielmus dictus niger*, &c. It's farther to be observ'd, that those who had Lands did at that time chuse rather to take Designation from them than from the Families whence they were descended, especially in the *Lowlands of Scotland*; as for Example, *William I.* of the House of *Hume* is called *Gulielmus filius Patricii Comitii*, and his Son is called *Gulielmus filius Gulielmi de Hume*, and a While after all the succeeding Generations are called *Hume*; whereas in the other Family whence they descended there is found *Patricius filius Patricii Comitii*, and *Patricius de Dumbar Comes*, and *Patricius filius Patricii de Dumbar Comitii*, and afterwards they were designed, *Patricius de Dumbar Comes Marchia*, when the Surname of *Dumbar* became common to all his Descendents. Whence it is evident, that the ancient Descent of Families is not so much to be found out by Surnames as by their Armorial Bearings, which are far more ancient, as appears by the Families of *Dumbar* and *Hume*, whose Arms differ only in Tincture, the ancient Way of distinguishing Coats, especially in *Scotland*. Thus *Gordon*, *Ridpath*, *Nisbit*, Surnames taken from the distinct Baronies which they possessed in the same County, are certainly of one Family, their Arms differing only in Tincture. It is also observable, that many who agree in Surname are not of the same Family, their Arms being anciently very different, and especially such Surnames as were taken by those of low Fortunes or vulgar Extract from mean Trades, as, *Smith*, *Wright*, &c. or from Complexion, as *Brown*, *White*, &c. there being many Paternal Coats of those Names which have no Affinity, those Trades, Complexions, or accidental Qualifications, as, *Long*, *Short*, &c. being common; and therefore Persons of such Surnames, being afterwards advanced to a higher Rank for their Vertue, had Coats of Arms bestowed upon them; and this occasion'd the *Arma cantantia Rebus*'s, which are sometimes found. It is likewise clear, that those who have Surnames from Lands in *Scotland* are descended from such Families as were possessed of these Lands when Surnames were assumed, except such as have of late changed the Names of their Lands to their Surnames, which are generally known in the Neighbourhood. These Observations, though they be taken from the Custom of *Scotland*, will generally be found to hold also in *England*, and do certainly denote the Antiquity of Families: Thus *Wharton* and *Widdrington*, &c. Surnames taken from Baronies, are noted and ancient Families in the North, and *Hastings*, *Berkley*, &c. in the South. The same Observations hold good also in *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*, and most other Countries where Surnames are in use. That it holds in *France* is demonstrable from the Surnames used by the *Normans* at their first coming into *England*, when they diffused the Custom of taking their Lands for Surnames more universally, as is observ'd by *Dugdale* in the Family of *Berkley*; and the present *French King's* Surname *de Bourbon*, is taken from a Town and Castle of *Bourbonnois* in *France*. The Surname of *Nassau* is taken from a City and County of *Weteravia* in *Germany*; and the Surnames of *Spinola* and *D'Est* are taken from Lordships and Cities in *Italy*: And that the famous old *Roman* Surnames of *Cæsar*, *Balbus*, *Calvus*, *Ænobarbus*, *Nasō*, &c. were taken from accidental Notes, is obvious to every one; whence it's plain that Surname was not originally the same with Sirname, i. e. the Name of the Sire or Progenitor, but Surname is *nomen supra nomen additum*; and though, according to modern Custom, Sirname and Surname be the same, yet anciently, it was not so; for though every Sirname was a Surname, it's evident from the foregoing Observations, that every Surname was not a Sirname, i. e. *Nomen patris additum proprio*.

SURREY, *Surria*, an Inland County of *England*, has *Middlesex* on the North, *Sussex* on the South, *Kent* on the East, *Hampshire* and *Berkshire* on the West. The River *Thames* parts it from *Middlesex*, and from its Situation on the South-side of it, it got the Name of *Surrey*, i. e. *South Rey*, the *Saxons* calling that *Rey* which we term a River. It contains in Length, from East to West, 34 Miles, in Breadth, from North to South, about 22, in Circumference 112, the whole divided into thirteen Hundreds, wherein are 140 Parishes, and nine Market-Towns, whose Inhabitants, together with those of *Sussex*, were known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Regni*: The County jointly with *Sussex* making part of the Heptarchy Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, and now being in the Diocese of *Winchester*. This is a pleasant and healthful Country to live in, enjoying a good Air, well stor'd with Parks, Woods and Downs for Hunting. The Skirts of it, especially towards the *Thames*, are abundantly fruitful both in Corn and Grass, but the middle Parts are but hungry and barren; which makes the Country People compare it to a coarse Piece of Cloth with a fine Lint; others to a Cinnamon-

Tree, whose Bark is far better than the Body thereof. The Commodities wherein this County excels, are its Tullers Earth and Box; the first, of great use to Clothiers, is digg'd up near *Rygate*, and is the best in *England*. Towards *Cream* there is also a Vein of Potters Earth, much commended in its kind. As for Box, the best which *England* affords groweth about *Darking* in this County; but it is much short in Goodness of that which is brought from *Turkey*. Its Gardens, especially along the *Thames*, are very considerable. For Ornament, here stood formerly two Royal Palaces, *Richmond* and *Nonfuch*, the first built by King *Henry VII.* and the last by *Henry VIII.* Here are also many Noblemens Houses; *Wimbledon* amongst the rest, built by Sir *Thomas Cecil* in 1588, deserves to be seen. As for the Vault near *Rygate*, *Epsbam Wells*, and the Moles running under Ground, I refer you to the Words *Rygate*, *Epsbam* and *Mole*. In this County are Bansted Downs reaching from *Croyden* to *Farnham*, so noted for Hawking, Hunting and Horse-racing. Here were also fought two memorable Battles; one at *Wimbledon* between the *West* and *Kentish Saxons*, the other at *Farnham* betwixt the *Saxons* and the *Danes*, which proved fatal to the latter. In this County also stands *Lambeth-House* upon the *Thames*, first erected by Archbishop *Baldwin* in the XII Century, and ever since continued the usual Residence of the Archbishop for *Canterbury*; to whom also belongs another Palace at *Croyden*, his Summer Seat. Its Rivers, besides the *Thames*, are the *Wey*, the *Mole* and the *Wandle*. Its principal Town is *Kingston upon Thames*. Its first Earl was *William de Warren*, created by *William the Conqueror* in 1607. *William*, the third of this Line, succeeded in 1133, who was follow'd by *William de Blois*, Son of King *Stephen*, first Husband of *Isabel de Warren*, in 1146, and by *Hamelane Plantagenet*, base Son of *George*, Earl of *Anjou*, and Half-Brother to *Edward III.* second Husband of the said *Isabel*, in 1163. His Posterity enjoy'd it in four Descents till 1347, when the Male Line failing, *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Lord Treasurer, was Earl of *Surrey*. In 1398 *Thomas Holland* was made Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Surrey*, afterwards beheaded. *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Son to the former *Richard*, died Earl of *Surrey* in 1414. In 1450 *John*, Lord *Mowbray*, was created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and after Duke of *Norfolk*. In 1475 *Richard*, a second Son of *Edward IV.* was the thirteenth Earl of *Surrey*. In 1483 *Thomas Lord Howard*, Lord Treasurer, after Duke of *Norfolk*, was created Earl of *Surrey*, in which Family it is at this Day. *Cambden. Speed.*

SUS, *Susa* or *Sufum*, a Principality, or, as others, a Kingdom, in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Morocco*, on the East by *Darba*, on the South by *Tesseta* or *Tesset*, and on the West by the *Atlantic Ocean*. It is divided into seven Provinces, and the principal Cities are *Tarudant*, *Tesent*, *Santa Cruz*. It is a pleasant, rich and fruitful Kingdom, abounding with Gold, and is now subject to that of *Fez*, though formerly it had a King of its own. The Inhabitants of this Kingdom are more warlike and expert at Arms than all the other *Africans* besides. This Kingdom abounds with Fruit, Corn, Pasturage, Indigo and Allum. *Mouette Histoire de Royaume de Maroc.*

SUSA, a City of *Persia*, formerly the Capital of *Sufiana*, now *Cusistan*, watered by the River *Eulæus* or *Choaspes*, built by *Tithonus*, Father of *Memnon*, and the ordinary Residence of the Kings of *Persia* during the Winter and Spring. This City was taken by *Alexander the Great*, who there married *Statira*. At present this City is ruined; so that, according to some, the Place where it formerly stood is unknown, though some Authors tell us, it is still standing, and that its modern Name is *Souster*. *Sirab. Lib. 15. Ptol. Plin. Quint. Curt.*

SUSANNA, the Daughter of *Chelcias*, and Wife of *Joachim*, famous for her Chastity, according to the *Apocryphal History* of her.

SUSA WILLA, a great ancient Town built by the *Romans*, about a hundred Miles East of *Tunis*, in a fruitful Plain yielding Plenty of Olives and Figs, as it would also Corn, but that the wandering *Arabs* will not suffer it to grow. The Inhabitants are civil, and traded by Sea to *Turkey*, *Sicily* and *Italy*, when the *Saracens* conquered it. This was the Seat of the *Greek Præfect*, whose Palace is still standing. The Town is great and strongly walled, and is seated on the *Mediterranean Sea*, at the West end of the *Lesser Syrtis*, over-against *Trapani*, the Western Cape of *Sicily*. It had of old a numerous People, but in our Author's Time was laid almost desolate by the Exactions of the King of *Tunis*, who was Lord over it. *Leo Africanus, Pag. 252, 253.*

SUSDAL, *Susdala*, a City of *Muscovy*, the Capital of a Province of the same Name, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Rostow*. It stands 80 Miles from *Moscow* to the South-East, and 130 from *Novogrod Nisi* to the North-West.

SUSE, *Susa*, a City of *Piemont* upon the River *Doire*, which is the Capital of a Marquisate of the same Name, at the Foot of the *Alpes Cottia*, now called *Mount Cenis*, and *Mount Genevre*, which separate *Piedmont* from *Dauphine*. Some learned Men take this to be the Place where *Augustus* erected his Trophy in the 740th Year of *Rome*, and fourteen before the

the Birth of our Saviour; the Inscription being still to be seen on a Triumphant Arch in this City. But others place it at the Foot of the Maritime Alps, in the Neighbourhood of *Nice* and *Monaco*, near to a Place called the *Tourbie*, by the Corruption of the Word *Trophie*, and is confirm'd by a Piece of Stone, on which are seen part of the Letters composing these Words, *Gentes Alpinæ devictæ*, with the Names of some other Nations. Some are of Opinion, that *Augustus* caused the same Trophy to be erected in two several Places, and so endeavour to reconcile both these Opinions. This Town is ten Leagues North of *Pignerol*, and as many North-West of *Turin*, and is of great Importance, as standing on the two Passes of the Alps into *France*. It was taken by the *French* in 1630, and strongly fortified, but restored to the Duke of *Savoy* at the End of that War. It was again retaken by the *French* in 1690, without any Resistance. The adjacent Country abounds in Wine and Honey. The Sepulchre of *Cottus*, whence the *Cotian Alps* take their Name, was to be seen here.

SUSIANA, a large Country in *Asia*, formerly a Kingdom, situate between *Syria*, *Babylonia* and *Persia*, the Capital whereof is *Susa*. *Plin. Herodot. Quint. Curt.*

SUSIS (in Latin *Cavernæ Susis*) a Place near to *Carthage* in *Africa*, where 53 Bishops of the *Donatists* assembled themselves in 394 against *Primianus*, who, they pretended, had without Cause excommunicated *Maximianus* the Deacon; but he deriding their Citation, they soon after deposed him. *St. August. Lib. 3. & 4. contr. Cresc. Baron. A. C. 394.*

SUSSEX, *Suffexia*, a Maritime County in the South of *England*, is bounded Northward with *Kent* and *Surrey*, Southward with the Channel, Eastward with *Kent*, and Westward with *Hampshire*; so that it stretches in Length from East to West about sixty Miles, in Breadth from North to South not above one third part. The whole divided into six Rapes, called from their respective chief Places, *Chichester*, *Arundel*, *Bramber*, *Lewes*, *Pevensey* and *Hastings* Rapes, all which contains 65 Hundreds; viz. *Chichester* seven, *Arundel* five, *Bramber* ten, *Lewes* thirteen, *Pevensey* seventeen, and *Hastings* thirteen, each of them with a proper Forest and a River; and in all these Hundreds are reckon'd 312 Parishes, and nineteen Market Towns, whose ancient Inhabitants, together with those of *Surrey*, were known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Regni*, the Country jointly with *Surrey* making the Heptarchy Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, as it does now of it self the Diocese of *Chichester*. The Air is somewhat foggy from the Neighbourhood of the Sea. The Roads are very deep in the *Weld*, that Land lying low; but in that Part call'd the *Downs* 'tis very pleasant Travelling: However, the Soil is generally so rich, that it makes up for all those Inconveniencies. The North, towards *Kent* and *Surrey*, is well shaded with Woods, as was all the Country heretofore, till the Iron Works consumed the most part of 'em. The South Parts, towards the Sea, lying upon a Chalk or Marl, yield abundance of Corn, with a delightful Intermixture of Groves and Meadows; insomuch that the Toll of Corn and Malt sold in the City of *Chichester*, amounts yearly at a Half-penny a Quarter, to 60 Pounds and upwards. One thing is peculiar to this County, that all her Rivers rise and fall within her Bounds: The principal of them are, the *Rother*, which divides some part of this County from *Kent*, *Arun*, near which stands *Arundel*, and upon which stands *Lewes*: Another thing which seems also peculiar to this County is the *Wheat-Ear*, hardly found out of it, a Bird so called, because fattest when Wheat is ripe: It's as big as a Lark; its Flesh as fine, but very much fatter. As for Fish, both the Sea and Rivers furnish it abundantly with Dainties of all kinds, witness the *Arundel* Mulletts, *Chichester* Lobsters, *Selfey* Cockles, and *Amerly* Trouts; nor does any County yield more or better Carps than *Sussex* does. Great is the Quantity of Iron made in this County, and much of it exported thence into other Parts. Of this Iron most of our great Guns are made, the Goodness whereof was so well known to *Gundamore*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, that he often begg'd Leave of King *James I.* to transport great Numbers of them into *Spain*. But it is much that so large an Extent of Sea-Coast as *Sussex* has, cannot afford one good Harbour fit for Ships of great Burden, such as it has being, by reason of its Shelves and Rocks, both dangerous for Entrance and Anchoring: *Rye*, near the Borders of *Kent*, opposite to *Diepe* in *Normandy*, is accounted its very best Harbour. Here are also Glass-Works and noble Buildings, as *Pevensey*, belonging to the Duke of *Somerset*, *Arundel* Castle, &c. It was in *Pevensey* in this County that *William* the Conqueror landed in 1066, and defeated *Harold*, where, if we believe *William* of *Newbury*, the Earth looks as red as Blood always after a Shower. Besides *Chichester*, the Episcopal See, *Horsham*, *Midhurst*, *Lewes*, *Shoreham*, *Steyning*, *East-Greenstead*, *Arundel*, besides the Borough of *Bramber* and these Cinque-Port Towns, *Hastings*, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, send each two Members to Parliament, besides the Knights of the Shire. This County had no less than eighteen Religious Houses in the Beginning of King *Hen. VIII.* his Reign. Its first Earl was *William de Albenev*, Earl of *Arundel*, who married *Adelizia*, the Relict of *Henry I.* in 1178. He was succeeded by *William* his Son, and it continued in this

Family four or five Descents. In 1243 *John Plantagenet*, Earl of *Surrey*, succeeded. In 1305 *John*, a Son of the same, followed. In 1529 *Robert Ratcliff* was created by *Henry VIII.* Earl of *Sussex*, whose Posterity enjoy'd the Honour for six Descents. In 1644 *Thomas*, Lord *Savil*, was created the fourteenth Earl of *Sussex*, in whose Son that Family ended. In 1674 *Thomas*, Lord *Dacres*, married to *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldest Daughter of the Dutchess of *Cleveland* by *Charles II.* was created Earl of *Sussex*.

SUTHERLAND, a County in the North of *Scotland*, anciently named *Cathey*. It has *Caithness* and *Strathnever* on the North and North-East, *Affint* on the West, *Ross* on the South, and the *German Ocean* on the East. Formerly *Strathnever* and *Affint* were reckoned Parts of this County. It is 50 Miles in Length, and 22 in Breadth: In the Middle it is mountainous, but abounds with pleasant, fruitful, well water'd and well inhabited Valleys. It hath Plenty of Cattel, Venison, Fowl, wild and tame, of all sorts. The Goodness of the Soil appears by the Plenty of Saffron which grows to perfect Maturity in the Earl's Garden at *Dunrobin*. There are three remarkable Forests in this County, viz. *Dirimoir*, *Dirishart* and *Dirimeanach*, which afford Store of Game, and Wolves, Foxes, &c. Towards the South-West the Country is Mountainous and Woody, remarkable for Mount *Arkil*, whose Deer have all fork'd Tails. About *Loughshin* in this County are Veins of Marble. The principal Rivers here are *Floid*, *Brora*, *Shinn*, *Cafly*, &c. all of them abounding with Fish. In this County are above sixty Lakes full of Fish and Water-Fowl; the greatest is *Loughshin*, whence runs the River of that Name, remarkable for its Salmon Fishery, and for that it's never Frozen. The Sea-Coasts are extraordinarily provided with Fish, and have sometimes Whales driven upon them. The Commodities of this County are Barley, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wool, Hides, Butter, Tallow, Cheese, Coals and excellent Iron. It is remarkable, that there are no Rats to be found here, and if brought from other Places immediately die, though they abound in *Caithness*, betwixt which and this County there is neither Sea nor River. The principal Town, *Dornock*, is noted for its Castle and Church, founded by *St. Gilbert*, a Native of this County, and Bishop of *Caithness*, and for being the See of the Bishop of *Caithness*. Near it are several Monuments of Victories obtain'd against the *Danes*, and particularly one of a *Danish* King slain there. Many Persons of Quality reside in this County, but the chief are of the Earl of *Sutherland's* Family, of the Surname of *Gordon*, the Earl being rank'd among the eldest Peers of this Kingdom. His Family has been always remarkable for Valour and Loyalty, and hath many Followers and Vassals in that Country. Besides many other Royalties, he is Admiral of those Seas. The present is the Right Honourable *George*, Earl of *Sutherland*. To be more particular; This *George*, present Earl of *Sutherland*, is descended from *Alan Sutherland Thane* of *Sutherland*, who lost his Life under the Usurpation of *Macbeth*, for his endeavouring to bring the right Heir, *Malcolm III.* to the Throne. *Walter*, Son to *Alan*, was created Earl of *Sutherland* by *Malcolm III.* in Consideration of his Father's Merit and his own. *Robert* was Son and Heir to *Walter*, and built the Castle of *Dunrobin*. *Hugh*, Son and Heir to *Robert*, was Third Earl of *Sutherland*, and was employ'd by *William*, King of *Scotland*, to apprehend *Harald Guthred*, Thane of *Caithness*, who had murder'd the Bishop of that See. *William*, Fourth Earl of *Sutherland*, Son and Heir to *Hugh*, defeated the *Danes*, and kill'd their General at *Enbo* in *Sutherland*, and in 1248, was interr'd in the Cathedral Church of *Dornogh*, the Building of which was considerably promoted by him. *William* the Fifth succeeded; this Earl assisted King *Robert* the First in all his Wars, but particularly at that memorable Battle at *Bannockburn*; and is one of the first Subscribers of that famous Letter sent to the Pope in 1320, from the Earls, Barons, &c. of *Scotland*. *Kenneth*, Sixth Earl of *Sutherland*, marry'd the Daughter of the Earl of *Marr*: He Commanded the Van-guard at the Battle of *Halidown-Hill*, in which he was slain, in 1333. *William*, Son and Heir to *Kenneth*; was at the Battle of *Kildrimmy* in *Marr*, and afterwards made an Incursion into *England*, taking the Castle of *Roxbrough* in his return: This Earl marry'd the Lady *Margaret Bruce*, Sister to King *David II.* from whom he obtain'd several Lands and Privileges, and an Infeoffment of the whole Earldom of *Sutherland*, in Regality with a Charter yet extant: This Earl was taken Prisoner at *Durham* with King *David*, and died afterwards at *Dunrobin* in 1370. He had the Character of a Person of great Courage and Conduct. *Alexander*, Eldest Son to this *William*, being a Hostage in *England*, and dying under Age, the Honour descended to *John*, the Eighth Earl of *Sutherland*: This *John*, in the Reign of *Robert II.* march'd into *England* with *Archibald Douglass*, Lord of *Galloway*, &c. and waited *Cumberland*, and returning home, died the next Year in 1389. He was marry'd to *Mabella*, Daughter to the Earl of *March*, by whom he had Issue, *Nicholas*, Ninth Earl of *Sutherland*, who had some Feuds with his Neighbour *Macky*, which were fatal to the latter. He marry'd a Daughter of the Lord of the *Isles*; and was succeeded by *Robert*, his eldest Son, the tenth Earl of *Sutherland*. This Earl *Robert* lived

lived in very troublesome Times, was at the Battle of *Hemel-down* in 1403, and had the Happiness to preserve his Country both from Faction and Invasion: He married the Daughter of the Earl of *Murray*, by whom he had *John*, the second of that Name, and the eleventh Earl of *Sutherland*, who married *Margaret Baylie*, Daughter to the Laird of *Lamington*, by whom he had *John*, the third of that Name, and twelfth Earl of *Sutherland*, who married the Daughter of the Earl of *Ross*, Lord of the *Isles*, by whom he had (for here we must be particular in mentioning the younger Brothers and Sisters) first, *John*, his Successor; secondly, *Alexander*, who died young, and *Elizabeth* married to *Adam Gordon* of *Aboyn*, second Son to the Earl of *Huntley*: This *John* was very loyal to King *James III.* and died in 1508. *John*, the fourth of that Name, was the thirteenth Earl of *Sutherland*, and he dying without Issue, the Honour descended to *Adam Gordon* of *Aboyn*, who became Earl of *Sutherland* in Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Sister to *John*, thirteenth Earl: This *Adam* was at the Battle of *Flowdon*, where King *James IV.* was lost, and afterwards his Lady *Elizabeth*, Heretrix of *Sutherland*, and himself join'd in a Resignation of the Earldom of *Sutherland*, with some Reservations, to *Alexander*, the eldest Son: This *Alexander* Master of *Sutherland*, married Lady *Fane Stewart*, Daughter to *John*, Earl of *Arbol*, by whom he had *John*, the fifth of that Name, and fifteenth Heir of *Sutherland*. He was Lieutenant from *Spey* Northward, and escap'd with Difficulty from the Battle of *Pinke*. He attended the young Queen into *France*, where he had the Order of St. *Michael* conferred upon him: This Earl likewise was made Governour of *Murray* and *Ross* by the Queen Regent, and supported Queen *Mary* in her Marriage with the Lord *Darnley* against her discontented Subjects, especially her Brother *Murray*; but afterwards, in 1567, himself and his Lady had the Misfortune to be both poison'd: This Lady was *Helena Stewart*, Sister to *Matthew*, Earl of *Lennox*, and by her he had Issue *Alexander*, his Son and Heir, and sixteenth Earl of *Sutherland*, who in 1573 married *Fane Gordon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntley*, and Countess of *Bothwell*, to whom succeeded *John*, his eldest Son, the sixth of that Name, and seventeenth Earl of *Sutherland*: This *John* procur'd a new Infeoffment of the Earldom of *Sutherland*, with several additional Privileges: He married *Ann Elphinston*, Daughter to the Lord *Elphinston*, Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, by whom he had Issue *John*, his eldest Son, the seventh of that Name, and eighteenth Earl of *Sutherland*: He married Lady *Fane Drummond*, sole Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Pearth*, and had Issue by her, first, *John* Lord *Strathnaver*, who died an Infant in 1637. Secondly, *George*, present Earl of *Sutherland*, born at *Dornogh* November 2, 1633. Thirdly, *Robert*, born in 1634. *George*, the present Earl, married Lady *Fane Weems*, Daughter to *David*, second Earl of *Weems*, by whom he has Issue, *John* Lord *Strathnaver*, &c. — The Earls of *Sutherland* claim Precedency of all the Earls of *Scotland*; but this Privilege being contested, remains still undecided. *Buchanan*, *Spotswood*, &c.

SUTRI, *Sutrium*, *Colonia Julia Sutrina*, an ancient City in St. *Peter's Parimony*, upon the River *Porzolo*, and a Bishop's See immediately dependant on *Rome*, five Miles from *Nepi* to the West, and 24 from *Rome* to the South-West. It is but a little City, and encompassed with Rocks on all sides. The Emperor *Henry III.* conven'd his Prelates at *Sutri*, to examine the Case of *Gregory VI.* who on a time when there were three Popes at *Rome*, persuaded them to abdicate or depose themselves, and got himself put in their Place in 1044, but was deposed in that Council, and *Constantine II.* put into his Room. And in 1059 another Council was called here to confirm the Election of *Nicolas II.* in Opposition to *Mincias*, Bishop of *Velitri*, who took the Name of *Benedict*.

SUTTON, or *Sutton Colefield*, a Market-Town of *Hemlingford* Hundred in the North-West Parts of *Warwickshire*. It is 88 Miles from *London*.

SUTTON (Lord *Lexington*.) This Family is descended from the *Suttons* of *Aram* in the County of *Nottingham*. The first advanced to the Dignity of Peer was *Robert Sutton*, Esq; who, for his Service to King *Charles I.* and in Consideration of his Descent from an Heir Female of the honourable Family of *Lexington*, was by Letters Patents, bearing Date *Novemb. 21 Car. I.* created Lord *Lexington* of *Aram*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *George Mannors* of *Hadon*; his second was Daughter of Sir *Guy Palms*; and lastly, *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, by whom he had *Robert*, now Lord *Lexington*. He died *October 13, 1668. Dugdale.*

SUVAS, Lat. *Sebastopolis*, a Bishop's See suffragan of *Sebastia*, a Place of very good Note, and the Residence of a Turkish Governour, fifty Miles North-East of *Amasia*. Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

SWATHAM, a Market-Town of *South-Greneboe* Hundred, in the South-West Part of *Norfolk*, 74 Miles from *London*.

SWALE, a River in *Richmondshire*, in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, which gives the Name of *Swaledale* to that Part

of the Country which it runs through: It is chiefly noted because *Paulinus*, Archbishop of *York*, at the first Conversion of the *Saxons*, is said to have baptiz'd there above ten thousand Men, besides Women and Children, in one Day. *Cambd. Brit.*

SWANSEY, a Market and Sea-Port Town of *Swansey* Hundred, in the South-West of *Glamorganshire*, situate at the Mouth of the River *Towy*, 202 Miles from *London*.

SUARTSLUYS, a small City in the Province of *Over-ysse*, subject to the *States of Holland*.

SWEDEN, *Suecia*, one of the Northern Kingdoms of *Europe*, is called by the Inhabitants *Swerie*, *Swedenrick* and *Sweriefryke*. It is a great and populous Kingdom, and contains the greatest part of that which of old was called *Scandinavia*, and was for some time united to the Crown of *Denmark*, and has been a distinct Kingdom only since the Year 1525. It is bounded on the North by *Lapland*, *Norway* and the *Frozen Sea*; on the East by *Muscovy* or *Great Russia*; on the South by the *Baltick Sea*, and on the West by *Denmark* and *Norway*. It is commonly divided into six Parts, viz. 1. *Gothland*, 2. *Sweden*, properly so called, 3. *Swedish Lapland*, 4. *Finland*, 5. *Ingria*, 6. *Livonia*; which are divided into 34 Provinces, viz. *Angermania*, *Bleking*, *Western Bothnia*, *Caania*, *Carelia*, *Delecarlia*, *Dalia*, *Northern and Southern Finland*, *Gestrícia*, *Halland*, *Helsing*, *Fempterland*, *Ingria*, *Kekholme*, *Lapland*, *Livonia*, *Medelpede*, *Niland*, *Ostrogotland*, *Savolax*, *Schonen*, *Switland*, *Sudermanland*, *Tavasthus*, *Vermland*, *Upland*, *Westrogotland* and *Westmania*, and these again subdivided into *Haeradis*, like our Hundreds, and contains seventeen Cities, the Capital whereof is *Stockholm*; the others are, *Calmor*, *Carlostadt*, *Christianople*, *Lincoping*, *Gothemburg*, *Upsal*, *Norkoping*, *Toorn*, *Riga*, &c. Sweden abounds with Rivers, Lakes, Rocks and Mountains. The Air is cold, but clear and wholesome (except those Places that lie near to the Seas, Lakes and Marshes) so that frequently People have been found to live here 130 or 140 Years. It is in Length, from *Stockholm* to the Borders of *Lapland*, 1000 Italian Miles, in Breadth twenty Days Journey on Horse-back; so that, with all its Appendages, it is thought 900 Miles greater than *France* and *Italy* put together. The Soil is more fertile than any other of the Northern Kingdoms; it abounds with all Necessaries of Life: They transport great Quantities of Malt and Barley, also Brass, Lead, Steel, Copper, Skins of Goats, Bucks, Hides of Oxen, rich Furs, Deals and Oak for Building. They have some Silver in their Mines, and in the Woods Tarr and Honey, and vast Quantities of Sea and Fresh-water Fish. The People are strong, healthy, and well proportion'd, hospitable and civil, and so industrious, that a Beggar is not to be seen amongst them; and are very good Soldiers. This was the Country of the *Goths*, who in the Fourth Century broke the Force of the *Roman Empire* in the West, and let in the other barbarous Nations, who still possess it. The Kingdom of *Sweden* was formerly Elective till the Year 1523 or 1525, when *Gustavus II.* was chosen King, who expell'd the *Danes*. The *Swedes* were converted to the Christian Faith by *Ansgarus*, Bishop of *Bremen*, about the Year 816. *Lotharius* the Emperor procured the Settlement of Bishops in these Northern Countries. They embrac'd *Lutheranism* under *Gustavus* the First in the Year 1525. They have also planted a *New Sweden* in *America*, not far from *Virginia*.

In the Great Affairs of the Nation the King convenes the States, which consist of the Nobility, the Clergy, Merchants and Country-men. The Nobility send the eldest of their Families, the Clergy depute two Priests out of each Community or Corporation, every City sends two Merchants, and each Territory or District sends two Country-men. All other Concerns are referred to seven Councils, which are the Council of Justice, of War, of the Admiralty, of the Chancery, of the Revenues or the Echequer, and of Commerce and Mines. The five chief Officers of the Crown are called the five great Lords, and are the King's Tutors, and govern the Kingdom during his Minority. The Government of their Church is by Bishops, Priests and Deacons, as with us here in *England*; but their Bishops have not such large Revenues, nor such Power over the Clergy. The Parochial Priests are obliged to Hospitality, and to give Entertainment to all Passengers and Travellers that stand in need of a Lodging; so that their Houses are as so many Inns. I must not forget a very singular way they have in some Parts of this Kingdom to sow their Corn; They burn down whole Forests, and when they are consumed they sow in the remaining Ashes Seed-Corn and some Earth mix'd together; for which, without any further Trouble, they reap two Years together very good Grain. Their Authors say, that they have been under Kingly Government since the Year of the World 2014, three hundred after the Deluge, their first King being nam'd *Eric*, but own that from *A. M.* 3336 to 3916 they miss the Names of their Monarchs; and betwixt the Year of Christ 455 to 800 there were fourteen of their Kings controverted. Their present King makes the hundredth in their Catalogue; but *Hoffman* says, they reckon from *Magog* (*Noah's* Grandson to *Japhet*) to *Charles XI.* 150.

Olaus II. was the first who call'd himself King of *Sweden*, his Predecessors having call'd themselves Kings of *Upsal*, their Metropolis. About 1387 *Margeret* of *Denmark*, call'd the *Semiramis* of the North, united the Kingdoms of *Norway*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, telling her Nephew *Eric*, that *Sweden* would feed him, *Norway* cloath him, and *Denmark* defend him. The Genealogy of the present King of *Sweden* is thus; The Nobility, weary of the Tyranny of *Christern*, King of *Denmark*, chose *Gustavus*, Son to *Ericus* of *Wasa*, in 1522. He was successful in his Wars against the *Danes*, with whom he at last made Peace. He had also War with the *Muscovites* and City of *Lubeck*, and died in 1560. His Son *Ericus XIV.* succeeded in 1561, had War with the *Danes* and *Poles*, imprison'd his Brother *John*, married his own Concubine, a mean Woman, and caused her to be Crown'd in 1568; whereupon his Brother imprison'd them both, and the Government came to *John III.* his Brother by another Marriage, who made Peace with the *Danes* in 1570, as also with the Cities of *Stetin* and *Lubeck*, but carried on the War against the *Muscovites*. His Son *Sigismund*, by *Catherine*, Daughter to *Sigismund*, King of *Poland*, being chosen King of that Country, succeeded him also as King of *Sweden* in 1594, but his Subjects made an Insurrection against him, deposed him, and excluded his Son *Uladislaus* from the Succession, and gave the Crown in 1604 to *Charles IX.* third Son of *Gustavus*, who had a cruel War with the *Poles* and *Danes*. The Kingdom of *Sweden* was confirm'd to him and his Children of both Sexes, exclusive of *Sigismund* and his Posterity for ever. He died in 1611. His first Wife was Daughter to the Elector Palatine, by whom he had *Catherine*, married to *Casimer*, Duke of *Dux Ponts*. His second Wife was *Christiana*, Daughter to the Duke of *Holstein*, by whom he had *Mary Elizabeth*, married to the Duke of *Finland*, and *Gustavus Adolphus*, born in 1594, crown'd in 1617. He made Peace with the *Danes* in 1613, with the *Muscovites* in 1617, made War with the *Poles* in 1625, subdued all *Livonia*, and made Royal *Prussia* the Seat of the War. He undertook his Expedition into *Germany* in 1630 to assist the Protestants against the Emperor, was kill'd in the Battle of *Lutzen* in 1632, leaving *Mary of Brandenburg: Christina* who under Tutelage of her Mother and Conduct of her Cousin *Charles Gustavus*, Duke of *Deux Ponts*, carried on the German War. She made Peace with the *Danes* and *Imperialists* in 1645, and turning Roman Catholick in 1658, resign'd the Crown, and was succeeded by the forementioned *Charles Gustavus*, Son of her Aunt *Catherine*, who was crown'd in 1654, and, by the Assistance of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, became Master of most of *Poland*, *Prussia* and *Denmark*, died in 1660, leaving by his Wife, Daughter to the Duke of *Stefwick*, King *Charles XI.* born in 1655; and by Procurement of the French King made Peace with the Emperor, *Poles*, and Elector of *Brandenburg*; but afterwards Leaguings with *France*, declar'd War against the *Danes*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, &c. until the Peace of *Nimeguen*. He married a Daughter of *Frederick III.* of *Denmark*, by whom he had *Charles*, born in 1682, and a Daughter born in 1688. *Schewart. Cluverius Ortelius, Mercator, Sanfon & Du Val. Geograph. Saxo Grammat. Hist. Dan. Olaus Magn. Hist. Gent. Septent. Joan. Magnus Hist. Reg. Suec. Albert Crantz Chron. Dan. Suec. & Norveg. Expold. Lindemborg. Script. Rer. German. Discourse de l'Etat & Couronne de Suede. Paun. Voyage de Suede. Baudrand. Jovin. Voyage d'Europe, &c. Puffendorf's Introduction to History, &c. Vertat. History of the Revolution*, where the Reader may see more upon this Subject.

SWENKFIELD (*Gaspard*) a Gentleman of *Silesia*, living in the XVI. Century, was very well accomplish'd in the *Belles Lettres*; and to raise his Character, he pretended about the Year 1527 to make a Jest of *Luther*, declaring every where that *Martin* had too little Sense and Conduct to set up a new Church. Afterwards he fell into ridiculous Heresies, affirming, that the Scriptures ought to be regulated by the Standard of Mens Faith, and not Faith by the Scriptures: He reviv'd likewise some of the Heresies of *Valentinus*, asserting that *Jesus Christ* brought his Body with him from Heaven, and that the Human Nature of the Son of God was not created by God; and that after our Saviour's Ascension, it was wholly turn'd into *God-head*: Farther, he affirm'd also, that every Man has the same Wisdom, Righteousness, Probity and Charity, both for Kind and Degree with God himself; and that the Force or Energy of the Holy Scriptures is the same with the Word. *Luther* set several of his Friends to oppose him, as *Melanchton*, *Bucer*, *Bullenger*, &c. *Spond. An. Christ. 1527. N. 19. Schlusfelburg. in Catal. Heret. Lib. 10.*

SWERNICKE, a great City with a considerable Pass on the River *Trona*, near the Confines of *Bosnia*, which was taken by the *Imperialists*. Octob. 15. 1688.

SWINDEN, a Market-Town of *Kingsbridge Hundred*, in the North-East Parts of *Wiltshire*; from London 62 Miles.

SWINTON, the Name of a Barony in the Shire of *Berwick*, in the South of *Scotland*, which gives Name to a

very ancient Family, who have a Charter dated in the Reign of *Malcolm Kenmoir*, King of *Scotland*, giving Sir *Allan Swinton* a Right to this Barony, which did formerly belong to his Predecessors. The Male Issue failing afterwards, the Heiress married a Son of the Earl of *Marches*, from whom the present *Swintons* are descended.

SWITZERLAND, *Helvetia*, is a large Country of *Europe*, which in ancient time was esteem'd a Part of *Gallia*, in the middle times of *Germany*, and for three of the last Centuries has been a Free State. In the time of the *Romans* it was divided into four Parts; the *Tigurini*, *Tugeni*, *Ambrones* and *Urbigeni*. *Switzerland* is bounded on the North by the *Rhine*, which separates it from *Germany*; on the East by the Lake *di Idrio* or of *Brescia* and the *Rhine*, which divides it from *Germany* and the *Grisons*; on the South by the Lake *Lamane*, *Walliserland* and the Dukedom of *Milan*; and on the West by the *Franche Comté*. It is commonly divided into thirteen Cantons, and other Territories subject to them or allied with them; the thirteen Cantons are *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Lucerne*, *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwalden*, *Zug*, *Glarus*, *Basel*, *Friburg*, *Soleure*, *Schaffhausen* and *Appenzel*; of which seven are Roman Catholicks, and four Protestants, and two where both Religions are admitted, viz. *Glarus* and *Appenzel*: The Roman Catholick Cantons are *Uri*, *Schwitz*, *Underwalden*, *Lucerne*, *Zug*, *Friburg* and *Soleure* or *Solothurne*; and the Protestant, *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Basel* and *Schaffhausen*. The former commonly have their Assemblies at *Lucerne*, and the latter at *Aarau*; but the general Assemblies are kept at *Baden*. The Countries subject to the Cantons are the County of *Baden*; the Bailiwicks of *Bremgarten* and *Mellingen*, the Governments or Counties of *Tzergans*, *Rapperswil*, *Zurzach*; the four Governments of *Italy* *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendrisio* and *Madio*, of which the *Swiss* have been Masters ever since 1512; the Bailiwicks of *Gasteren*, *Uzenach*, *Granson*, *Orbe*, *Schwarzenburg*, and the Barony of *Altsax*, all which Countries have either been conquer'd, or came in by voluntary Submission: Their Allies are the *Grisons*, *Walliserland*, the Bishop of *Sion* and of *Basel*, the Abbot of *St. Gal*, and the Cities of *Mulhausen*, *Rotweil*, *Bienne*, *Neufchâtel*, *Geneva*, &c. though it is to be observed, that these are not allied with all the Cantons in general, though most are. The Country is for the most part overspread with Lakes and Mountains, yet it is not barren, the Tops of these Hills being full of Grass, and the Bottoms surrounded with rich Meadows and fruitful Pastures, and it yields Corn and Wine, though not sufficient for its Inhabitants. It is in Length two hundred and forty Miles, and in Breadth a hundred and eighty. The Inhabitants are honest, frugal, industrious, great Lovers of Liberty, good Soldiers, and Lovers of Impartiality and Justice. About the Time of *Julius Caesar's* Conquering *Gaul*, the *Swiss* in a vast Body made an Irruption into *Gaul*, burning all their own Towns before they left them; but *Julius Caesar* gave them such warm Entertainment, that they were forced to return to their own Country, after having lost the greatest part of their Forces; from which time forwards they were subject to the *Romans*, till the Reigns of *Honorius* and *Valentinian II.* they were Conquered by the *Burgundians* and *Germans*. A part of this Country, about the Year 635, was given to *Segibert*, Earl of *Habsburg*, the Founder of the House of *Austria*, though that Dukedom came not into the Hands of the Family till about 1376. in the Time of *Rodolph the Fortunate*, he being the 20th of this Line, and elected Emperor 1273. The rest of this Country was given by *Rodolph*, the last King of *Burgundy*, to *Conrade II.* Emperor of *Germany*, in the Year 1032, and from thence forward was esteem'd a part of *Germany*. But being oppress'd by *Albert*, Duke of *Austria*, in 1308 they revolted, and leagu'd against him, viz. the Cantons of *Schwitz*, *Underwald* and *Uri*; which League they made perpetual in the Year 1315. In 1332 *Lucerne*, 1351 *Zurich*, 1352 *Glarus*, and the same Year *Zug* and *Berne*, in 1481 *Friburg*, *Basel* and *Solothurne*, in 1501 *Schaffhausen*, and in 1513 *Appenzel*, were added to the former, and their Liberty in the Year 1649 was entire fix'd by the Treaty of *Munster*. They were converted to the Faith about the Year of Christ 177. At the Reformation *Zwinglius* began here to preach before *Luther*, and the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Basel* and *Schaffhausen* followed his Doctrine, and held a Synod at *Basel* for the Establishment of it in 1530. This is supposed to be the highest Land in Christendom, yet none abounds more with Lakes and Rivers, which afford Plenty of Fish, and good Conveniency for Traffick. The People were formerly of such Reputation for Valour, that no Prince thought himself secure without them in his Army; but having at last discovered their mercenary Temper and Treachery in betraying Duke *Lodovick Sforse*, who put himself under their Protection, their Credit declined; however, they have still yearly Pensions from the greatest Princes of *Europe* to keep them Neuter. At the Beginning of the Reformation, the Heats about it broke out into open War betwixt the Papists and Protestants, the latter being at first discomfited, and *Zuinglius*, their great Reformer, slain in the Battle:

tel: His Body being found, was burn'd, but his Heart remained untouch'd by the Fire. The Protestants taking Arms again defeated their Armies, and at length came to an Accommodation, and still continue their Confederacy for mutual Defence. The thirteen Cantons reserve to themselves particular Privileges that do not extend to their Confederates. The four *Calvinist* Cantons are more than thrice as big as all the seven *Popish*; so that *Switz* does not give Name to the rest by way of Eminence, but because it was the first that asserted its Liberty. Their Government, as well as Religion, is various, some being wholly Democratical, as *Glarus* and *Appenzel*; the rest, some more some less Aristocratical, but none perfectly so. At *Basil* the Gentry are excluded the Government, because they endeavour to subvert it; but at *Zurich*, *Solaturne* and *Berne* alone, the Gentry are chief in Government, because always faithful: But each of the Cantons are absolute within their respective Jurisdictions. The Country in general, though mountainous, is happy in rich Valleys, but their great Distance from the Sea renders them incapable of any flourishing Trade; so that their greatest Advantages are from hiring out their Men to Foreign Princes and States, the Thoroughfare of Merchants and Travellers, the two great annual Marts at *Zurzeaken*, their Linnen Manufactory at *St. Gall*, the University of *Basil*, and several other Colleges. Their Force consists altogether in Foot, their Mountains rendring Horse unserviceable. They and their Confederates are able to raise about 60000 Men; *Boterus* says 120000, but this must be understood of all that are able to bear Arms. *Simler. descript. Helvet. Cluver. descript. German. Henric. Suizer. Chron. Helvet. Francisc. Guilliman de reb. Helvet. Josias Simler. respub. Helvet. Larius de migrat. Gent. Ranutio Scotto Helvet. profana sacra. Jean Baptiste. Plantin Histoire de Suisse.*

SWOL, Lat. *Navalia*, a strong City in the Province of *Overysse*, belonging to the *Dutch*. It has double Ditches and Ramparts, and supposed to be the strongest Town of the Country. It is three *German* Miles from the *Zuyder* Sea, ten North of *Nimeguen*, and two South of *Suarie Sluce*. *Guichardin.*

St. SWYTHIN, was first a Prior of a Convent of *Benedictines* in *Winchester*, and afterwards made Bishop of that See. *Egbert* the Great, the first King of all *England*, had formerly chosen him for Præceptor to his Son *Ethelwolf*. He was a Person of an exemplary Life, very charitable to the Poor, and had that Regard for Places consecrated to Religion, that he left Orders not to be bury'd in the Church, which were perform'd accordingly. He was Bishop of *Winchester* eleven Years, and died in the Year 863. *Anglia Sacra pars prima, &c.*

SYAGRIUS, King of *Soissons*, was a *Roman* Captain, who made himself a Sovereign after the Revolution of the *Western Empire*: He had much ado to keep himself so, and was the only Person of all the *Roman* Captains, commanding in *Gallia Celtica* and *Belgica*, that resisted the Force of their Enemies. But at last *Clovis*, King of *France* assembling the Forces of his Kingdom to fight him; who, finding the Battle going against him, took his Flight, having besmear'd his Face with Blood, that he might not be known; and, with some of his most faithful Subjects, escap'd to *Alaricus*, King of the *Visigoths*, who receiv'd him very civilly; but not long after deliver'd him into the Hands of *Clovis*, who, after having kept him long in Chains, cut off his Head in 486, whose Death put an end to the *Roman* Power in the *Gauls*. *Dorm. de la ville de Soissons.*

SYBARIS, a River of the *Lower Italy*, formerly called *Great Greece*, now *Calabria*, being the same which at present is called *Cochile*, and flows from Mount *Apennine*. This River gave its Name to a City, which, according to *Eusebius*, was built the fourth Year of the seventeenth Olympiad, that is, about forty five Years after the Building of *Rome*, and became very powerful, as having twenty five fair Cities, and four neighbouring Provinces that were under its Government. The Inhabitants of this City were infamous for their Effeminateness and Luxury. It is reported of them, that they invited those they had a mind to treat a whole Year before the Feast; and that being great Lovers of Eels, they favour'd the Fishers of them with an Exemption from all Taxes; they would not suffer any Handicraft in their City, that by its Noise might in the least disturb their Rest; and *Athenaus* tells us, that for this Reason they would not suffer any Cocks within their Walls; and *Seneca* represents one of the Inhabitants complaining that he had not been able to take his Rest such a Night, because some of the Rose Leaves he lay upon had doubled under him. These *Sybarites* maintain'd a long War with those of *Crotone*, who under the Conduct of *Milo* vanquish'd them and ruin'd their City, about the Year of *Rome* 244. Some time after, about the Year 308, the *Sybarites* rebuilt their City, calling it *Ithuri*, and the *Athenians* two Years after sent a Colony thither. The Ruins of this ancient City are still to be seen

about the Gulph of *Tarentum*, in a Place which those of the Country call *Sibari Rovinata*. *Athenaus, Lib. 7. 12 & 13. Senec. Lib. 2. de Ira. Plin. Strabo. Euseb.*

SYDENHAM (*Thomas*) Son of *William* of *Wintfordeagle*, in *Dorsetshire*, Esq; was admitted Commoner of *Magdalen Hall* in *Oxford* in 1642. He took the Degree of Bachelor of Physick in that University in 1648, and afterwards went out Doctor of that Faculty at *Cambridge*, and was very considerable in his Profession, being particularly eminent for his cool Regimen in the Small-Pox, as also for giving the *Peruvian Bark* after the Paroxysm in Agues, and for his *Laudanum*. He died in *Westminster* in 1689. His Works are, *Methodus Curandi Febres propriis Observationibus superstructa, &c. Cui etiam accessit Sætkio quinta de Peste, five morbo Pestilentiali. Observationes Medicæ circa Morborum Accutorum Historiam & Curationem. Epistolæ Responsorie duæ; prima, de Morbis Epidemicis ab Ann. 1675. ad Ann. 1680. secunda, de Luis Veneriæ Historia & Curatione. Dissertatio Epistolaris ad Guliel. Cole, M. D. De Observationibus nuperis circa Curationem variolarum confluentium nec non de affectione Hysserica. Tractatus de Podagra & Hydrope. Schedula Monitoria, de nova Febris ingressu. Athen. Oxon. &c.*

SYDENHAM (*Sir Philip*) of *Brimpton* in *Com. Sommer.* Bar. and Master of Arts of *Catharine-Hall* of *Cambridge*, and Fellow of the *Royal Society*, is descended from *Robert de Sydenham* of *Sydenham*, near *North-Petherton* in *Somersetshire*, who in the Ninth Year of King *Henry* the First, marry'd with the Heiress of the *Kinsfords*, from whom descended *Richard de Sydenham* of *Combe-Sydenham*, Justice of the Common-Pleas, in the Time of King *Richard II.* from which *Richard* descended *Simon de Sydenham*, Dean of *Salisbury*, and Lord Bishop of *Chichester*, and *Walter de Sydenham* of *Orchard-Sydenham* in *Somersetshire*, and *John Sydenham*, Esq; who in the eighth Year of King *Edward IV.* marry'd the Heiress of the honourable and ancient Family of the *Stourtons* of *Breston-Plucknet*, in *Com. Sommer.* by whom the Estate of *Brimpton* came into this Family. *Sir George Sydenham*, whose only Daughter was marry'd to the famous Sea-Commander *Sir Francis Drake*, was descended from *John* abovementioned, and so likewise was *Sir John Sydenham* of *Brimpton*, Knight, who married into the Family of the *Godolphins* in *Cornwall*; *Sir John*, his Son, marry'd with the *Bucklands* and *Gilfords*. *John Sydenham* of *Brimpton*, Esq; is the next of this Line, who marry'd the Heiress of the *Hobies* of *Hales* in *Gloucestershire*, to whom *Sir Ralph Sydenham*, Knight, late Master of the Charter-House in *London*, was a younger Brother. *Sir John Sydenham* of *Brimpton*, Bar. was Son and Heir to *John* above mentioned, and marry'd one of the Daughters of *Sir John Hare* of *Stow* in *Norfolk*, where he lieth buried, by whom he had Issue *Sir John Posthumus Sydenham*, Bar. who marry'd first *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Right Hon. *John Lord Paulet* of *Hinton-St. George*, in *Com. Sommer.* and after her Decease was marry'd to the Right Honourable the Lady *Mary*, second Daughter to *Philip*, Earl of *Pembroke* Mother to the present *Sir Philip*. *Sir Jo.* Father to this *Sir Philip*, had a considerable Estate left him as Heir by *Sir Thomas Posthumus Hobye*, second Son of *Sir Thomas Hobye* of *Besham* in *Com. Berks*, who died Ambassador for Queen *Elizabeth* in *France*; Her Majesty being Godmother to *Sir Tho. Posthumus* above-nam'd, who was a Person of great Abilities and Integrity, and much esteem'd by some of the principal Ministers of State and other Great Men of his Time. Besides the Alliances above mentioned, the *Sydenhams* have intermarry'd with the *Arundels*, *Audleys*, *Pophams*, *Harcourts*, *Huffys*, *Dalvinfriges*, *Whetons*, &c. The Arms of this Family are, *Argent; Three Rams Sable.*

SYENA, a City of the *Upper Egypt*, upon the *Nile* and the Confines of *Ethiopia*, which in former times was very considerable, and an Archbishop's See, being the Boundary of the *Roman Empire* on that side, as it is now of the *Turkish*. Some say, it is the same which at this Day is called *Asua*, and as others *Asuan*. *Marmol* tells us, that the *Ethiopians* call it *Gaguere*, and that it was called *Asua* when the *Arabians* conquer'd *Egypt*, who changed that Name into *Zema*, that is to say, *the Fair*, as being indeed a very pleasant City. It formerly was of a very large Circuit, and it is still beautified with very sumptuous Structures and stately Sepulchres, with Epitaphs in the *Egyptian* and *Latin* Tongue. There is also yet standing one of the *Pagan* Temples, whole and entire. Near to this City is seen one of the principal Cataracts of *Nile*, which there precipitates it self from very high and steep Rocks with an horrid Noise. The Marble called *Syenites* is hewen out of the Mountains near to this City, which was also surnamed *Stignites*, from the black Spots wherewith it is diversify'd: The *Italians* call this sort of Marble *Granito*; of which there are several Obelisks, Spires, Pillars, and other Works, to be seen at *Rome*, the natural Hardness of the Stone having resisted the Force of Fire and the devouring Teeth of Time; wherefore the *Egyptians* made use of it to eternize the Memory of their Great Men, recording their Actions by Cha-

Characters engraven upon Spires or Pyramids of this Marble, set upon their Tombs. *Marmol. de l'Africk, Lib. 2. Feli-bien Principes des Arts.*

SYGAROS, an Island in the *Red-Sea*, of such an Antipathy to Dogs, that if any be brought thither from other Places, after having run up and down a while they fall down dead. *Plin. Lib. 6. Cap. 20.*

SYLBURGIUS (*Fredericus*) a German born in *Hessen*, near to *Marpurg*, was a Man very learned in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, and also in the *Hebrew*, and spent much Time in Reviling and Correcting *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, and died at *Heydelburg* in 1569, being very old. He writ also these following Books, *Grammatica Græca, Grammatica Hebræa, Notæ in Clenardum*, besides several *Greek* Poems. *Melchior Adam.*

SYLLA (*Lucius Cornelius*) Consul and Dictator of *Rome*, was born of one of the most illustrious Families of that City, and a Descendent in the sixth Line of *Cornelius Rufus*, who was one of the principal Commanders in the War against *Pyrrhus*: But he was much fallen from the Height of his Ancestors, and reduced to great Poverty. 'Tis said, he began to rise again by means of a certain Woman of the Town, called *Nicopolis*, who made him her Heir, her Fortune being very considerable; besides which, he also inherited a great Estate from his Mother-in-law. *Sylla* served in the Wars under *Marius* in *Africa*, was advanced to be Prætor, and having gone through other usual Offices, came at last to be Consul. The Province of *Asia* fell to his Command, whilst he was in the Neighbourhood of *Nolæ*, engaged in a War against the *Marfi*: But *Marius* being become his Enemy, engaged *Sulpicius* the Tribune to publish a Law, by which the People took from *Sylla* the Command conferred upon him, and ordered *Marius* to go and command the Army in *Asia*, and make War against *Mithridates*. *Sylla* incensed by this Affront, and the Cruelty of his Enemies, came to *Rome*, made himself Master of it, put *Sulpicius* to Death, and obliged *Marius* to make his Escape; and then marched with his Army against *Mithridates*, defeated his Lieutenants in *Beotia*, *Macedonia* and *Greece*, took the City of *Athens*, and after many Victories forc'd the King to beg Peace of him, which he granted. These Wars detained him two or three Years in *Asia*, which gave his Enemies occasion to strengthen themselves against him in the City; which being informed of, he resolv'd to return thither and quash their Designs. The Consuls that then were, march'd out to dispute his Passage, but in vain, for he defeated *Norbanus* near to *Canusium* in 671 of *Rome*, and the following Year he defeated *Marius* the Younger at the Siege of *Palestrina*, and entred the City fighting, through the Gate *Collina*; and having given himself the Name of *Felix* or *Happy*, and being declared Dictator, he proscrib'd a great Number of the Senators, and exercised most unheard-of and barbarous Cruelties. Afterwards quitting his Dictatorship, he retired near to *Cumæ*, and died of a *Phthisis*, or Louzy Disease, about the Year 676, being 60 Years of Age. He was not without his good Qualities, which he greatly obscured by his barbarous Cruelties. *Plutarch. in Sylla. Vel-leius Patern. Lib. 2. Titus Livius, Florus, Eutrop.*

SYLVA, (*Beatrix de*) she was the Foundress of the Order of the *Conception* in 1484, approved by *Innocent* the Eighth; and Queen *Isabella* of *Castile* bestowed a House upon her at *Toledo*, into which she retired with twelve Virgins, who embraced this Institute, and died there much about the same time. *Francisc. Gonzag. in her Life.*

SYLVA (*Edwardus*) a Portuguese Jesuit, who went to *Japan* by Order of *St. Francis Xavier*, where he became so perfect a Master of the Language of the Country, that he was the first that made a Grammar and large Dictionary of it. He died in the Kingdom of *Bango*, in the Year 1564. *Alegambo Bibl. Soc. Jesu.*

SYLVA, a Roman Game, in which they planted an artificial Wood in the Circus, and furnish'd it with a great Number of Beasts, which the People coursed or hunted, but without any Arms, for they were obliged to take them alive; for which Reason they seldom put any wild Beasts into these Artificial Forests, that might dangerously hurt the Hunters. The Emperor *Heliogabalus* instead of Pieces of Money, that were used to be thrown amongst the People, and lesser Animals that were allowed them to make Sport with, furnish'd the Circus with Oxen, Camels and Red Deer; and the Emperor *Gordianus* bestowed a *Sylvæ*, wherein were two hundred Red Deer, thirty wild Horses, a hundred Goats, ten Elks, a hundred Bulls, three hundred Ostriches, thirty wild Asses, a hundred and fifty wild Boars, two hundred wild Goats, and two hundred Fallow Deer. Since *Constantine's* Time we find no Mention of these *Sylvæ* in History, but only of the Game or Sport called *Pancarpus*. See *Pancarpus*. *Salmasius. Ful. Capitol. Casaubon, &c.*

SYLVANUS, a Roman Country God, whom they sup-

posed to preside over Woods, Forests and Flocks. Some make him the Son of *Faunus*, but *Plutarch* saith, he was the incestuous Issue of *Valeria*, by her Father *Valerius*. The Poets tell us, he loved a Boy called *Cyparissus*, who being changed into a Cypress-Tree by *Apollo*, *Sylvanus* thenceforward carried a Branch of Cypress in his Hand. *Fenestella* tells us, that *Pan*, *Faunus* and *Sylvanus*, were only several Appellations of the same Deity. Their Priests were called *Luperci*, and their Feast *Lupercalia*. *Horat. 2. Epod. Plut. in his Paralels. Fenestel. de Sacerdot. Rom.*

SYLVERIUS (Pope) the Successor to *Agapetus I.* he was born in the Territory of (*Rome, Campagna di Roma*) and was the Son of *Hormisdas*, who was afterwards raised to the Papacy. Some say, that he was more beholding for his Election to the Authority of *Theodorus*, than to the free Suffrages of the Roman Clergy; though others say, that some Priests having at first oppos'd his Election, approv'd of it as soon as they saw him chosen, which was the twentieth of June, 536. But the Empress *Theodora*, *Justinian's* Wife, having promised the Papacy to *Vigilius* the Deacon, found a Pretext against him, for refusing to re-establish *Anthimus*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and caused him to be driven out of the City, sent him in Banishment to *Patara*, and put *Vigilius* into his Place; but the Bishop of *Patara* interceding for *Silverius* to the Emperor, he ordered him to be brought back to *Italy*; where *Vigilius's* Party were so strong, that they got him banish'd a second time to a desert Island in the Sea of *Liguria*, called the *Isle of Palmes*, where, in 539, some Italian Prelates being come to visit him, he pronounced the Sentence of Excommunication against *Vigilius*, which so incensed him, that he ordered *Silverius* to be more straitly imprison'd; so that the next Year he ended his Life there of Hunger and Grief the twentieth of June, 540. *Liberat. in Breviar. Anastas. in Vit. Pontif. Baron. in Annales & Martyr.*

SYLVESTER, the first of that Name Pope, was a Roman, and chosen after *Melchisedes*, the first of February, 314. Presently after his Election he sent Deputies to the Council of *Arles*, assembled to determine the Case of the *Donatists*. In a Council he held at *Rome* in 315, he disputed against the *Jews*, the Acts of which Dispute are still to be seen. He died in 335, the last Day of December. *Baron. Annal. Platina.*

SYLVESTER II. was a French Man, and a Monk of the Abbey of *Aurillac* in *Auvergne*, though others say of *Fleuri*: His Name was *Gerbert*; he had great Skill in Mathematicks and other ingenuous Literature, which made *Hugo Capet*, King of *France*, to prefer him to be the Præceptor of his Son *Robert*, who was his Successor, and so famous for his Learning and Piety. *Gerbert* behaved himself so well in this Station, that the King bestowed upon him the Archbishoprick of *Reims* in 992, which had before been given to *Arnulfus*, natural Son of King *Lotharius*: This caused some Trouble to *Gerbertus*, who seeing himself forced to quit that See, retired to *Germany*, where the Emperor *Otto III.* made him his Præceptor, and bestowed upon him the Archbishoprick of *Ravenna* in 997. And some time after, upon the Death of Pope *Gregory V.* he was advanced to his Place in 999. He died the twentieth of May, 1003. We have several Works of this Pope, as, his hundred and forty nine Letters, of the Life of *St. Adelbert*, Archbishop of *Prague*, and some other Treatises of *Geometry*, *Rhetorick*, *Mathematicks*, the *Astrolabe*, &c. which Sciences being a kind of Prodigy in the tenth Century, which was an Age of Ignorance, made him to pass for a Magician. *Baron. in Annal. Ciacconius. Onuphrius, Papir. Masson & du Chesne in vit. Pontif. Glaber. Lib. 1. Cap. 4. Naudæus Apol. des grands hommes accus. de Magic. Sanmarthan. Gall. Christian. de Archiep. Remens.*

SYLVESTER III. (Anti-Pope) before called *John*, Bishop of *Sabina*, was chosen in Opposition to *Benedict IX.* in 1043 or 1044; and three Months after his Election was deposed by the Faction of the Earl of *Frescati*, and *Benedict* set up again. *Baron. A. C. 1044.*

SYLVIA, otherwise called *Rhea* and *Ilia*, the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, whom her Uncle *Amulius*, after having driven *Numitor* from his Kingdom and kill'd his Son, cloistered up amongst the Vestal Virgins, to prevent her having any Issue. But, contrary to his Expectation, it so happened, that being on a time gone to fetch Water from the *Tyber*, and overtaken with a great Drowsiness, she fell asleep on the Banks, and dreaming that the God *Mars* lay with her; whereupon she was found with Child, and was delivered of *Romulus* and *Remus*, who by Command of *Amulius* were exposed, and the buried alive on the Banks of that River: However, *Plutarch* says she was pardon'd. *Plut. in the Life of Romulus.*

SYLVIVS (*Alba*) King of the *Latins*, of the Family of *Æneas*, succeeded to his Father *Latinus Sylvius*, about A. M. 3026. *Titus Livius* doth not reckon him amongst

the Princes descended from *Aeneas*, but *Dionysius Halicarnassensis* and others do. He reigned thirty nine Years, and left his Crown to his Son *Ays* or *Caper Sylvius*. *Dion. Halic. Lib. 1. Cap. 8. Euseb. in Chron.*

SYLVIUS POSTHUMUS, King of the *Albans*, Son of *Ascanius* and Grandson of *Aeneas*: He was called *Sylvius* because he was born in a Wood, and from him his Successors in the Kingdom of *Alba* were called *Sylvii*, as the *Roman* Emperors *Cæsars*, and the Kings of the *Parthians*, *Arfacides*. He was called *Posthumus*, because he was born after the Death of his Father. He reigned twenty nine Years, and was contemporary with *Saul*, King of the *Jews*. *Geneb. in Chron.*

SYMMACHUS (Pope) born in the Isle of *Sardinia*, was Canonically elected after *Anastasius II.* in 498; *Festus*, a Patrician, who had promised the Emperor *Anastasius* to oblige the Pope to subscribe his Edict against the Council of *Chalcedon*, foreseeing that he who was then elected would never be brought to such a scandalous Compliance, resolv'd to get another set up, and in short, he work'd the Business so industriously by his Cabals and Money, that some of the Clergy were persuaded to elect another Pope, called *Laurentius*, who was chosen the same Day; which Schism was the Cause of many Disorders, and engaged both Parties to have Recourse to the Judgment of *Theodorick*, King of the *Goths*, who decided the Controversie in Favour of *Symmachus*, who was afterwards declared lawful Pope by a Council, and upon his being declared so, made *Laurence* his Antagonist Bishop of *Nocere*. Thus the Matter is related by *Anastasius Bibliothecarius*, but the Account of *Theodorus Lector*, *Paulus Diaconus* and *Nicephorus* is more probable, who report that this King of the *Goths* conven'd the Council above-mentioned at *Rome*, where he did not appear till a Year after its Sitting, as *Cassiodorus* informs us, who was then one of his Retinue: This happened about the Year 500 or 501, when the Schismatics having reviv'd their Calumnies against this Pope, obliged him to submit his Cause to the Determination of the Bishops, who declared him innocent and lawful Pope both in this Council and in three or four others. He opposed the Emperor *Anastasius*, who had declared himself against the Council of *Chalcedon*, and having acquainted the Bishops with the Misconduct of this Prince, in favour of the *Eutychians*, he proceeded in Excommunication against him: When *Anastasius* was acquainted with this Censure, he fell into a violent Passion, and not having it in his Power to revenge himself any otherwise than by Invectives, he fell foul upon the Pope, and blacken'd him to that degree, that *Symmachus* was oblig'd to purge himself in an Apologetical Letter: He likewise employ'd his Interest for the Restitution of the Estates of the Church, and writing to the Orthodox Eastern Bishops, exhorted them to hold out against the Rigours and Cruelty of the Emperor, and not to be forc'd upon any unreasonable Compliances. *Symmachus* died at *Rome* in July, Ann. 514, after having held the Chair fifteen Years. There are eleven Epistles and some Decrees of his extant. *Emodius Lib. de Fide Cathol. Theodorus Lector in Collect. Anastasius in vit. Pontif. Diaconius. Du Chesne & Papyr. Masson in Symmacho. Baron. in Annal. Gesner. in Bibli. Possevinus in Apparat.*

SYMMACHUS, a Heretick, was a *Samaritan* by Nation, and being not satisfied with the Esteem he had amongst his own Party, he betook himself to the *Jews*, and submitted himself to a second Circumcision; and after this turned *Christian*, and fell into the Errors of the *Ebionites*. He denied the last Judgment, &c. *S. Epiphan. de pond. & mens. St. Jerom. Lib. 2. adv. Ruff. St. Ambros. Præf. in Epist. ad Gallat. Philastre de Hæres. Baron. Ann. Christi. 203. N. 15 & 16.*

SYMMACHUS, Præfect of *Rome*, lived towards the End of the IVth Century, and was famous for his Birth, Eloquence and Vertue: He was the Son of another *Symmachus*, a Writer of Epigrams. The Son was designed to be the *Pagan* High-Priest of that City, and was chosen by the Senate to present a Request to the Emperor *Valentinian* for restoring of the Revenue of the *Pagan* Priests and Vestals, and of the Altar of *Victory*; upon this Occasion he made a curious Harangue, and it must be said, that a bad Cause was never better defended: But *St. Ambrose*, who was likewise a Person of Elocution, being informed of this Embassy, writ the Emperor a most excellent Letter, to prevent him from giving way to his Petition, and by that means quash'd *Symmachus* his Design. Afterwards *Symmachus* compos'd a flattering Panegyrick upon the Usurper *Maximus*, in which he sunk much beneath his Quality and Character; to atone for which Fault, he employ'd his Rhetorick upon the just Commendations of *Theodosius* the Great, before the same *Valentinian*, and therein repeated his Request of restoring the Altar of *Victory*, he incens'd the Emperor, who thereupon caused him to be banish'd, though afterwards, upon reading his Apology, he received him again into the Num-

ber of his Friends, and raised him to the Dignity of Consul in 391. *Plin. Lib. 5. Saturn. Cap. 5. St. Ambros. Ep. 30. Prosper. in Chron. Cassiodor. in Chron. Baron. in Annal. Goddeau Hist. Eccles.*

SYMMACHUS, Præfect of *Rome*, and Consul in 522. His Learning, his Probity, his Experience and Wisdom, made him the most considerable Man in the *Senate*, and was besides *Boethius* his Father-in-Law, which also added to his Esteem. He was put to Death by *Theodorick* upon meer Suspicions.

SYMPLEGADES, otherwise called *Cyanea*, and at present *le Pavonare*, are two Isles, or rather Rocks, situate near to the Channel of the *Black Sea*, or the Streights of *Constantinople*, which are at so small a Distance, that they seem to touch one another, which hath given the Poets Occasion to say, that they knock'd against one another; whence they took their Name. *Ovid. Lib. 15. Metamorph. Strabo. Plin. &c.*

SYNAGOGA, is a *Greek* Word signifying a Congregation or Assembly, but is peculiarly taken for the Place where the *Jews* were used to meet to celebrate Divine Worship. *Leo of Modena*, a *Venetian Rabbi*, gives us this Description of them. The *Jews* make their Synagogues, which they also call Schools, in a House or Place separate from others as much as they can, when they have not the means of building sumptuous Edifices for that Purpose. The Walls are whited, wainscotted, or hung with Tapestry; and round the Walls several Sentences of Scripture are writ, putting them in mind to be attentive in Prayer. The Floor is furnish'd with several Benches to sit upon, and in some of these Houses or Buildings are Cupboards or Presses where they shut up their Books and Veils: In the midst of the Room, or along the Wall, are hung many Lamps, into which they put Oyl and Wax to illuminate it; and a Trunk is placed at the Entry to receive the Charity of well-disposed People, which is afterwards distributed to the Poor. At the East End of every Synagogue is a large Press, which they call *Aron*, that is to say, an Ark, in Memory of the Ark of the Covenant, where they keep the five Books of *Moses*, written upon Velom, with Ink made express for that purpose. In the Midst, or at the Entry of the Synagogue, is as it were a long Altar of Wood, somewhat raised, upon which they unfold or unrol the *Book of the Law* when they read in it; and they lean on this kind of Table or Pulpit when they preach. They have a Place on one side of the Synagogue, or a Gallery, on high, faced with a high Wooden Lattice, where the Women perform their Devotions, who can see what is done in the Synagogue, but cannot be seen by the Men, to the end they may be no Occasion of giving them any Distraction in their Prayers. Of these Synagogues there are more or less in every City, according to the Quantity or Diversity of the *Jews* that inhabit there; for the *Eastern*, *German*, *Portuguese* and *Italian Jews* have some Difference in their Prayers, and therefore are willing each of them to have distinct Places in which to perform their Devotions.

Formerly there were many of these Synagogues in the *Holy Land*, both in Cities and Country, for the Convenience of the People; and at the time of the Destruction of *Jerusalem* by the *Romans*, there were no less than four hundred and eighty in that City, whereof many were built by the *Jews* that were Strangers, for the use of their own Nation, as appears from the sixth Chapter of the *Acts*, where mention is made of the Synagogues of the *Cyrenians* and *Alexandrians*. Every Synagogue of the *Jews* had its Chief, who was called the Prince of the Synagogue, and had under him several Ministers, whereof some were employ'd to Preach, others to read Prayers, and about other Ceremonies of their Religion, excepting Sacrifices only, which could not be offered save only in the Temple. *R. Leo of Moden. Part 1. Chap. 10.*

SYNAXARION, is the Name of an Ecclesiastical Book of the *Greeks*, which contains a brief Collection of the Lives of the Saints, and a short Explanation of each Festival or Holiday. This Book is not only printed in the ordinary *Greek* of the Learned, but also in the Vulgar, for the use of the Common People. There are many Fallities contained in this Book, as may be perceived from the two Dissertations which *Leo Allatus* hath writ concerning the Ecclesiastical Books of the *Greeks*, where he accuseth *Zanropulus* for having inserted many Fallities in the *Synaxaria*.

SYNESIUS, Bishop of *Ptolemais* or *Cyrene*, was one of the most learned and eloquent Prelates of his Age: He had been the Disciple of the famous *Hypatia* of *Alexandria*, the Daughter of *Theon*, and profess'd the *Platonick* Philosophy. The *Christians* perceiving the Innocence of his Life and Conversation, persuaded him to be baptiz'd, which he was. He was married, and had four Sons, whom he took Pains to instruct himself. In the Year 400 he was sent to

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Constantinople, at which time he composed a Treatise *De Regno*, in which he gave signal Marks of his Wisdom, Judgment and Politeness, and presented it to the Emperor *Arcadius*, together with the Crowns of Gold, which he with the Deputies of his Province had brought along with them. Some short time after this he was ordain'd Priest; and the Bishop of *Prolemais* dying in 410, the People chose him for his Successor, and was consecrated by *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*. As he was a great Lover of Retiredness and Study, he did his utmost Endeavours to avoid the accepting of that Dignity, as appears by the Letter he writ to his Brother (which is the hundred and fifth) wherein he accuseth himself of being a Lover of Gaming and Hunting, and protests that he would not quit his Wife. The precise time of his Death is not known. His Brother *Evagrius* succeeded him in his Bishoprick. *Dionysius Petavius* has publish'd *Synesius's* Works in 1632 and 1633, which are the best Editions we have of them: To which are added very curious Remarks, together with the Life of this great Prelate. His Books are not many, but very exact and full of Learning. Besides his Treatise *De Regno*, he writ also that of *Providence*, one hundred and fifty five Epistles, *Calviti's Encomium*, *Catastasis in Barbarorum Excursionem*, *Catastasis in Laudem Anyti*, *De Dono Astrolabii*, and *Homilies*, that are very excellent. His manner of speaking concerning God, the Trinity, the Soul and Spirits, shew him to have been a great Platonist. *Evagri. Lib. 1. Hist. Cap. 15. Joan. Mosch. Prat. Spirit. Cap. 195. Photius Bibl. Cod. 26. Suidas, Nicephorus, Baron. Bellarmin. Godeau, Possevinus, Petav. in Notia ad Synesium.*

SYNNADA, or *Synada*, a City of *Phrygia*, and an Archiepiscopal See, on which no less than twenty Episcopal Cities depended, and famous for its Marble, which was called *Synnadicum*. Some Prelates being assembled here, in the Year 265 declared the Baptism conferred by Heretics to be null, and that it was to be administered anew to those who relinquish their Errors. *Euseb. Lib. 7. Hist. Baron. in Annales.*

SYPHAX, King of a part of *Numidia*, the Inhabitants whereof were called *Massyli*. He took part with the *Romans*, but afterwards joyn'd himself to the *Carthaginians*. *Scipio* being come into *Africa*, twice defeated the *Carthaginians*, commanded by *Asdrubal*, the Son of *Gisco* and *Syphax*; in the first Battel there were 40000 of the Enemies kill'd or burnt, and 6000 taken Prisoners; and in the second all their Forces were utterly routed and dispersed; and *Lælius* and *Masiniissa*, King of another part of *Numidia*, pursued *Syphax*, whom they took in *Cyrra*, with *Sophoniba* his Wife, who being a *Carthaginian*, and the Daughter of *Asdrubal*, had engaged her Husband to break with *Scipio*, and to joyn with the *Carthaginians*. *Masiniissa*, taken with the Beauty of this his Prisoner, married her; but finding his Marriage disapproved by *Scipio*, who was suspicious of the Wit of this cunning Woman, and the mortal Hatred she had against the *Romans*, he was forced to leave her. *Vermina*, the Son of *Syphax*, was likewise defeated, and his Dominions were given to *Masiniissa*. This unhappy King being led in Triumph by *Scipio*, and afterwards cast into Prison, there famish'd himself. *Plutarch. in Scip. Titus Livius. Polybius. Eutropius.*

SYRACES, a Jockey or Horse-Rider amongst the *Sacæ*, who having cut off his Nose and Ears, came to *Darius*, being then engaged in War against his Country, and told him he had received that ill Usage of his own Countrymen, which had forc'd him to seek a Refuge with him: *Darius* believing him, committed to him a part of his Army; who made use of this Opportunity to deliver his Country from so powerful an Enemy. *Polyæn. Lib. 7. in Dario.*

SYRACUSA, once the noblest and most potent City in the Island of *Scicily*, seated on the East-side thereof, which was formerly a Metropolis, but is now only a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Montreal*. It was built by *Archias*, a *Corinthian*, A. M. 3190, above 700 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Days of *Uzziab*, King of *Judab*. In after-times it became the greatest and most celebrated City the *Greeks* possess'd in any Part of the World; and as *Strabo* saith, was a hundred and eighty *Greek Stadia's* in Circuit, which is twenty two *English Miles* and an half. It was divided into four Parts, which were, *Acradina*, *Tyche*, *Neapolis* and *Insula*; the first of these, which was the greatest, contain'd the famous Temple of *Jupiter*, a magnificent Palace, and a great Square surrounded with arched Walks and Piazza's, besides abundance of fair Streets: In that of *Naples* was a great Amphitheatre, and a wonderful Statue of *Apollo* in the midst of a large Square: The third *Tyche*, contain'd a College and divers Temples: And the last, called the *Isle of Ortygia*, was considerable for *Hiero's* Palace, two Temples of *Diana* (now the Cathedral of *St. Lucia*)

and *Minerva*, and the famous Fountain of *Arethusa*. It fell under the Power of the *Romans* in the Year of the World 3738, of *Rome* 541, and 210 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, when it was entirely ruin'd by *Marcellus*, the *Roman* General, who found more Booty here than the *Romans* found at *Carthage*; yet it recovered again, and in *Tully's* Time had three Walls, three Castles, and a Marble Gate, and could raise twelve thousand Horse and four hundred Ships. *Archimedes*, a Mathematician, who was slain in the Storm, having retarded the Taking of it by his Art, more than the Citizens and Garison did by their Arms, in 884 the *Saracens* took and razed it to the Ground, since which it has never recovered its ancient Splendor. At present *Syracuse*, now *Syracosa*, stands in the *Isle of Ortygia*, surrounded with Rocks, which make it very strong; having also a strong Castle, and is it self strongly walled, and hath two fair Havens. It hath a Garison of two hundred *Spaniards* and three hundred Townsmen, a neighbouring Marh renders it unhealthy. Long. 39. 24. Lat. 36. 24. *Cluver. descript. Sicil. Vincenzo Mirabella Antiq. Syracusa. Giacomo Bonanni l'Antica Siracus. illustr. Fazet. Hist Sicil. Roch. Pirrhii not. Eccl. Sicilia. Bockart Chan. Lib. 1. Cap. 28.*

SYRIA, now by the Inhabitants called *Souristan*, is a vast Country in the Greater *Asia*, called by the *Jews*, *Aram*: When it is largely taken it contains *Phœnicia*, *Palestine* or the *Holy Land*, and *Syria* properly so called. In the latter Acceptation, it is bounded to the North by *Cilicia* and the Lesser *Armenia*; on the East by *Mesopotamia*, divided from it by the *Euphrates*, and *Arabia Deserta*; on the South it hath *Palestine* and *Phœnicia*; and on the West the *Mediterranean* Sea. Its Length from North to South is four hundred Miles; and from East to West it is in Breadth two hundred *Italian Miles*. In ancient Times *Damascus* was the capital City of this Country, afterwards *Antioch*, and now *Aleppo*. The Country is by Nature extremely fruitful, and was once as populous, but is now almost desolate. It contains the Cities *Alexandretta*, *Amain*, which is the ancient *Apamea*, *Hierapolis*, now *Tedith*, *Laodicea*, now *Laudicia*, *Samosata*, now *Scompsat*, and *Antioch* now *Antachin*. *Syria* was at first subject to Kings of their own, the last of whom was conquer'd by *Tiglath Pileser*, King of *Assyria*, and beheaded in *Damascus*. After this they were subject to the Kings of *Assyria*, *Media* and *Persia*, till after the Death of *Alexander* the Great. *Seleucus Nicanor* began another Kingdom here about A. M. 3644, whose Successors reigned to the Number of twenty one, till *Pompey* subdued it to the *Romans*, and made it a Province in A. M. 4650, sixty two Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and continued under the *Romans* till A. C. 636, or as others 64, when it was conquered by *Haumer*, the third Caliph of the *Saracens*. About A. C. 1075 *Melech* and *Ducat* began a *Turkish* Kingdom here, which in 1262 was destroy'd by *Haalon* the *Tartar*. Next it fell into the Hands of the *Mameluks* of *Egypt*. *Constantine* the Emperor took this Country from the *Saracens* in 932, and *Godfrey* of *Bouloigne* did the like afterwards. *Bilawin* IV. King of *Jerusalem* wasted it twice about 1173. *Seraph*, Sultan of *Babylon*, seiz'd the whole about 1292. The *Egyptians* possess'd it in 1304. And the *Turks* enjoy it since 1517. This Country is noted for producing Black Lions. The Language of the Inhabitants is somewhat like the *Hebrew*, but writ in different Characters. The People are effeminate and inconstant, passionate, cunning and covetous, much addicted to sensual Pleasures, and delight in Oyntments and Perfumes. *Herodian, Propertius, Virgil.* *Syria* is a Country of great Trade, the greatest part of the Inhabitants are *Mahometans*, besides a considerable Number of *Jews* and *Christians* of divers Denominations. *Selden. in Prolegom. de Dis Syriæ. Bockart. Phaleg. Lib. 2. Cap. 6.*

SYRIANUS, a Platonick Philosopher of *Alexandria*, who profess'd at *Athens*. He writ Commentaries upon all *Homer*, and seven Books of the Republick of *Athens*. His Disciple *Proclus* succeeded him. *Suidas.*

SYRIANS, or *Jacobites*, a sort of *Christians*, called *Syrians* because they lived in *Syria*, and *Jacobites* from one *Jacob*, who followed the Errors of *Eutyches*. There are about fifty thousand of them dispersed through *Syria*, *Mesopotamia* and *Chaldea*, scarcely any of them being to be found elsewhere: They united themselves with the *Armenians* in a Convention of ten Bishops of both Nations conven'd in *Persia* at a Place called *Tevin*, eighty three Years after the Council of *Chalcedon*, in the Time of *Cosroes*, King of *Persia*. They admit but one Nature in *Jesus Christ*, composed of the Divine and Human, according to the Opinion of *Dioscorus*, whom they honour as a Saint: And for a Mark of their owning one only Nature, they make the Sign of the Cross with the middle Finger only; keeping all the rest bent down. They administer extreme Unction only to Priests, and that too after they are dead, immediately before they are put into the Grave. The *Jacobites* don't believe

believe *Purgatory*, though they pray for the Dead: They don't think themselves oblig'd to pay any Obedience to the Pope, but own him the first of the four Patriarchs. They begin their Day at Sun-set, and fast, that is, abstain from Flesh, on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*. *Morey* adds, that about twenty Years since, their Patriarch *Andrew*, together with *Cachadour*, the Patriarch of the *Armenians*, sent a Profession of their Faith to Pope *Alexander VIII.* with Letters of Submission to the See of *Rome*, but after the Death of this *Andrew*, *Abdel Messich* succeeding in the Chair, attempted to revoke his Predecessor's Act of Submission, but the Roman Catholicks elected one *Peter Gregory*, Archbishop of *Jerusalem*, for their Patriarch, and procured an Order from the Grand Signior to confirm their Election: This *Peter Gregory* was consecrated at *Aleppo* by eight Archbishops and Bishops, *i. e.* one *Maronite* Bishop, three *Jacobite* Roman Catholicks, two *Greeks* and two *Armenians*. After his Promotion to this Dignity, he annul'd all the Acts that the Patriarch *Messich* had made during his five Months Sitting, returning Things into the same State they were left by the Patriarch *Andrew*. He likewise wrote to Pope *Innocent XI.* and sent him a Form of his Creed in *Syriac* and *Arabick*: But notwithstanding some of the Principal of their Persuasion are come over, our Author insinuates, that the greatest part of their Church continue in their old Opinion. The *Syrian* Patriarchs and Bishops wear no Mitres, but only a kind of embroidered Cap. They celebrate the Divine Office in the *Syriack* Tongue, which they tell us was the same our Saviour spoke. They consecrate leavened Bread, conformable to the Practice of the *Greeks*, and contrary to the Custom of the *Maronites* and *Armenians*. Their *Abstinences* are more strict and severe than those of the Ro-

man Catholicks; for besides *Lent*, they observe the Fasts of *Christmas*, of the *Assumption of our Lady*, and of the *Apostles*, and during the whole *Lent* they eat nothing till Three a Clock in the Afternoon. See *Jacobites*. *Michael l'Fevre Theatr. d'la Turquie.*

SYRINX, a Nymph of *Arcadia*, of whom *Pan* being enamoured, he pursued her to the River *Ladon*, where she was chang'd into a Reed, of which *Pan* made his Flute. *Ovid. Lib. i. Metamorph.*

SYROPULUS (*Sylvester*) the Author of the History of the Council of *Florence*, printed at the *Hague* in 660. He was one of the *Staurophori*, or Cross-bearers, which are Officers of the Patriarch, that wear Crosses upon their Hats to distinguish them from others. He was a profess'd Enemy to the *Latins*, that is, the Roman Catholicks, as appears by his History of that Council. The *Greek* Manuscript of *Syropulus* is in the *French King's* Library, whence the Copy of the printed Book is taken. *Fa. Simon.*

SYRTES, are two Banks or Sands in the *Mediterranean*, on the Coast of *Africa*, between the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Barca* in *Barbary*. They are very dangerous by reason of the shifting of the Sands, so that the Sea there is sometimes very shallow, and at other times again very deep. The lesser of these lies between *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, and the greater between the Kingdoms of *Tripoli* and *Barca*. There are also of these *Syrtes* or Quick-sands on the Land over-against the greater *Syrtis* or *Golfo di Sidra*, as the *Italians* call it, where the Sand is sometimes carried in Drifts as high as Mountains, causing Travellers not only to lose their Way, but often overwhelming them; and obligeth them to direct their Way by the Stars.

T.

T H I S Letter is sometimes put for σ , $\Theta\alpha\lambda\delta\tau\eta\alpha$ for $\Theta\alpha\lambda\delta\omega\alpha$, *pultare* for *pulsare*; and sometimes for d , as *Alexanter* for *Alexander*. In English, when join'd to h , it has sometimes the Sound of a d , as in the Words, *the, this, that*, which comes from the Dutch, *de, dis, dat*. The Romans us'd it, to signifie, that the Tribunes had approved what was mark'd with it. Lucian says, That it was a Mark put upon Robbers, because it represented a Gibbet, to signifie what they deserved.

T A B A G O, or the *Tobacco* Island in the *West-Indies*, in the North Sea, possessed by the Dutch, lyes eight Miles from *Le Trinidad* to the North-East, and 90 South of *Barbadoes*, water'd with 18 small Rivers, and well provided with safe Harbours. It's about nine Dutch Miles long, and three broad, very fruitful, and scarcely wanting any Neecessaries. The Dutch began to plant it about forty Years ago. The English under Sir *Tobias Bridges* took and plunder'd it in 1673, and carried away four hundred Prisoners, and as many Negroes. In 1677, the French King sent the Count *D'Estree* with ten Ships thither, who entering *Klips Bay*, engaged for several Days together a Fleet of eight Dutch, commanded by *James Bincket* a Dutchman, who defended the Island so well, that though the French pretended to keep the Fort, yet they were forc'd to draw off, and leave the Dutch Masters of it. The whole Plantation of this Island is Tobacco. Long. 316. Lat. 10. 30.

T A B A R E S T A N, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, on the *Caspian* Sea, to which it giveth Name. 'Tis a part of ancient *Hircania*, which lyes between the Provinces of *Gilan* and *Khoemus*. Its capital City is *Asterabeth*.

T A B A R C A, a Sea-Port Town on the Coast of *Barbary*, twenty Leagues from *Biserta* to the West, over-against Cape *Pulo* in *Sardinia*, thirty Leagues, *So. Nub. pag. 88*. Forty four from *Collo East*. This was anciently called *Tabraca*.

T A B A R Q U E, a City of *Africk* towards the *Mediterranean*, on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. It was formerly a Bishop's See, but at this day is only considerable for its Harbour, which belongs to the House of *Lomellini* of *Genoa*.

T A B A S C O, a Province of Northern *America* in *New Spain*, belonging to the Government of *Mexico*; its capital City is *Tabasasco*, or *Notredame d'la Viñoire*.

T A B E N N A, an Island of *Egypt* in *Thebais*, where is at present the Eastern Part of *Said*, near the ancient City of *Syene*, which is believed to be *Asna* or *Afuan*. There was a little Town called *Tabennis*, which is spoken of in *St. Pachom's* Life. This Island was formerly famous, by the Reputation of the Monks to whom it gave the Surname *Tabenniosita*. *Palladius Hist. tripart.*

T A B E R N A C L E S. The Jews had a Feast which they called the *Feast of Tabernacles*, or *Tents*, in Commemoration of their encamping in the Wilderness after their Departure out of *Egypt*. It was called *Scenopegia*, $\Sigma\kappa\eta\nu\omicron\pi\eta\gamma\iota\alpha$ Gr. which is a Word compounded of $\sigma\kappa\eta\nu\eta$ a Tent, and $\pi\eta\nu\upsilon\epsilon\nu$ to fix, build, make. It was celebrated on the 15th of the Month *Tisri*, which answers to *September*. This Feast is instituted in *Lev. 23*. where it is said, *Seven days shall ye dwell in Tabernacles or Tents*. *Leo of Modena* says, That every one made in an open Place a Lodge covered with Leaves, hung round, and adorned to their utmost Ability. They eat and drank, and some even lay in them. The eighth day was solemnly observed in a Publick Assembly. The Feast of the Rejoicing of the Law, *Latitia Legis*, which is celebrated the Day following, makes a part of the *Feast of Tabernacles*, which likewise lasts nine Days: The two first and two last Days of this Feast are solemn, but the other five are not. They procure against that time one Branch of Palm-Tree, three of Myrtle, two of Willow, and one of Citron-Tree; and when they lay over the *Psalms Hallel* in the Synagogue, they take in their Right-Hand all the Branches tied together, except that of the Citron-Tree, which they hold in their Left; and bringing them by one another, they shake them towards the four Corners of the World, as 'tis said *Lev. 23. 40*. And on the first day ye shall take the Branches of goodly Trees, and Branches of Palm-Trees. Then singing some Songs, they go round this little Altar or Desk that is in the Synagogue every Day, holding these Branches in their Hands. Because that anciently they performed the same Ceremonies in the Temple round the Altar. *Leo of Modena's Treatise of Ceremonies, part 3. ch. 7*.

ROUND-TABLE. A kind of Tilting or single Combat, so called because the Knights that had fought at these Combats, came after they had done to sup with him that procur'd the Tilting, where they were set at a Round-Table. The Old Romances ascribe the Glory of Inventing the Tournament, Tilting, and the Round-Table, to the famous *Arthur* King of the Britons: And some English Authors write, that this Table is to be seen still, fastned to the Walls of the old Castle of *Winchester*; which the Learned *Cambden* calls in question, remarking that this Table is of a later Fabrick. *Thomas of Walsingham* says, That *K. Edward the Confessor*, who began his Reign *An. 1042*, caused

a House to be built at *Windsor-Castle*, which he called the *Round-Table*. However it be, there is this difference between Tournaments and the Combats of the *Round-Table*, that the first was performed by Troops, and the latter were single Combats with a Lance. *Matthew Paris* distinguishes these two Military Exercises *An. 1252*, in these Words, *Non in basti-ludo illo quod Torneamentum dicitur, sed potius in illo ludo militari qui Mensa rotunda dicitur*. *Du Cange Dissert. 7. on St. Louis's Life*.

NEW-TABLES, in Latin *Tabulae novae*, was the Name of a certain Edict anciently made use of by the Romans, whereby all sorts of Debts were generally abolished, and all Obligations made null. It was called *Tables*, because that anciently before Paper or Parchment were used in writing Publick Acts, they were graved with a small Needle on little Boards of thin Wood covered with Wax, which were called *Tabulae*; and the Publick Acts still retain this Name in Latin. This Edict was called *New*, because it obliged them to make New Tables to write the Acts upon, the old ones being rendred useles. *Aul. Gell. l. 9. c. 6*.

TABLE OF THE SUN, a Place of *Ethiopia* in the Island of *Meroe* or *Guerguere*. The People believed, that a vast quantity of good Meat that they saw exposed there every day, to those that would take it, was produced there; but the Magistrates set it there before day. The Italians call it *Paese della Cucagna*; and the French, *Païs de Coccagne*. *Theagenes* and *Chariclea's* Romance speaks at large of it. *Herodot. l. 3. Mela. Solin.*

T A B O R, a little City of *Bohemia*, on the River *Lauznic*. The *Hussites* retired thither during the Wars of *Bohemia*, in the 15th Century; for which Reason they were called *Taborites*. *Aeneas Sylvius Hist. de Bohem. Cocleus.*

T A B O R, a Mountain in the Tribe of *Zebulon* in the Land of *Canaan*, called by the Seventy *Itabyrium*, by others *Tabyrium*, by *Polybius*, *Mastom*. It stood six German Miles from *Ptolemais* to the South-East, and was remarkable for the Rendezvouz of the Army of *Barac* against *Sisera*, and also for the Transfiguring of our Lord upon it: And it is also supposed to be the Mountain, on which by Appointment, he shewed himself to five hundred of his Disciples after his Resurrection. In Memory of which, *St. Helena* built here a noble Church dedicated to the three Apostles; to which were after added two Monasteries: of all which nothing remains but the Ruins. *Matth. 17. Mar. 9. Jud. 4. 5*.

T A B U C, a Town in *Arabia Deserta*, in the Road between *Damascus* and *Medina*, supposed to be the *Medaba* of *Ptolemy*. It has a beautiful Castle, and a fine large Spring of Water which affords Drink to the Inhabitants, and Support to the Palm-Trees. *Nub. pag. 110. 119*. It stands forty German Miles South of *Damascus*, about seventy North of *Medina*, thirty South-East of *Herat*, five Stations North of *Hagiar*, and six from *Madian*. *Ibid. pag. 109*.

T A C F A R I N A S, a Numidian Slave, who having learned the Art of War under the Romans, as a private Sentinel, deserted them, and retired into *Africk*, where he got together a great number of Robbers, whom he disciplin'd, and formed into a potent Army, being joined by a great many Troops of *Saracens* and *Moors*. Having got himself proclaimed King, he ravaged all the Country, and defeated the Roman Army, commanded by *Decius* Proconsul of *Africk*, whom he wounded in the Eye. But afterwards he was overcome by *Camillus*, and in fine killed by *Dolabella*. *Tacit. lib. 2*.

T A C I T U S, (*Marc. Claud.*) Emperor, esteemed for his Prudence. He was chosen *Aurelian's* Successor after an Interregnum of about seven Months. The Soldiers approved this Election, and every one hoped for a happy Government from the Vertues of a Man advanced in Years. He owned *Tacitus* the Historian for his Kinsman, and caused his Statue and Works to be set up in all the Libraries, for fear they should be lost. Some Authors say, that he died a natural Death; but 'tis certain, that he was assassinated by the Soldiers near *Tiane*, being 65 Years of Age, and about six Months after his Election, *An. 275*. *Florianus* his Brother made himself Master of the Empire, and enjoyed it but two Months. *Vopiscus in Tacit. & Flor.*

T A C I T U S (*Cornelius*) a Latin Historian: His Merit raised him to the highest Places of Trust in the Commonwealth. He lived under the Emperor *Vespasian* and some following Reigns, and was esteemed and beloved as one of the chief Men of his Age. *Pliny the Younger*, extols him highly, and says in one of his Epistles, That notwithstanding there were a great many celebrated Orators then at *Rome*, he made choice of *Tacitus* for his Pattern. 'Tis believed, that *Tacitus* did not begin to write till well advanced in Years, and under the Empire of *Trajan*, as he himself remarks. He wrote his History, whereof we have no more than five Books, and afterwards his Annals, a great part whereof is likewise lost: Besides these two Pieces, he has also composed a Treatise of the different sorts of People that inhabited Germany in his Days, where he speaks of their differ-

ing Manners; and a Book of the Life of his Father-in-law *Agri-cola*. Some attribute to him in like manner, that of the Causes of the Corruption of the *Latin* Tongue, which others will have to be *Quintilian's*; and according to *Justus Lipsius* it was writ by neither. As for the Stile and Expression of this Author, the Reader may consult *Pliny. Epist. lib. 1, 4, 6, 7. Vossius de Hist. Lat. lib. 1. cap. 30. La Moth. la Vayer, juge des Hist. Lat.*

TADCASTER, a Market Town in the West-Riding of *York-shire*, having a large Stone Bridge over the River *Warfe*. It's of note for the Lime-Stone digg'd here in great Plenty. From *London* 182 Miles.

TADDA (*Francis*) a famous *Italian* Graver, whom *Cosme de Medicis* had in great esteem. This Prince having in 1555 found some Pieces of *Porphyre* among many Pieces of old *Marble*, would have a *Basón* made for a Fountain; and to facilitate the Work, he caused some Herbs to be distilled, from which he drew a Water that gave an extraordinary Hardness to hot Iron-Tools soak'd in it: By this means *Tadda* made a very fine *Basón* for the Fountain. And as the Duke had communicated this Secret to him, he tryed it upon other Works, and succeeded so well in it, that he made in a *Demi-relievo* a Head of *Christ*, and in the two other Ovals those of the Duke *Cosme de Medicis* and the Dutcheß his Wife. *Tadda* made afterwards other Pieces with like Success: But this Secret was lost, and 'tis not known that any has it at present. *Felicien Principles of Arts.*

TADICA, an *Arabian* Woman, whose Servant *Mahomet* was. She was 50 Years of Age, but rich, when *Sergius* the Monk persuaded her to marry *Mahomet*, who afterwards invented his new Religion. *Volaterr. l. Geograph. 12.*

TAFILET, a Kingdom of *Biledulgerid* in *Africk*, beyond *Mount Atlas*. It is a very sandy Country, and almost every where barren, by reason of the excessive Heat most part of the Year. It produces no Wheat, and the Barley which they sow along the Rivers, grows not without a great deal of pains; none but *Cherifs* or Princes, and the *Alcayds* or Governors, can afford to buy it; and the People live on Dates and Camels Flesh. The Provinces which depend on this Kingdom are *Touet* towards the East, *Dras* towards the South; with the Deserts of *Sara*, which contain the People of *Ferquela*, *Toudega*, *Liguerisy*, *Toguedout*, *Sedrat*, *Mougouna*, *Secoura* and *Hadet*, each of whom dwell near Rivers of the same Name. There is no City but *Tafilet* in this Kingdom. The People are of three sorts, the *Cherifs*, the *Arabians*, the *Barbarians*: The first say, that they are descended of *Mahomet*, and dwell in the Castles: The *Arabians* came from *Arabia* with their Prince *Mouley Meheres*, and pitch in the Plains in Tents. The *Barbarians* are the ancient Inhabitants, and live in the Villages. These are a big and tawny People, breed Cattel in the Mountains, and exchange them with the *Arabians* for Dates. This Country abounds in *Dromedaries*, so admirably swift, that they will make more way in twenty four Hours than a good Horse can in seven or eight days: *Mouly Archy*, King of *Tafilet*, is become famous by his great Conquests in this Age. See *Mouley Archy. Moliette Hist. of the Kingdom of Marot.*

TAFILET, the capital City of the Kingdom above-mentioned. It has a strong Castle, and is peopled with a great number of *Bereberes*, called *Filelis*. The Country about it is sufficiently fruitful, and produceth excellent Dates; hath all sorts of Cattel, and a great many Camels: They likewise traffick much in *Indigo* for Dying, and Goats Leather, which brings the Merchants of *Europe* and *Barbary*. Here are made Bucklers of wild Ox Leather, fine strip'd Silks, with *Moresk* Work, and rich Coats, which they call *Filelis*, with curious Tapistry, like those of *Turkey*. *Marmol. of Africk, lib. 7.*

TAGASTE, a City of *Africk*, formerly a Bishop's See, and famous for having been the Place of *St. Augustine's* Birth. 'Tis at this day but a pitiful Village in the Province of *Constantine*, within the Kingdom of *Algier*.

TAGAT, a Mountain two Leagues to the Eastward of *Fez*, Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name in *Africk*. It extends to the River *Bunacer* about two Leagues. All the fore-side of the Mountain that looks towards *Fez* is covered with Vines, but the other side and the top is arable Ground. Every Winter some of the poor Inhabitants of *Fez* come to this Mountain to search for Treasures, which they pretend the *Romans* left there at their Departure. They say, that they have Memoirs which shew the Places where these Treasures are, and nothing can dissuade them from this Opinion, which they have imbibed from Father to Son; so that they lose both their Time and their Goods in digging this Mountain. When any would undeceive them, they say that these Treasures are enchanted, and that they'll never find them till the Enchantment is removed. They have wrought more than five hundred Years in this fruitless Search. *Marmol. of Afr.*

TAGENON, according to some Authors, Dean of *Padua* in *Italy*; but according to others who wrote with more certainty, of *Passau* upon the *Danube* in *Germany*: The Latin Name of *Patavia* having deceiv'd those of the former Opinion. He went into *Palesine* with *Frederick Barbarossa*, and left the History of that Expedition, which has been Publish'd by *Marquardus Frebarus*, and inserted into the Collection of the German Historians. *Aventin. lib. 7. Annal. Boior. Vossius de Hist. Lat. lib. 2.*

TAGES, was a young Child that appeared in *Tuscany*, near the City *Tarquini*, now destroyed, while a Peasant was plowing the

Ground. His Countenance represented a staid Man, and his Discourses had nothing but what was great. He taught the Art of Predicting Things to come, by the Inspection of Entrails of Living Creatures, to those who out of Curiosity came from all Parts to see him. The *Tuscans*, who in this were the most superstitious of all Men, transmitted these Ceremonies from their Country to *Rome* by means of the *Tarquins*, who were of this Country. *Ciuho de Divinatione, Lucan l. 1. Pharf. Ovid 15 Metam.*

TAGUS, or *Tajo*, a River of *Spain*, whose Source is in *New Castile*, on the Confines of *Aragon*. It passes to *Toledo* and *Talavera*, and being then encreased by some other Rivers, it watereth *Estramadura*, and runs through *Portugal*. It forms the vast Haven of *Lisbon*, and on the South-side of that City passeth into the *Atlantick* Ocean, having from its Fountain run 110 *Spanish* Leagues, and being at its Mouth two *Spanish* Leagues broad. This River is frequently mentioned by the Poets on the account of its Golden Sands.

TACHEU, a City of *China* in the Province of *Chakian*: It stands upon a Mountain, and has Jurisdiction over five other Towns, according to *Martin Martini*.

TACKO, Emperor of *Japan* in 1573. He was a Soldier of Fortune, who first appeared at the Head of 50 Men, with whom he did so great Exploits, that in a little time he was back'd by a considerable Army. He at first seized some Castles, took many Cities afterwards, and in three Years time made himself Master of all the Empire. He left to *Dayu*, the lawful Emperor of *Japan*, all his external Grandeur, but usurped the Authority. This Tyrant rendred himself hateful to all the Lords of his Court, and was poisoned Anno 1598. On his Death-bed he pray'd *Ongoschius*, one of the greatest Lords of that Country, to take upon him the Guardianship of his Son *Fidery*, but six Years old; which he accepted; but he made himself Sovereign, and usurped the Crown from this young Prince. *Mandefloe's Voyage into the Indies.*

TAILLEBOURG, a City of *France* in *Xaintonge*. It is upon the *Charant*, famous for the Victory which *St. Louis* obtained there in 1242, over *Hugh de la Marche* and other Malecontents, who had called in the King of *England*.

TAISNIER (*John*) a learned Mathematician, born at *Ath* in *Heynault*, in the 16th Century. He was an excellent Man, and applied himself to several sorts of Studies, as Law, Philosophy, Mathematicks and Musick; and having commenc'd Doctor, he taught the Law and other Sciences publicly: but, as he was a Lover of Novelties, he quitted his Country, and travelled through almost all Parts of the World. Having made some Friends with the Emperor *Charles V.* when he was making Preparation for the Siege of *Tunis*, he was entertained at that Prince's Court in Quality of Chaplain and Musician of the Oratory, and accompanied him in that Expedition; during which he informed himself of the Doctrine of the *Moors* and *Arabians*. From *Africk* he went into *Asia*; and after he had instructed those of the East in the Secrets of the Mathematicks, he sailed to *Maltba* and *Scicily*, where he invented a kind of Ship of an extraordinary Form and Bigness. Being arrived at *Rome*, he taught the Mathematicks there to above three hundred Students, as he did likewise at *Ferrara*, and some other Universities; afterwards he took a Turn into *Germany*, and staid some time at *Cologne* to look after the Musick of *John Gebhard* Archbishop of that City. In fine, returning to his Country, he wrote a Book of the Load-stone, which has since that time been of great use in Navigation; one of perpetual local Motion against *Aristotle* and the *Peripateticks*, another of the Sphere, and one of the very rapid Motion, till then unknown; but instead of continuing to seek after Renown by those laudable Studies, he applied himself to the Publishing what he had learn'd in his Travels about the Art of predicting Mens Fortunes by the Lines of the Hand. He addicted himself wholly to these Vanities, by which he drew the Ignorant and Credulous after him; wherein he lost the rest of his time, with the Reputation he had acquired in the Places where he taught. He died very aged towards the end of the 16th Century.

TAITUNG, a City of *China* in the Province of *Xanfi*, the third of that Province, very well fortified, and a Place of great Trade.

TALAPOINS, a Name of the *Indian* Doctors or Priests at *Siam*: They live a very Exemplary Life, and declaim with a great deal of Zeal against those that worship Devils, tho' they are but little minded. They have no aversion for such as turn Christians, provided they live agreeably to their Profession, imagining that a good Life will make People safe under any Persuasion: They go Barefoot, and eat but once a day. *Mandefloe, Tom. 2. de Olearius. Relations de Siam.*

TALASSE, a God, who, according to the *Romans*, presided over Marriages, as *Hymeneus* did among the *Greeks*; therefore they used to call upon him on their Wedding-days, that their Marriage might be prosperous: It happened on this Occasion, when the *Romans* ravished the Daughters of the *Sabines*, (who came to *Rome* to see some Plays that *Romulus* had instituted,) some having carried away a very beautiful Virgin, went crying along the Streets, à *Talassius*, à *Talassius*, that no body might attempt to take her away from them, letting people know, that they were taking her for a Wife to *Talassius*, who was a very valiant young *Roman*, and much beloved by the People. His Marriage proving very fortunate; he was after his Death

Death invoked by the *Romans* in their Marriages, to the end they might have as much Content in their Marriages as he had in his. *Tit. Liv. l. 1. Plut. in his Problems, and on the Life of Romulus.*

TALBOT. The first of this Name, whom *Dugdale* mentions, is one *Richard* in the time of *William the Conqueror*; the next is *Geffrey*, who had a large Estate in *Kent* in *K. Henry the First's* time: He was Banished by King *Stephen* for his Cruelty in his Military Employments, in behalf of *Maud* the Empress. He was afterwards taken, as designing to seize the City of *Bath*, but pardoned. In the 3d Year of *Stephen*, he held out the Castle of *Hereford* against the King, for *Maud* the Empress. He was succeeded by *Hugh* his Brother, who took a Monk's Habit in the Monastery of *Beaubeck* in *Normandy*, to which he had been a great Benefactor. His Son *Richard* succeeded, whose Son *Gilbert* in the 5th *Rich. I.* was Governour of *Ludlow Castle*. His Son *Richard* married *Aliva*, Daughter to *Alan Basset* of *Wiccomb Com. Bucks*, Sister to *Philip Basset*, Justice of *England*: Their Son *Gilbert* succeeded, and was made Governour of the Castles of *Gros-mund*, *Skenfrith*, and *Blancmister*, and one of the Justices itinerant for the County of *Hereford*. In 47 *Hen. III.* upon the Commotions of the *Welsh*, he was commanded by the King to fortify the Castles above said, and that of *Monmouth*. Having married the Daughter of *Rhys ap Griffith*, Prince of *Wales*, he changed his Arms, the Bend of ten Pieces Argent and Gules, and bore the Lyon Rampant Or in a Field Gules with a Bordure engrail'd of the first, being the Arms of the said Princes of *Wales*. He died 2 *Edw. I.* and was succeeded by his Son *Richard*, who served that Prince in his Expeditions into *Wales* and *Gascony*, and against the *Scots*, being one of those Nobles who subscribed that Letter to the Pope, asserting King *Edward's* Superiority over *Scotland*. He was succeeded by his Son *Gilbert*, who also serv'd *Edw. I.* in *Scotland*, and was one of those who cut off *Pierce Gaveston*, for which he was pardoned 7 *Edw. II.* whom he also served in his Wars against *Scotland*. In the 16th of that King, he was made Governour of the Town and Castle of *Glocester*, but afterwards Fin'd for being concern'd in the Insurrection of *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, and afterwards pardoned. He was at that time a Banneret, and very active for the King in his Wars, so that he procured a Grant of more Mannors, was made Lord Chamberlain to the King, and Justice of *South Wales*. He had been summoned to Parliament from the 4th to the 18 of *Edward III.* and died in the 20th, being succeeded by *Richard* his Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *John Cumin* of *Badenoch* in *Scotland*; and she being forcibly taken by *Hugh le de Spencer*, Earl of *Winchester*, was kept Prisoner a Year, and for fear of Death forced to resign her Mannor of *Painswick* in the County of *Glocester*, and the Castle of *Goderick*, to him, and *Hugh*, and his Son. An. 1331, in 5 *Edw. III.* he was one of those who invaded *Scotland*, and obtain'd a great Victory: In the 8th of that King, he was taken Prisoner there after a great Slaughter of the *English*, but was afterwards ransom'd, and made Governour of *Berwick* upon *Twede*. He served that King afterward in his Expeditions into *France* and *Scotland*, and having been summoned to all the Parliaments held during his Life in that King's Reign, died in the 30th *Edw. III.* being succeeded by *Gilbert* his Son, who also served the King in his War with *France*, and died in the 10th of *Rich. II.* being succeeded by his Son *Richard*, who serv'd that King in his Wars against *Scotland*, and attended *John Duke of Lancaster*, King of *Castile* and *Leon*, into *Spain*. He died 20th *Rich. 2.* succeeded by his Son *Gilbert*, who as Son and Heir to Sir *Richard Talbot* Knight, Cousin and Heir to *John de Hastings*, sometime Earl of *Pembroke*, claimed to carry the Spurs at the Coronation of King *Hen. V.* He afterwards served the King against *Owen Glandower* the *Welsh* Rebel, as also against the *French*, was constituted Captain General of the Marches of *Normandy*, and employed to reduce all the Castles and Forts in that Country. He died leaving only one Daughter, who dying without Issue, Sir *John Talbot* Knight, her Uncle, succeeded. He married *Maud*, the eldest of the two Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Thomas Nevil* Knight, by *Joan* his Wife, sole Daughter and Heir to *William Lord Furnival*. He was first summoned to Parliament in 11 *Hen. IV.* and in 1 *Hen. 5.* was committed to the Tower, but why is not said; but in Feb. following, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and had Letters of Protection sent him thither by the Name of Sir *John Talbot* Knight, Lord *Furnival*: At that time he retained *James Butler* then Earl of *Ormond*, to serve him with his whole Retinue upon Occasion. In 5 *Hen. V.* he attended the King at the Siege of *Caen*, and the Duke of *Exeter* at that of *Roan*. Whilst he was Lieutenant in *Ireland*, he took *Donal Macke Murgbe*, a great Rebel, brought him to the Tower of *London*, and in 3 *Hen. VI.* he was given to him to make his best Advantage of him. In 5 and 6 *Hen. VI.* he attended *John Duke of Bedford* Regent of *France*, in the Wars there. In 6 *Hen. VI.* his Success having made him terrible to the *French*, he was sent thither as General of the Army, reduced *Main*, took *Pontoise*, and assisted at the Siege of *Orleanse*, fortified *Mehune*, and took *La Vall*. Whereupon the *French* marched against him under the Conduct of the Maid of *Orleanse*, defeated and took him Prisoner; whereupon many Places fell off from the *English*: Being afterwards ransom'd, he raised new Forces, and went into *France*, where he took *Bellmont* by Assault. In 18 *Hen. VI.* he with *Thomas Earl of Dorset*, defeated the *French* at *Obrune* in *Normandy*, plundered the Country, and be-

sieged *Diep*, but in vain. In 20 *Hen. VI.* March 20. he was created Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He was afterward sent as Ambassador to treat of Peace with *France*, and again made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Earl of *Waterford*, and Hereditary Steward of that Kingdom; and in a few Weeks after, his Son Sir *John* was constituted Chancellor of the same. He was after this, employed again in the *French* Wars, and the Fortune of the *English* there being on the Declension, he surrendered *Faliese* upon honourable Terms. In 30 *Hen. 6.* he was made Admiral of the *English* Fleet, and next Year Lieutenant of *Aquitane*, where he Took and Garison'd *Bordeaux*; upon which several other Cities submitted. Thence he marched to relieve *Chastillon* Besieged by the *French*, to whom he gave Battel; but being killed by a Cannon-Ball, his Army was routed, July 20. 1453. His Body was brought into *England*, interred at *Whitchurch* in the County of *Salop*, his eldest Son being slain with him. His Grandson *John* succeeded, who during his Father's life-time, had been made Knight, Chancellor of *Ireland*, and employed in the *French* Wars. In 35 *Hen. VI.* he was made Lord Treasurer of *England*; but he was slain in the Battel at *Northampton*, fighting for the House of *Lancaster*, An. 1460, and succeeded by his Son *John*, who in 11 *Edw. IV.* was made Chief Justice of *North Wales*, with a Commission of Array to arm all who were able to bear Arms for the Defence of the Country. In 12 *Edw. 4.* he was one of the Commissioners to treat with the *Scots*, and by his Wife, Daughter to *Humphry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, had amongst others *George* his Successor, who in 2 *Hen. VII.* was at the Battel of *Stoke* near *Newark* on *Trent*, against the Rebels, who were there vanquished. In 5 *Hen. VI.* he was one of the chief of those sent with a powerful Army to *Flanders*, to assist the Emperor *Maximilian* against the *French*. In 1 *Hen. VIII.* he was made one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Steward of the King's Household, and one of the Privy Council. In 4 *Hen. VIII.* he commanded the Van of the Army at the Siege of *Therouenne*; and in 12 *Hen. VIII.* present at the interview betwixt the King and *Francis I.* of *France*. He was afterward made Lieutenant-General of the *North*, Constable of *Radnor* and *Wigmore* Castles, one of those who subscribed the Articles, which proved so fatal to Cardinal *Woolsey*, and that Declaration sent to the Pope about *Hen. VIII's* Divorce. He died July 26. 33 *Hen. VIII.* with this Character, That he was *Vir Nobilis, Sapiens ac in omnibus Vita partibus moderatus*. His Son *Francis* succeeded, who Commanded the Rear of the *English* Army when they plundered *Leith* and *Edinburg*, because the Treaty of Marriage betwixt Prince *Edward* and *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was broke off. He afterwards Commanded 15000 Men, who reinforced *Hadington*, at that time Garrison'd by the *English*, and Besieged by some *French* and *Scots*, and brought back his Men without fighting. He was also made Justice of all the Forests beyond *Trent*, and President of the Council of the *North* by Queen *Mary*, of the Privy Council to Queen *Elizabeth*, and was the only Lord, besides the Viscount *Montacute*, who opposed the Bill for abolishing the Pope's Supremacy and establishing the Reformation, 2 *Eliz.* and died Sept. 21. the same Year, succeeded by his Son *George*, who in his Father's Life-time Commanded 3000 Soldiers, and relieved the Earl of *Northumberland* in danger at *Lowick*; was afterwards a Colonel of 500 Horse upon the Borders, and in 11 *Eliz.* was entrusted with the Keeping of the Queen of *Scots*. He was Lord High Steward upon the Tryal of the Duke of *Norfolk*, and after his Death constituted Earl Marshal of *England*, and behaving himself so as to gain a great Reputation for Fidelity, Prudence, Fortitude and Valour; he had the Custody of the Queen of *Scots* for 17 Years. He ordered by his Last Will, June 24. An. 1590, 32 *Eliz.* that he should be buried at *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*, and that the Mayor and Aldermen of *Pomfret*, with the Assent of the Earl of *Shrewsbury* for the time being, should on every *Whitsun-Monday*, lend the poor Tradesmen of that Town 5 *l.* each, for three Years, on Security, as far as 200 *l.* would go, which he bequeathed for ever for that Use, to encourage Trade: And he gave 500 *l.* to the Town of *Chesterfield* in *Derbyshire*, to set up Tradesmen, who had no Stock to begin with. He was succeeded by his Son *Gilbert*, who in his Father's Life-time was sent over into *France* 15 *Elizabeth* with *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Admiral of *England*, for confirming the League then made, and was in the 32d of that Reign called to Parliament as a Baron, before his Father's Death. In 39 he was sent Ambassador into *France*; at which time he was Knight of the Garter. In 1 *Jac.* he was constituted Guardian and Chief Justice of all the Forests beyond *Trent*, and died May 8. 1616, having only three Daughters, Survivors, who became Heirs to the greatest part of his Estate, viz. *Mary* Wife of *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, *Eliz.* of *Henry* Earl of *Kent*, and *Aletheia* of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*. Whereupon his Title devolved to *Edward* his Brother and Heir Male, who Married the eldest Daughter and Coheir of *Cuthbert Lord Ogle*, but died without any surviving Issue Feb. 8. 1617. Upon which, *George Talbot* of *Grafton*, Com. *Wigorn*. Esq; lineal Heir to Sir *Gilbert Talbot* of *Grafton*, Knight Banneret, second Son to the famous *John*, first Earl of *Shrewsbury* of this House, to whose Issue Male the Earldom was limited, became Earl, whose Descendents do still enjoy that Honour. This present Earl being very Instrumental in the Revolution, was made principal Secretary of State to Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which Office he hath since demitted; but afterwards took it up again,

and was made Duke of *Shrewsbury*; however, a Fall off his Horse having rendred him incapable to undergo the Fatigue of that Employ, he resigned a second time; and since, his Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him (as he had done before, the Noble Order of the Garter,) a most honourable Employment; but of easier Management, by advancing him to the Dignity of Lord Chamberlain of his Household. *John*, the Son of *Thomas Talbot* of *Longford*, Esq; is Cousin German to the present *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

T A L E D, is the Name which the *Jews* give to a certain white Vail made of Wool, which is square, and has Tufts at the Corners. They never pray in their Synagogues, but they put it on their Head, or at least about their Necks.

T A L G A, an Island of the Sea of *Sala*, which brings forth several sorts of Fruits without Cultivation: and for this Reason the neighbouring Nations believed it a Sacrilege to touch them, judging that it was reserved for the Gods. *Pomp. Mela*, lib. 3. *Ptolem.* lib. 6. cap. 9. *Pliny* calls it *Tazata*.

T A L I S M A N S or **M U T H A L S A N S**. The Name of certain Figures graven upon Stones of Metals, whereof the Anonymous Author of a Book intituled, *The Talismans justified*, gives this Description. The *Talisman*, saith he, is the Seal, the Figure, the Character, or Image of a Celestial Sign, Constellation or Planet, graven on a sympathetick Stone, or on a Metal correspondent to the Star, in a time convenient for the receiving the Influences of this Star. The Effects which are attributed to these Figures, are altogether marvellous. 'Tis said, for Example, that the Figure of a Lion engraven on Gold while the Sun is in *Leo*, preserves those from the Stone that carry this *Talisman*; and that that of a Scorpion made under the Sign *Scorpio*, secures from the Wounds of that Animal. For Joy, Beauty, and Strength of Body, they grave the Figure of *Venus* on the first Face of *Libra*, *Pisces*, or *Taurus*. To purchase Honours and Dignities easily, they grave the Image of *Jupiter*, that is, a Man having the Head of a Ram, on Silver, or a white Stone; and he that carries this *Talisman* about him, will see, say they, surprizing Effects. To be successful in Merchandize and in Gaming, they represent *Mercury* on Silver. To be Courageous and Victorious, they engrave the Figure of *Mars* on the first Face of *Scorpio*. To procure the favour of Kings, they represent the Sun in likeness of a King sitting on a Throne, with a Lion at his Side, on very fine Gold in the first Face of *Leo*. In the Number of *Talismans* are ranked the *Palladium* of *Troy*, the *Roman* Bucklers called *Ancilia*: The fatal Statues of *Constantinople*, for the preservation of that City: The Statue of *Memnon* in *Egypt*, which moved and gave Oracles as soon as the Sun was risen: The Statue of the Goddess *Fortune* that *Sejanus* had, which brought good luck to those that possess'd it: The Brazen Fly, and *Virgil's* Golden Leech, which hindred the Flies from entering *Naples*, and destroyed all the Leeches of a Well in this City: The Figure of a Stork, which *Apollonius* set up in *Constantinople*, to drive away these Animals: The Statue of a Knight, which served as a Preservative to this City against the Plague: The Figure of a Serpent in Brass, which hindred all Serpents from entering into the same Place. Whence it happen'd that *Mahomet* II. after the Taking of *Constantinople*, having broke the Teeth of that Serpent, a prodigious number of Serpents came upon the Inhabitants of that City, but without doing them any hurt, because all their Teeth were broke, as were those of the Brazen Serpent. *Thiers Treat. of Superstitions*.

Talismans are distinguish'd into three sorts, viz. Astronomical, Magical, and Mixt. The Astronomical are referred to Signs or Celestial Constellations, which are engraven with other Figures, and some intelligible Characters. The Magical have extraordinary Figures with superstitious Words, and the Names of unknown Angels. The Mixt are composed of Signs and barbarous Names, but which are neither superstitious, nor of unknown Angels. They bury them in the Earth, or in the Squares of publick Places, or they may carry them about them. Some have believed, that *Apollonius Tyaneus* was the first Author of the *Talismans*; but others are of Opinion, that the *Egyptians* were the Inventors of them; which *Herodotus* seems to insinuate in the second Book of his History, when he says, that this People having first of all given Names to the twelve Celestial Gods, did likewise engrave Animals on Stones. The Inhabitants of the Island of *Samothracia* made *Talismans* with Gold Rings, which had Iron set in them instead of precious Stones. *Petronius* speaks of it, when he says, that *Trimalchio* carried a Gold Ring set with Stars of Iron. The Gods which they called the Gods of *Samothracia*, were those who presided over the Science of the *Talismans*; which is confirmed by the Inscriptions of those three Altars whereof *Tertullian* speaks; *Before the Pillars*, saith he, *there are three great Altars dedicated to three sorts of Gods, which they call Great, Mighty, and Strong; and which are believed to be those of Samothracia*. *Apollonius* makes mention of three Divinities, to whom he joineth *Mercury*, and relateth the barbarous Names of those Gods which it was prohibited to reveal, viz. *Axierus*, *Axiocersu*, *Axiocersus*, and *Casmius*, which he says are *Ceres*, *Proserpina*, *Pluto*, and *Mercury*. The *Egyptians*, from whom the greatest part of other People have learned the Secret of those Rings, had also other *Talismans* for all Parts of the Body: And perhaps 'tis for this that we find so many little Figures of Gods, Men, and Animals. in the ancient Tombs of this Country. The most ancient *Talismans* are made

upon Plants, Branches of Trees or Roots. *Josephus* speaks of them in the eighth Book of his Antiquities, and attributeth the Invention of them to *Solomon*. They apply, says he, to the Nose of the Sick (possessed by the Devil) a Ring, wherein a Root was set instead of a Stone: *Solomon* had taught it in his Works. This Historian says, that he has even seen the Effect; and that a Jew, *Eleazar* by name, cured many possessed in this manner, in the Presence of the Emperor *Vespasian*. The ancient *Egyptians* believed, that certain Stones cut out into Beetles had considerable Vertues, to procure Strength and Courage for those that carried them about with them; because, says *Ælian*, this Animal has no Female, and is an Image of the Sun. They put likewise sometimes the Figures of Frogs in *Talismans*; and *Pliny* testifies, That if we believe those that improve that Science, a Parcel of Frogs ought to be esteem'd more significant in a Common-wealth, than a Body of Laws. *Ælian* says, that those of *Egypt* took a Reed, which preserved them from being devoured by Adders or Crocodiles of the Nile; and that they are the Emblem of Wisdom and Prudence. *Izetzus* relateth, that a Philosopher put a stop to a Plague at *Antioch* by a *Talisman* of Stone, wherein there was a Head of *Chavon* graven. *Apollonius* made use of the Figure of Storks and Serpents. And the *Egyptians* commonly made use of the Figure of *Serapis*, of *Canopus*, God of the *Egyptians*; of the Spar-Hawk and Asp against the Evils which might come from the four Elements, Earth, Water, Air and Fire. The Modern *Talismans* are not so curious as the Ancient; and we may know them by the Characters, which are purely *Arabick*, *Turkish*, or of other Oriental Tongues. The principal Authors that have treated on this Subject in the latter Ages, are *Camilli Leonardi*, who has writ *The Mirror of Stones*; *Geber*, *Bacon*, and *Paracelsus*, who have treated of Astrological Magick, and of the Sympathy of Stones, Metals and Planets. *Gaffarel* has composed a Book on this Subject, intituled, *Unheard-of Curiosities*: and *Agrippa* has treated of it in his occult Philosophy. *Gregory of Tours* relateth, that the City of *Paris* had been built under a Constellation, which preserved it from Conflagration, Serpents and Mice; and that a little before the Fire that happened in the Year 588, they had found in raking up an Arch of a Bridge the two *Talismans*, Preservers of that City, which were a Serpent and a Mouse of Brass. Some have derived the *Arabick* Name *Talisman* from the Greek *τέλεσμα*, which signifies Preservation. We will not spend time to shew the Vanity of the *Talismans*; for we live in an Age that is not much addicted to such Superstitions. *Salmasius* in *Kerkoëtium*. *Gaffarel*. *Reichelt*.

T A L M U D, is properly the Book which contains the Civil and Canon Law of the Jews; and it principally consists of two Parts, the former whereof, which serveth as a Text, is called *Misna*, and the other, which is as the Comment, is called *Guemara*. The *Misna*, as Father *Simon* remarks in his Catalogue of the Jewish Authors, is written in a Rabbinical pure Hebrew; but so concise, that 'tis difficult to understand it, at least that the Matter whereof it treats is not known. The *Guemara*, which is an Exposition worse than the Text, is writ in a sorry Chaldaick, and in a very intricate Style; so that 'tis understood even by very few Jews. There are a great many Editions of the *Misna* by it self; but the best and most convenient is that published by the Jews of *Holland* some Years since, to which they have added the points of the Vowels. There are also many Editions of the whole *Talmud*; that which is most sought after, and is now very scarce, because the Jews of the *Levant* carry the greatest part of the Copies thither, is the Edition of *Venice* by *Bombergue*, which is in several great Volumes. Father *Simon* remarks in his Supplement to the Jewish Ceremonies, that the Jews having two famous Schools, viz. that of *Babylon*, and that of *Palestine*, where they taught their Traditions, gave Occasion for two different Collections of these Traditions, and by consequence to two *Talmuds*, whereof one is called the *Babylonian*, and the other the *Jerusalem* *Talmud*. This latter was first composed; but 'tis so obscure, that the Jews can make but little use of it: so that when they cite the *Talmud*, they ordinarily cite that of *Babylon*; and when they would denote the other, they add *Jerusalem*. Besides the Fables which the *Talmud* is stuff'd with, there are manifest Falshoods in History and Chronology; but the greatest part of the Jews don't mind that so narrowly. This *Talmud* is prohibited the Jews in *Italy*; so that they dare not read, nor keep it by them. See what is remarked on *R. Juda*, surnamed *The Saint*.

T A L M U D I S T S, the Name of those who follow the Doctrine of the *Talmud*, a Book which contains the Religious Ceremonies and Law of the Jews. The Doctrines contain'd in it, were, as they pretend, transcrib'd from the Memoirs of the High-Priests, out of which, in the Year 188, Rabbi *Juda Hakadosh* compos'd a Book call'd *Misna*, i. e. a Repetition, or Reiterated Lesson. Afterwards, in 459, Rabbi *Jochanan*, with the Assistance of some other Jews, made a new Collection of these Judaical Precepts, which was added to the former, and call'd it *The Jerusalem Talmud*, upon the account of its being drawn up in that City. In 476, two other Rabbins of *Babylon*, *Asè* and *Hammai*, enlarg'd this Volume by inserting the Jewish Discipline, and some other Treatises; and so compil'd that which they call'd the *Babylonian Talmud*: but *Asè* not living long enough to finish this Work according to the Scheme he had laid down,

down, his Son Rabbi Me'r, in 546, completed the Design upon the Model of his Father's Memoirs. This Book the Jews have an extraordinary regard for, preferring it often even to the *Holy Scriptures*; notwithstanding it contains a multitude of ridiculous Traditions and Fables, mix'd with the Jewish Law: besides, there are likewise Blasphemies in't of several kinds; and not to mention those against our Saviour, they tell us, that before the Creation of the World, God Almighty struck out several Plans, and attempted to form it upon different Models; and that he spent three Hours a Day in Reading the Jewish Law, &c. From hence it appears, that Gregory IX, in 1230, did not Condemn this Book without good Reason. It likewise incur'd the same Censure by Pope Innocent IV, in 1244; by Julius III, in 1555; and by Paul IV, in 1559. The *Talmud* is divided into six Orders, or Tomes, each of which into distinct Treatises, and each Treatise into several Chapters. *Sixtus Senensis lib. 2. Bibl. S. Genebrard. lib. 2, 3. Bibl. Vignier Bibl. Hist. A. C. 191. Buxtorf. Bibliotheca Rabin. Du Voisin in Pug. Fidei, &c.*

TALUS, Nephew to *Dedalus*, otherwise called *Perdix*. Being of quick Apprehension, he learned Architecture under his Uncle in a short time. He invented the Use of the Saw and Compass. *Dedalus* envying his Industry, for fear he should in time surpass him in his Art, threw him down from the top of the Tower of *Minerva*. But this Goddess being a Favourer of Ingenuity, received him in the middle of the Air, and changed him into a Bird, giving him swiftness of Wings in recompence of his Subtilty. Therefore it is that the Partridge, that retains his Name, dares not raise himself high, and flies only near the Earth, where she builds her Nest; for his ancient Fall makes him avoid high places. *Ovid. Met. l. 8.*

TAMARACA, a City and Isle of Southern America. One of the 14 Governments of *Brasil* belonging to the Portuguese.

TAMAR, Lat. *Tamaris*, a River in the East of Cornwall, which divides that County from Devonshire. It runs South from its Source, which is in Devonshire near the Irish Sea, waters *Bridgwater*, *Telcote*, *Tamerton*, *Beyton*, *Lawhitton*, *Calstock*, and forms a capacious Haven at *Plymouth*, where it empties it self into the British Sea. *Camb. Brit.*

TAMERLANE, *Tamberlan*, or *Temir-Lanc*, whom his Subjects surname *Temir Cuthlu*, that is, Happy Iron, Emperor of the Tartars; he became formidable towards the end of the 14th Century. Some Authors will have it, that he was Kinsman to the Cham of the Tartars, to whom he succeeded; but 'tis more probable that he was the Son of a poor Shepherd, and that he raised himself by his Courage and Conduct. At first he put himself at the Head of some Troops, which he got together in haste, and obtained divers Victories in Persia. This good Success encreased his Ambition and Army, which afterwards consisted of 800000 fighting Men. He invaded his Neighbours, though none were able to oppose him; and in a little time he subjected the Parthians, forc'd the Walls of China, subdued divers Provinces of the Indians, with *Mesopotamia* and *Egypt*; and, in fine, made his Boast that he had three Parts of the World under his power; and for this Reason he bore for his Coat of Arms O O O. Authors speak differently of his Humour, Inclinations, and Conquests. Some commend him for his Temper, others for his Sense, but a third sort detest him for his Cruelty. However, 'tis certain he had some Skill in the Mathematicks, and was no Stranger to Mahometan Theology. His Victories were tarnish'd by his Cruelty. When he besieg'd a City, he used the first Day to set over his Tent a white Standard, to signify to the Inhabitants, that he was then ready to treat them kindly, if they would surrender without Resistance. The next Day his Banner was Yellow or Red; and this import'd that the Grandees of the City should lose their Heads. And in fine, on the third Day he set up a Black Standard, to testify that he would put all to the Sword, without regard had to Sex, Age, or Condition. But of all Tamerlane's Victories, that which he obtained over *Bajazet* is the most considerable. This last was extremely proud and ambitious; he charged Tamerlane with Robbery and Rebellion: These Discourses were told him, and being invited by the Princes whose Estate the Ottoman had taken away, or made Tributaries, he resolv'd to punish him for his Pride. The Battel was fought at the City of *Angoria* in *Galatia*, and *Bajazet* lost the Field: it was said by some to be An. 1399; but 'twas, more probably, fought in 1402. This Conqueror treated the Turkish Prince civilly at first; but he whose Pride was insupportable, render'd himself unworthy of it by his Passion, Menaces and Contempt against the Person of Tamerlane, who caus'd him to be put in an Iron Cage, where he beat out his Brains against the Bars. I should not forget that this Tartarian Prince sent Embassadors to *Charles VI*, King of France, to signify that he look'd upon him as the chief Monarch of the West. This we learn from the Monk of *St. Denis*, who has writ the History of this Reign. Tamerlane died two or three Years after this Victory, leaving Sons who lost almost all his Conquests, and who had nothing in them becoming the Reputation of their Father. His History is writ by the *Sieur Vattier*. *Pietro Perundini in Vita Tamer. Chalcondylas lib. Hist. Turk. Spond. in Annal. &c.*

TAMUL, a petty Kingdom of Asia in India, on this side the Ganges in *Bijnagar*.

TAMUS, the fourth Month of the Hebrews, remarkable for the Fast of 25 Days, whereof the Prophet *Zachary* speaks Ch. 8. *Torniel in his Annals.*

TAMWORTH, a Borough and Market Town in the Borders of Stafford and Warwickshire, at the Confluence of the *Tame* and the *Auker*. It has a strong Castle, a fine large Church, and sends two Burgesses to Parliament. It's govern'd by Bailiffs and a Commonalty, and has a Court of Record without Limitation, holden before the said Bailiffs. It's 89 Miles from London.

TAMYRAS, a Poet of Thracia, who liv'd before Homer, and compos'd a Poem of 3000 Verses on the Theology of the Ancients. The Fable says, that he had the Boldness to challenge the Muses, who took away his Harp, and put out his Eyes to punish his Insolence. Hence comes the Proverb against those that undertake rash Attempts, *Tamyras is a very Fool.* *Suid.*

TANAGRA, now *Anatoria*, an Episcopal City under the Metropolis of *Athens*, near the River *Asopo* in *Stramulipa*, which is a part of *Livadia* in the European Turkey. *Pliny* assures us, that it had Cocks of extraordinary Strength, and indefatigable in Fighting. *Athenaeus* says, that a Whale of a prodigious bigness, which was forc'd ashore there, gave ground to the Proverb *Cetus Tana-græus*, to express a great Booty. *Stephen* calls it *Gephyra*, and *Aristotle*, *Orops*. *Plin. lib. 10. cap. 21. Var. lib. 3. cap. 9.*

TANAIS, or *Don*, a River of Muscovy, which parteth Europe from Asia. It rises in the Province of *Rezan*, from the Lake *Juvanouruo Lazioro*, runs near the *Volga*, and after a long Course empties it self into the *Palus Meotis* near the City of *Tanais*. There is also the little *Tanais*, which comes from the Dutchy of *Sevesky*, and discharges it self into the great *Tanais*, a little above a City of that Name. This City, now called *Azak*, is one of the Places of greatest Traffick in *Tartary*. It was taken by the *Muscovites*, and since retaken by the *Turks*.

TANAQUIL, otherwise called *Cecilia*, Wife to *Tarquinius Priscus*, famous for her Ingenuity and Skill in the Art of making Cloaths. A Royal Cloak of her making was to be seen in the Temple of *Fortune*, which *Servius Tullius* King of the Romans sometimes wore. She was also the first that made Coats and Waste-Coats all of one breadth of Cloth, which were given to young Souldiers and new-married Men. *Plin. l. 8. c. 48. Tit. Liv. l. 1.*

TANCREDE of *Hauteville*, a Norman Lord, Vassal to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, seeing himself burthen'd with a very great Family, and having but a small Estate, he sent his two eldest Sons into Italy, who began to settle in *Sicily*, where their Descendents reigned since. After the Death of *William II.* called *The Good*, which happened in 1189, *Sicily* being wholly pestered with Divisions, *Tancrede*, Bastard to *Roger* Duke of *Pouilla*, got himself set upon the Throne, and died after he had reigned three Years, leaving a Son called *Roger*, who died in Prison, being deprived of his Sight. See *Sicily*.

TANCREDE, the pretended Duke of *Rohan*. He was carried young into *Holland* by a Captain, who gave him to a Peasant to bring up. Being grown up in Years, he was sent to *Leyden*, to learn the Latin Tongue: and so little care was taken of him, that not having whereupon to subsist, and seeing himself almost abandoned, he had a mind to betake himself to a Trade. He went publicly to Church, but privately to Mass, having suckt in the Sentiments of the Roman Religion with his Milk. But he was forbidden to frequent the Assemblies of the Roman Catholics. And the Dutchess of *Rohan* having a mind to own him for her Son, sent him wherewithal to equip himself. He returned afterwards to *Paris*, and after a long Dispute about his Birth, the Parliament gave it against him, and declar'd him unrelated to the Family to which he pretended, by a famous Sentence given Anno 1649. He was of a brave Personage, but died very young, being kill'd by a Pistol-shot, in the Civil Wars, Anno 1649. *Du Verdier's Universal History.*

TANGER, anciently called *Tingis*, a City of the Province of *Habata*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africk*. It is situate in the bottom of a Gulf of the Western Ocean, and very near the Streights of *Gibraltar*. Its Situation is pleasant, but the Soil round it is barren. It was well fortified, and had a good Citadel, defended by several Bastions, with a very high Tower, which served for a Belfry. This City was very considerable in former Times, and had an University. The *Goths* took it from the Romans, and join'd it to the Government of *Centa*. *Alfonso* King of *Portugal* made himself Master of it in 1471, and in 1662 it was given as a Dowry with the Princess of *Braganza*, Daughter to *Dom John IV.* King of *Portugal*, when she was married to *Charles II.* King of *England*. At last it was found not worth the Expence of keeping, and therefore demolished in 1684 and 1685. *Vansleb, Villaut, Relation of Africk.*

TANGERMUND, Lat. *Tangermunda*, a Town in the old Marquisate of *Brandenburg* upon the *Elbe*, where it receives the River *Tanger*. It was heretofore very strong, and so considerable, that the Emperor *Charles X.* kept his Court in it: But in the Swedish War it suffer'd so much, that it's become of little account. It's 26 Miles West of *Brandenburg*, and 32 North of *Magdeburg*.

TANGUT, a Kingdom of Asia, in *Tartary*. It is also called *Tanim* and *Bagharger*. Its capital City is *Tangu* called *Tanim*, and

and *Campion*, according to the Opinion of *William Sanfon*. *Tangu* is also a Kingdom of *India*, on the other side the *Ganges*.

TANOR, a City and petty Kingdom of the same Name, on the Coast of *Malabar*, in the Peninsula of *India*, on this side the Gulf of *Bengala*, five Leagues from *Calicut* towards the South. This Kingdom reaches not above eight or ten Leagues square; yet the King is neither Inferior nor Tributary to any other of *Malabar*. He has kept a firm Alliance with the *Portuguese* since they settled in the *Indies*, and they have carefully maintained his Friendship. He resides about a League from the City of *Tanor*, where he leaves a Governor to administer Justice to his Subjects that are *Heathen* or *Moors*: but has no Authority over the Christians; the Right of punishing them, when they trespass, being reserved to the Director of the Church, who is a Jesuit. The Soil of *Tanor* is fruitful, the Air wholesome, and they have great Conveniency for Hunting and Fishing. Fish is the ordinary Food of the Inhabitants, but the Rich eat Fowl and Kids, Beef being prohibited, according to the Superstition of these Pagans. *Dellon Relation of the East-Indies*.

TANQUEREL (*John*) Bachelor of the *Sorbonne*, having defended in a Thesis, in the Reign of *Charles IX.* An. 1561, that the Pope had Power over Kings, as well in Temporals as Spirituals, and that he might deprive them if they deserved it; the Parliament of *Paris* condemn'd him to make an honorable Amand: and because he absented himself, ordered that the Verger of the Faculty should do it in his stead, in the School of the *Sorbonne*, in presence of a President, two Counsellors, and the Attorney-General; in Presence also of a Dean and the Doctors, who were obliged to be there, on pain of having all the Privileges forfeited which had been granted to the Faculty by his Majesty's Predecessors. *Mezeray on the Life of Charles IX.*

TANTALUS, King of *Phrygia* and *Paphlagonia*, according to the Poets, Son to *Jupiter* and *Plota*; he only of all the neighbouring Princes was not invited by *Tros* to the first Solemnity that was celebrated at *Troy*: And to avenge himself on this King, he carried off his Son *Ganymedes* while he was a Hunting; whereupon *Ilus*, another of *Tros*'s Sons, raised a potent Army, and forced *Tantalus* to retire into *Peloponnesus*. Fabulous History reporteth, that *Tantalus* once entertained *Jupiter* and the other Gods at his Table, and that to make Tryal of their Divinity, having caused his Son *Pelops* to be killed, he cut him in pieces, and caused him to be served up with the Meat. The Gods discovered this Murther, and would not eat of it, except *Ceres*, who, having her Mind intent upon nothing but her Daughter *Proserpina*, inconsiderately eat his Left-Shoulder. *Jupiter* gathered up all his Members, and having raised him to Life again, gave him a Shoulder of Ivory instead of that of Flesh that had been eat. As for *Tantalus*, he was condemned to be eternally tormented in Hell, by excessive Hunger and Thirst. He was set in a Lake, where the Water came up to his Chin, and a Branch of a Tree laden with Fruits reached even to his Lips; but when he would take of this Fruit, the Branch was lifted up on high, and when he endeavoured to drink, the Water went back. *Higinus* saith, that *Tantalus* suffered this Pain, because he had revealed to Men the Secrets that *Jupiter* used to trust him with. But others say, that it was a Punishment for his unsatiable Avarice. 'Tis said, that he built the City of *Smyrna*, and that he had three Sons, *Pelops*, *Dascylus*, and *Broteas*; and a Daughter, named *Niobe*. *Hygin. Fab. 82. Diodor. lib. 4.*

TAPAISA or **TAPI**, a River of Southern *America*, giving its Name to a Province of that Country. It rises in the Frontiers of *Brazil*, and after a long course discharges it self into the River of the *Amazons*.

TAPSE, or *Thapsas*, a City of *Africk* in the Kingdom of *Byzacina*, on that side where is now the Kingdom of *Tunis*. *Cæsar* Besieged this City, to oblige *Scipio* to fight in its Defence: And after the Battel, where the latter was Defeated, the City being press'd on every side, was forc'd to Surrender. *Artius of the African Wars*.

TARAGALE, a City of the Province of *Darha* in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*, near the City *Darha*. Here is a strong Castle, where the Cherif of *Morocco* keeps a Governour, with 400 Horse, and 500 Musqueteers, to guard the Gold of *Tibar*, which is brought in Dust from *Tagaza*. At *Taragale* they melt it and mark it, and from thence they send it to *Morocco*. The City is great, and there are above 400 Families of Jews in it. The Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and the Palm-Trees bring forth a great Quantity of Dates. *Marmol of Afr. l. 7.*

TARAGOVISCO, or *Tervis*, the capital City of *Valachia*.

TARANTAISE, a Province of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, between the *Alpes*, *Maurienne*, *Savoy Proper* and *Faucigny*. Its chief Town is *Mouliers*, which the Ancients also called *Tarantaise*, *Tarentasia Forum Neronis Centronum*, and now *Monasterium*, situate upon the *Isere*. It is an Archbishoprick, and has for Suffragans *Sion* and *Aouste*. It has not been a Metropolis but since the eighth Age; for before that time all Ecclesiastick Authors agree, that it was subject to that of *Vienne*.

TARASCON, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, upon the *Rhone*, with a Castle built by the Counts of *Provence*. This Town, without doubt, is the *Tarascho* of *Strabo*, and Head of several Boroughs under the Title of *Viguerie*.

TARASIUS, Patriarch of *Constantinople*; a Person of No-

ble Extraction, born in the Eighth Century. He was made first Secretary of State in the Reign of *Constantine* and *Irene*, and had formerly been Consul; and in the Year 784, when *Paulus* the Patriarch of *Constantinople* was expell'd his See, by the Violence of the Empress *Irene*, *Tarasius* was, by the Court, nominated to succeed him; which Promotion he refus'd to accept, but upon condition of calling a General Council: And here *Dr. Cave* observes, That when the Synod was met at *Constantinople*, *Tarasius* apprehending that the Party against the Worship of Images was likely to prove too strong for the other, encourag'd a Tumult under-hand, and, upon that pretence, got the Council Prorog'd for a Year, and Transferr'd to *Nice* in *Bithynia*; and having thus strengthen'd his Interest by gaining time, he open'd the second *Nicene Council* in September 787; in which, notwithstanding the Pope's Legates were present, he himself Presided; and being fortify'd with the Court Interest, and grown too strong for the Orthodox Party, he got the seventh General Council of *Constantinople* condemn'd, and the Worship of Images decreed in this Synod. In the Year 795, when the Emperor *Constantine* had a mind to Divorce himself from *Mary* his lawful Empress, and to marry his Wench *Theodote*, the Patriarch *Tarasius* at first made a noble Stand against him, and threaten'd him with Excommunication, unless he desisted from that scandalous Design; but soon after *Tarasius*'s Courage failing him, made him meanly forget the Interest of Virtue, and the Authority of his Place, in-somuch, that he suffer'd this leud Marriage to be Solemniz'd by *Joseph*, Abbot of *Constantinople*, and conniv'd at the Empress *Mary*'s being Shav'd, and put in a Nunnery. This Patriarch died in February 806. He wrote several Epistles; one Circular Letter to the Eastern Patriarchs soon after his coming to his See; another to Pope *Adrian*, &c. At's second Council of *Nice*. *Theophanes in Annal. Baron. in Annal. Concil. Tom. 7. pag. 161, and 637. &c. Cave Hist. Liter. Part 1st.*

TARAXIPPUS, the Name of a certain God adored by the People of *Elis* in *Peloponnesus*. His Altar was placed in the List where they kept their Chariot Courses: And this was the ground of that Worship; There was near the end of this Enclosure, or Place rail'd in, a List of a considerable breadth fix'd to the Ground in form of a Semi-Circle, of a lively bright Colour, that the Coursers in their greatest Speed might see it, and so turn back again. It often happened, that the Horses coming up to the Place, either started at the Sight, or those that guided, out of too great haste, turned them short, and made them throw the Coachman out of the Box, and break the Chariot. The superstitious *Grecians* not knowing what to attribute this to, imagin'd, that there was some God that would be Worshipp'd in that Place, and call'd him *Taraxippus* or the Terror of Horses. *Pausanias in Eliae.*

TARBE, a Town of *France*, Capital of *Bigorre*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Auch*. It lyes upon the River *Adouze*, in a very fertile Country. The Ancients call'd it *Tarba*, *Turba*, and *Castellum Bigorra*.

TARBULA, Sister to *Simeon* Bishop of *Seleucia*, was accus'd by the Jews, of designing to poison the Queen of *Persia*, to revenge her Brother *Simeon*, who was put to Death by *Sapor* King of *Persia*. Upon this false Accusation, the Queen had her condemn'd by the *Magi*, one of whom, smitten with her Beauty, promised to save her Life if she did condescend to his Passion. The Offer did but raise the Zeal of this generous Christian, who chose to die rather than preserve her Life at the expence of her Vertue. *Euseb. Hist. Eccl.*

TARENTUM, *Urbs Salentorum*, a City of the Province of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It was built and made the Capital of the ancient *Magna Græcia*, by a Band of *Lacedæmonian* Bastards, who having no Inheritance at home, were sent hither to seek their Fortunes, A. M. 3242, forty five Years after the Building of *Rome*. It became a famous Commonwealth. Its Inhabitants solicited *Pyrrhus*'s Descent into *Italy* to make War upon the *Romans*. In the Year of *Rome* 481, *Milo*, one of its Citizens, betrayed it to the *Romans*. In the second *Punick War* it received *Hannibal*; and in the Year of *Rome* 545, was recovered out of his hands, by *Quintus Fabius Maximus*. In 631 it was a *Roman Colony*. In 1194 *Henry IV.* gave it to *William* Son of *Tancerd* Prince of *Taranto*, whom he caus'd to be castrated to prevent his Issue. It's now an Archbishop's See, small, but strong and well-inhabited, defended by a Castle garison'd with *Spaniards*. The Haven was once very good, but spoil'd by great Stones sunk in the Mouth of it; so that none but small Ships can enter it. It has the Title of a Principality, and stands in a Peninsula on a Bay of its own Name, at the Mouth of the River *Tara*, whence some derive its Name. In 843, *Saba* General of the *Moors* or *Saracens* of *Africa*, took this City, though it was powerfully succoured by the Emperor *Theophilus the Great*, and the *Venetian Fleet*. On the West-side it has a good Haven, on the North-East a Lake 12 Miles broad, which receives three Rivers, and with the Haven encompasses the Town on all Sides but the North, where it is entred by a Causey 300 Cubits long and 15 broad. *Horace* was so pleas'd with the Sight of this City, that he wish'd it might be one of those in which he should spend the last part of his Life: For this Corner of the World (saith he) seems to me one of the most beautiful; having Plenty of excellent Honey; delicate Oil and Wine, little inferiour to that of *Falerum*; an early Spring, and a soft Winter, rendering it a pleasant Habitation.

to an Old Man. Lib. 2. Od. 6. Juvenal stiles it, *Coronatum petulant madidumque Tarentum*, Sat. 6. l. 2. v. 296. ascribing the Corruption of the Roman Manners to the Taking of this City. This Town stands 40 Miles South-East of Bari, and 62 West of Otranto. Long. 39. 28. Lat. 40. 26.

TARGUM, with the Jews signifies Interpretation, and is what they call their Glosses and Paraphrases upon the Scripture. Father Simon observes, that the Chaldaick Tongue becoming current among the Jews after their Return from Babylon, the Doctors taught the People Moses's Law in it, and thence took occasion to publish their Glosses, which were therefore call'd Targums or Interpretations: The most ancient of them are those of Onkelos upon the Books of Moses, which is almost a literal Explication; and that of Jonathan upon the Books called by the Jews the first and last Prophets, i. e. upon Joshua, the Judges, upon the four Books of Kings, &c. These two last are in pure Chaldaick, which is somewhat like the ancient Babylonick Language. See Paraphrase Chaldaick.

TARICHEA, *Tarichæa*, Sueton in Titus, *Tarrachia*, a very strong City in the Tribe of Issachar in Galilee, seated on the Lake of Tiberias, to the South of that City two German Miles, and North of Bethsan (*Scythopolis*.) Josephus the Historian made this Place much stronger than it was before, and it had 40000 Inhabitants to Defend it; yet Cassius, a Roman Commander, took it. Josephus being in great danger to be stoned by the Inhabitants of this Place, who were tumultuously assembled against him, he appeased them by a Stratagem. It was afterwards taken, with great Difficulty and hard Labour, by Vespasian. *Jos. 14. Antiq. 13. 1 Bell. 6. 2 Bell. 25, 26, 27. 3 Bell. 16, 17, 19.*

TARIFFA, a City of Spain in Andalusia, near the Straights of Gibraltar, once a great and strong Place, but now almost ruined, and thinly inhabited; though it still has a Castle and a Haven. It was recover'd from the Moors in 1292, and in 1340 they receiv'd a great Defeat near it. It stands four Leagues from Algezira to the West, and six from the Coast of Barbary to the North.

TARN, a River of France in Languedoc, that springs in the Mount of Lofere in the Cevenes, runs by Albi and Montauban, and discharges it self into the Garonne.

TARPEIA, Daughter of Tarpeius, Governour of the Capitol under Romulus; she sold and deliver'd the Capitol to Tatiüs General of the Sabins, desiring no other Recompense for the Treachery but the Golden Bracelets the Soldiers wore on their Arms. Tatiüs being in possession of the Fortrefs, commanded the Sabins, according to his Promise, to give her all they bore on that Arm, and begun himself in throwing his Bracelet and Buckler at her, the rest doing the like: She was quite kill'd with Bracelets and Bucklers, and Buried upon this Mountain, which from her Name was called *Tarpeian*. It was from this Mountain they us'd to throw their Criminals headlong. *Plutarch.*

TARQUIN, the first of this Name, call'd *Priscus* or the Ancient King of the Romans, Son to one Damaratus of Corinth, who came to live in Tuscany. After his Father's Death he came to Rome, and by his Policy obtain'd the Throne after Ancus Martius in 139. He instituted the Plays of the Circus, subdued 12 different sorts of People of Tuscany, and increas'd the Number of Senators, laid the first Foundations of the Capitol, and undertook several considerable publick Works. It's said, that the Custom of tying Bunches of Rods round the Magistrates Axes, the Robes of Kings and Soothsayers, the Senators Ivory Chairs, with the Rings and Ornaments of Knights and Children of Noble Families, were invented by him. He was killed by his Predecessor's Children the 80th Year of his Age, and 38th of his Reign, in 177 of Rome, and Servius Tullius was put in his Place. *Flor. Tit. Liv.*

TARQUIN II. who, by reason of his insupportable haughty Humor was called the Proud, murdered Servius Tullius his Wife Tullia's Father, and set himself upon the Throne, chusing rather to usurp it violently than expect it peaceably. He is accus'd of being the first that us'd Prisons, Banishments and Torments at Rome, where he behaved himself towards the Subjects with insupportable Severity, sparing neither Nobles nor Senators. He built a Temple that was common to all the Latins, and finish'd the Capitol with the Spoils of the Enemy. Being somewhat severe to one of his Sons, he went away to the Gabii, where having got great Power, he sent to acquaint his Father Tarquin therewith; who walking in his Garden when he received the Message, returned no Answer, but struck off the Heads of the Poppies that stood before him. The Son, when the Messenger told him this at his Return, understood very well what his Father meant, and so cut off the Heads of the chiefest of the Gabii. The Romans, unable to bear with the Father's Tyranny and his Children's Licentiousness, took occasion to banish him from the Throne on the Violence which his Son Sextus us'd to Lucretia, in the 245th of Rome, while Tarquin was at the Siege of Ardee. This King, who had Govern'd 24 Years, did all he could to remount the Throne, employing the Arms of Porfenna, and his other Neighbours, but to no purpose; for the Romans had always the better. *Tit. Liv. l. 1. Florus.*

TARQUIN, surnam'd *Collatinus*, Son to Egerius, and Nephew to Tarquinius Superbus, was Husband of Lucretia, whom Sextus Tarquinius violated. The King being Banished Rome upon

this Account, he was chosen first Consul with Brutus, but was afterwards forced to quit his Place, and to undergo a voluntary Banishment, for no other Reason, but because he bore the Name of Tarquin, then so odious to the Romans. See Lucretia. *Tit. Liv. l. 1.*

TARRAGONE, a Town of Catalonia, upon the Mediterranean, with an Archbishoprick. Latin Authors call it *Tarraco*. It was Built and Fortified by the Scipio's upon the Descent of a Hill near the Sea, where it has a Port, fit for no other Vessels but Barks, the Rocks rendring it very dangerous for greater Ships. The Spaniards brag, that it was never Taken: The Moors surrounded it with Walls, and it has since their Time been very regularly Fortified. The Province of Taragone, called *Taragonense* by the Ancients, comprehended the Country of the Celtiberians, Vardules, Vaseons, Cantabrians, Asturians and Gallicians. Now all the Province of Taragone contains Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre, Biscay, the Asturias, Galicia, the Kingdom of Leon, and almost both the Castiles. *Merul. desc. Hisp.*

TARSUS, a Town of Cilicia in Asia Minor, now called *Tersisse*, *Tirsis*, or according to others *Hamsa*. The Ancients call'd it *Tarsus* and *Tarfos*, and since that it had the Names of Antonin, Severin, and Adrian, in honour of such Emperors as lov'd the Town. It was famous for its Situation upon the River Cydnus, its Magnificence and Riches, the Genius of its Inhabitants, and for Sciences, being the Birth-place of St. Paul, of Antipater the Stoick, Archidamus, Nestor, the two Athenodorus's, and some others. This Town stands 44 Miles East of Tersissa, 54 West of Barcelona, and 112 North-West of Majorca. Long. 19. 26. Lat. 40. 36. *Strabo l. 14.*

TARTA, a Lake upon the Confines of Cappadocia the Greater, which is said to prove mortal to the Birds that come near it, for their Wings grow so big and heavy that they cannot fly, and so are easily catch'd.

TARTAGNI (*Alexander*) d' Imola, Liv'd in the Fifteenth Century, in the time of Baldus and Paul de Castro: He profess'd the Law thirty Years at Bologna with great Reputation, inasmuch that he was call'd the Monarch of the Law, and the Father of those that practis'd it. He wrote upon the Clementines, *Consilia*. *Apostille ad Bartholum*, in 2 Cod. & ff. Nov. &c. These Works have been often Printed, as at Venice in 1571, Francfort in 1575, and at Lions in 1585, &c. He dy'd at Bologna in 1477. *Fichard. in Vit. Jurisc. Possevin in Appar. Leand. Alberti Desc. Ital. Bumaldi Bibl. Bonon. &c.*

TARTARIE, a great Country of Asia, that comprehends almost a third of that part of the World. It's generally called *Great Tartary*, to distinguish it from that of Europe. Some divide this spacious Country into four or five Parts, which are *Tartary Proper*, *Tartary the Desert*, *Zagatai*, *Catai*, and *Turquestan*. All this Country lyes between the Frozen Sea, that of China, and the Straights of Anian, the Caspian Sea, the Dominions of Persia and China, and the Rivers Obi and Tanais. Some Modern Authors despise this, and follow the Arabian Division, who count in Tartary, the Kingdom of Thibet or Tobbat, which was formerly the Northern part of Scythia; the Mawrenaber or Mawaralnabara, Olgarie or the Kalmuki, the Chazalgites, the Caulachites or Kara Cathai; Mongal, Moal or Magog, the Kaimachites or Naimans; the Kingdom of Tangut or Taniu, and Bagarghar; the Kingdoms of Niuche or Tenduc, and Jupi. This King of Niuche was he that made himself Master of China some Years ago. The Ancient or Proper Tartary is towards the North, and most part of it unknown. Some say, there is a Place in it called *Tartar*, or *Tatar* which gave its Name to the Country, though there is more likelihood that it was called so from a River of that Name. *Tartaria Deserta* reaches from the Rivers Jaxarte and Tanais to Mount Imaus, and it's thought to be a part of the *Sarmatia Asiatica* of the Ancients; its possessed by several Companies of People or Clans, which the Tartars call *Hordes*, and do much resemble the Tribes of the Jews. *Tartarie* of *Zagatai* has more polish'd and civiliz'd Inhabitants than the first, as are also those of *Catai*. This is the Empire of the Great Cham, who is said to have about a hundred Tributary Kings: His Subjects have that Respect and Veneration for him, that they generally call him the Son, the Shadow and Soul of God; and when he dies kill all they meet, that they may go serve their Prince in the other World; which sometimes costs above 10000 People their Lives. The ordinary Residence of the Great Cham, in Winter, is *Cambalu*, the Capital of his Territories, situated in the farthest part of *Catai*. Modern Relations speak of it as one of the greatest and richest Towns of the World. As for *Quensai*, that signifies the City of Heaven, placed in this Country by *Marc Polo*; 'tis not known where it is, nor are the 12060 Stone-Bridges which he says it has, to be found. Besides this Kingdom of *Catai*, the Great Cham has several others that are very considerable; as that of *Tangut*, where it's said Printing has been in use above a thousand Years; and it's hence we have our best *Rhubarb*: The other Places are the Kingdom of *Tenduc*, where live some *Nestorians*; that of *Thebat*, which abounds in Coral, whereof they make use as Current Coin. It's believed, that all this Land was inhabited in former Times by the *Scythians*, a cruel and barbarous Nation. The Asiatick Tartars have a strong inclination for War, and are accounted the best Archers in the World: Their Disputes generally end in the Ravage and Desolation of the Enemies Country.

try. They commonly have no fix'd place of Abode, making it their Business to over-run the Neighbouring Countries: The most peaceable sort of 'em are Shepherds and Herds-men, and live in Tents of course Woollen-cloath. The principal Strength of the Great *Cham* consists in Cavalry, which is so very considerable, that the Princes under him sometimes pay him a Hundred thousand at a time for Tribute. Their *Hordes* or Tribes take their Name sometimes from the Place where they Encamp longer than ordinary, and sometimes from the difference of their Habits. Almost all the *Tartars* are *Mahometans*: They are very tall of Stature, and are open and sincere enough in their Dealing. They have very little Written, or Common Law, but refer their Differences to the most considerable Persons among 'em. Their Cloaths are, for the most part, made of Sheep or Fox-skin; but People of Fashion among 'em, wear long Vests of Silk or Cotton, most of which are brought from *China*. They know nothing of the use of Spurs; and as for their Diet, 'tis commonly half Roasted, or half Boil'd: And Horse or Camel's Flesh is counted the best sort of Eating; Beef being seldom us'd among 'em. The *Tartars* of the more Northern Parts of *Asia*, mind neither Trade nor Husbandry; so that all the Wealth they are Masters of, comes from Plunder. They have some Gold Mines in their Country, but their great Business is to manage their Flocks of Sheep and Goats, the Milk of which is their common Beverage. They wear a Head-piece in the Field, or at least a round Leathern Cap which comes over their Fore-head and their Ears. They understand nothing of Fire-Arms, but make great use of Bows and Arrows. The Housings of their Horses spread upon the ground, serve generally for their Troopers to sleep on: They charge with a great deal of Briskness and Fury, but soon after seem to give way; and when once they have drawn the Enemy into a disorderly Pursuit, they immediately Rally one and all, and seldom fail of gaining an Entire Victory. *Daviti, Ambass. des Hollandois Ala Chine, Sanfon, Briet, Ferrai, Duval, &c.*

TARTARIE in Europe, call'd Little Tartary, comprehends not only the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*, but also divers Countries between the *Borysthenes* or *Nieper* and the *Tanais*. It generally goes by the Name of *Crim* or *Precop Tartary*. High Mountains divide this Peninsula in two Parts: Its Name of *Precopensis* comes from a Ditch dug in the *Isthmus* or Neck of Land about half a League or 1200 Paces wide for its greater Strength; and it is this *Tartary* which is divided into the *Precopensis* that comprehends the Peninsula and *Crimee*, which reaches far beyond it, and takes Name from a City called *Crim*: The capital Town is *Bacisaria*. The other Towns are *Harafa*, *Mancup*: Or *Precop*, *Coffow*, *Crimenda* or *Solat*, *Pantico*, *Baluclawa*, and *Cassa* which belongs to the *Turk*. We may add to these the *Nogaians* *Tartars*, those of *Budziack* in *Bessarabia*, the *Tartars* of *Dobruce* in *Bulgaria*, and those of *Oczakow*, about the *Euxine Sea*, all in Europe. The *Chersonesus Taurica*, where now are the *Little Tartars*, in the Beginning had its particular Princes, until it was subdued by the *Tauro-Scythians*, who gave it their own Name. *Mithridates* took it from them, and join'd it to the Kingdom of *Pontus*. The *Romans* depriving him of his Kingdom, established Sovereigns in *Chersonesus*, which were call'd Kings of the *Bosphorus*. After this, these Provinces belonged to the Eastern Empire; and the *Genoises* subdued a great part of it, but were forc'd to pay the *Tartars* a Tribute, who came to settle here in 1250. So that they were sole Masters of all this Country until *Mahomet II.* took *Cassa* in 1452, and beat them quite out of it. The *Little Tartars* were always great Robbers and Plunderers of their Neighbours; so that their Frontiers are very desert. They have a Prince called *Kam*, who is Tributary to the *Turk*, and employ'd by him very often to make Incursions into *Poland* and *Muscovy*. If we believe Relations, their Customs are very odd. They put no Value upon bread, which they call Beasts Food, and eat nothing but Fleh, which they stew under their Saddle.

The *Tartars* of *Krim*, People of the Kingdom of *Niuche* upon the Confines of *China*, towards the Country of *Leatung*, are commonly called *Lords of the Golden Mountains*, because it's thought this Country abounds with such, *Krim* in the *Tartar* Language signifying Gold. These have always been capital Enemies to the *Chinese*, for they invaded their Country in 1206, and made themselves Masters of the Provinces of *Peking*, *Leatung*, *Xantung*, *Xanfi*, and *Xenfi*; so that the Emperor of *China* was forced out of the Northern Provinces called *Catai*, to the Southern called *Mangin*. These *Tartars* would then have subdued all the Empire, if the *Tartars* of *Samahania* or *Samarcanda*, jealous of their Conquests, had not entered *China* by the Provinces of *Xenfi* and *Suchen*, beat them out, and set one of their own Family of *Ivena* upon the Throne in 1278, whose Successors reign'd after him until the Priest *Chu*, Chief of the Family of *Taiminga*, beat these Usurpers home to their own Country, and established his Family, which governed until 1644, that the *Tartars* of *Krim* deprived them, who now govern there, *Tjunte* being the first *Tartar* Emperor, after him his Son *Xunchi*, and after him the present Emperor *Tunchi*. The *Tartars* live generally in Tents covered with wax'd Silks or Hides. Some wear Skins, others Silk and Cotton: They carry their Cimeter on the left-side; with the Handle rais'd behind; so that they draw it easily with the right-hand alone: Their Caps, in Winter, are faced with very rich Furr, as Beaver, Ermin, &c. but in Summer

they wear one of Rushes. These seem more polish'd than the other *Tartars*, perhaps because they live so near *China*. They are better Soldiers than the *Chinese*, and accustomed to Toil and Fatigue from their very Youth. As for Religion, they have none at all, but hate *Mahometanism* and the *Turks* very much, because they assisted the *Chinese* to beat them out of their Country, under the Reign of the Founder of the Family of *Taiminga*, when the Christians, especially the *Nestorians*, stood by the *Tartars*. The Emperor of *China*, notwithstanding, is a *Mahometan*, and part of his Native Subjects have taken up several superstitious Practices from the *Indians*, and hold their Priests, called *Lamas*, in Veneration. They seem much disposed to receive the Christian Religion, and many of them have embrac'd it already. Their Language somewhat resembles the *Persian*; in Reading they begin at the upper part of the Page, and end at the bottom, as they of *China*, continuing from the Right to the Left, as the *Hebrews* and *Arabians*, and all the rest of *China* do. *M. Thevenot Description of China, vol. 3.*

Tartars Nogaians, Neighbours to those of *Precops*, inhabit the Peninsula of *Crim* towards *Circassia*, *Moscovy*, *Poland*, and *Moldavia*. These have no Towns, but a great number of Cabins, which they carry upon Chariots, and obey particular Princes called *Cankariers*, that is, Chief of the *Hordes* or Tribes, who can raise above 50000 Horse. Though they are *Mahometans*, yet they are no strict Observers of the Laws of that Sect. The *Coggia* or Doctors and Priests come not amongst them, because they cannot accustom themselves to their way of living; they live on Flesh and Milk without Bread; their Drink is sour Milk and Water; and upon Holy-days they drink Mares Milk prepared with Barley: They have abundance of good Pasture in their Plains, and Cattel in great numbers, as also wild Horses, Deers, Wolves, Elks, Foxes, Bears, &c. Skins, Slaves, and Butter, are their chief Commodities, which they truck for Cottons, Cloth, Turkey-Leather, Knives, and such other Ware; for they do not care for Money. They are very deform'd, and have neither Honesty nor Civility. Their Children do not see well a long time after they are born, their eyes are so little, and so much sunk in their Heads: They have neither Books nor Writing: He that Commands administers Justice. *Peter of Luca*. But others make a more exact Division of the *Tartars*, saying, the *Crim Tartars* possess the Peninsula, and are above 60000 Men. The *Nogays* possess the Country, which begins at *Perecops*, and reaches on one side to the River of *Nieper*, and on the other to the Town of *Oczakou*, and can raise 12000 Men. The *Tartars* of *Oczakou*, and the Neighbourhood of *Don*, are about 2000 fighting Men, otherwise call'd *Beslei*, that is, pay'd or hir'd. The *Tartars* of *Budziack* live about the Town of *Bilogrod*, upon the Frontiers of *Moldavia* or *Bessarabia*, and can make up 15000 Men. As for *Nogaye*, it's divided into greater and lesser: The Greater *Nogaye*, whose *Hordes* made frequent Incursions to the West, was quite over-run by the *Cham* of *Tartary*, who forced the People into the Peninsula; and the Lesser *Nogaye*, which lies between *Donets* and the Sea of *Limen* from the *Precops* to *Oczakou*, is under the Protection of the same *Cham*. The *Orbey* or Governour of *Precops* is their Chief and Judge. *M. Thevenot*.

Tartars of *Precops*, or *Crim Tartars*, People that inhabit the Peninsula between the *Black Sea* and the Sea of *Limen*, formerly called *Chersonesus Taurica*, which joins the firm Land by an *Isthmus* half a League broad. This Place is about 700 Miles in Circuit, comprehending 80000 *Coi* or Villages, eight Towns which are *Precop* or *Or* situated upon the *Isthmus*; *Bacisaria* or *Baccasaria* in the middle of the Country, where they build their Gallies and other Vessels; *Criminda* or *Solar*, *Kerfi* or *Karafa*, *Mancop*, *Coselow* and *Cassa*, where the Grand Signior puts a *Bascha*; but his Jurisdiction does not reach into the Country, whereof the *Cham* is sole Sovereign. This Prince takes the Title of King of the *Tartars*, *Nogays*, *Circassia* and *Malibase*. The *Precopensis Tartary* is a very plain, but cold, Country, by reason of the Wind it is expos'd to. There are four Rivers called *Alma*, *Cabarta*, *Bejesula*, or *Kacia*, and *Carasu*. These *Tartars* have such great Quantities of Wheat and Millet, that they sell a Cart loaden with as much as two Oxen can draw, for two Crowns: Besides these, they have good Pasture, and vast numbers of Cattel, good Horses, great and double-bunch'd Camels. Other Provisions are so cheap, that a Hen is sold for four Aspers or two Pence, fifteen Eggs for an Asper or a Half-penny. Their Water is good, but best near the Sea: They have so much Fish, that it's far cheaper than Fleh: Nor do they want Fruit-Trees either in the Plains or along the Sea and Rivers sides. The Salt they use is gather'd without any Trouble in the Fens and Marshes, where People may have and take as much as they please. They make a great Quantity of Earth-Oyl, which they call *Oyl* of Stones. Here are no ravenous Beasts. Wine is dear, as also *Oyl* of Olives. They eat but little Bread, but devour a great deal of Meat, especially Horse-Flesh. When a *Murfe* or Country-Lord makes a Feast, it's not regarded if they have not a young Colt. Mares Milk, prepared with Barley, is their ordinary Drink, mixing a little Wine sometimes with it: This Preparation is made by putting the Vessel near the Fire, or exposing it to the Sun for about three Weeks to boil and purify the Liquor. They eat, sitting on the Ground upon Carpets or Mats. Their Tables are round, and covered with Leather. They entertain

Strangers

Strangers pretty civilly; for when any comes into their Villages they send him to the *Mosque*, where he has Meat sent him; but if he be one they know, they take him to their House, and lodge him in an Apartment kept for Strangers. Their Marriages are made in Presence of the *Coggia*, or Priest of their Law; and they take as many Wives as they can maintain, besides whom they have Slaves, called *Cuma*, that is, Concubines. The common sort make a Traffick by selling the Children of those Concubines. The *Crim Tartars* are generally at War with the *Poles*, *Muscovites*, *Russians*, *Circassians*, and *Moldavians*, and carry a great many into Slavery from those Countries. They know no other Calling but War, whereof their long Experience has taught 'em all the Secrets. Sometimes they are above a hundred thousand Horse, and march for four Months together in Defarts, for all People quit their Dwellings at their Approach: Each carries a Bag of Barly-Meal upon his Horse, with some Biskets, and a thing they call *Cuscum*, which is a kind of Paste fry'd in Butter. They take greater care of their Horses than of themselves; it being a Proverb amongst them, That to lose ones Horse is to lose ones Head. The Horses are most of them very small and lean, but will do great Service, and endure Fatigue. The *Murtes*, or Gentry, have very fine Horses, yet they never keep them in the depth of Winter nor greatest Snows. Their Saddles are very light, and serve them for many Uses: The under-part is a Woollen Cloth well folded, which they spread and lye upon; the Back serves for a Bolster, and their Cloak hung upon Pikes, which they always carry, makes a Tent: Their Arms are a Sword and Bow, with Head-pieces of Mail, much esteemed in *Tartary*. They can shoot their Arrows behind them, as the ancient *Parthians* us'd to do. The *Cham* has no standing Troops, except five hundred *Fuziliers* that are his Guards. He takes a Tenth of what Booty his Subjects make. The Towns of most Trade in *Tartary* are *Caffa*, *Carasu*, *Caslow*, and *Bachasaria*, where there are always Slaves to be sold, which the *Turks*, *Arabians*, *Jews*, *Armenians*, and *Greeks* do buy; for there are of all these Nations in this Country that pay Tribute to the *Cham* of *Tartary* and *Bascha* of *Caffa*. The *Precopites* are great Observers of their Religion, and go four or five times a day to their *Namas* or *Mosques*, and do justice immediately upon the Complaint of the Party, whether in Criminal or Civil Matters. Their Houses are generally of Wood, built without any Observation of the Rules of Architecture. In Summer they have round Cabins made of Willow, which they put upon their Chariots, and carry from one Place to another for the conveniency of Pasture. They speak the *Turkish* Language, with some other mixture. The King has five *Seraglio's*, pretty well built: His Treasure lyes in a Town called *Man-cop*, built upon a Mountain, and inhabited by Jews that obey a *Tartar* Governour. Hither the *Cham* retires when there is any Trouble or Rebellion in the Country, or that he is in War with the *Grand Signior*, who possesses and keeps a strong Garrison in *Caffa*, the best Town in his Dominions. *M. Thevenot* in his *Relations of the Tartars*, Vol. 1. Other Authors give this Account of the Religion of the ancient *Tartars*, That they Worship'd the *Sun*, *Stars*, *Fire*, *Earth*, and *Water*; to whom they offered the first Fruits of their Meat and Drink each Morning: That they believ'd there was one God, Creator of all Things, but did not Worship him: That they plac'd Idols at their Tent-doors to preserve their Cattel and Milk: That they offer'd Horses to the Emperour's Idol, which no Man must ride upon afterwards. They burnt the Bones of their Sacrifices: They believed the other World to be such as this, and set Meat and Mares-Milk before their Dead, while they themselves did eat a Horse, and burnt the Bones for their Souls. They buried with the Deceased a Mare, Colt, and Horse, bridled and saddled, together with his Gold and Silver; and that he may have a Tent in the other World, set the Skin of the Horse which they eat upon Poles. At Prayer they used to lift up their Hands and smite their Teeth thrice, and poured Mares-Milk on the Ground, or threw it in the Air, to feed the Ghosts. They had Monasteries, and a particular Order called *Sensein*, who did eat nothing but Bread steep'd in Water. They forced no Man to be of their Religion. Their Priests used to Preach to them from high Trees, and afterwards besprinkle them with a mixture of Blood, Milk, Earth, and Cows Dung. *Ortelius*, *Paul. Venet.*, *Vincentius. Matth. Paris.* The Modern *Tartars* have diversity of Religions among them, some being *Christians*, others *Mahometans*, and a third sort Pagans. In *Sachien* they have divers Monasteries for their Idols, to whom they dedicate their Children, and sacrifice Rams on Festival-days, eating the Flesh, but reserving the Bones as holy Relicks. The Priest is allowed the Head, Skin, Feet, Inwards, and some part of the Flesh. When Great Men are buried they set a well-covered Table before the Corps, thinking that the Soul is refreshed with the Odour of the Meats, and throw the Pictures of his Men, Women, and Horses, &c. into the Fire with the Body, to serve him in the other World. In *Tangoth* they Worship Idols with many Heads. In *Camdu* they prostitute their Wives, Sisters, and Daughters, to Strangers, in honour of their Idols. In *Cathai* and *Mangi* they offer Blood to the Idols for recovering the Sick, as also Rams with black Heads, and spiced Drinks; and fling the Broth in the Air; and the Monks wear Strings of Nutshells, on which they say their Prayers, *Will. de Rubruquis*.

TARTARUS, according to the Ancients, was the lowest

Place in Hell, which *Plato* in his *Phædon* inclines to believe is the Centre of the Earth, and calls it in another Place the Prison of the Wicked. *Hesiod* in his *Theogonia* says, That Place sprung from the Chaos, and is as far from the Earth as it is distant from the Heavens.

TARUDANT, in Latin *Tarodantum*, a Town of *Africa*, Capital of the Kingdom of *Sus*, in the Western part of *Biledulgerid*, now in the King of *Morocco's* Dominions.

TASGET, King or Sovereign Prince of *Chartres*, which his Ancestors possessed 600 Years: His Subjects were against receiving him; until *Cæsar*, whom he had served faithfully, settled him upon the Throne. Yet he was murdered publicly by some of his Enemies three Years after, none of his Subjects troubling themselves to defend him; which made many think that they were in the Conspiracy themselves. *Cæsar* upon this News fearing a general Rebellion, sent *Plancus* thither with his Legion to keep the People to their Duties, and to discover who were the Authors of the Murder, that they might be punished. *Jul. Cæsar de Bello Gall. lib. 5.*

TASSO, an Island of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, formerly called *Thassos* or *Thalassia*. It lyes one League from the firm Land of *Romania*, and is seven or eight in Circuit: The Land is unequal, half plain half hilly. The Mountains of the Southern side have Quarries of very good Marble, and Vineyards, that bear excellent Grapes. There are also great numbers of *Pine* and *Fir* Trees, and some heaps of the Refuse of Metal, which shew, that there have formerly been good Mines there, which yielded *Philip* of *Macedon* and *Alexander the Great*, 80 Talents per An. A Colony of *Phœnicians* built this Town, now much short of its ancient Splendor, though it be very well inhabited. Before the *Phœnicians* came to this Island, it was called *Chryse* for its Gold; and *Thas* in the *Phœnician* Tongue signifies a thin Plat of Gold; whence the Island had its Name. *Bochart. Canaan. l. 1. c. 40.*

TASSO, *Torquato*, a famous Italian Poet, born at *Sorrento* a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*. He composed several ingenious Pieces, as, his Poem of *Jerusalem Deliver'd*, and his *Amintas*, the Master-piece and Model of all Pastoral Comedies. He was the first that introduced Shepherds upon the Stage. His Disputes with the Academy of *Crusca* in *Florence*, and his new Troubles at *Ferrara* where he was imprisoned, made his Life very uneasy. He died at *Rome* in 1595, the 51st of his Age, being on the point of receiving the Laurel Crown. *Lawrenzo Crasso Elog. d'huom. &c.*

TASSONI (*Alexander*) an Italian Poet, Native of *Modena*, was of the Academy of the Humourists, took upon him to Criticize on *Petrarque* and *Homer*, which procured him Contempt; but the Poem on the Wars betwixt *Modena* and *Bolonia* was well esteemed. He was of such an odd Humour, that he caus'd himself to be Painted with a Fig in his Hand, to intimate that he was not a Fig the better for his Access to great People. He quitted those Exercises when he grew more in Years, and applied himself to write an Ecclesiastical History, which he continued from our Saviour's Birth to the 15th Century; in which he has contradicted *Baronius* in a great many places. *Pinacoth. vir. illustr.*

TATIAN, an Heresiarch of the 2d Century, a Syrian and Disciple of *Justin Martyr*; he was look'd upon at first to be of eminent Piety and great Learning, and employ'd his Talent for the Service of Christianity; for *Origen* quotes a Book of his in Defence of the Christians against the Heathens, which is now Extant; yet there are some false Doctrines in this Treatise too, as, That the Soul being mortal of its own Nature, becomes immortal, &c. He returned into the East from *Rome*, after *St. Justin's* Death, where he fell into the Errors of the *Valentinians* and *Marcionites*, and afterwards became Chief of the *Encratites* or *Continents*, condemned Marriage, and held many other Absurdities. He composed a Harmony of the four Evangelists, intitled, *Diateffaron*, wherein he left out the Proofs of Christ's Humanity. There was another Work attributed to him, intitled, *Of the Perfection according to the Saviour*, which he makes to consist in abstaining from Marriage, and from several other things which are lawful according to the Gospel. *St. Irenæus, Tertullian, Clem. Alexandrin. Origen. Baronius. Bellarmin. See Encratites.*

TATIUS, King of the *Sabins*, being enraged that the *Romans* had taken away his Subjects Daughters, march'd against them; but the War was prevented by the Womens Prudence, who put themselves between their Fathers and Husbands. This happened the fourth Year of the Foundation of *Rome*. Three Years after, Peace being sworn betwixt the *Romans* and *Tatius*, he came to settle at *Rome*, having quitted his ancient Residence at *Cures*; whence the *Romans* took the Names of *Quirites*. He was murdered six Years after, as it was thought, by *Romulus's* Order, who did not like such a Competitor. *Tit. Liv. Plutarch.*

TATIUS (*Achilles*) born at *Alexandria*, wrote a Book, *De Sphæra*, the greatest part of which seems to have been only a Paraphrase upon *Aratus*. *Petrus Victorius* Printed it first from a Manuscript in the Duke of *Florence's* Library: This Treatise was Translated into Latin by *Petavius*. *Tatius* likewise wrote a Romance, call'd the Amours of *Leucippe* and *Clitophon*, which *Commelin* publish'd in *Greek*, from a Manuscript of the Elector *Palatine*; 'Twas afterwards Translated by *Cruvius*, a *Milanese*, into Latin; It has been since Reprinted with Notes, by *Salmasius*. *Suidas* says, That this *Achilles Tatius* was first a Pagan, but afterwards

terwards turn'd Christian, and was made a Bishop. *Photius* mentions him in his *Bibliothèque*, cap. 87. *Vossius de Hist. Græc. lib. 3. de Scient. Mathem. 6. 31.*

TATTA, a Kingdom of the *Indies* belonging to the *Great Mogul* with a Town of the Name upon the River *Indus* and the Frontiers of *Persia*.

TATTEMBACH, Count of *Rheistan*, entred into Count *Serini's* League in 1669. The Emperor being acquainted with his pernicious Designs, got him seized at *Gratz* by *Prainer*, President of the Sovereign Council of *Stiria*, as he was coming into the Council Chamber; and being sent to the Castle, the Judge went to his House, where he found his Papers, with Arms, Stores, and a considerable Sum of Money to raise 6000 Men, as was discovered afterwards. *Tattembach*, upon his Examination, acknowledged all his Intreagues with Count *Serini* and the other Heads of the Conspiracy. The Project was thus; They agreed that *Tattembach* should come in the Night before the Gate of *Gratz* with five Chariots laden with *Turks*; that he should pretend he had made his Escape, and brought off his Baggage from Count *Serini*, and beg to be sheltered there; that as soon as this should be granted, and one of his Carts entred upon the Draw-bridge, they should overfet it, by making one of the Wheels to fall off, and cumber the Bridge whilst the *Turks* should put all the Guard to the Sword, and secure the Gate for Count *Serini*, who was to follow with his Army; and so being Masters of the Town, should also seize the Province. *Tattembach* found means to make his Escape, but being retaken, was always kept in fight, and not suffered to write to any body. He was not sentenced until seven Months after the Counts of *Serini*, *Frangipani* and *Nadafli* were put to Death, because the Elector of *Brandenburg* pretended, that if his Estate was confiscated, the County of *Rheistan* should fall to him *tantum jure devoluit*; about which, his and the Emperor's Officers had great Disputes: but at last that Business being adjusted, *Tattembach* was sentenced to have his Hand and Head cut off, his Goods confiscated, and his Posterity degraded of their Nobility. But the Emperor moderated the Sentence as to that part that related to the cutting off his Hand, and he was executed the first of December 1671. *Hist. of the Troubles of Hungary.*

TATTERSHALL, a small Town in *Lindsey* Division in *Lincolnshire*, 98 Miles from *London*.

TAVERNIER (*John Baptist*) Baron d' *Aubonne*, one of the greatest Travellers of the 17th Century, was born at *Paris* in 1605. His natural Inclination to Travel, was much heightened by his Father's Employment who sold Maps. He satisfy'd his Fancy this way very early, having travelled through most of the finest Countries of *Europe*, at 22 Years of Age. He made six Voyages into *Turkey*, *Persia* and the *Indies*, in forty Years time; and changing his Roads as much as was possible, he attempted a seventh Voyage, in which he died at *Moscow*, July 1689. He had made a great many Observations, but had no Talent in writing *French*; and therefore he got Monsieur *Chappuzeau* and *De la Chapelle* to Methodize his Memoirs, and put 'em into the Form in which they are Printed. His Travels were Publish'd at *Paris* in two Volumes in *Quarto*, in 1679. They comprehend his Six Voyages. Afterwards he Printed a Relation of the *Seraglio*, a Description of *Japan*, of the Kingdom of *Traquin*, and a History of the Management of the *Dutch* in *Asia*, &c. in which last Treatise, he falls violently hard upon the Governors of the *Dutch East-India Company*; for which reason *Chappuzeau* refus'd him the Assistance of his Pen, which made him apply to the *Sieur d' la Chapelle*, who comply'd with his Request. *Bayle Diction. Hist. &c.*

TAVASTHUS, a Province of the Kingdom of *Swedeland* in *Finland*, with a Town of this Name that was formerly called *Graneburg*. It was Fortified by the *Muscovites*.

TAVESTOCK, a Market and Borough Town of *Devonshire*, pleasantly seated on the *Tavy*, whence it's furnished with plenty of excellent Fish. It was formerly very famous for its stately Abby, in which, according to *William of Malmesbury*, were to be seen the Sepulchre of *Ordoupa*, Son to the Earl of *Devonshire*, of such a Gigantick Stature, that he could stride over the River there ten Foot broad, and so strong that he could burst the Bars of great Gates asunder. This Abby was burnt by the *Danes* about thirty Years after its Foundation, but rebuilt with much Splendor, and became famous for a Lecture in the *Saxon* Tongue, to prevent the forgetting of that Language, which *Cambden* says, was preserved to the time of his Forefathers. It's Capital of its Hundred, represented in Parliament by two Burgesses, and is 166 Miles from *London*.

TAVILA, or *Tavira*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Portugal* in *Algarva*, with a good Port and Fortrefs upon the River *Xilaon*.

TAUREADORES, a Name which the *Spaniards* give to those that endeavour to stop a Bull by throwing a Cloak upon his Eyes in the Bull-Courses at *Madrid*. This Course is a Combat that holds several Days, and is kept upon great Solemnities. The King and Persons of Quality place themselves in the Galleries of a Palace called *El Consistorio*, and the Embassadors in another over-against them. The Combatants, who are Persons of Quality, are on those Days clad in *Black*, but their *Creados* or Waiters are very richly dressed, some in *Turkish* Habits, some in *Moorish*, and others drest like *Savages*. They let loose one Bull at a time; and there is one

Man to attack him with his Lance or small Spear and Darts. The Combatant enters the List on Horseback, with his Legs bent towards the Horse's Flanks: this Champion, accompanied with his *Creades*, goes to salute the King and then the Ladies, whilst the People fret and enrage the Bull in a House at the end of the List. When they find he is mad to purpose, they let him out, and the Horseman turns a little out of his way, but endeavours to stick him with his Lance or Dart in the Neck, which is the easiest Place to make an end of him at one stroke. If he kills him, then there are Mules richly harnessed to carry him off in Triumph; but if the Horseman in striking at the Bull, happens to have his Horse hurt, or is himself thrown out of the Saddle, then he must fight a-foot with his Sword, which is call'd *Empeno*; but upon such Occasions the Waiters and Friends help to attack the Beast, which sometimes kills several before he falls. *Journai in his Voyage of Spain.*

TAUNTON, a fine and well-built Borough Town in *Somersetshire*, with a fine Bridge over the River *Tone*, Navigable there for Barges. This Town is the best in the County, grac'd with spacious Streets, containing two Parish Churches; well inhabited, especially by Clothiers, who drive here a mighty Trade for Ser-ges, and is 120 Miles from *London*.

TAURICA, or *Chersonesus Taurica*, now a Peninsula in *Little Tartary*, that reaches between the Sea called *Major* and that of *Zabache* as far as the Streights of *Cassa*, which parts *Europe* from *Asia*. It's 24 Miles long, and 15 broad, the Air temperate, the Soil fertil in all kind of Fruits, and the Plains very good for Pasture; yet the Inhabitants are very lazy, and neglect to till or look after the Land. The great Diversity of wild Beasts renders Hunting very pleasant here. The Country is divided into two Parts by Mountains, and call'd the Northern and Southern *Chersonesus*. The *Crim Tartars* inhabit the Northern part: *Cassa*, Capital of the Southern is a Sea-Port, and a Place of great Commerce. It was an ancient Colony of *Genoese* until 1475 that it was taken by the *Turks*. Its ancient Inhabitants were very cruel, being accustomed to sacrifice Strangers to their Goddess *Diana*, especially the *Greeks* that landed there, and used to tye their Enemies Heads that were kill'd in Battel at the top of their Chimneys, thinking that this would secure their Houses: But now they follow the *Mahometan* Law both in Politicks and Religion, and do Justice speedily without Law-Suits. *Mercator in his Atlas.*

TAURINUS got himself saluted Emperor in *Syria* in *Alexander Severus's* Time, about 233 or 34; but hearing that this Prince drew near at the Head of an Army which he was leading against the *Persians*, he was seized with such a terrible Fear, that he threw himself into the *Euphrates*. *Lamprid in Alex. Sever.*

TAURIS, a Town of *Persia* in the Province of *Adirbeitzan*. It's not at all doubted, but this is the *Ecbatane* of *Media*, and not the *Terva* of *Ptolomy* which was in *Armenia*. It is one of the richest Towns, and of most Traffick in *Asia*, built in a very good Air, a fertil Soil, and convenient for Caravans, which come thither from all Parts. These Advantages render'd it often the Seat of War between the *Turks* and *Persians*. *Schach Ismael* took it from the first, and *Solyman* retook it from him: that *Turkish* Prince, though the Town was dismantled, and the Inhabitants made no Resistance at all against his Arms, plundered it most barbarously, and defaced the Paintings, Gold, gilt Wainscots and Cielings, with the other Marks of the Magnificence of the Monarchs of *Persia* in their Palace there. *Schach Thomas* retook it from the *Turks*; his Son lost it; but it was again recovered by *Schan Abas*; so that the *Persians* are in Possession of it now. *Tauris* is situate in a Plain not far from a Mountain, which modern Authors take to be *Orontes*. The little River *Spingtica* runs through it, and overflows sometimes, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants. The River *Agri* runs on the North side, and is a large and pleasant Stream. It's called *Agri*, which signifies Saltish, because it's so for six Months Yearly, by some Brooks that run into it through Salt Grounds. The Town is divided into nine Parts or different Quarters, has 15000 Houses, and as many Shops: These Shops are in the *Bazars*, or great Market Places in the middle of the Town, surrounded with long vaulted Streets; and the Houses are built on the out-sides. There are also 300 *Caravanseras*, all large and well-built, which are Inns and publick Warehouses for foreign Merchants and Strangers. There are, besides these, 250 stately Mosques, whereof some are half ruin'd. They have three Hospitals, wherein though they seldom lodge any, yet they keep open Table twice a day for such as come. The *Median* or Square, is remarkable for its Greatness; it's here they keep their Publick Plays, their Wrestlings, the Bull and Ram Fights, and the Wolf Dances, a Diversion the People are much taken with, and will not stand to give 500 Crowns for a Wolf that is well trained to this Exercise. Here is a pretty high Gallery in this Place, where there is a Consort of Trumpets and Drums every day at Sun-rise and when it sets; which is also practised in all Towns of *Persia* that have Governors. The *Capuchins* have a pretty Dwelling here, where they instructed the Intendant's, or Governor of the Province, two Sons in Philosophy and Mathematicks in 1668. The *Hermitage* of *Ayn Ali*, at the end of the Town, is a very charming Place. Without the Town, to the South are the Ruins of the Palace of the ancient Kings of *Persia*, and to the East are Remains of the Castle, wherein the *Armenians* say *Cosroes* lived. There is also

also a very magnificent *Mosque* a little from the Town, upon the Road towards *Ispahan*, but it's ruinous, and neglected, because the *Turks* made use of it. This Building is all covered on the out-side with Bricks vernished with different Colours, the in-side all embellished with curious *Mosque* Paintings, and an infinite number of Figures and *Arabick* Letters in *Gold* and *Azure*, with very fine and high Towers on both sides, the Front all covered with vernished Bricks, the chief Ornament of all great Buildings of *Persia*. To the South of the *Mosque* are two great white and transparent Stones, which seem Red when the Sun shines upon them, and sometimes after Sun-set, one may read by the Reverberation of the Light from them: This sort of Stone is a kind of *Alabaster*, that is found in the Neighbourhood of *Tauris*. The Town is very well Peopled, some counting 1100000 Men in it; but to speak within compass, one may say, there are above 600000 Inhabitants, besides a great number of Strangers from all Parts of *Asia*; for the Commerce of this Town reaches through all *Persia* into *Turkey*, *Tartary*, *Muscovy*, and upon the *Black Sea*. They work Cottons, Silks, Gold, and make the best Turbans of *Persia* here. They have fine Horses, and very cheap, and it's here that most part of the Shagreen is made, so much used in *Persia*, that all People, except the Boors, have Boots and Shoes of them. It is made of the hinder part of the Skins of Horses, Asses, and Mules, but the best Grain is raised on the Ass's Skin. The Air of *Tauris* is very healthful, though it rains there almost all the Year besides Summer, and that the Sky is generally covered with Clouds. The Cold holds a long time, because the Town is environed with Mountains towards the North, that are cover'd with Snow nine Months of the Year. Provisions are very cheap, Bread being but a Half-penny a Pound, and Flesh three Half-pence; Wine, Fowl, and Fruit, are also at very reasonable Rates. There are several great Quarries round the Town of white Marble, whereof some are transparent, said to be formed of the Waters of a Mineral Well that congeal by little and little; and besides, there are two Mines lately discovered, one of Gold, the other of Salt. Most modern Geographers believe, that *Tauris* is the ancient *Ecbatane* so often mentioned in Scripture, and in the ancient Histories of *Asia*. Mr. Herbert says, that in 1627, it was six Miles in Circuit, well peopled, and had a strong Garison, but Fortified only with a Mud Work. In 1638, it was almost ruined by the Grand Seigneur *Amurath*, and in 1651 suffered much by an Earthquake. The Beglerbeg or Governour of *Tauris*, is the most considerable of the Kingdom, is Generalissimo of the Armies, keeps three thousand Horse, and has under him the Cans or Governours of *Cars*, *Oroumi*, *Maraga* and *Ardevil*. Chardin and Tavernier's Voyage of *Persia*.

T A U R U S, the greatest Mountain in the World, that parts *Asia* in two; extending from West to East, from the Coast of *Rhodes* between *Caria* and *Lycia* to the Extremities of *Tartary* and *China*. The Greek Geographers, as *Strabo*, &c. have called that part of *Asia* the Outward, which this Mountain leaves to the North, and Inward the other towards the South. It also receives different Names, according to its different Situations, as, *Amanus*, *Niphates*, *Choatres*, *Parchoatres*, *Becius*, *Zagrus*, *Oronto*, *Coronus*, *Imaus*, *Emodus*, *Sericus*, &c. A certain Author says, that this Mountain is 50 English Leagues wide, and above 1560 in Length, and that it's of so prodigious a Height, that it takes up two Days to get to the top of it. This Author adds, that the Way is cut out of a Rock; that he went for three Leagues, where the Passage was but three Foot, and sometimes but a Foot and a half wide, over steep and terrible Precipices. The particular Name of *Taurus* belongs most properly to that Branch which divides *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia* from the Lesser *Armenia*. Thom. Herbert's Voyage of *Persia*.

T A X A N D R E, Duke of *Tongres*, was brought up in his Youth at the Emperor *Gratian's* Court, where he suffered much through the Envy of *Eugenius Grammaticus* and *Arbogastes*. He became Christian in St. Martin Archbishop of *Tours* his time: Afterwards he quitted the Emperor *Gratian*, and sided with *Maximin* who gave him many Priviledges. It was in his time that St. *Servais* Bishop of *Tongres*, quitted this Town, having foretold the Persecution of the *Huns*, that should quite ruine the Place after *Gratian's* Death. *Taxandre* was well-beloved by *Theodosius the Great*, and died in his Reign.

T A X I L A, the greatest Town of the *Indies* according to *Strabo*, but not known now, unless it be *Camboia*. *Philostrophes* says, that it was King *Phraotes's* Residence, and that all the Houses were of Earth. *Strabo* lib. 15.

T A X I S, a German Count who first established the Posts at his own Expences in *Germany*; in consideration of which Service, the Emperor *Mathias*, in 1616, gave him the Place of General or Chief of them, for him and his Heirs. *Hornigk Tract. de regal. Post. Jure*.

T A Y, the greatest River in *Scotland*, has its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of 24 Miles long in *Braid Albin*. It washes the *Gramplan* Mountains, the Country of *Athol*, the Town of *Dunkell* and *St. Johnston*, the fruitful Country of *Gowry*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over. It is Navigable as high as *St. Johnston*, about twenty Miles into the Land.

T A Y - B O U, the Name of one of the two great Magicians of the Kingdom of *Tonquin* in the *Indies* towards *China*. The People of this Country have a particular Veneration for two Magicians, which they call *Tay-bou* and *Tay-phou-Thouy*; and for a Witch called *Bacoti*. The *Tay-bou* makes them believe, that he can fore-

tell what is to come: so that when they design to Marry their Children, to buy any Land, or undertake any considerable Business, they consult this Oracle about the Success. He has a Book filled with Figures of Men, Beasts, Circles, and Triangles; and three Pieces of Brads, with some Characters on one side only; these he puts into three Cups, and having stir'd them, casts them upon the Ground: If all the Characters lye uppermost, the Magician cries, that the Person will be the happiest in the World; but if on the contrary they lye under, it's look'd upon as a very bad Omen. If one or two Characters appear upon the uppermost side, they consult their Books, and foretell what they think fit. He also pretends to know the Causes of Distempers, when the *Tay-phou* sends him them that consult him; and to call the Souls of the Dead out of Bodies that they are troublesome to. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies*.

T A Y - P H O U - T H O V Y, the Name of the other Magician of *Tonquin*, to which they have Recourse in their Sickness: He has such a Book as the former, wherein he pretends to find the Causes of Distempers. If he says, the Devil is the Occasion of the Distemper, then must they sacrifice, and offer him a Table well furnished with Rice and Meat, which the Magician knows how to make use of. If after this the Sick do not recover, all their Friends and Kindred, with several Soldiers, surround the House, and discharge their Musquets thrice, to frighten the evil Spirit away. Sometimes the Magician makes the Sick believe, that it's the God of Water that troubles him, which they generally say, if it be a Sea-man or Fisher-man that lyes ill, and then he orders that they spread Tapestries and Build Cabins, and there keep good Tables for three Days, at certain Distances from the Sick-man's House to the next River, to invite this God to retire, and see him safe into his Dominions again. But the better to know the Cause of this Distemper, this Magician sends them very often to the *Tay-bou*, who answers, that they are the Souls of the Dead that cause the Sickness, and promises to employ his Art and Tricks to draw off these troublesome Ghosts to himself, and make 'em transigrate into his own Body, (for they believe the *Metempsychosis*;) and when he catches that Ghost which did the Mischief, he shuts it up in a Bottle of Water until the Person is cured: If he recovers, the Bottle is broke, and the Ghost set at liberty to go whither it pleases: If he dies, the Magician, after he has enjoined the Ghost to do no more harm, sends it away. *Tavernier's Voyage of the Indies*.

T A Y G E T E, Daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, one of the *Fleaiades*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Lacedemon*, Founder of the Town of *Lacedemonia*.

T A Y G E T E, a Mountain of *Laconia*, a Province of *Peloponnesus* or the *Morea*, so near *Sparta*, that falling upon it by an Earthquake, it almost quite ruined it. This Mountain was consecrated to *Castor* and *Pollux*, who were born at the foot thereof. *Pliny*. *Homer*.

T A Y L O R, (*Jeremy*) born in *Cambrige*, and bred in *Caius's* College in that University: Being afterwards taken notice of by Archbishop *Land*, for the quickness of his Parts, and other unusual Advantages, was by him prefer'd to a Fellowship in *All-Souls*, *Oxford*. When the Rebellion broke out, he officiated in His Majesty's Army. He was a Person of general Learning, particularly a good Philologer. His *Invention* was extremely copious, his *Imagination* rich, and his Life regular and unexceptionable. Upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he was made Bishop of *Down* and *Connor* in *Ireland*, where he Govern'd his Diocese, and Supported his Character to a great degree of Commendation. He died in 1667. He wrote a great many considerable Books, the greatest part of which are as follows: His *Polemical Discourses in Folio*; *Ductor Dubitantium*, or a *Resolution of Cases of Conscience in Folio*; His *Course of Sermons*, &c. in *Folio*; His other Tracts are, *The Grand Exemplar*; *Holy Living and Dying*; *The Golden Grove*, &c.

T A Y L O R, (*John*) called the Water-Poet, was born in *Glostershire*, and never learn'd any farther than his Accidence. He was afterward bound Apprentice to a Water-man of *London*, but neglected not to follow Poetry, to which he had such a natural Inclination, insomuch that he wrote above fourscore Books, some of which he dedicated to *K. James*, and others to *K. Charles* the First, which they accepted well, as considering the Greatness of his Ingenuity and the Meanness of his Education. After King *Charles First's* Death, he kept a Publick House in *Phoenix Alley* in *Long-acre*, where he set up the Mourning Crown for a Sign, but that rendring him obnoxious, he hung up his own Picture, with these two Lines under it:

There's many a King's Head hang'd up for a Sign,
And many a Saint's Head too, then why not mine?

He died about 1654, and one wrote this Epitaph upon him:

Here lyes the Water-Poet, Honest John,
Who rowed on the Streams of Helicon;
Where having many Rocks and Dangers past.
He at the Haven of Heaven arriv'd at last.

T A Y L O R (*Will.*) was born at *Kighley* in *Yorkshire*, Sept. 30. 1616, bred at *Magdalen-Hall*, *Oxon*, and afterwards School-master of *Keyton* in *Herefordshire*, and in 1639 at *Cirencester* in *Glostershire*.

fire. That Town being taken by the Royalists in 1642, he retired to London and Preached, first at Bow near the City, then at St. Stephen's in Colemanstreet, in the room of John Goodwin, turn'd out by the Parliament; but meeting with Opposition there, he Preached at a Church in Woodstreet, and Lectur'd at St. Giles's Cripplegate, and St. Peter's Cornhil. He was however re-established at St. Stephen's, where he continued till his Death, Sept. 5. 1661. and was buried in the Chancel of the Church. He was a Lover of the King's Interest, a zealous Presbyterian, and very Learned and Laborious. He published some Sermons on Phil. 2. 10. besides others. He also Collected, Reviewed, and Prefac'd, several of Mr. Christopher Love's Sermons before they went to the Press. His Funeral Sermon was Preach'd by Dr. William Spurflow of Hackney, who spoke many things to his Honour. His Son William, a Presbyterian Minister, is Chaplain to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Wharton, and hath reviewed Dr. Manton's Posthumous Works: His Wife is Mary, Daughter to Mr. Henry Jolly of Chute in Wiltshire, by Frances Gainsford descended from Sir John Gainsford of Crowhurst, Com. Surrey, Squire of the Body to King Henry VIII. that Family having been fix'd there since 1049, as appears by a fair Tomb erected for William Gainsford buried at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk.

TEA, or *Théa*, a Plant, otherwise called *Chia* or *Cia*, grows in China. The People of that Country take the tenderest Leaves of this Shrub, towards the Spring, and boil them a little, then spread and make them up into Rolls, which they keep in Tin Vessels to use as they have occasion. The Drink made of *Thé* is very good for People of great Application, that study much, and fit uplate, for which use it may be said to surpass the *Turks Coffee* and the *Americans Chocolate*; for *Coffee* is a Spleenatick Drink, and the *Chocolate* heats too much in Summer, but the *Thé* is very temperate, and does no hurt, though taken several times a day. It's believ'd that the use of this Drink preserves the *Chinoes* from the Stone and Gout, for they are seldom or never troubled with either; at least it's certain, it cleanses the Reins, purges the Brain, and hinders Crudities and Indigestions, when taken after Meat. The *Tea* has long, narrow, and dented Leaves; to preserve them, they are dried, and then appear of a dark Brown; but when they are put into warm Water, they stretch, and come to their former Green. The *Persians* boil them until the Water tastes bitter, and is of a Greenish Yellow Colour; then they add Fenel, Aniseed, Cloves and Sugar. *Olearius's Voyage of Persia.* *Tulp. Observ. Medic.* *Kircher's China.*

TEARE, a River of Thrace, now Romania, takes its Source from 38 Fountains, and empties it self into the River *Hebrus* now called *Mariza*. It's said, *Darius* Son of *Hystaspes*, liked these Waters so well, that he staid here three days, and built a Pillar with this Inscription in Greek, *The Water of this River surpasses all the other of the World in Beauty and Goodness.* *Herodotus.*

TEBESCA, or *Tevesta*, a Town of Africk, formerly a Bishop's See under the Archbishoprick of Carthage.

TECHORT, A Country in Biledulgerid in Africk, with a Town, River, and Desart of the same Name.

TECLA, a Disciple of St. Paul; she was the first Christian Martyr of her Sex. *Baron. A.C. 47.*

TECMESSA, Daughter to a Phrygian Prince, call'd *Teuthrantes* by *Diogenes Cretensis*. This Lady was taken Captive when the Grecian Army Ravag'd the Country in the Neighbourhood of Troy. *Ajax* took such a fancy to this Prisoner of his, that he made her his Concubine. She had *Eurysaces* by him, who Reign'd at *Salamis* after the Death of *Telamon*, *Ajax's* Father. *Teucer*, second Son of *Telamon*, had a mind to return to *Salamis*, after he had settled himself at *Cyprus*, but *Eurysaces* prevented his Design. *Pausanias* takes notice, that the *Athenians* had a particular Honour for *Ajax* and his Son, of which there were some Marks remaining in his Time. *Sophocles*, in his *Ajax Flagellifer*, makes *Tecmessa* lament the Death of *Ajax* with a great deal of Regret and Tendernefs. *Pausan. lib. 1. Diogenes Cretensis, lib. 5. Bayle Diction. Histor.*

TECTOSAGÆ, an ancient People of Gallia Narbonensis, whose Capital was *Tolose*. They made an Incurfion into Germany, and settled themselves near the *Hyrcinian Forest*.

TEDELES, *Tedles*, a Province and Town in Barbary, 30 Miles East of *Algier*, environed with most ancient and strong Walls, seated in a fruitful Soil as to Corn, and having many Rivers and Streams running through it. The Inhabitants are most Dyers, and they have such plenty of Fish that they give them away freely. They are a rich and a civil People. *Leo Afric. pag. 232.*

TEDZA, *Tezza*, *Teza*, a rich and a noble City in the Province of *Chaux* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, five Miles from *Mount Atlas*, 50 from *Fez* to the South, 130 from the Ocean to the East, and 170 from the *Mediterranean*. Of old it had about 50000 Families, being sumptuously built, especially the Palaces, Colleges and Temples. Out of the *Atlas* riseth a small River which passeth through the chief *Mosque*; but it has been diverted, to the great Damage of the Inhabitants, when they had Quarrels with their Neighbours; so that they have been forced to use Cistern Water. For Wealth, Civility, and People, it is the third City in the Kingdom of *Fez*; and its Inhabitants are more Liberal and Civil than they of *Fez*. It has a large Temple, three Colleges, and divers Baths, fruitful Fields, and learned and rich Inhabitants, and about 500 Families of Jews, who make much excellent Wine, the best in *Africa*. It has a fair Castle, in which the Governour resides, who is the second Son of the King of *Fez*; and the King

himself often comes thither for the pleasant Air, and to defend it from the wild *Arabs*, who bring thither, in Exchange for Corn, the Dates of *Segelmesse* and great Sums of Money, which makes the City very rich. *Leo Africanus.*

TEES, a River in the North of England, which rises upon the Borders of *Cumberland*, takes its Course Eastward for the space of four Miles: It parts the Bishoprick of *Durham* from *Westmorland*, and from thence all along serves for a Boundary betwixt that Bishoprick and *Yorkshire*, till it falls into the Sea about seven Miles South of *Hartlepool*.

TEFETHNE, a Sea-Port Town in the Province of *Hea* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, seated on the North-side of *Mount Atlas*, three Days Journey from *Messa* (North), in the Province of *Sus*. It consisteth of about 600 Families, and hath a convenient Harbour for small Ships, frequented by the *Portugal Merchants* for Goat Skins and Wax. It is surrounded with a Wall of hewn Stone and Brick, and was built by the *Africans*. The Inhabitants are now *Mahometans*, who have Judges for their Civil Causes, but revenge Murders by the next of Kin by way of Retaliation; but if the Murderer escape, he is banished seven Years, and then he returns and payeth a Fine, which acquits him. The Inhabitants are White, Courteous, and have great Plenty of Barly and Goats, which latter being at Night housed in their Dwelling-houses, make them very nasty and offensive. At this Place *Mount Atlas* begins.

TEFFILIN, certain Parchments which the Jews carry about them in time of Prayer. *Leo de Modena* makes two sorts of them, viz. The *Teffela* for the Hand, and the *Teffela* for the Head. Upon these two Pieces of Parchment, these four following Passages of the *Pentateuch* are written in square Letters with Ink made on purpose, viz. *Hear, O Israel, &c.* The Second runs thus: *And it shall come to pass, if thou obeyest, &c.* The Third, *Sanctify to me all the First Born.* The Fourth, *And when the Lord shall cause thee to enter, &c.* These two Pieces of Parchment are roll'd up in the Figure of a Roll, a little sharpen'd at the End, and put up in a Piece of a Black Calf-Skin, with several other ridiculous Circumstances too tedious to mention; one they wear tied to their Left-Arm, and the other to their Forehead. St. *Jerom* makes mention of these *Teffelins* of the Jews in his Commentary upon St. *Matthew*. Father *Simon* assures, that the *Caraites* make no use of these *Teffelins*, and that on the contrary they laugh at the *Rabbanites*, calling them bridled Asses with their *Teffilin*. See *Leo de Modena. Fatb. Simon in his Supplement to that Author's Book.*

TEFTIS, or *Tiflis*, Capital of *Gurgistan*, or *Georgia*, properly so called, is situated at the Foot of a Mountain, and on the Banks of the River *Kur*, with a great Fortrefs towards the South, upon the side of the Hill, inhabited and garison'd by none but natural *Persians*, a safe Shelter for Criminals or other People in Debt. The Vice-Roy is to come through this Citadel when he goes to receive at the Gate the Presents and Letters the *Sophies* send him, who have established this Custom, that when they please they may seize him without running the hazard of causing an Insurrection. There are fourteen Churches in the Town, whereof six belong to the *Georgians*, and the rest to the *Armenians*. The Cathedral of the *Georgians*, called *Sion*, is an ancient Structure consisting of four Naves, abundantly furnished with flat Paintings after the *Greek* manner, but has no Images in Relief. The chief Church of the *Armenians* is called, *The Monastery of the Bacha*, said to be built by a *Bassha* who fled hither. There is not one *Mosque*, though the Place belongs to the King of *Persia* a *Mahometan*, and though that, with all the Province, is governed by a Vice-Roy of that Sect. The *Persians* have several times endeavour'd to Build some, but could never finish any, for the People always rose, took Arms, demolish'd the Work, and beat and abused the Men that carried it on: The Princes of *Georgia* were glad at the Heart at these Seditions of the People, though they pretended the contrary, because they never abjur'd their Religion, but to obtain the Place of Vice-Roy of the Estates they were dispossessed of. And because the *Georgians* are very mutinous, valiant, and not far off the *Turks*, the *Persians* are not over-rigorous, but leave the Town of *Teflis*, as well as the rest of *Georgia*, the liberty of keeping all outward Signs of their Religion; for they have their Bells and their Crosses at the top of their Steeples, which is in no other part of the *Ottoman Empire*. They sell Pork and other Flesh every Day, and their Wine in the Corners of the Streets: The *Persians* have lately built a small *Mosque* in the Fortrefs, which the *Georgians* could not prevent; but when the *Mahometan* Officer got upon the Tower to call the People to it, they threw so many Stones at him, that none durst venture up since. There are some *Capucin* Missionaries established here and in other Places in the Country, first admitted under the Title of Physicians, which Name they retain still, and receive large Presents as Fees, by which, and the Pension sent them from *Rome*, by the Congregation de *propaganda fide*, they make a shift to subsist. *Teflis* is very well inhabited, and has a great number of Strangers in it from all Nations. The Court is very magnificent, always attended with many Lords and Gentlemen of very good Fashion. The *Turks* were twice Masters of it; the first time in the Reign of *Ismael II.* King of *Persia*, and the second in the following Reign, *Solyman* becoming Master of it much about the time he took *Taurus*, in 1535. The King of *Persia* retook it afterwards, and named it *Darel Metec*, that is, a Royal Town, because it's the Capital of the Kingdom. *Chardin's Voyage of Persia.*

TEGAZA,

TEGAZA, a Defart upon the Frontiers of *Zaara*, and the Country of *Negroes* in *Africa*. The Inhabitants hereof never appear before other People, and they of *Zanbaga* traffick with them after a very strange manner; they bring their Salt, and lay it upon the Banks of a certain River, then withdraw; the other come in their Absence, and lay by each Heap of Salt the Price they are minded to give for it: When these are also gone, the *Zanbagues* return, and take the Gold the others have left; all which is done very honestly on both sides. Some Years ago, two of these Savages were taken, who died without being heard to have ever spoken, which makes People believe they are Dumb. *Joan. Leo.*

TEGÆA, a Town of *Feloponnesus* in *Arcadia*, now call'd *Muchli*; 'tis frequently mention'd by the Old Poets, and likewise by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c. 'Twas formerly a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Corinth*.

TEGRE, a Kingdom of *Abissinia* in *Africa*, which others call *Pegremahen*, and *Francis Alvarez*, *Ausen*. It's the best and greatest part of *Abissinia*, containing 17 Provinces, whereof the most Northern and next to *Egypt*, is call'd *Barnagas*. The Town of *Amma*, where the Queen of *Sheba* kept her Court, is thought to be in this Kingdom, besides which there is a very considerable Place call'd *Kaxumo* or *Arca*, which some say was that Queen's Residence. Here are still 17 fine Pyramids and three Churches built upon the Mountain. *Dapper's Descrip. of Africa.*

TEIJEUT, a pleasant and very populous Town or City in the Province of *Sus* and Kingdom of *Morocco*, built by the *Africans*, in a fruitful Soil, yielding Plenty of Corn, Sugar Canes, Dates, and Gold, Figs, Grapes and Peaches. This City contains 4000 Families, who trade only with Gold and Iron. They have excellent Leather. The Inhabitants are rude and fierce, and very warlike. They have Judges in Civil Cases, but revenge Murders by Conspiracies against the Murderer, or Banishment for seven Years. There live here many Jews, who pay no Tribute. This City is seated on the *Sus*, South of *Messa*. *Leo. Africa. p. 60.* It lies 35 Miles from *Tavadant* to the East.

TEKELI (*Stephen*) a powerful Count of *Upper Hungary*, where he was worth 300000 Livres a Year. Some write that this Wealth was the Occasion of his Misfortune, making the Emperor's Ministers to seek means to involve him in Count *Serini's* Conspiracy; for after this Count's Execution, and that *Frangipani*, *Nadaſti*, and *Tattembach*, were Beheaded in 1671, General *Spork*, at the Head of some of the Emperor's Troops, came to Besiege *Tekeli* in his Fortresses; who finding himself in no condition to resist, endeavoured to amuse them with good Language to gain time for his Son *Emerick* to make his Escape, which he did in a Boor's Attire, with two other Gentlemen in the same Apparel, who carried him safe to *Poland*. The Count did not out-live his Son's Escape any long time. After his Death his Goods were confiscated, and his three Daughters carried to *Vienna*, where becoming *Roman Catholics*, they were married to three great Lords of the Empire. In the mean time their Brother retired into *Transilvania*. *Memoire du Temps.*

TEKELI, (*Emeric* Count of) having made his Escape thus by his Father's Policy, went into *Transilvania* in 1671, with some other of the Chief of the *Malecontents* of *Hungary*, his Wit and Valour soon distinguish'd him at Prince *Abasti's* Court, where he became, in a little time, first Minister of State, and afterwards *Generalissimo* of the Troops sent to assist the *Malecontents*, with which he made himself Master of several Places in the *Upper* and *Lower Hungary*; whereupon the Archbishop of *Strigonia* endeavoured to bring him and the Emperor to an Agreement: Count *Tekeli* and the rest of the *Malecontents*, declared, they would come to none before the Clergy, whom they suspected were banished the Kingdom, until a general *Amnestie* were granted, and the free Exercise of Religion allow'd, their Goods and Churches restor'd, and Power given them to chuse a *Palatin* of their own Nation; adding, that if these Conditions were not agreed to, he would deliver all the Towns in the Mountains that he was Master of to the *Turks*. The Emperor's Council not thinking fit to give a clear Answer to these Proposals, the Acts of Hostility begun as before. In 1680, there was a Truce for two Months, during which there were new Propositions for an Accommodation; and Count *Tekeli* (as our Author relates) who had always a strong fancy for Count *Sereni's* Daughter, now Prince *Ragotski's* Widow, offer'd to turn *Roman Catholic*, on condition he might be permitted to Marry her, but the Emperor's Ministers dissuaded his Imperial Majesty from giving his Consent, alledging, that this Match would make Count *Tekeli* still more powerful, and 'twas to be fear'd might put the Princess *Ragotski*, into a Condition of revenging her Father's Death. The States of *Hungary* met at *Tinnau* to treat of an Accommodation; but Count *Tekeli* being dissatisfy'd at the Emperor's refusing to consent to his Marriage with the Princess *Ragotski*, declar'd, he could conclude nothing without pre-acquainting the Grand Signior. This Answer made his Imperial Majesty think it advisable to send the Baron de *Kaunits* to the Port, to discourse the Grand Visier about *Tekeli's* Excuse: But *Tekeli* having notice of *Kaunits's* being sent away, drew out of his Quarters before the End of the Truce, and committed many Acts of Hostility: The *Malecontents* likewise recommenc'd the War; and Count *Tekeli* having received a Reinforcement of *Turks* and *Tartars*, divided his Army into three Bodies, Heading one himself, and giving

the Command of the other two to *Petrozzi* and *Palaffi Imbre*, with a Design to enter by three several Places into the Hereditary Country of the House of *Austria*, whilst the Bassa of *Buda* should invade *Croatia*. After this, he made a Truce and new Articles; but the *Turk* hearing of it, sent a Bassa to dissuade him from an Accommodation, and promise him the Principality of *Transilvania* after Prince *Abasti's* Death. This Bassa had many Conferences with the Count and the other chief Heads of the *Malecontents*, who promised in the Name of all the rest of the Kingdom, to pay his Master a Yearly Tribute of 80000 Crowns, on condition of a powerful Assistance. Some time after this, *Tekeli* went to *Buda* to consult with the Bassa about the Measures they were to take, and changed all his own Accountments for a rich *Turkish* Garb the Bassa presented him with from the Grand Signior, who also declared him King of *Hungary*. After this, *Tekeli* sent his Secretary to *Vienna* for the Emperor's Leave to marry the Princess *Ragotski*, which he obtained, partly to reclaim him, and partly because they had resolved to go on whether he had consented to it or no. This Business being over, and the Places that belonged to the Princess being Garrison'd by her Husband's Troops, *Tekeli* in 1682 joined the *Turks*, and struck Terror where ever he came, Coin'd Money with his own Effigies upon't, and these Words, *Emericus Comes Tekeli, Princeps Hungariae*, on one side, and on the Reverse these Words, *Pro Deo, pro Patria, & pro Libertate*. Then dispatched his Deputies to *Vienna*, with Memoirs to the Emperor, that both he and the other *Malecontents* solemnly protested, that they did not think themselves answerable for what Christendom should suffer from the *Turks*, because they had no other Intention, but to preserve the Liberty and Privileges of *Hungary*, which his Imperial Majesty, at his Accession to the Crown, promised inviolably to observe. He call'd a Diet at *Cassovia* in 1683, where, amongst the rest, there was to be a *Turkish* Aga or *Basha* for the Grand Signior's Interest, from which *Tekeli* declared in this Assembly, he could not depart: But though he continued to block up the Places that were left the Emperor in *Upper Hungary*, and cut off their Relief, yet he pretended still he could wish his Imperial Majesty would allow him reasonable Conditions; until finding the *Turks* near at hand, he published his *Manifesto*, by which he acquainted the People, that the Grand Signior would protect all those that stuck to the *Malecontents*, and allow them the free Exercise of their Religion, with all other their Privileges; but, that they were to expect no Quarters who did not submit. This had such great Effect, that several Towns open'd their Gates to his Party. Then *Tekeli* joined the Grand Vizir as he march'd to Besiege *Vienna*, to receive his Orders for the Campaign. After the raising of this Siege, and the Victory gain'd over the *Turks*, the King of *Poland* endeavoured to reconcile the *Malecontents* to the Emperor. Their Pretensions were reduced to five principal Heads; 1. The Preservation of the Privileges of the Kingdom; 2. The Liberty of a free Exercise of Religion; 3. The Restitution of Confiscated Estates. Lastly, To declare Count *Tekeli* Prince, and give him the Counties proffered him before. To which the Duke of *Lorraine* returned this Answer, That the only means to be received into the Emperor's Favour, was, to part from the *Turks*, lay down his Arms, and submit to his Clemency. These Conditions were rejected: In the mean time the Count understanding that he was accused to the Grand Signior of Corresponding privately with the Imperialists, posted incognito to *Adrianople* about the end of the Year 1683; and having found means to come into the Sultan's Prefence, he declared, he was come with his Head himself, which he chose to lose rather than be exposed to his Enemies Calumnies, or his Protector's Disgrace. This Boldness succeeded so very well, that the Sultan believed all that happened, was to be imputed to his Vizir's bad Conduct, and dismiss'd Count *Tekeli* with a farther Assurance of his Protection and Assistance; so that he has ever since remained Head of the *Malecontents*, and firm to the Interest of the Port. *Histoire des Troubles de Hongrie. Tekeli's Life.*

TELAMON, King of the Isle of *Salamine* in the *Salonick Gulf*, was Son of *Eacus*, Brother to *Peleus*, and *Ajax's* Father. He was one of the *Argonauts*, and assisted *Hercules* at the Siege of *Troy*, who for Recompence gave him *Hesione*, *Laomedon's* Daughter.

TELAMON, a Sea-Port Town in the States of *Siena*, East of *Piombino*, of great Antiquity, *Plutarch* mentioning it by this Name in the Life of *Marius*. It was accounted in ancient Times the chief City of *Tuscany*, and is remarkable for a Battel fought near it between the *Romans* and the *Galls* in the Year of *Rome* 528, in which *Attilius* one of the Consuls, was slain, *Æmilius* the other Consul gaining the Victory, killing 40000 and taking 10000 Prisoners. This Town is now in the Hands of the *Spaniards*.

TELCHINES, Children of the *Sun* and *Minerva*, or *Saturn* and *Aliope*, inhabited the Isle of *Rhodes* for some time, whence it took the Name of *Telchine*. It's said they were Magicians, or rather Devils, that enchanted with their Sight only, and caused Rain or Snow as they pleased. Some add, that they used to take the Water of the River *Styx* and sprinkle the Earth therewith, which produced all manner of Inconveniencies, as, Sickneſs, Plague, Famine, &c. for which reason the *Greeks* called them *Alaſtores* or Destroyers. *Jupiter* at last, to punish their Wickedness, changed them into Rocks. *Ovid.*

TELEBOES, Islanders, living in the Neighbourhood of *Acarnania*.

canania. Their King *Pterelaus*'s Sons Plunder'd *Eleftryon* King of *Mycenæ*'s Country, and kill'd all his Sons in the Field: *Alcmena* was this *Eleftryon*'s Daughter, and being, upon this Misfortune, oblig'd to retire to *Thebes*, promis'd to Marry any Person that would revenge the Death of her Brother. *Amphitrion* undertook the Business, and raising what Troops he could, made a Descent upon the Country of the *Teleboes*, in which Expedition he was successful; as the Reader may see more at large in *Hesiod's Scutum Herculis*, and *Plautus's Amphitrion*. *Bayle's Diction. Histor.*

TELEGONUS, Son of *Ulysses* and *Circé*, who being come to Age, and desirous to see his Father, went to *Ithaca* the place of his Abode. The Servants taking him for a Stranger, would not let him come into it: Whereupon he kill'd some of them; and his Father running to their Assistance, was also slain by him; which when he understood, he quitted *Ithaca*, and came into *Italy*; where he laid the Foundations of the Town of *Tusculum*, now called *Pascari*. *Plut. in his Paral.*

TELEMACHUS, a Monk that lived in the 5th Age, under the Empire of *Honorius* and *Arcadius*. He left his Convent to come to *Rome*, where one Day seeing the Fencers or *Gladiators* Plays, he boldly entred to part them, but was stoned to Death by those that took Pleasure in that cruel Pastime. To punish this Murder, the Emperor *Honorius* abolished these Plays. *Euseb. de Hist. Eccles.*

TELEMACHUS, Son of *Ulysses* and *Penelopé*. His Father left him to keep his Mother company when he went to the Siege of *Troy*. Her Gallants abus'd the Child, who had his Father's Assistance at his Return to revenge the Injuries he had suffered. *Homer. Odys.*

TELEPHANES, Slave to a Cart-Maker of the Town of *Cunæ* in *Asia Minor*, was designed by the Oracle to be King of the *Lydians*. Whose Ambassador finding him in the Shop, bought him of his Master, and immediately declared him King. At the same time there happened to be a Country-man who had bespoke a Cart, and would have *Telephanes* finish it, that he might brag he had a Cart made by the King of the *Lydians*. *Heraclides in Politicis.*

TELEPHANES, (*Sicyonian*) an excellent Painter, and the first that became famous in that Profession. The famous Statuary of this Name flourished under *Xerxes* and *Darius K.* of *Persia*.

TELEPHUS, Son of *Hercules* and the Nymph *Augé*, being by his Grandfather's express Command expos'd in a Wood, was found sucking a Hind: This was thought a good Omen of what he would afterwards come to, and influenc'd the K. of the *Mylians* to adopt him. He succeeded this King when the *Grecians* were going to Besiege *Troy*, and endeavoured to stop their Passage, but was wounded by *Achilles* in the Engagement. He consulted the Oracle for a Remedy for the Hurt; and being answered, that none could cure but he that wounded him, he reconcil'd himself to *Achilles*, who gave him the Rust of his Lance, wherewith he made a Plaster that quite eased him; or rather, he received some Prescription of *Achilles*, who had been Instructed in Physick and Chirurgery by *Chiron*. Others say, that the Wound *Telephus* receiv'd from *Achilles*, cur'd him of an Ulcer in his Side. *Ovid. lib. 13. Metam. Diſſy. Cret.*

TELEPTE, a Town of *Africk* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in the Province of *Byzacene*. *Donatus*, who was Primate of this Province, held a Council here in 418, against the *Pelagians*.

TELESCOPE, a Glas fix'd in a Tube, wherewith one distinguishes an Object at several Leagues distance, as if but a hundred Paces off. This Instrument was invented in the 17th Century, by *James Metius* a famous Mathematician, Native of *Almar* in *Holland*, who presented the States with one in 1608. By means of this Telescope, we observe some Spots in the Sun, and a great number of Mountains that seem to vomit Flames, and also Inequalities in the Moon, with the Likeness of Mountains and Valleys; as also that *Mercury*, *Venus*, and *Mars*, seem sometimes round and full, and at other times there is but part of their Circle seen, and imitate the several Forms of the Moon according to their different Positions in respect of the Sun: Besides this, there have been little Stars observed to move round *Jupiter*, and therefore call'd his Attendants: There are also five which move around *Saturn*, upon which Planet there is a Circle resembling a Ring. We have observed also, that the Milky Way, or *Via Lactea*, is but a heap of Stars of less Light than the other, and that there are a great many more Stars than were known to the Ancients, who determined the number to 1022, for that number is found in the very Constellation of *Orion*, without speaking of several other Stars that appear and disappear from time to time; as, that which was seen from 1600 to 1626 upon the Swan's Breast, that which appear'd in 1670 near the Swan's Head, and that which was observed in 1612 and 1664, in the Constellation of *Andromeda*, &c. *Descartes Discourse de la Dioptrique. Meslu Nouvelles de Couverts.*

TELESILLA, of *Argos*, a Lady famous for her Wit and Courage, who persuaded her Companions to beat the *Lacedemonians* home, which succeeded very happily. Her Skill in Poetry, and other great Talents, got her the Honour of a Statue that was built in one of the publick Places of *Argos*. *Clem. Alexand. lib. 4. Strom. &c.*

TELESPHORUS (Pope) a *Grecian* and an Hermit, was forced to quit his solitary Life to Govern the Church after *Six-*

tus I. He was chose the 8th of *April* 140, and died a Martyr the 5th of *January* 152. It was he, as is pretended, who order'd that the Hymn, *Gloria in excelsis Deo*, should be sung in Mass, and the Midnight-Mass at *Christmas*. *Baron. in Annal.*

TELL (*William*) one of the chief of the *Swissers* Conspiracy in 1307, having passed several times before the Cap that *Grifler* Governor of that Country for the Emperor *Albert*, had put on the top of a Pike in the publick Market-place at *Altarf*, that all they that came by should put off theirs, and make a low Reverence; and refusing to stoop to so mean a thing, was carried before the Governor, who condemned him to shoot an Apple from off his Son's Head with his Arrow at a good distance. *Tell* made Answer, that the Command was inhumane, and that he had rather die than hazard his Child's Life: but *Grifler* threatening to put them both to Death, *Tell* ventured, and had the good Fortune to beat it off without hurting the Child. All admired the Address besides the Governor, who observing that he had another Arrow under his Doublet, asked, What he carried it for? He presently answered, It was always the Custom never to carry a Bow without two Arrows. This was not satisfactory; so *Grifler* pressed him to tell the Reason, with a Promise of his Life, if he told the Truth; whereupon *Tell* confessed, that it was to kill him if he had chanced to kill his Son with the first. The Governor designed to keep his Word in not putting him to Death, but sent him tyed hand and foot aboard a Bark that expected him on the Lake of *Uri*, to carry him to the Castle of *Cusnach*. As they were about the middle of the Lake, there arose a Storm that grew so very violent, that the Governor's Men told their Master they would all be certainly lost if they did not untie the Prisoner, who was not only strong, but as expert a Boat-man as could be. The Danger *Grifler* saw himself in, did not allow time for Deliberation, so he consented. *Tell* no sooner had the Rudder in his hand, but he turns the Bark towards the Country of *Schwitz*; and finding himself pretty near a Rock, which to this Day is called *Tell's Rock*, he took his Bow and Arrow, leaped out of the Boat, which he pushed back into the Water with all his force, and whilst they strove to guide it back again, he got to the Mountains, chose a hollow Path which the Governor must of necessity pass, and hiding himself behind a thick Bush, shot him dead as he went by, then ran to *Schwitz* to acquaint *Stouffacher* and the rest of the Conspiracy what had passed; who thereupon took Arms, banished all the other Governors, and razed their Fortresses. The Emperor *Albert* surprized at so unexpected a Change, endeavoured to reduce the Cantons again to his Obedience, marched his Army into the Country; but his own Brother's Son, to whom he was Guardian, and in Possession of all that should belong to him, laid an Ambuscade at the Passage of the River of *Ries*, and kill'd him. His Children employed to revenge this Death, were forced to leave the *Swissers* in Peace; and *Henry VII.* *Albert's* Successor in the Empire, confirmed their Privileges, and maintained them in their Liberties. *Glar. Deter. Helv.*

TELLIAS, a Poet of *Elis* in *Peloponnesus*. He learned the *Phocians* a very strange Stratagem when they made War against the *Thessalians*, advising them to chuse 600 of their stoutest Men, and make their Cloaths and Arms all white with Chalk or Plaster, then to send them towards the Enemies Camp at Night, with Orders to kill all that did not look like themselves. This took so well, that the *Thessalians*, frighted at so extraordinary a Sight, made no Resistance at all, and left 3000 kill'd on the Place. *Pausanias in Phoc.*

TELLIER (*Michael*) he rose by degrees to be Secretary of State, and at last Chancellor and Keeper of the Broad-Seal of *France*. He was a Man of great Parts, and of singular Integrity, and died at *Paris* the 30th of *October* 1685, the 83d Year of his Age.

TELLUS, esteemed by the Ancients the Goddess of the Earth, which *Homer* calls the Mother of the Gods, to shew, that all the Elements are engendred one of another, and that the Earth is the Foundation of all. He would also have it the Sun's or the Heaven's Wife, because these render it fruitful. They painted it in the shape of a Woman with a great many Breasts, to shew, that the Earth nourishes all sorts of Beasts. Many found her with the Goddess *Ceres*.

TELLUS, a poor *Athenian*, but a Man of great Probity, who, upon the account of having given his Children good Education, and lost his own Life in the Field for his Country, was, by *Solon*, esteem'd a happier Man than *Crasus*. *Plutarch. Diogenes Laert. in Vit. Solon.*

TEME, a River of *Wales*, which has its Source upon the Borders of *Montgomery*, *Salop*, and *Radnorshires*, takes its Courſes Eastward: It divides *Shropshire* from *Radnorshire*, and part of *Herefordshire*, and at last falls into the *Severn* in *Worcestershire*.

TEMESNE, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, between the *Atlantick* Ocean, the Kingdom of *Fez*, the Province of *Chaus*, and a part of the Kingdom of *Morocco*. It is in Length from West to East 80 Miles, in Breadth 60, and a plain Country, and has ever been esteemed the best Province in that Kingdom. It contains 40 great Towns, and 300 Castles, inhabited by *Barbarians*. In 323 of the *Hegira*, it became a separate Principality. In the Year 450 it was desolated by the Kings of *Morocco* and *Fez*, and lay waste till 600, and then was peopled by *Manſor* with the *Arabians*. These being expelled after his Death, it was re-peopled by

by them of *Zenete* and *Haora*, who in 100 Years were able to bring into the Field 60000 Horsemen, and had 200 Castles; so that they feared not the King of *Fez*. *Leo Afric.* p. 108. The principal Places in it are, *Anfa*, *Manfara*, *Rebat*.

TEMESWAR, a large and strong Town of *Hungary*, upon the River of *Temes*, whence it has its Name, five Leagues from *Lippa*, towards the Borders of *Transilvania*, and about ten from *Belgrade*. The *Turks* took it from the *Transylvanians* in 1552, and Fortified it to that Degree, that they now esteem it impregnable. It's indeed the strongest Place they have. The County of *Temeswar* is bounded on the North by *Chaunnad* and *Transilvania*, on the West by the *Tibiscus*, on the South by the *Danube*, and on the East by *Moldavia*.

TEMIAM, a Kingdom of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, between the Kingdom of *Gangara* and *Bito*, the River *Niger*, and the Desarts of *Sets* and *Seu*.

TEMPE, a pleasant Valley on both sides of the River *Peneo* in *Thessaly*, between Mount *Olympus* to the North, and *Ossa* to the South, *Larissa* to the West, and the Bay of *Thessalonica* to the East, all covered with shady Bay Trees, and the Ground cloathed with soft Grass, pleasing Flowers, and sweet-smelling Shrubs; so that all the Poets celebrated this as the *Earthly Paradise*, and the most delicious place on the whole Terrestrial Globe. It is five Miles long, but very narrow, according to what *Pliny* saith, *lib. 4. cap. 8*.

TEMPLE, a Name given in all Times to Buildings consecrated to Divine Worship and Religion; tho' the Worship of God was considerably antecedent to any such Structure. The People of God were a long time without any, the *Pagans* also had none, but perform'd their Ceremonies, some on the top of Hills and Mountains, others in great Plains, until they found at length, that the Application of Mind requisite to treat with the Gods, required a more retir'd Place; and then many Nations began to celebrate their Mysteries in Woods, and afterwards wall'd in Places destin'd for Prayers and Sacrifices, but always left them uncover'd to have a clear sight of the Skye from all Parts; these the *Latins* call'd Temples. In process of time, they found that lying thus open to the Air disturb'd their Prayers and Ceremonies; then they cover'd some, leaving others still open, and appropriated the Name of *Temple* to the Places only destin'd to serve the Gods in; (the *Egyptians* were the first who had Temples, as we may learn from *Herodotus*, *lib. 2.* and from the Author of the Tract *De Dea Syria*, in *Lucian*.) Superstition and the Number of their Gods increasing, their Temples grew more numerous too, but under different Names: The general Name of all were *Aedes*, common to all the Buildings that were consecrated to the Gods; *Templum* was proper to such Places where they observ'd the Flight of Birds, which for this reason were uncover'd, that they might see a great part of the Skye; whence came the Word *Contemplari*. The Places where Oracles gave their Answers were the most religiously respected; the *Latins* gave them the Name of *Faunum*, from *Favi* to speak, or from the God *Faunus*, who was the first that gave out Oracles in *Italy*. They call'd a Temple where they went to expiate for a Crime, *Delubrum*, from the Word *Delvere*, which signifies to Wash, Cleanse, or wipe out; and where People fulfilled the Vows they made the Gods in their pressing Dangers: Others say, that *Delubrum* was a Temple, wherein was a Place full of Water, where Priests wash'd before they began their Sacrifice. *Sacellum* was the Name of a little Place built in honour of some God, with an Altar in it. There was this Difference between the *Sacrarium* and *Sacellum*, that this latter was properly a Sacred place, and the first not so, but called *Sacrarium*, because the Sacred or Holy Things were kept there, to be taken thence as there was Occasion for them. Instead of Temples they often consecrated thick Woods to certain Deities, and named them *Lucus*, from the Word *Lux*, by way of *Antiphrasis*, that is, an opposite Sense, because the Light could not penetrate 'em: In these Groves, they offered their Sacrifices, and perform'd the other Solemnities of their Religion: These Woods became extreme thick, because they did never cut them, through the Veneration and Respect they bore the Deity, and because they thought that such Darkness did best become the Mysteries of Religion. There happened very often, that a Temple or Tomb was built near these Woods, because they were not always consecrated to Gods, but also to Men that died in great Reputation for their Vertue. These Temples were first built so, that when People pray'd, their Faces were turn'd towards the West; but this Custom was soon changed, and Temples were built towards the East, that they might pray to the Gods on that side whence the Sun sends its Light. The Form of these Buildings were different, according to the Nature of the Deity. *Jupiter's* were long, and commonly uncover'd, or at least very high, to shew, that his Immensity could not be circumscrib'd or enclos'd by any Dimensions. Those of *Ceres* and *Vesta*, of *Bacchus*, of the *Sun*, and other Gods, who had any Relation to the Earth which is round, were round too. Those of *Pluto* and other *Subterranean* and infernal Gods, were in Vaults under the Earth. The Places where Temples were built, were also very different, according to the different Deities. The Temples of Tutelar Gods of Towns, were built on Heights if there were any, the better to protect and defend them on all sides. The Gods who presided over Vertues, Peace, and Arts, had their Places in the best peopled Parts of the City, to be the

nigher at hand, to inspire Men with Noble Thoughts and Inclinations for the good of the Publick. As for those who presided over Pleasures as *Venus*, over War as *Mars* and *Bellona*, over Fire as *Vulcan*, their Temples were built out of the Towns, to shew, that they were either hurtful to Men, or at least to mark that they were not to accustom themselves to their use. *Neptune's* Temples were generally upon the Sea-Coasts, and those of *Esculapius*, and the other Deities who presided over Medicine, in the most temperate Parts of the City and Country, and where there was best Air, that altogether might contribute to the Recovery of the Sick sent thither; nor must it be forgotten, that each Temple had its particular God or Gods, and that no other God but such as the Temples were consecrated to, could be Worshipped in them. And now having mention'd the Temples of the Heathen, it may not be amiss to say something of those belonging to the true God. We read in Scripture, that *Moses* had the Model of the Tabernacle given him by God; but this Tabernacle was Unfix'd and Portable, so that the *Jews* had no Temple, properly speaking, till the time of *Solomon*, which was four hundred and fourscore Years after their coming out of *Egypt*. We shall speak of this Temple in the following Article. However, we may observe here, that those that pray'd, turn'd their Faces towards the West, as we may learn from the Eighth Chapter of *Ezekiel* and *St. Jerome's* Exposition upon't. But the *Jews* having but this one Temple built at *Jerusalem*; all of that Nation that were remote from this City, turn'd their Faces towards the Town when they Pray'd, some towards the East, and some toward the West, according to their different Situation. This Temple was Prophan'd by King *Achaz*, who first rifled it, and then shut it up: His Son *Hezekiah* had it open'd, and as it were, new consecrated. Afterwards *Manasses* prophan'd it so far, as to place Idols in it; but being struck by the Hand of God, he repented of his Wickedness, remov'd the Abominations out of the Temple, and encourag'd the Practice of the Legal Solemnities. In process of time, *Nebuchadnezzar* King of *Babylon*, besieg'd *Jerusalem*, and having taken it by Storm, sack'd it, and burnt the Temple, which was afterwards rebuilt by *Esdas* and *Zorobabel*, under the countenance of *Cyrus* King of *Persia*. 'Twas afterwards Plunder'd and Prophan'd by *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who was a great Persecutor of the *Jews*. Some time after it was recovered by *Judas Maccabeus*, who Cleans'd and Dedicated it. *Josephus*, in his Antiquities, gives an Account, how much it was Beautify'd and Enlarg'd by *Herod* the Great; and thus it stood till the Reign of *Vespasian*, who sent his Son *Titus* to Besiege *Jerusalem*: During this Siege, the *Jews* were divided into three Factions, who Quarter'd their Forces, and cut one anothers Throats in the Temple: *Titus* continued to press the Siege, and reduc'd the Town to the last extremity of Famine; however, the *Jews* remain'd obstinate and refus'd to Surrender; but the Town being taken by Storm, notwithstanding *Titus* had given express Orders against doing any damage to the Temple, a Roman Centinel, being over-born by an unaccountable Inclination, set this magnificent Structure on Fire; which being so very surprizing, both in its catching, and the Flames driving on with such irresistible Force, that all the Assistance of the *Jews* and *Romans*, encourag'd by the General, were not able to put a stop to it, till it was all laid in Ashes. This, as *Josephus* informs us, happen'd upon the 10th of *August*, which was the same day on which 'twas burnt before by *Nebuchadnezzar*: This Destruction of the second Temple, was Eleven hundred thirty Years after the Building of the first by *Solomon*, and Six hundred thirty nine Years from its being Rebuilt by the Order of *Cyrus*. *St. Jerom* observes, That from this time the *Jews* have an Anniversary-day of Mourning upon the 10th of *August*, in which they bewail the loss of their Temple with a great deal of passionate and moving Lamentation, giving Money to the Roman Soldiers to get leave to enter *Jerusalem*, and to weep over the place where the Temple stood; which Custom this Father takes notice, was continued to his Time: The Emperor *Julian* having renounced Christianity, and Apostatiz'd into a violent Aversion against the Christians, had a mind to Rebuild the Temple of *Jerusalem*, out of a wicked design of making our Saviour's Prediction disagree with Matter of Fact, by which it was foretold, That the *Jews* should never see it Rebuilt: The Emperor *Julian's* Letter, upon this Occasion, is still extant, being the 25th in the Collection; 'twas Penn'd in such very kind and encouraging Expressions, that the *Jews* had reason to believe he was become their Profelyte: But God disappointed both the Emperor and the *Jews* in their vain Design; for after a very expensive and pompous Preparation, and the Work was begun with all imaginable Application, the Workmen having dug to the Foundations of the Old Temple, and just ready to lay the first Stones of the New; the Attempt, I say, being thus far advanced, there burst out of the Earth all on a sudden, terrible Balls of Fire, which burnt several of the Men, and frighted away all the rest, as we may learn from *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who was a Heathen, and by consequence cannot be suspected of any partiality in the Relation: *St. Chrysostom*, who was then very Young, makes mention of it; and *St. Gregory Nazianzen* adds, that the Workmen being frighted, and running into a Temple hard-by, a Fire broke out of a sudden, and burnt most of those poor Wretches, and that a shining Cross appear'd in the Air at the same time, and was seen

by the whole Town: *Ruffinus* who was living at the same time, and dwelt a great while at *Jerusalem*, gives the same account of this Matter; adding withal, that there were such terrible Earthquakes, that the greatest part of the *Jews* who fled to the *Piazza's* for shelter, were crush'd in Pieces under the Ruins of 'em, and that others were burnt by an unaccountable Fire breaking out in their own Houses, and that for the space of a whole day, the great Square appear'd all on Fire, the Flames rushing out of the House in which the *Jews* had laid up their Tools for the building of the Temple: This Narration is farther confirm'd by *Theodoret*, who reports that all their Tools were consum'd by this unaccountable Fire, and that all the Materials for the Structure were either blown away or swallow'd up with Tempests and Earthquakes. *Ruffinus* and *Socrates* continue farther, that *St. Cyril*, who was then Bishop of *Jerusalem*, was an Eye-witness of the full Accomplishment of those Words of our Saviour, *That there should not be one Stone left upon another*; for, by a surprising Earthquake, the old Foundations of the Temple were thrown above-ground, and the Stones all scatter'd from each other. These Prodigies put a stop to the Emperor's Project, and so the Place where the Temple stood remain'd unbuilt till the Year 636; when the *Saracens* having taken *Jerusalem*, their Prince *Omar* built a Temple or Mosch in the same Place for the Use of the Mahometans; which continu'd to be employ'd, for the same purpose, 463 Years; i. e. to the Year 1096; when the Christians having re-taken *Jerusalem* under *Godfrey* of *Bologne*, this Mosch was turn'd into a Christian Church: but in the Year 1187, *Jerusalem* falling once more into the hands of the Infidels, *Saladine* made a Mosch on't again. Before we leave this Subject, 'twill not be improper to say something of the Temples or Churches of the Christians. After that the *Son of God* had, by his Death and Passion, put an end to the Types and Figures of the Old Testament, and begun the New Covenant with his People; the Old legal Temple was then abandon'd by the *Holy Spirit*, the Veil of it was rent, and Christianity beginning to grow up, its Professors had Places for Religious Worship in every Town where the Faith was propagated: These Places being set apart for Prayer, Administration of the Sacrament, and other parts of *Divine Service*, were call'd by several Names, of which that of *Ecclesia* is one of the most ancient; which Word, in the Greek, signifies an *Assembly*, and was made use of by the Primitive Christians, to signify not only the Company, but the Place where they met; as appears, to mention nothing more, both from *St. Paul's* and *Ignatius's* Epistles. In the Apostles Times, the Christians us'd to have their own Houses consecrated into Churches: Thus the House of the Roman Senator *Pudens*, a Disciple of *St. Peter*, was turn'd into a Church; the same Precedent being follow'd by a Lady of Quality call'd *Eupresia*, as appears by the *Acts* of the Senator *Pudens* abovemention'd, cited by Cardinal *Baronius*. These private Houses which were turn'd into Churches, were soon after this religious Appropriation ornamented suitably to the Dignity of the Employment they were put to: and for this point we may vouch the Heathens themselves; for *Lucian*, who liv'd in the time of *Trajan*, describes a magnificent Building with gilded Roofs, &c. which, says he, serv'd only for the Christians to meet in. *Lampadius* likewise, and *Vopiscus*, make mention of Christian Churches. The other Names by which the Churches were call'd, were, *Tituli*, *Domus*, *Oratoria*, *Memoria*, *Martyria*, *Concilia Martyrum*, *Concilia Sanctorum* & *Basilica*. To understand the Reason why they were call'd *Tituli* or *Titles*, we may observe, that when any House was forfeited, and became part of the Emperor's Demesns, it was the Custom of those who found the Office, and took possession for the Emperor, to fasten a piece of Canvas upon the House with the Emperor's Picture upon it, or else to write his Name in great Letters; which Cloth or Canvas was call'd *Titulus*, and the Circumstances and Formality of the Seizure was call'd *Tituli Impositio*. Now as this new Name and Distinction was given to shew the House did not belong to its former Owners, but to the Emperor; so the Christians imitated this method of transferring Titles when they design'd a House should pass from a private Owner to the Service of God: And therefore, as our Author goes on, when any Christian consecrated his House, he hung a Canvas on the outside, upon which, instead of the Emperor's Pourtrait, there was a Representation of the *Cross*, which they call'd *Titulus*, or a *Title*, in Imitation of the Custom abovementioned. The Name of *Memoria*, or *Memorials*, was given to Churches when the Custom began to build them in Honour of the Memory of the Martyrs; for which Reason they were likewise call'd *Martyria*, or *Concilia Martyrum*. The Name of *Concilia Sanctorum*, or Places of Assembly for Saints, was given 'em because all the Christians who met there were call'd *Saints*. As for the Name of *Basilica*, it was made use of, in the Opinion of some, because Palaces Royal were so call'd from the Word *Βασιλεύς*, which signifies a *King*; the Christians believing that this magnificent Distinction could not be apply'd with so much propriety to any Houses, as to those which were consecrated to the King of Kings. Others affirm, That not only Kings Palaces, but likewise their Courts of Justice, and Town-Halls, were call'd *Basilica*, some of which were given to the Christians to make Churches of; upon which account, the former Name was not only continued, but likewise given to all other Houses consecrated to Religion: However, in process of Time none but the most

considerable Churches, either for the Bigness or Curiosity of the Structure, were call'd *Basilica*. It would be difficult to tell the precise time when Christians began to build Churches, because at first, as we observ'd before, People consecrated some of their own Houses, and appropriated them to religious Uses: however, 'tis certain that the building of Churches began not long after Christianity; because *Eusebius* assures us, that the Emperor *Dioclesian* order'd all the Churches within the Empire to be pull'd down. I say, long before this persecuting Order was publish'd, the Christians had of themselves pull'd down those Churches which first were erected, and built others in their places, much larger, and better ornamented; and these latter were the Churches which the Emperor *Dioclesian* order'd to be demolish'd. 'Twas the Custom, at the first building of Churches, to place 'em Eastward, i. e. with such a Situation, that when the Christians said their Prayers, their Faces might look towards the East; it being their Custom then always to do so; which made the Heathens believe they worshipped the *Rising Sun*, as *Tertullian* observes in his *Apologetic*. In short, they built the Churches, as near as they could, upon the Model of the Temple of *Jerusalem*: Before the Door there was a *Portico*, where the Penitents and others stay'd who were not admitted to come into the Church; at the Entry of which was a large space, call'd the *Nave*, which was for the Laity: beyond that was the Choir for the Clergy; and at the End of the Choir the *Sancta Sanctorum*, or a little place rail'd in, with an Altar, where the Sacrament was administred. We may understand the Figure of the first Churches, by those that *Constantine* order'd to be rebuilt upon the old Foundations; the first Model being follow'd in these latter Structures, as appears by the Testimony of the Fathers of that Age. In the Churches there were some particular Apartments, call'd Chambers by *Paulinus* Bishop of *Nola*, and which now go under the Name of Chapels to pray in: There was likewise a *Sacristy*, or *Vestry*, where the Sacerdotal Habits and consecrated Plate were kept; and also another Convenience to keep the Books in. Farther, as in the Temple of *Jerusalem* there was a great Lavatory, full of Water, before the Door, where the Priests wash'd their Hands and Feet before they came into the Temple; so before the Christian Churches there stood great Vessels of Water, in which the People wash'd their Hands and Faces before they came in; it being a Maxim of natural Reason, that People cannot be too pure when they approach the Deity: therefore both Jews and Heathens have always us'd the Custom of Washing before they began Divine Service. In process of time, the Christians made use of *Holy Water* instead of Common, which they set at the Church-door. We are farther to observe, that in the Christian Churches there were not only distinct Places for the Clergy and Laity, (as there was at the Temple of *Jerusalem*) but likewise for the Men and Women, and for the marry'd Women and Maids: These Separations were made with Boards, as we understand from *St. Ambrose*; the Right side being assign'd for the Women, and the Left for the Men: And lastly, There was a particular Place in the Porch for Beggars; for, notwithstanding the Rich and Poor were receiv'd without Preference or Distinction at the Communion-Table, yet the Beggars were forbidden to come into the Church to ask an Alms, for fear of disturbing the Devotions of the Congregation, but were order'd to receive the Charity of others at the Church-door. There having been, as we have observ'd already, a great many Churches built in the first Ages of Christianity, till the Year 302, in which the Emperor *Dioclesian* publish'd an Edict to lay 'em all in Rubbish; this Order being executed with great Diligence and Rigour, and *Dioclesian* dying soon after, the Christians immediately began to build new ones: but *Licinius* being made believe, as *Gregory Nyssene* reports, by the Ministers of the Devil, that he should never succeed in the Field against the Emperor *Constantine*, unless he did his utmost to destroy the very Name of Christianity. Upon this Persuasion, he order'd all the Churches of the East to be pull'd down in the Year 316. But when *Constantine the Great* had built *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, and carry'd 12 Baskets of Earth upon his Shoulders, in Honour of the 12 Apostles; this Example and Encouragement put others upon the same pious Work, insomuch that there were a great many noble and magnificent Structures erected for the Worship of God in all parts of the Empire. And here we may justly take notice of the Modesty of this great Emperor; who, notwithstanding the vast Expence he had been at in Erecting and Ornamenting Churches, would never suffer any Inscription to be made to Record his Piety and Munificence; and when they told him that *Trajan*, his Predecessor, who was so much in the Peoples Esteem, never built any noble Pile, without putting his Name upon't: to this *Constantine* reply'd, *That Trajan's Name cut in Stone, and the Plant Wall-wort, signify'd much the same thing.* *Herodot. in Euterp. Joseph. Antiq. 6. De Bell. 2. Macrob. Saturn. l. 3. c. 4. Clem. Alexandrin. Strom. l. 7. Ignatius Epist. Arnob. advers. Gent. l. 6. Tertul. adv. Valent. c. 2. St. Augustin. Question. in Levit. & de Civit. Dei, c. 8. Socrat. l. 1. c. 12. & l. 3. c. 17. Sozomen. l. 2. Theod. l. 3. c. 17. Euseb. l. 2. Hist. & l. 6, 7, 8, 10. & in Vit. Const. l. 2, 3. Guilielmus Tyrius de Bell. Sac. l. 1. c. 2. Glabaz. l. 3. c. 4. Baronius Annal. A. C. 34.* If the Reader would see more upon this Subject, he may consult *Hospinian* and *Leo Allatius de Templis*; and likewise *Sir George Wheeler*, who in 1689 publish'd a Description of the ancient Christian Churches.

TEMPLE of Solomon, as it was formerly, upon Mount Moriah, where David had seen the Angel, the Executioner of Divine Justice, with a naked Sword in his hand; and where the Prophet Gad admonished him to raise an Altar for Sacrifices. This holy Place comprehended 4 Parts, all within the same Wall, viz. the Parvis or Court of the Gentiles, that of the Jews, the Sanctuary or Court of the Priests, and the Sanctum Sanctorum. The Parvis, or Court of the Gentiles, was 500 Paces in Circuit, and had a high Gallery about it, supported by several Marble Pillars, and four Gates towards the four Parts of the World; and was common to both Gentiles and Jews, who fold Sheep, Lambs, Pigeons, and other Offerings there: but such Traffick being indecent in God's House, our Saviour banish'd them thence twice. Out of this, the People entred into that of the Jews, which was really magnificent, being environ'd with Galleries as the former, the Floor was of Marble of various Colours, the Walls gilt with very fine Gold, and the Doors with Plates of Silver. The Sanctuary in which the Priests worship'd and officiated, was 40 Cubits long and 20 wide, the Pavement Porphyry, and the Walls covered with Plates of Gold; in the middle was a square Brass Altar, each side being 20 Cubits wide, and 10 high, upon which they burned the Beasts that were offer'd in Sacrifice, the Fire being continually kept in by the Priests. On both sides were 10 great Brass Vessels in form of Cherubins, Lions, Oxen, &c. to hold the Water to wash the Victims. On the right side was another great Brass Vessel call'd a Sea, by reason of the prodigious Quantity of Water it contained: This was supported by 12 Oxen of Brass, and served the Priests and Levites to wash their Hands and Feet in before they began their Sacrifices: Hence they went to the Porch, which was 20 Cubits long, and 10 wide, where stood two great Pillars of Copper adorned with 200 Pomegranates of the same Metal. Out of this Porch they entred into the Temple, which had no Roof, where there was an Altar all covered with Gold, on which they offered Frankincense and precious Perfumes. On both sides were 10 great Golden Candlesticks, having each seven Branches, and as many Lamps, that burned continually, with 10 Tables of Gold, on which they put the Shew-bread for the Priests Maintenance. After this was the Sanctum Sanctorum, 20 Cubits square, whereof 10 were cover'd with Gold, and the other 10 with Gold and precious Stones. In this Place was kept the Ark of the Covenant, cover'd with two Cherubins of pure Gold, 10 Cubits high; and here none enter'd but the Sovereign Pontif or High Priest. Josephus summing up the Riches of this Temple, says, there were 10000 Candlesticks of Gold, 10000 Tables cover'd with the same Metal, and one that was very big, and all Gold; 20000 Cups of Gold, 160000 of Silver, 80000 Dishes of Gold, 160000 of Silver, 50000 Golden Basins, 100000 Silver ones, 20000 great Golden Vessels, 40000 Silver, 20000 Golden Censers, and 50000 lesser ones, 1000 Habits, set with precious Stones, for the Priests, 200000 Silver Trumpets, and 40000 Gold and Silver Instruments of Musick. It's said, the Service of this Temple was perform'd by 38000 Levites, and 24000 Priests. Some Authors assure, that Solomon employ'd 3000 Millions of Gold for the Building of this vast Body; which is not so strange as it appears to be, because his Father David left him immense Treasures, and Jewels of an inestimable price. Any might enter into the Parvis, or Court of the Gentiles; but there were Pillars at the Entrance of the second, where it was written in Hebrew, Greek, and Roman Letters, That it was lawful for none but the Israelites to go into it. The Womens Parvis was for that Sex alone. The Parvis of Israel was for such as were cleansed from all legal Impurities: And the Priests Parvis was so proper to them, that the Laity never enter'd it but when they offer'd Sacrifices. There were seven sorts of Ministers that belonged to this Temple: 1. The High-Priest; 2. The Sagan, or his Vicar; 3. Two Catholikin, or Substitutes of this Sagan; 4. The seven Immarkalins, who took care of the Keys of the Doors and Treasury; 5. The three Gizbarin, or Treasurers; 6. The chief of the Priests that officiated during their Weeks; 7. The Heads of the Families of this Order or Classis; and, 8. Those who were only bare Priests. The first five Orders formed a kind of Council, which had the Care of what belonged to the Temple: Besides these were 15 Deputies, in the nature of a Committee, part of which was changed every Week, with the Class or Order of Priests: The Body of the Priests were divided into 24 Classes, each dividing the sacred Functions proportionably to the Number of Families of which it was compos'd. The Levites did the Office of Porters, Overseers, Singers, and Musicians: The Consorts of Vocal Musick consisted only of these; but in those of Instrumental Musick, Persons of all Tribes were admitted, provided they were allied to any Sacerdotal Family. There were also 24 Classes or Orders of Israelites, who were obliged to come to the Temple each their Week, lest there should be none at Divine Service besides those that officiated. These stood in the Court of the Jews, and represented all the People. Doubdan Voyage de la terre sainte. Lightfoot's Description of the Temple of Jerusalem.

TEMPLE of Solomon, as it's now. It was Osinar, an Arabian Prince, second Successor to Mahomet, that built it, about the Year 640, to serve as principal Mosque for the Mahometans. This Temple stands in the middle of a great Place about 500 Paces long from North to South, and 400 wide from East to West. This is call'd the Parvis, and is environ'd with cover'd Galleries,

as the Royal Palace of Paris, paved in some parts, and the rest lies Green, with some Trees in it. About the middle of this Parvis is another square Place, eight foot high, with several Stairs up to it, with each their Porch. In the middle of this Place, thought to have been the Sanctum Sanctorum of the Jews, is the Temple built in an Octogone form, the whole of Marble cut into little Squares, and damask'd with Flowers and other Figures of several Colours, which shew very pretty when the Sun shines on them. The Body of this Building is cover'd with a Terrace, or flat Roof of Lead; in the middle rises a great Dome all covered with Lead, having also a Crescent of the same Metal on the top, that weighs above 300 weight. This Dome has a Window to each Face or Side, and upon the Platform round the Temple are four or five small Oratories, supported by several Marble Pillars. The Parvis, or Court, has four Doors into it, two to the North, whereof the first is near Piscina Probatica, or the Pool by the Sheep-Market, the other towards Pilate's House, a third towards the West, look'd upon to be the best, and the fourth towards the East, called the Golden Gate. These have high Vaults, fifteen Paces long, and six wide, under which hang Lamps, which the Turks light on certain Days. The Christians are so strictly prohibited to come into this Temple, or into the Parvis or Court, that they certainly are put to Death if they are found in either, unless they embrace Mahometanism, the Infidels holding this Place too holy for them to come near it. About 460 Years after the building of this Temple, that is, in 1099, Godfrey of Bouillon, first King of Jerusalem, having purified the Place, and taken away all the Marks of Mahomet's Superstition, founded a Choir of Canons to celebrate Divine Service, as he did also in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; and 10 Years after the Patriarch Arnould made them Regulars of St. Augustin's Order: but Saladin making himself Master of the Town in 1187, through the Misunderstanding and Disputes of the Christians, caused all the Pavement and Walls to be wash'd with Rose-water, to purifie it, according to his Notion; and then turned it into a Mosque. Historians say, he wash'd it so well, that it took up 500 Camel Loads of Rose-water. At the End of the Parvis, or Court, towards the South, is another fine Temple, call'd that of the Presentation, because some believe it's the Place where the Blessed Virgin, when but three Years old, was presented by her Father and Mother to be brought up in Piety, until the Priests of the Temple married her to Joseph, at fourteen. Doubdan Voyage de la terre saints. See Jerusalem.

TEMPLERS, a Military Order that began about 1118, at Jerusalem. Hugo de Paganis, Geoffrey of St. Aumer, with seven others whose Names are not known, devoted themselves to God's Service like Canon Regulars, and made their Vows of Religion to the Patriarch of Jerusalem. Baldwin II. gave them a House near the Temple of Solomon, whence they had the Name of Templers or Knights of the Temple: but living then on nothing but Alms, the King, Prelates, and Great Men, gave them Estates, some for a set term of Years, and others for ever, the End of the Institution being to defend the Pilgrims from the Cruelty of the Infidels, and keep the Passes free for such as undertook the Voyage of the Holy Land. These nine received no more into their Society until 1128, after the Celebration of the Council of Troyes in Champagne, where there were Rules made for the Order, and amongst the rest, that they should go in White. And afterwards, in 1146, Eugenius III. added a Cross to be set upon their Cloaks, This Order flourish'd then for a time, and grew so very rich, that Matthew Paris says they had 9000 Houses or Convents, besides other great Wealth. This render'd them so proud and insulting, that they refused to submit to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, plunder'd the Christians as well as Infidels, attack'd crown'd Heads, and seiz'd upon their Estates; nay, they held Correspondence with the Infidels, and by their Advices gave the Souldan of Egypt an opportunity of surprizing the Emperor Frederick II. who had then made an Expedition into the Holy Land. Being convicted of these and other horrid Crimes by Commissioners named by Pope Clement V. and Philip the Fair, James of Molai, a Gentleman of Burgundy, Great Master of the Order, was burn'd at Paris, and several others executed in other Provinces in 1313, the Order being abolished the Year before at the General Council of Vienne, and a great part of their Possessions given to St. John of Jerusalem's Order, then of Rhodes, but now of Malta. Guelmus Tyrinus l. 12. c. 7. de Bello sacro. Nicholas Gurtler, in his Abridgment of the History of the Templers, printed at Amsterdam in 1691, says much in their Justification. Matth. Par. A. C. 1244. Du Puy Hist. de la Condam. des Templ. Walsingham in Edw. 2. &c.

TEMPLERS, Hereticks who liv'd in Jerusalem An. 1030, after the Death of Philip Augustus. They were so called because they frequented the Temple very much. They had an Image made by exquisite Art, cover'd with a Man's Skin, and having two shining Carbuncles instead of Eyes. They sacrific'd to this Idol the Bodies of the Dead reduced to Ashes, and gave them to be drunk by others, to render them more strong and constant. Those who were born to a Templer wedded to a Maid, they roast'd after Death, and Anointed the Image with the Droppings, to evidence their greater Zeal. Lloyd says, they were Condemned in the Council of Vienne, in the Papacy of Pope Clement; but Hoffman says it was the Knights Templers who were then Condemned, and conceive them to be a different Relation of the same

same thing. *Spanheim* is positive that those and abundance of other Impieties with which that Order was charged, were the Effects of the Malice and Covetousness of *Philip the Fair* of France and *Pope Clement*, the former having a Design to seize their Possessions in France, and have one of his Sons made King of Jerusalem; and the latter having a mind to enrich himself with their Spoils, and willing to please the French King with concurring to destroy that Order rather than consent to have *Pope Boniface VIII's* Bones dug up as an Heretick, which he thought must unavoidably diminish the Papal Authority. And other Princes being incensed against the *Templers* upon the same account, they were in a cruel manner exterminated through all Europe, and all sorts of Barbarities and Tortures inflicted upon them to make them confess what they were charged with; but for the most part without effect: And though their Grand Master *James Mola*, a Burgundian, had by the Violence of Torment been prevailed upon to acknowledge the Truth of what the Order was charged with, yet when he came to the Fire he asserted their Innocence, and with his last Breath cited *Clement V.* to answer it in 40 Days at the Tribunal of God, who, as it happen'd, died within that time. Neither did *Philip the Fair*, nor their other Prosecutors, escape Divine Punishment. *Improba nunquam spes Latata diu est.* *Papire Masson.* *Mezeray Contin.* *Nangii.*

TENARUS, a Promontory of *Peloponnesus* near *Sparta*, now call'd *Cape Matapan* or *Maina*. Here is still to be seen a Temple dedicated to *Neptune*, which was an inviolable shelter for all that fled to it. *Tenare* is still famous for its Quarries of Marble, spoken of by the Ancients.

TENBURY, a pretty good Market Town in *Worcestershire*, situate on the River *Tu*, 100 Miles from *London*.

TENBY, a much decayed Sea Port in the South-West of *Pembrokeshire*, with a commodious Haven for Ships; 172 Miles from *London*.

TENDUE, a City and Kingdom of the *Asian Tartary*, bounded on the North by *Great Tartary*, on the East by *Jupia*, on the West by the Kingdom of *Tangut*, and on the South by *China*. The Prince of this Country, about 1644, Conquer'd the Kingdom of *China*, and is now one of the greatest Princes in the World, his Dominions extending from *Cochin China* to the River *Obb* North-West and South-East.

TENEDOS, a small Island of the *Archipelago*, near *Natolia*, two Leagues from the ancient *Troy*, near the famous Promontorium *Sigeum*, now called *Cap de Jannizari*. When *Troy* stood, this Island was particularly dedicated to *Apollo*. The *Grecians*, who feigned to lose the Hopes of Taking *Troy*, and hid themselves in one of the Harbours of this Island the better to cover their Design, have render'd it very famous. Its Inhabitants exercised Justice with so much Severity and Rigour, that, according to the Laws of *Tennus* its Legislator, when the Judge sat to pronounce Sentence, an Officer stood behind him with an Axe in his hand, immediately to strike either the Criminal or the false Witness. The *Venetians* and *Genoises* had a long Dispute about this Island, which is now in the *Turks* Possession. It's considerable for its good Muscadin, which is sold for a Crown a Tun: They also have abundance of Game. Its Port is shelter only for light Vessels, yet is so very advantageous, that if it belonged to the Christians they might make an Arsenal in it to command the Streights of *Gallipolis*, and to secure the *Archipelago*. This Island is 28 English Miles in Circuit, and has two strong Castles, which were both Taken by the *Venetians* in 1655. *Grelot.* *Voyage de Constantinople.*

TENERIFFE, the biggest of the *Canaries* or *Fortunate Islands*, was formerly called *Nivaria*. Its Circuit is pretty considerable: The Boroughs are *Laguna*, *St. Croie*, *Garrico*, *St. Cristoval*, and *Rialejo*. Besides its high Coasts, it has the highest Mountain of the whole World, called the *Pic of Adam*, or *Teneriffe*, being 15 Leagues to the top, discovered by Sea-men with their prospective Glasses at 60, and sometimes in fair Weather at 90, Leagues distance. It was formerly thought to vomit Flames at the top, as *Mount Aetna* does in *Sicily*; but this does not appear now; for its Summit is for the most part cover'd with Snow, and the Air is so cold there, that none can go up it but in *July* and *August*. The other Islands round this Place look from the Top as if they all stood at its foot; and sometimes there is one more seen than is mark'd in Maps, because it's so difficult to find it out, being low and always cover'd with Clouds; so it's called the *Inchanted* or *Inaccessible Island*. The *Hollanders* place the first Meridian in this *Pic de Adam* and *Cap Verd*. *Hackluit* adds, that it's half a Mile broad at top, and hollow like a Cauldron, there being nothing but Ashes and Pumice-stones within two Miles of the Summit; and beneath this Place it's covered all the Year with Snow; and somewhat lower grow huge Trees which will not rot in Water; and for 10 or 12 Miles below them there are pleasant Woods of Bay-Trees abounding with melodious Birds. This Island yields more Corn than any of the rest. It was anciently govern'd by seven petty Kings, who liv'd in Caves, and were clad in Goats-skins. This and two other Islands pay 50000 Ducats per Ann. to the King of *Spain*, and 12000 to their Bishop. *Hackluit.* *Linschot des Isles Canaries.*

TENERIFFE, a small Town of *America Meridionalis*, in the firm Land, near the Place where the River of *St. Madelaine* joins that of *St. Martha*.

TENES or *Tennes*, the Son of *Cygnus*, gave Name to the

Island *Tenedos*, where he had the good fortune to come ashore when his Father had set him adrift in a Trunk. *Cygnus* was put upon this piece of Cruelty by the Suggestions of his Wife, who being *Tenes's* Mother-in-law, had wrongfully charg'd him with an Attempt upon her Vertue. *Tenes* was afterwards a Prince in this Island, where he made Adultery Capital; and his own Son being convicted of this Crime, the Question was put to him, How he wou'd have him dispos'd of? To which he answer'd, That the Law should be executed. *Tenes* likewise made another remarkable Order, i. e. That a Man should always stand behind the Judge with an Axe in his hand, to be ready to chop off the Head of any Person that was guilty of false Witness. At last *Tenes* was kill'd by *Achilles*, for endeavouring to rescue his Sister's Honour from the Brutality of that Greek: and after his Death he was honour'd as a God, by his Subjects of *Tenedos*. *Pausanias* l. 10. p. 330. *Steph. Byzant.* voce *Tenedos*. *Conon apud Photium*, p. 437. *Suidas*, *Bayle Diction. Hist.*

TENEZ, a Town and Kingdom of *Africa* in *Barbary*, towards the West of that of *Alger*, and upon the Coasts of the *Mediterranean*.

TENNIS, a vast Lake in the *Lower Egypt*, at the Mouth of the most Easterly Branch of the *Nile*, abounding with Islands, upon one of which stands the City *Tennis*. *Baldwin*, King of *Jerusalem*, when he invaded *Egypt* in 1221, being overflowed by the Waters let out upon him, was forced to return to this Island. *Nub. pag.* 102. The Waters of this Lake, in the Summer, when the *Nile* overflows, are sweet, but salt at other times, because it lies open to the *Mediterranean*.

TENO, a small Island of the *Archipelago*, which hath been in the *Venetians* Possession near upon 300 Years. It abounds with Marble Rocks, lies high, and is extremely populous. Its principal Town is in the middle of the Island, with a Castle situate on a high Rock, 90 English Miles South-West from *Tenedos*.

TENTERDEN, a Market Town in *Kent*, in *Sway Lath*, a Member of *Rye*, noted for one of the finest Steeples in *England*: from *London* 50 Miles.

TEOS, one of the 12 Towns of *Ionia*, situate in a Peninsula over-against *Clazomenæ*, had *Athamas* for its Founder. This *Athamas* was Grandson to another *Athamas*, Son of *Aeolus*, who carried a Colony of *Orchomenians* to *Teos*, who were afterwards join'd with other *Athenian* and *Boeotian* Colonies: The Inhabitants of *Teos* not being able to defend themselves against the Troops of *Cyrus*, commanded by *Harpagus*, put to Sea in the 59th Olympiad, and settled at *Abdera* in *Thrace*. The Poet *Anacreon*, and the Historian *Hecataeus*, were born in this Town. *Pausanias* l. 7. p. 208. *Strabo* l. 14. circa init. *Pomponius Mela* l. 1. c. 17.

TERAMO, in Latin *Interamnina*, a Town formerly of the *Sannites*, now in the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Farthermost Abruzzo*, with a Bishoprick, and the Title of Principality.

TERAPHIM, a Name which *Moses* gives the Idols of *Laban* stoln by *Rachel*, *Gen.* 31. 19. Some have thought that these *Teraphims* were Brass Instruments, that serve to shew the Time of Day and Number of Hours by the Sun, or by the Fall of Water into a Basin by equal Proportions, which rising gradually, shew'd by its Height and Elevation what the other did by the Shadow. Others pretended they were Figures made by Astrology, and that the Stars influenc'd them with a certain Vertue that made them speak. *Dr. Spencer*, in his Dissertation *De Urin & Thummim*, treats this Subject at large, and confutes the Opinion of *Father Kercher*, who believ'd that the *Teraphim* was an *Egyptian* Word, and that the Use of 'em was first practis'd in that Country. But *Dr. Spencer* endeavours to shew, that these Images or Idols came from the *Amorites* and *Chaldeans*, or *Syrians*, and that *Teraphim* is a *Chaldee* Word, which signifies the same thing with *Seraphim* in *Hebrew*, the change of *S* into *T* being common in those Languages: He adds farther, that the *Egyptian* Idol *Serapis*, is the same with the *Teraphim* or *Seraphim* of the *Hebrews*: To fortifie this Opinion, he cites several Testimonies of *Rabbies*, and *Arabian* Writers, extracted out of *Kircher's Oedipus Aegyptiacus*. *R. Levi Ben-Gerson* will have the *Teraphims* to have had Humane Shapes, and that they were made at certain Hours for the Uses they were designed for. *Selden*, in his Book *De diis Syris*, writes a whole Chapter of these *Teraphims*; and several others have writ on the same Subject. *Pere Simon*.

TERBERIS, or *Trebelius*, the first Christian King of the neighbouring People to the *Black Sea*, about 866 left the Kingdom to his Son, who also became a Christian, and turn'd Fryar himself, until hearing that the Son re-established the Worship of False Gods, he quitted the Convent, put out his Eyes, gave the Kingdom to his Brother, and then retired again to his Cloister. *Sabell.* l. 3.

TERCERA, an Island of the *Atlantic Ocean*, between *Africa* and *America Septentrionalis*, and chief of the *Azores* or *Terceras*, being 16 Leagues round, and so environed with Rocks, that it's almost inaccessible. The Town of *Angra* is Capital hereof and all the other Islands, with a Port in form of a Crescent, between two high Mountains that stretch into the Sea. It belongs to the King of *Portugal*. The Soil is very good, but the Corn will not keep, which makes them put it up in Pits and Holes dug in the ground, until *Christmas*. Their Cows are very big, yet so tame, that they come when call'd like any Dog. Here

Here happen also frequent Earthquakes that overturn Churches and Houses; and three Leagues from *Angra* is a Fountain that petrifies Wood, as appears evidently by a Tree that grows part in the Water, for the Root of one side is all Stone, whilst the other is still Wood. *Mandestoe's Voyage of the Indies*. It was plundered by the English in 1597, who took five Spanish Ships out of the Port of *Fayal*.

TEREUS, Son of *Mars* and King of *Thrace*, having married *Progne*, Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*, came thither at her request for her Sister *Philomela*, whom she desired to see; but falling in love by the way, he forced this Sister to cut her Tongue out, that she might not discover the Incest, and kept her Prisoner in a remote Place, persuading *Progne* that she died on the Road. *Philomela* finding means to acquaint her Sister with what had pass'd, the Queen chose the Time of the *Orgies*, and with her Companions went to deliver her out of her Imprisonment; and to revenge her Husband's Crime, cut his Son *Itys* in pieces, and made him eat of it: This enraged King would have pursued *Progne* and *Philomela*, but they were all changed into Birds, he into a *Lap-Wing*, *Progne* into a *Swallow*, *Philomela* into a *Nightingale*, and *Itys* into a *Pheasant*. *Ovid. lib. 6. Metamorph.*

TERENTIA, *Cicero's* Wife, frequently mentioned in his Epistles. After *Tully* had parted with her, *Salust* married her, to discover, as is said, his Enemies Secrets. She lived 117 Years according to *Pliny. lib. 7. c. 48*.

TERENTIUS, a Comick Poet of *Carthage* in *Africa*, was Slave to *Terentius Lucanus* at *Rome*; but his Wit and good Mien soon got him his liberty. He happily hit upon the fine Strain of Comedy, and left some Pieces of that kind that few have been able to imitate; so that he was not only rang'd amongst the best and most esteemed Authors, but was also thought so incomparable for the Purity of his Style, the perspicuity and beauty of his Compositions, that *Cicero*, a Man of great Judgment in this, praises him in several Places, and considers him as the Rule and Standard of the Language; adding, that his Comedies seem'd so charming and eloquent, that they were thought to be written by *Scipio* and *Lelius*, two great Men, and the greatest Masters of Style then amongst the *Romans*, as *Terence* himself owns in his Prologue of *Adelphes*. We have six Comedies of this Author. There are several French Translations of *Terence*, but the best is that done by *Madamoiselle P. Fevre*, Daughter of *Tinaquil P. Fevre*, a famous Critick, and Wife of *Monsieur Dacier*, another eminent Person in that sort of Learning. He died *Ann. Rom. 495*. but whether in *Arcadia*, or cast away at Sea, is uncertain. *Lil. Girald. Vossius*.

TERENTIUS, General of the *Roman Army* under the Emperor *Valens*. Returning Victorious out of *Armenia*, this Prince offered him whatever Recompence he should name; whereupon he presented a Petition for a Church for those who expos'd their Lives in the Defence of their Faith. *Valens*, who was an *Arian*, being mad at this Request, tore the Paper, and bid him ask any thing else. *Terentius* having gather'd up all the Pieces, spoke thus; *I have received a Present from you, I shall keep it, and shall ask no other, and appeal to God for the reasonableness of my Choice*. *Euseb. Hist. Ecclesiast.*

TERICH, *Dilkarnaim*, a famous Epocha of the Eastern *Greeks*, generally called the *Æra* of the *Seleucides*. It began *A. M. 3742*, 312 Years before our Saviour, when *Seleucus*, one of *Alexander the Great's* Generals, took the City of *Babylon*, *Media*, *Susiana*, and several other Eastern Provinces, from his Rival *Antigonus*; and by these and other great Victories, laid the Foundation of the Kingdom of *Macedonia* in *Syria*. The Authors of the two Books of the *Maccabees* have made use of this Epoch, but with this difference, that in the first Book these Years of *Seleucides* begin in the Month of *Nisan*, which answers to our *March*; and in the second in the Month of *Tisri*, which is the same with our *September*. Some Authors call it the *Alexandrian* Period, and place it precisely on the 6th of *September*, 12 Years after *Alexander's* Death, that is, *A. M. 3742*. It is not to be confounded with the *Philippian* *Æra*, or of *Philip Arideus*, Brother and Successor of *Alexander the Great*, which began the Year of *Alexander's* Death, i. e. *A. M. 3730*, and 324 before Christ. *P. Petau de Doct. Temp. Labbe in Chronolog.*

TERKI, Lat. *Terchium*, the principal City of *Circassia* in *Asia*, situate upon the River *Temenski*, in a vast Plain. It was some Years ago put into the Hands of the Duke of *Muscovy*, who has fortified it with Rampiers and Bastions of Earth, and keeps always a Garison of 200 *Russ* in it, because it's his Frontier on that side, against the *Persians*. It has been three times Fortified, the first by a *Russ*, the second in 1636 by *Corn. Claafs* a *Dutchman*, the third in 1670 by *Bayly* a *Scotchman*, who added huge Bastions, and a wide and deep Mote quite round the Town. It is seated in a Champain Country without Wood or Hill in view, and is a Place of great Trust, being the Key or Frontier of the *Russian* Dominions, and has always a good Garison. Lat. 47. 27. It stands upon a Neck of Land between two great Bays to the South-West of *Asiracan*. *Struys*.

TERME, *Terminus*, a God who Bounded and Abutted Lands. *Numa Pompilius* built this God a Temple upon the *Tarpeian* Mount, and made its Worship one of the chiefest Points of his Religion; which was a signal proof of his great Wisdom, because covetous and ambitious Men needed to be kept within the limits of their own Possessions by something so Sacred that

they durst not violate it. This God had also his Feasts and Sacrifices: The Feasts called *Terminalia* were celebrated about the end of *February*, because that was the End of the Year: And as for the Sacrifices, they never offer'd him any living thing, to shew he was God of Concord and Peace, and therefore could not delight in Blood. The Roof of his Temples were always open over his Statues, and it was a great Crime, according to *Festus's* Observation, to cover the God *Terminus* in any manner, since the Bounds and Limits of Land should be order'd so, that all People might see them. This Deity was generally represented by a Stone, a Tile, or Post, stuck in the Ground at the end of Gardens and Fields: According to *Ovid* in his *Second Book of Fasti*.

Termine, five Lapis five es defossus in agris

Stipes, ab antiquis tu quoque numen habes. Tit. Liv. Plut.

TERMINI, in Latin *Termula*, a Town and Dutchy in the Kingdom of *Naples*, belonging to the *Capitanata*, and having a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*.

TERNATE, the chief of the *Molucco* Islands in the *Indian* Seas, has the small Island *Ileris* to the North, *Interra* to the South, a Channel of a League broad, separates it from *Tidoro*: The *Spaniards* were first Masters of it, but were beaten out by the *Hollanders*, who have two Ports there. *Baudr.*

TERNI, in Latin *Interamna*, a Town of *Ombria*, a Province of the *States of the Church* in *Italy*, near the River *Nar* or *Nera*, upon the Frontiers of the Territory of the *Sabins*, 12 Miles from *Spoletto*. It's a Bishop's See independent of any Metropolitan. The famous Family of the *Castelli's*, with some Remains of its Antiquity and former Splendor, render it still considerable. In the time of the *Roman Empire* it was a Colony of the *Latins*, and its Inhabitants had the Privileges of *Roman* Burgeses. *Baudr.*

TERNOUA, Lat. *Ternobum*, a City of *Bulgaria*, the ancient Seat of the *Despote*, now the Residence of the *Turkish Sangiack*. It stands upon a Hill, near the River *Janthra* or *Isobar*, and the Borders of *Thrace*. It was heretofore very strong, but is now much neglected. It's 30 German Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-West, and 25 from *Sophia* to the North-East.

TEROVANE, a Town of the *Low-Countries* in *Artois*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Reims*. Latin Authors call it *Tervana* or *Civitas Morinorum*, because it was Capital of the ancient *Morins*. These People were converted in the third Age by *St. Fuscian* and *Victoricus*; but having relaps'd again into their Idolatry, *Antimonde*, sent by *St. Remigius*, preach'd them the Gospel a second time. It was look'd upon as an impregnable Place; but *Pontbos de Laillan L.* of *Bugnicourt*, took it in 1553 for *Charles V.* who order'd it should be Demolish'd; so that now there are but a few Inhabitants, who are under the King of *France*. The Year it was Demolish'd in, is marked by the Numerical Letters or Chronogram of these Words, *De Leti Morin L.* It stands six Leagues from *Bologne* to the East, and two from *St. Omer* to the South. *Cesar, Gazei, Sande Martbe le Mire*.

TERPSICHORE, one of the *Muses*, to which the Invention of Set-Dances, and the keeping of Time is attributed. She was represented Crown'd with a Garland holding a Harp in one Hand, with other Musical Instruments at her Feet.

TERRA ARCTICA, or the *Artique Land*. This Name is given to the Country that is near the *Artique Pole*, where are *Spitzberg*, *Groenland*, *New Denmark*, *Eftotiland*, and several other Places not yet discovered.

TERRA AUSTRALIS, or *Southern Land*, a large Country towards the *Antarctique Pole*, discover'd by Captain *Gonneville* of *Honfleur* in *Normandy*, who was driven thither by Storm in 1503, as he sail'd to the *East-Indies*. This Captain, after he had staid some time to observe the Quality of the Soil and Customs of the Inhabitants, returned into *Normandy*; and the better to confirm his Discovery, brought one of the King's Sons of that part which he Landed in along with him; but falling unfortunately into the Hands of an English Privateer in sight of *Guernsey*, they made complaint to the Admiralty of *England*, and gave in an Account of their Voyage, and amongst other Particulars, that this Country which he call'd the *Southern Indies*, is very fruitful; that there are many Roots which give extraordinary Tinctures or Dyes, not known to the *Europeans*; and that there are great Numbers of all kind of Beasts, Birds, and Fish, with several other remarkable things: That it's indifferently well inhabited, and the People are divided into small Towns of 40 or 80 Cabins each: That they are docile, and of a good Complexion, love their Ease, and go half naked, especially the young People, and wear fine Cloaks of Mat or Feathers, which some tie round them like Aprons, the Men down to the Knees, and the Women to the middle of the Leg. Their Arms are a Bow and Arrows, and each Canton has its King very much respected by the Subjects. *Terre Australe Meridionale*. Printed at *Paris* in 1663. The *Hollanders* have lately discovered in the *Southern Lands* to the East of the *Streights of Maire*, a Place they now call the *States Land*. Geographers do not agree about the Situation of it; for some will have it an Island, and others a part of the *Southern Continent*: However, this is certain, that it was discover'd by *James Maire*, Native of *Amsterdam* in 1615, who call'd it by the Name of the *States Land*, and

and at the same time discovered that famous Channel to which he gave his own Name, and call'd the Land to the West of this Channel, *Maurice of Nassau*. The History of this Voyage adds, that both in this Sea and the Northern, they met such vast numbers of Whales and other Fish, that they were often forced to give them Broad-sides to get clear of them. They also observed in all these Turns and Windings, that the *States Land* seem'd all covered with Green, and that of *Maurice* with Snow; and appeared low to the North, but very hilly to the South. They also still discovered in this Voyage, a great many Places that look'd like Islands, whereof the chiefest seem'd to be but about two Leagues asunder. These they named *Barnevelt*. *Herrera. Description des Indes, Voyage de le Maire.*

TERRA DEL FUEGO, is an Island in the Form of a Triangle, having the *Streights of Magellan* to the North, the *Mar del Zur* to the West, and the *Mar del Nort* or *Atlantick Ocean* to the East: The most Southern Cape is called *Cape Hoorn*, Lat. 57.48. It is for the most part of it, surrounded with high Mountains covered with Snow. The first Discoverer of it was *Magellan*. *Hawkins, Lemary*, and the rest, found it was nothing but a Knot of Islands, and cut through by many Channels, some passing into the two Oceans, and others into the *Streights of Magellan*. The greatest part of it is mountainous, but so that it has fruitful pleasant Valleys between these Hills, watered by Rivers and small Torrents, and yielding good Harbours for Ships between the Islands. The Mountains are covered with fine and useful Timber. The Air is very much subject to violent Winds and Tempests from the West and South. The Inhabitants are as White as the *Europeans*, but they paint themselves Red: They are nimble, and of the same Stature with us; their Hair black, and they are very hardy. They are very Barbarous, eating raw Flesh; destitute of all Religion and Civil Government; immodest to the highest Degree, treacherous and perfidious, flattering Strangers at first, and destroying them upon the least Advantage. *Laet. p. 517. cap. 14. See Magellan. and Lemary.*

TERRA FIRMA, or the firm Land, a Country of *America Meridionalis* that belongs to the *Spaniards*. It comprehends a Province of this Name, the *Isthmus* of the two *America's*, the *Golden Castile*, *Guiana*, &c. Its Towns are *Nuestra Senora de Remedios*, or *Rio de la Hacha*, *Cali*, *New Carthage*, *Cori*, *Sainte foi de Bogota*, *Sainte Marthe*, *New Cardona*, *Panama*, *Popajan*, and *Puerto Belo*, which two last are properly in the Province of the *Firm Land*. The *Spaniards* have another Place they call *Terra del Fuego*, or *Land of Fire*, and is an Island of *America Meridionalis*, between the *Streights of Magellan* and *Le Maire*. It has a Promontory called the *Cape de Horn*.

TERRA DI LAVORO, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Coasts of the *Tuscan Sea*, between *Abruzzo* to the North, the County of *Molise* and farthestmost *Principato* to the East, the hithermost *Principato* to the South, and the *Tuscan Sea*, and *Campania di Roma* to the West. This was call'd the happy Country for the Fertility of its Soil, the chief Town being then *Capoua*; but now *Naples* is Capital of this as well as all the Kingdom. Here are still 22 Towns, 166 Castles, 170 Villages; besides, Corn, Wine, and all other Necessaries for the support of Life. This Country hath many Physical Springs and good Baths, with Minerals of Brimstone and Allum. The Lake *Avernus*, Mount *Misene*, and the flaming Mount *di Somma*, are all in this Country. 'Tis now part of the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Mercator's Atlas.*

TERRE-NEURE, a Dutchy of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Farthestmost *Calabria*.

TERRACINA, *Tarracina*, *Anxur*, an ancient City in the *States of the Church* in *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania di Roma*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, situate at the Mouth of the River called *Il portatore*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. It has a Castle, but is a Place of no Strength, by reason of a Mountain which commands it. It has a Harbour too, but of little use, the City being almost deserted by reason of the Unhealthfulness of the Air. It's 60 Miles East of *Rome*, and as many West of *Naples*.

TERRAIL (*Peter*) of *Bayard*, of a Gentleman's Family in *Dauphine*, one of the best Generals of his time, surnamed the Knight without Fear or Reproach; was much beloved by, and did considerable Services for *Charles VIII.* *Lewis XII.* and *Francis I.* which last having won the Battel of *Marignan* against the *Swissers*, desired to be Knighted by him, and to be embraced according to the Ceremonies of the Ancient Knights. *Bayard*, who was always very facetious, holding his naked Sword in his Hand, spoke to it thus: *How happy art thou in conferring Knight-hood on so Vertuous and Powerful a Monarch! Truly, my trusty Blade, thou shalt be henceforth honoured and kept as a Relick; for I will never make use of thee but against the Turks, Saracens, and Moors:* And so putting it up, he gave two Leaps for Joy. After this he was at the Siege of *Pampeluna*, and defended *Mezeres*, a Place of no considerable Strength, against *Charles V.* who batter'd it for six Weeks with 100 Pieces of Cannon. But having followed Admiral *Bonnivet* into *Italy*, he was mortally Wounded in the Battel of *Rebec*; this happen'd in April 1424. When he perceived himself dangerously hurt, he call'd upon God, kiss'd the Cross upon his Sword, and behav'd himself very piously; and being not able to stand, he order'd himself to be set under a Tree with his Face towards the Enemy, saying, *That*

since he never turn'd his Back whilst he liv'd, he would not begin when he was dying. He desir'd Monsieur *Allegre* to tell the King, that he was extremely satisfy'd with Dying in his Service, and was only sorry that he could serve him no longer. The Constable *Charles of Bourbon* that pursued the Army, coming up, told *Bayard*, *That he was sorry to see a Man he always esteem'd so much, in that Condition:* He answer'd, *I thank your Lordship; but there is no Cause to look upon me as an Object of Pity, who die like an honest Man in the Service of my King; You deserve more to be pitied your self, for appearing in the Field against your Prince, your Country, and your Oath of Allegiance.* *Bayard* died soon after in the 48th Year of his Age, to the Grief of all who knew or heard of him. *Du Bellay Memoir.*

TERRISS, one of the *Scots Western Islands*, eight Miles long, and three broad, abounding with all Things necessary for Life, having great store of Cattel, Corn, Fowl, and Fish. It has a Lake of fresh Water, an old Castle, and a very good Harbour for long Boats. *Buchan.*

TERRE-ROUGE (*John de*) the King of *France's* Advocate or Council in the Stewartry of *Nismes*. He wrote a Treatise *De juribus & Præleminentiis Delphini Franciæ*, and another *De Potestate Papæ*.

TERTULLIAN *Quintus Septimius Florens*, a Priest of *Carthage*, was in great Esteem in the beginning of the third Age. He was an *African*, descended of a Noble Family of *Carthage*. His Father being a Pagan, brought him up in his superstitious Errors; but God shewing him the true Way, he received Baptism, and appeared a very zealous Defender of his Faith. He had furnish'd his Understanding with all the Ornaments and Advantages of Humane Learning; was ignorant of nothing that the several Sects of Philosophers held: He understood the Civil Law, History, and all the Mysteries of Idolatry, with the Original and Progress of the Heathen Theology. His Style was lively and strong, though somewhat forc'd and obscure; and he was well vers'd in the Scriptures. These were the beginnings of this great Man, who besides several other Treatises against Hereticks, a List of all which he sets down in his Prescriptions, wrote an admirable Apology for the Christians, when cruelly persecuted under the Emperor *Severus*, and address'd this Master-piece of Eloquence and Learning to the Heathen Priests and Magistrates, who daily tryed the Christians and condemn'd their Religion without knowing what it was. He did not however set his Name to it. He wrote several other Things in defence of the true Faith, to disprove the Customs of the Idolaters, and against the *Marcionists* and *Valentinians*, with so much Eloquence, Reason, and convincing Proofs, that as *Vincentius Lirinensis* speaks of him, every Word seems a Sentence, and every Sentence a Victory. Yet after all this, he deserted the Church, for which several Reasons are alledged; and amongst others, that he was disgusted that *B. Victor* was preferred to that See before himself; others attribute his going off to his being refus'd the Bishoprick of *Carthage*, and the ill usage he met with from the Priest at *Rome*; and because Pope *Zephrin* used Adulterers with such Mildness as to admit them to publick Penance, which did not agree at all with his austere Temper; and found the Doctrine of *Proclus*, Disciple of *Montanus*, far more conformable to his Humour; for on one side he advanced nothing contrary to the Mysteries of the Trinity and Incarnation, and on the other he moved his Followers to frequent Fastings, a rigorous Continence, and an ardent desire of Martyrdom, which he held it was never lawful to shun. The outward Appearances of Piety pleas'd *Tertullian*, and made him revolt openly from what he had before so zealously and learnedly defended. *Dr. Cave* is of opinion, that the *Roman Clergy* being dissatisfy'd with the rigidity of his Humour, charg'd him with *Montanism*; and upon his being backward to condemn the Sentiments of that Sect, put him under an Excommunication. Upon this *Tertullian*, being of a warm Temper, and thinking himself ill us'd, and being likewise taken with the specious Discipline and Austerities of the *Montanists*, went over to their Party; but then 'tis not probable, that *Tertullian* ever sunk so low as the Dregs of *Montanism*, but that he believ'd nothing farther than that *Montanus* was a new Prophet and Paraclete, furnish'd with an extraordinary Degree of Illumination, and sent into the World by God, for the Reformation of Christians, and to give greater Light and Perspicuity to some Doctrines deliver'd more obscurely by the Apostles. After *Tertullian* turn'd *Montanist*, he defended the unusual Severities and Mortifications of that Party, in several Learned and Eloquent Tracts, in which he is so hardy as to call the Catholics *Psychici*, or Sensual. *Cave Hist. Liter. part 1.* It's not known what he did afterward, nor what became of him, only it's said he died Old. His Followers were called *Tertullianists*, who were all extinguish'd in *St. Austin's* time. One of his principal Errors was, the Tradition of the Soul ex semine Parentum. All the Great Men who came after him admired him, particularly *St. Cyprian* and *St. Jerom*. His Treatises have been published with Commentaries, by several Persons. Monsieur *Alix* hath published his Life, wherein he treats more exactly than any before him of the Time when *Tertullian* published his several Books. There are some who confound this *Tertullian* with *Tertullus* Consul, *Tertullian* the Lawyer or *Tertullian* the Martyr, but there is very much difference betwixt them; the first was Consul in 195, and surnamed

Quintus

Quintus Flavius, and *Tertullian* was married Aug. 4. 260. *Tertullian* is cited by several as a Favourer of their Heterodox Opinions concerning the Trinity; but he is succinctly and clearly vindicated by *Calvin* in his *Institutions*. Those who have a mind to see a Catalogue of his Works may consult *Cave's Hist. Liter.* The best Edition of them is reckoned that of *Paris* in 1663.

TERVEL, a Town of Spain in *Arragon*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Saragossa*. It is upon the River *Guadalquivir*, which some have called *Turior* or *Turior*. Latin Authors call the Town *Julia*, *Turulum*, *Turia*, and *Terulum*.

TERVIS or **TERGOVIS**, the Capital of *Valachia*, where the Prince keeps his Court: The *Italians* call it *Tergoviser*, in Latin *Tergovistus* & *Tiriscum*.

TESSAGON, a Native of *Cyprus*, taken by the *Romans*, and put naked into a great Vessel full of Serpents, which instead of stinging did lick him, to the great Amazement of his Enemies; who judging thereby that there was something extraordinary in him; they carried him to *Rome*, where he was in great Esteem. He was of the Family of the *Ophiogenes*, thought to be descended of Serpents, because they had that strange Property that they were never hurt by any, and could cure any others that were, by a meer Touch with their Hand. *Hist. Gen. du Roïau de Oypre*.

TETBURY, an indifferent good Market Town in *Gloucestershire*, on the Confines of *Wiltshire*, has a fair Market-House. Its chief Magistrate is a Bailiff. It's 77 Miles from *London*.

TETHYS, Daughter of *Heaven*, and *Vesta*, *Saturn's* Sister, Wife of *Neptune*, and Mother of all Rivers and Nymphs, according to *Hesiod* in his *Theogonia*; but *Ovid* l. 5. *Fast.* will have her to be *Titan's* Daughter, that was eldest Brother to *Saturn*. There is also a Sea Goddess called *Thetis*.

TESTAMENT. The Old and New: For so those Books are call'd, which were written by the Inspiration of the Holy Ghost. The *Hebrew* Word, *Berith*, signifies a Covenant, and the *Greek*, *Διαθήκη*, a Testament; these Names being given to the *Holy Scripture*, because they contain the Covenant between God and his People, are a Witness and Declaration of his Will, and of that Heavenly Inheritance which God has prepar'd for the Elect; The principal Design of a Last Will and Testament being to settle Inheritances and dispose of Estates. And here *Morery*, in stating the Canon of the Old Testament, inserts, *Wisdom*, *Ecclesiasticus*, *Judith*, and the two Books of *Maccabees*: But *Monfieur Du Pin*, another Roman Catholick of great Learning, Judgment and Impartiality, calls these Books no more than *Deutero-Canonical*, and owns, that they were not receiv'd into the Canon in the Primitive Times. The first Catalogue wherein these Books were admitted as Canonical, and as having the same Authority with the other, is that of the third Council of *Carthage*, held in the Year 397, which confirms the Decree of the Council of *Hippo* of the Year 393, wherein these Books were receiv'd into the Canon, but upon condition that the Church beyond Sea should be consulted for its confirmation, as 'tis imply'd in an ancient Note on that Canon, which runs thus, *De confirmando isto Canone, Transmarina Ecclesia Consultatur*. These Books (which we reckon *Apocryphal*), were never, as *Du Pin* observes in the *Jewish* Canon, and are not to be met with in the ancient Canons of the Sacred Books, drawn up by the Christian Writers, except (in some later Collections) of the Churches of *Rome* and *Africk*; which Point he proves at large in his History of the Canon. The Old Testament, as *Morery* goes on, was writ in *Hebrew*, and Translated into *Greek* by some *Jews*, at the instance of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*; This *Du Pin* admits of, as an unquestionable Truth; but the circumstances of the History of this Translation, as the *distinct Cells*, &c. reported by *Aristeus* and *Josephus*, he looks upon as Fabulous, adding, that the Tradition of this Version being made by seventy two Persons, may perhaps, as well as the rest, be an Invention of the *Jews*. See *Bible* and *Septuagint*. As to the Old Testament, as *Morery* continues, Divines and Learned Men are divided in their Opinions, whether the *Hebrew* Text ought to be preferr'd to the Version of the *Septuagint*, where the Sense differs: And here our Author cites *Pezron's Antiquité des Temps*, to fortifie the Conjecture of those that suppose the *Hebrew* Text has been alter'd by the *Jews* in some Places, relating to the Proofs of Christianity; that the Fathers charg'd the *Jews* with unfairness upon this Account, and that this foul Dealing was actually put in Practice during some time of that fifty Year, which pass'd betwixt the destruction of *Jerusalem* and the Rebuilding of it in the Reign of *Adrian*; and that *Akiba*, a famous *Rabbi*, made these pretended Alterations: But the Learned *Monfieur Du Pin* has a large Chapter, to shew the unreasonableness of this Opinion, in which he makes it appear, that the Author who made these Objections, has mis-cited the Ancients, and that the Fathers did not charge the *Jews* with corrupting the *Hebrew* Text, but only with making unfaithful Translations of it: And here in the course of the Argument, he cites *St. Jerom*, who declares himself with *Origen*, for the *Hebrew* Text, and positively denies that it was falsify'd by the *Jews*: 'If any one (says he in the Third Book of his Commentary on the 6th of *Isaiab*), 'pretends, that the *Hebrew* Copies were corrupted by the *Jews*, let him hear what *Origen* says, in the Eighth Volume of his Explications upon *Isaiab*, and answer that Questi-

on, Why our Lord and his Apostles, who reprov'd the Doctors of the Law and the Pharisees for their other Crimes, did not tell them of this, which if true, would have been the greatest? If it be said, that the *Hebrew* Copies were corrupted since the coming of our Lord, I cannot but smile that they would have me to believe, that Jesus Christ his Evangelists and Apostles have quoted these Passages in the same manner as the *Jews* should falsifie 'em afterwards. We cannot doubt then, says *Monfieur Du Pin*, but that *St. Jerom* was persuaded, that the *Hebrew* Copies were not injur'd by the *Jews*; for had he been of that Opinion, Why should he have undertaken a New Version from the *Hebrew* Text? Upon what grounds should he have preferr'd that to the Version of the *LXX*? And with what confidence could he have always given it the Name of the *Hebrew* Verity? To *St. Jerom*, he adds the Testimony of *St. Augustin*, who in his 15th Book *De Civitate Dei*, cap. 13. delivers himself thus: *God forbid, that any prudent Man should imagine, that the Jews, how malicious soever they be, could falsifie so many Copies that were dispers'd in so many Places: And therefore, in his Treatise De Doctrina Christiana, he advises People to have recourse to the Originals; and when he prefers the Version of the LXX to all the rest, he always puts in a Salvo for the Honour of the Hebrew Text, (De Civitate Dei, lib 18. cap. 43.) inasmuch that when there's any difference between the Text and the Version, he says, we must rather believe the Original than the Translations. Ibid. lib. 15. cap. 13.* *Monfieur Du Pin* having attack'd this unreasonable Opinion by good Authorities, proceeds to confute it by Reason and intrinsic Argument: And, First, He argues from the great respect the *Jews* always had for the Sacred Books, as appears, to mention no more, from *Philo*, *Josephus*, and *Trypho* in *Justin Martyr*; which last (according to the Maxims of those of his Sect,) affirms, That they were so far from corrupting the Sacred Scriptures, that all of 'em believe 'twould have been a more enormous Crime than to worship the Golden Calf, consecrate their Children to Idols, make 'em pass through the Fire to sacrifice 'em, or to kill the Prophets. This Learned *Sorbonist* argues in the Second place, that if the *Jews* had corrupted the Holy Scripture out of hatred to the Christians, to deprive 'em of those Advantages by which they supported the Doctrines of the New Testament, they would certainly have falsified those Passages which contain'd the clearest Predictions of our Saviour, and with which they were hardest pressed by the Christians; but these Passages have still continued in their Purity, and are sometimes more express in the *Hebrew* Text than in the Vulgar Translation, there being a great number of clear Prophecies concerning our Blessed Saviour which the Christians alledge against the *Jews*, in which 'tis agreed, the *Jews* have made no Alteration. In the Third place, he proves, That supposing the *Jews* should have been willing to have falsify'd the Sacred Books, 'twas morally impossible they could do it; For how could they conspire to carry on that Design? How could they, when dispers'd all over the World, agree so unanimously upon the same falsification? How could they falsifie all the Copies without leaving so much as one in its Original Integrity? Admitting they could have accomplish'd their Design in respect of the Copies which were in their possession, How could they have corrupted those which were in the hands of Christians? For the *Jews* that were first converted to Christianity, did no doubt, keep Copies of the Sacred Books. The *Nazarenes* Law did, without all question, keep Copies of the Bible: Now the *Jews* were never Masters of those Copies, and by consequence could not corrupt them. *Hegesippus*, who liv'd a little after the Apostles, and came off from *Judaism* to *Christianity*, did certainly understand *Hebrew*, as we may learn from *Eusebius*: This Person had, without doubt, the *Hebrew* Copies of the Old Testament: Many other Christians likewise of *Palestine*, originally *Jews*, understood and read the Bible in *Hebrew*; 'tis impossible then, that the *Jews* could have falsify'd their Copies and that no body should have perceiv'd it. From the 12th Year of the Emperor *Adrian*, the *Hebrew* Text was conformable to that which we have at present, as appears by *Aquila's* Version. This pretended Falsification then, must have been made betwixt the taking of *Jerusalem* and the beginning of the Second Century, i. e. within the compass of 30 or 40 Years: But, is it any way likely, that in that time when there were still many converted *Jews* in *Palestine*, none of 'em should have preserv'd the Copies they had, uncorrupted? Shall we believe that the *Jews* could in so little time, suppress all the Copies of the *Hebrew* Text, and substitute new ones in their Place? The *Hebrew* Text which *Origen* inserted some little time after in his *Hexapla*, was agreeable to that we now have. In fine, in *Jerome's* time, the *Jews* and *Christians* had the same *Hebrew* Text that we have at present; and *St. Jerome's* Version is a certain Evidence, that no considerable Change has been made in it since that time, and by consequence, that the *Jews* have not corrupted it; and besides all this, if any farther Evidence were necessary, it might be added, That the extraordinary and scrupulous Diligence of the *Massorites*, must needs have contributed mightily towards the Preservation of the Text. With these Reasonings, besides others, which the Reader may consult at his leisure, the Learned *Du Pin* proves to a Demonstration, That the *Hebrew* Text is transmitted down to us in its Original Genuinefess and Purity. *Du Pin's*

Pin's Complete History of the Canon of the Old and New Testament. Vol. 1. To return to *Morery*, who observes, That the Old Hebrew Characters, made use of by *Moses*, and those Writers who liv'd before the Captivity of *Babylon*, are those which were preserv'd by the *Samaritans*: This was not only the general Opinion in *St. Jerome's* time, as he observes in his Preface to the *Kings*, but is farther confirm'd by old Medals, upon which there is the Inscription of *Holy Jerusalem*, in *Hebrew* Words, and *Samaritan* Characters; now this Inscription, says *Monfieur Du Pin*, in his *Nouvelle Bibliotheque*, &c. could not have been made after the separation of the Ten Tribes in the Reign of *Rehoboam*, and in the Year of the World 3060, because, after that Separation, the *Samaritans* did not any longer look upon *Jerusalem* as a Holy City: [But this Reasoning of *Monfieur Du Pin* seems not cogent in the Opinion of others, because the Characters were not chang'd in the time of *Rehoboam* but after their return from the Captivity; and therefore the Money might be stamp'd with the Old Characters at *Jerusalem*, under the Posterity of *Rehoboam*.] After this Division of the Kingdom, the *Israelites* or Ten Tribes preserv'd the *Pentateuch*, as handed down to 'em from *Moses*, and gave it to the *Cutheans*, a People who came from *Affyria* and *Persia*, who were afterwards call'd *Samaritans*: The Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin* likewise kept the same Characters, to the time of the Captivity; but being brought to *Babylon*, they learn'd by degrees, to write and speak the *Chaldean* Language, inasmuch that when *Esdra*s made a Collection of the Canon of the Old Testament, he got the Copies transcrib'd in *Chaldee* Characters, as being better known to the *Jews*, and which they have generally made use of ever since. Indeed the *Jews* did not only make use of the Characters of the *Chaldeans*, but likewise of their Language, which was that of the *Syrians* or *Affyrians*, and was very near that of the *Hebrew*. 'Tis true, this Language was not very common at first to all the *Jews*, but by little and little, both the Languages were run together; and the Vulgar Tongue of the *Jews* was the *Syriack* Language mix'd with old *Hebrew* Words, and which afterwards, in the common way of speaking, was call'd the *Hebrew* Tongue: Notwithstanding this, the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament continued to be always written in *Hebrew*, the *Jews* reading it in this Language in their Synagogues, and explaining it to the People in the *Mother Tongue*, which probably was the Original of the *Chaldaick* Paraphrase. The *Hebrew* Text continued in this condition without Points, till about the Year of our Lord 500, when the *Jews* of *Tiberias* invented those Vowel-Points, to govern the Reading and Pronunciation of the *Hebrew* Language; for *St. Jerome* informs us in his 22d Question upon *Jeremy*, and in his Commentary upon *Habakkuk*, that in his time the Pronunciation of *Hebrew* was not ascertain'd and regulated by Points, as it has since been. *Morery* proceeds to say something about the Translations of the New Testament, and affirms, that there was none made in the Vulgar Tongues till the 14th Century, and insinuates pretty plainly, as if the Bibles lying open to the Understanding of the Laity, had done disservice to the Church: To this Opinion we shall only oppose the Authority of the Learned *Du Pin* above-mention'd, who proves at large, That the Sacred Historians, both of the Old and New Testament, writ in the Vulgar Tongue generally used and understood in the Countreys where they liv'd. That because (tho' the *Greek* was commonly, yet not generally understood in the West,) the Bible was very early Translated into the *Latin* Tongue; so likewise those people who understood neither *Greek* nor *Latin*, as the *Syrians*, *Ethiopians*, *Egyptians*, *Armenians* and *Persians*, had their own Translations of the Holy Scripture in their several Languages, after they were converted to the Christian Faith: Afterwards the *Arabick* being become the Vulgar Language in the *Levant*, the People had both the Old and New Testament Translated into that Language, and of late Years the *Greeks* themselves have caus'd them to be Translated into the Vulgar *Greek*. *Monfieur Du Pin* proceeds to shew, that even in the West there were Translations of the Bible into the Vulgar Tongues before the 14th Century. He likewise proves at large, both from the Authority of the Scriptures and Fathers, and from the reason of the thing, that the reading of the Holy Scriptures was intended for the Laity as well as the Priests, and that 'tis very useful for all sorts of People. *Du Pin's Complete History of the Canon of the Old and New Testament, Vol. 1. Father Simon's Critical History of the New Testament, lib. 2. cap. 32.*

TETRAPLA, a Book of the four Versions of the Bible, made by the *Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*, dispos'd in four Columns. The Name comes from the *Greek* τετραπλος, which signifies *Quadruplex*, that is, *Fourfold*. See *Hexapla*. *Du Pin nouvelle Bibliotheque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques.*

TETRAPOLIS, a Country of *Syria*, where were four remarkable Towns, viz. *Antioch*, *Seleucia*, *Apamea*, and *Laodicea*, once called Sisters for their Concord and good Understanding. *Strabo, lib. 15.*

TETRICUS (*Caius Preservius*) Praefect in *Gaul*, and Proconsul in *Aquitain*. He got himself proclaimed Emperor at *Bordeaux* on the request of *Vitorine* or *Vitoria*, called the Mother of Armies. The Insolence of his Soldiers grew so ungovernable, that he came to *Chalon* upon the *Marne*, and deliver'd

himself into the Emperor *Aurelian's* Hands, who carried him in Triumph to *Rome*, and some time after made him his Intendant in *Italy*, and Governor of some Provinces. This *Tetricus* had a Son of his Name, who was also led in Triumph to *Rome*, but afterwards *Aurelian* admitted him into the Senate, and without depriving him of his Ancestor's Estate let him live at his Ease, belov'd and esteem'd by all that knew him. *Trebellius. Pollio.*

TETUAN, a Town and small Commonwealth of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, with a Port at the Mouth of the *Mediterranean*. *Latin* Authors call it *Tetuanum*. It's hither all the *Caravans* come, who go by Sea to *Meccha*, by *Alexandria* and *Egypt*.

TETZEL (*John*) a *Dominican*, and Inquisitor, was chose by the *Teutonic Knights* to preach the Indulgences which they had obtained for the War against the *Muscovites*, which he did with Success. Some time after this, the Archbishop of *Mentz* being named by Pope *Leo X.* to publish the Indulgences of the Year 1517, gave the Commission to this *Tetzel*, who associated those of his own Order with him in the Employment; and when *Luther*, at *Stupitz's* request, had fastned upon the Door of *Wittenberg* Church 95 Propositions, whereof many were against the Pope's Power, the Treasure of the Church, and the Worth of Indulgences, *Tetzel* opposed 106 other Propositions to the former, which, as Inquisitor, he burn'd publicly; and on the other hand *Luther* burn'd his. This was the Beginning of the Disputes betwixt the *Dominicans* and *Augustines*, which occasion'd *Luther's* Reformation; which, together with the Reprimand given by the Nuncio *Charles Miltitz* unto *Tetzel*, as the Occasion of the Disorders of *Germany*, afflicted him so much, that he died of Grief in 1519. *Maimbourg Histoire du Lutheranism.*

TEUCER, Son of *Telamon* King of *Salamine*, an Island over against *Attica*, and Brother to *Ajax*, with whom he went to the Siege of *Troy*. When he returned from this Siege, his Father banish'd him because he did not revenge *Ajax's* Death on *Ulysses*. This Misfortune did not at all shake *Teucer's* Constancy, who encouraged those that followed him with a Promise of a more pleasant Dwelling, saying, that we ought to esteem that for our Country where we are well; and so went to the Isle of *Cyprus*, where he built a new *Salamine*. *Cicero. Horace.*

TEUCER of *Crete*, King of *Phrygia Minor*, since called *Troas*, Reign'd in Conjunction with his Son-in-Law *Dardanus*, who married his Daughter *Batica*. It was one of his Grand-children, called *Tros*, that gave Name to the City of *Troy*, Capital of this Kingdom; and from *Teucer* the Inhabitants were called *Teuceri*.

TEUDEGILDE, was a poor Shepherd's Daughter, but so great a Beauty that *Charibert* King of *France*, fell in Love with, and married her. She out-lived this Prince, and made use of all her Charms and Treasures to win *Gontran* King of *Orleans*; who having deprived her of her Wealth, cloistered her in a Monastery at *Arles*, where she died. *Gregor. Turon. lib. 4. c. 9.*

TEVIOTDALE, Lat. *Teviotia*, a Country in the South of *Scotland*, taking Name from the River *Teviot*, which runs through it. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and the Inhabitants were always well esteemed for their Valour during the Wars betwixt *Scotland* and *England*. Its principal Town is *Jedburgh*, where the County-Courts are held; though in Writings it is always called the Shire of *Roxburgh*, from an ancient Town and Castle now destroyed. The ancient and honorable Family of *Douglas* of *Cavers* are hereditary Sheriffs of this County. It's divided from *England* by *Cheviot Hills*, bounded on the West by *Liddisdale*, *Eskdale*, and *Eusdale*, on the North with the Sheriffdom of the *Forest*, and on the East with the *Mers*. The principal Families of this Country are the *Scots* and *Kers*; the *Duchess* of *Buccleugh* and *Monmouth* being chief of the former, and the Earl of *Roxburgh* the most considerable of the latter in this County.

TEUPOLUS (*Bajamond*) Son to a Doge of *Venice*, formed a Design to oppress his Country, and usurp the Sovereignty; but the Plot being discovered, the States sent for some Troops to *Venice* to oppose him; and having worsted his Party at a Rencontre in the Place of *St. Marc*, they secured him, and punish'd his Accomplices. *Egnar. lib. 3. cap. 5.*

TEUTATES, a Name under which the ancient *Gauls* worshipped *Mercury*, to whom they sacrificed humane Victims; the *Druids* either burning, piercing them with Arrows, or strangling them in the middle of their Temples. *Strabo. Cels. Comment.*

TEUTOMALUS, King of the *Salians*, Inhabitants of the ancient *Gallia Viennensis*, being forced to leave his Country to the *Romans*, who established themselves in it under the Consul *C. Sextius*, he withdrew to the *Allobroges*, and with the help of his Allies maintained a second War against *Cn. Domitius*, about 632 of *Rome*. *Tit. Liv.*

TEUTOMATUS, King of the *Nitiobriges*, People of the ancient *Aquitain*, was Son of *Ollovico* that Reign'd before him: He adhered to *Vercingetorix*, and with his Forces contributed to repair his Loss at *Avaric*. *Cesar* says, that this Prince, who was under the Walls of *Gergovia* during the Siege, was surprized in his Tent asleep; and thinking of nothing less than an Attack that Day, the *Roman* Soldiers beat up his Quarters so very suddenly, that he had not time to put on his Cloaths, and that it was as much as he could do to save himself, his Horse being

being wounded under him. *Cæsar. de Bello Gallico, lib. 7.*

TEUTONS, This Name was given to the ancient Germans, bordering upon the *Cimbrians*: They inhabited the Islands of *Funen* and *Zelande* in *Denmark*, were very troublesome to their Neighbours, and held out a long time against the *Romans*.

TEUTONS, The Name of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, anciently that of our Lady of Mount *Sion*, instituted in 1191, by *Henry* of *Jerusalem*, the Patriarch, and other Christian Princes, in favour of the German Nation. On this occasion, when the Emperor *Frederick* undertook the *Croisade*, with several other great Princes, to recover the Holy Land, whereof *Saladin* Sultan of *Egypt* made himself Master in 1187, a great number of German Lords and Gentlemen follow'd him in quality of Volunteers, who signaliz'd themselves upon all occasions. And after the Emperor's Death, being without a Generalissimo before *Acre*, besieg'd by the Christians, they chose *Frederick* Duke of *Suabia*, second Son of the Emperor, and *Henry* Duke of *Brabant*, for Captain-Generals of their Nation: under whom they distinguished themselves with so much Bravery, at the Taking of *Acre*, and other Places of that Country, that *Henry* King of *Jerusalem* proposed to institute an Order in their Favour, and with the Patriarch and other Princes, formed the Statutes according to the Model of the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, and the *Templers*, whence they extracted what they thought would best become an Order both Military and Hospitable. The Statutes, amongst other things, set forth, that the Knights should be well Born, that they should vow the Defence of the Christian Church and Holy Land, and give Entertainment to the Pilgrims of their Nation; and finally, that they should call themselves, Knights of our Lady of Mount *Sion*. The Emperor *Henry VI.* and Pope *Celestin III.* approved the Institution, order'd that they should be clad in White, and wear a black Cross, in form of that of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, in their Habits, Standards, and Arms, with a Field Argent, and live according to *St. Augustin's* Rule. Hereupon the King of *Jerusalem*, with Duke *Frederick* of *Suabia*, by the Emperor's Authority, created the first Knights to the number of 40, making *Walpot* their great Master. All Christian Princes shew'd their Affection to this Order by their Liberalities and Endowments, which began to be very considerable under the fourth great Master *Herman* of *Saltza*, elected in 1210, in whose time these Knights rescued *John* the Son of *Henry* King of *Jerusalem*, in a Battel which the Christians lost against *Conradin* King of *Syria*; in Acknowledgment of which good Service, the same *John* honour'd them with the proper Arms of the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*. After this the Duke of *Masovia* in *Poland* gave these Knights a Grant of what Lands they could Conquer from the Pagans in *Prussia*, which the Pope and Emperor confirm'd. So that the *Teutons* having gain'd an entire Victory, beat the Infidels quite out of that Country, and by little and little made themselves Masters of *Livonia* and *Curlande*; and having built several Churches, Towns, and Castles, and planted several German Colonies, they entred *Russia*, where they also establish'd the Christian Religion. But whilst they were Victorious in those Parts, and made considerable progress towards the Baltic Sea, the Town of *Acre* was taken by the Sultan of *Egypt* in 1291, and the Knights there were forced to return into Germany. The principal House of the Order was establish'd at *Marpurg* a Town of *Hessia* in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and afterwards translated to *Mariembourg* in *Prussia*. In 1510 these Knights chose *Albert*, Marquis of *Brandebourg*, Nephew to *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, for their great Master. But this Prince embracing *Luther's* Doctrine, treated with the King of *Poland* to make himself absolute Master of *Prussia*, upon condition to do Homage for it to the Crown of *Poland*. After this Agreement the Duke quitted the Title of Great Master, and drove all the Knights out of *Prussia*. Since that time this Country is call'd Ducal *Prussia*. The *Teutons* retir'd to *Mergentheim* alias *Mariandal* in *Franconia*, and chose *Walter de Cromberg* for the Administrator of *Prussia*, who was then Grand Master of the Teutonic Order in Germany and Italy. Now this Order consists of 12 Provinces, viz. that of *Alsace* and *Burgundy*, that of *Austria*, of *Coblentz*, and *Etsch*, still called Provinces of the Jurisdiction of *Prussia*, the Provinces of *Franconia*, *Hesse*, *Bieffen*, *Westphalia*, *Lorrain*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, and *Utrecht*, which are of the Jurisdiction of Germany. But now the *Hollanders* are Masters of all that belonged to the Order in the Province of *Utrecht*. Each Province has its Commandaries, and the ancientest of the Commanders is call'd the Provincial, but all are under the great Master, as their Chief. The 12 Provincial Commanders assembled together, can chuse a great Master or Coadjutor. The great Master keeps his ordinary Residence at *Mariandal* in *Franconia*, since the Order was forc'd out of *Prussia*, and is worth about 20000 Crowns a Year. The most part of the Commandaries are possessed by German Lords, and Princes younger Brothers. The Arms of the Order are, Argent, a Cross Patee Sable surmounted with a Cross Potent, Or. *Heiss. Histoire de l'Empire.*

T E W K S B U R Y, Lat. *Theocuria*, a Market and Borough Town of *Tewksbury* Hundred in the North-West of *Glostershire*, situate at the Fall of the *Avon* into the *Severn*. Noted for its Manufacture of Woollen Cloth, and for the Battel fought here Anno 1471, between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, by King *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* which determined the long Quarrel for the Crown, and settled it on the House of *York*. *Edward*

the Prince, only Son to King *Henry VI.* was slain in this Battel.

TEXEL, a small Island at the Mouth of the *Zuyder Zee*, which has a strong Castle and good Harbour on its South side, the usual Place where the Dutch Fleet rendezvous in times of War. General *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*, beat the Dutch near this Place, July 31. 1653, kill'd their famous Admiral *Van Trump*, burn'd and sunk 26 of their Men of War, with the Loss of two small English Ships, and drove the rest into the *Texel*.

TEXTOR (*Ravissius John*) a famous Grammarian of *Nevers* in *France*, flourish'd about the middle of the 16th Century. He wrote several things, as, *Officina*, *Cornucopia*, *Specimen Epithetorum*, &c. *Gesner. Biblioth.*

THABOR, or *Tabor*, a famous Mountain of *Galilee* in *Palestina*, near the great Plains of *Esdrelon*, and the little River of *Kishon*, six Miles from *Nazareth* towards the East. It was on the top of this Mountain that *Jesus Christ* transfigur'd himself in presence of the Apostles, *St. Peter*, *St. John*, and *St. James*. One may ride up it about a thousand Paces on Horse-back, but thence the way is straight and steep to the top, not winding, as in other Mountains. *Josephus* says, 'tis 30 Furlongs high, that is, 3750 Paces: and some very credible Travellers affirm, that they were a whole Day getting up to the top. It is of a Cylindrical Figure, somewhat like a Sugar-loaf; and on the side of *Nazareth*, towards the South and West, cover'd with Shrubs and Bushes that are always green, and well stock'd with wild Beasts, especially Boars and wild Hogs, because the *Mahometans* imitate the *Jews* in their Aversion to Swine-flesh. On the top of this Mountain the Empress *Helena* built a very sumptuous Church with three small Chappels, to represent the three Tabernacles, one for *Jesus Christ*, one for *Moses*, and the third for *Elias*, which are now almost buried under the Ruins of the Church: They are little square Vaults, and disposed in form of a Cross: That in the middle marks the Place where our Saviour was during his Transfiguration; and those on both sides where *Moses* and *Elias* were by him: The middlemost has an Altar in it, where the Fryars of *Nazareth* celebrate Mass always by Candle-light, because the building is under ground. It's very fresh and cold upon the top of this Mountain, even during the greatest Heats, by reason of the continual Wind thereon. Here are abundance of fine Cisterns cut in the Rocks, full of excellent Water, and shaded with Fig-trees. From this Mountain may be seen those of *Hermon*, *Gilboa*, *Samaria*, the Mountain of *Precipice*, that call'd the Mountain of Blessings, where our Saviour preach'd the excellent Sermon recorded in the 5th of *Matthew*; and also the Sea of *Galilee*, or Lake of *Genesareth*. At the foot are the Towns of *Naim* and *Endor*, now quite ruin'd, and inhabited by *Arabians*; the great Plains of *Esdrelon*, the Valley of *Jezreel*, and the Torrent or Brook of *Kishon* or *Endor*, which divides it self into two Branches, whereof one passes at the foot of Mount *Hermon* near the Town of *Endor*, whence it runs into the Sea of *Galilee*. It was on the Banks of this Brook, which has its Spring near *Thabor*, that *Sisera's* Army was cut in pieces. The other, after several Windings in the Plains of *Esdrelon* and *Zebulon*, discharges it self into the *Mediterranean*, between Mount *Carmel* and *S. John d'Acre*. It was near this little River of *Kishon* that *Elias* put the 450 False Prophets of *Baal* to death. *Josephus* says, That *Alexander Jannæus*, King of the *Jews*, built a Fort on the top of this Mountain, which *Vespasian* took by Composition, A. C. 82. *Godfrey* of *Bologne* rebuilt the Churches on this Mountain, and erected two Monasteries there in 1099, making it a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Jerusalem*. *Saladin* banish'd the Christians thence in 1187, and they retook it in 1253. Pope *Alexander IV.* gave it to the *Templers*, but in 1290 the Sultan of *Egypt* laid it quite desolate. *Doubdan Voyage of the Holy Land.*

THALASSIUS. was a Favourite of the Emperor *Constantius*, probably upon the account of his being an *Avian*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* reports him to have been *Præfectus Prætorio*; and *St. Athanasius* styles him *Comes*: but let his Dignity be what it will, he was one of the Emperor's Ministers of State, and Represented him at the Council of *Sirmium*. *Athanas. Epist. ad Solit. & Apol. ad Const. Ammian. Marcellin. l. 14. & 22. Zosim. l. 1. &c.* There was another of this Name, who was a Monk, and an Acquaintance of *St. Maximus* the Martyr: He liv'd about the Year 650, and wrote several Treatises, which are now in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*; as, *De sincera Chæritate*, *ac vera Continentia*. *De regimine Mentis*, &c. *Coccius in Indic. Auth. Theſau. Cathol.*

THALES, a Philosopher, and the first of those called the Seven Sages, or Wise Men of *Greece*, Son of *Examius* and *Cleobulina*. Some affirm that he was born in the 36th Olympiad, in *Phœnicia*, and descended from *Cadmus* and *Agenor's* Family. But this is certain, that he was the first in those Parts who deserved the Name of Sage, and that he was Author of the *Ionian* Sect, so call'd because he was born at the Town *Miletum* of *Ionis*. He is thought to be the first that penetrated into the Secrets of Astronomy, and that none before him had foretold the Eclipses of the Sun, nor understood the Course of the Stars. He held, that the Water was the Principle or Beginning of all other things; that the World had a Soul, and was full of Spirits. He observ'd the different Seasons and Changes of Time, and divided the Year into 365 Days. This Science, that *Greece* was not acquainted

acquainted with before his Time, he learn'd partly from the Priests of Egypt, whither he travell'd, and partly by his own proper Studies and diligent Search into the Phenomena of Nature. He went to meet *Craſus* who lead a powerful Army into Cappadocia, and help'd him to paſs the River *Halys* without making any Bridge. He died in the 58th Olympiad, and the 92d Year of his Age. Theſe following Maxims are attributed to him. *That it's the hardeſt thing in the whole World to know ones ſelf: The eaſieſt to adviſe another: And the Sweeteſt to accompliſh our Deſires. That to live well, we muſt keep from what we reprehend in others. That Health is the Happineſs of the Body: Knowledge the Felicity of the Soul. That there was nothing more Ancient than God, Greater than Space, Quicker than Spirit, Stronger than Neceſſity, nor Wiſer than Time. Adding, That we are to ſay nothing to provoke any Body that can Injure us: And ſhould live with our Friends, as with People that may become our Enemies.* Diogen. Laert. Tully l. 1. de Divin. Laſtant. l. 3. c. 14. Divin. Inſt.

THALES, a Lyrick Poet of the Iſle of Crete or Candie, whom *Solon* ſent to *Sparta* to excite the People to the Love of Vertue, and diſſuade them from the Seditions and Enmities that reign'd amongſt them: ſo that it was he that prepared the way for *Lycurgus* to bring the *Lacedæmonians* to their Duty.

THALESTRES, Queen of the *Amazons*, having a ſtrong Deſire to ſee *Alexander the Great*, travell'd out of her Dominions in queſt of him; and being near his Camp, ſent him word, ſhe was come to make him a Viſit: *Alexander* having acquainted her that ſhe ſhould be welcome, ſhe order'd her Train to make a Halt, and came to him attended with only 300 Women. Being ask'd the Occaſion of her Coming, ſhe told him, *'Twas to have Iſſue by him*; which if it happen'd to be a Daughter, ſhe would keep her to her ſelf: but if a Son, he ſhould be ſent to his Father. *Quint. Curt. l. 5. Arrian* gives no credit to this Story, l. 7. c. 6.

THALIA, one of the Nine Muſes, which ſome will have to be the firſt Inventor of Geometry and Agriculture. She preſides over Comedy, and is repreſented with a Waggiſh and Laſcivious Countenance, crown'd with Ivy, and holding a Mask in her Hand.

THAME, a Market Town in Oxfordſhire upon the Borders of Buckinghamſhire, which takes its name from the River *Thame*, which almoſt encompasses it, and is here cover'd with a Bridge, leading into Buckinghamſhire. It's Capital of its Hundred, enjoys the Benefit of a Free School, and has an Hoſpital founded by the Lord *Williams* of *Thame*.

THAMES, *Tamiſis*, the principal River of England, is ſo called from the *Thame* and *Iſis*, which joining into one Stream at *Dorcheſter* in Oxfordſhire, taking there the name of *Thames*. The *Tame* has its ſource in Buckinghamſhire, the *Iſis* ſprings in Wiltſhire, receives the *Windruſh*, and the *Even Lods* before it comes to Oxford, beneath that City the *Charwell* a large Stream, at *Dorcheſter*; the *Thames*, as was ſaid before, is joined by the *Kennet* and the *Loddon* from *Barkſhire*; the *Coln* from Buckinghamſhire receives the *Brent* from *Middleſex*, the *Wey* and *Wandle* from *Surrey*, the *Lea* and *Roden* from *Effex*, and the *Darent* from *Kent*. It waters in its courſe *Dorcheſter* and *Henley*; in *Barkſhire*, *Reading* and *Windſor*; in Buckinghamſhire, *Maidenhead*; in *Middleſex*, *Stanes*, *Brentford*, *Weſtminſter*, *London*; in *Surrey*, *Kingſton*, *Richmond*, *Lambeth* and *Southwark*; in *Effex*, *Berkin*; in *Kent*, *Deptford*, *Greenwich* and *Graveſend*. Though this River is in no way to be compared for the length of its courſe with the *Danube*, *Rhine*, and *Loire*, yet it may be ſaid to exceed them in the excellency of its Waters, and the gentleneſs of its Stream, and eſpecially in the vaſt Riches that are continually conveyed upon it from all parts of the World, Ships of great Burthen coming up as far as *London*, which is fixty Miles from the Sea, and the Tide reaches as far as *Kingſton*, which is twenty Miles higher.

THAMUS, a Maſter of a Ship, born in Egypt, ſailing to Italy, and having on Board *Epitherzes*, Father of the Orator *Æmilianus*, had a good Gale of Wind till he came over againſt the *Echinades*, now call'd *Le Curzolari*, over againſt the Gulph of *Corinth* or *Lepanto*, where the Sea was becalm'd, and the Ship was forc'd by the Tide, near to the Iſland *Paxos*: The greateſt part of the Crew being awake in the Night, a Voice was diſtinctly heard from the Iſland, calling to *Thamus*; to which he making no answer, neither the firſt, nor the ſecond time: The Voice grew ſtronger, and bid him, *That as ſoon as he came to Palodes, he ſhould give notice that the great Pan was dead*: *Thamus*, as ſoon as he came up to the Place, did as he was bid; and immediately upon declaring his Meſſage, he heard great groanings and lamenting. This News was preſently ſpread at *Rome*, and was ſo much taken notice of, that the Emperor *Tiberius* ſent for *Thamus*, who confirm'd the truth of it; upon which, the Learned being conſulted, were of opinion, that this *Pan* was the Son of *Mercury* and *Penelope*. Some Chriſtians pretend to believe, that the Death of our Saviour happening at that time, was ſignify'd by this extraordinary Voice. *Plutarch de Oracul. deſect. Euseb. lib. 5. de Prepar. Evang. cap. 9.*

THAMUZ, an Idol of the Hebrews and Phenicians, ſpoken of in the eighth Chapter of *Ezekiel*. *R. David Kimchi* ſays, That they celebrated its Feaſt in the Month *Thamuz*, which answers our *June* and *July*, and that then the Idol ſeem'd to weep: Which was effected thus, The Priests after having put Lead

round the Eyes, heated the Statue in the inſide, until the heat melted the Metal. Moſt Authors ſay, that *Thamuz* was the ſame with *Adonis*, of whom *St. Jerom* ſpeaks thus: *Adonis or Thamuz, Venus's Favourite, was a very handſome Young Man, who being killed in the Month of June, was brought to Life again, as is reported.* The Idolatrous Hebrews call the Month of *June* by this Name, and celebrate every Year a Feaſt in Honour of this *Thamuz* or *Adonis*; whereof the Ceremony was to bewail him as Dead, and praife him afterwards as come to Life again. Some believe, that *Thamuz* or *Adonis* was the ſame with *Osiris* King of the Egyptians, in whoſe Honour theſe People kept two Feaſts the ſame Month, one for his Death, that they call'd *Ἀραιομόρις*, and the other for the Reſurrection, which they call'd *Ἑλευσις*. *Abenephe* ſays, that *Thamuz* was King of Egypt when the *Iſraelites* were in Bondage; That he inſtituted the Ceremonies of *Osiris*. Which theſe People after their return, continu'd to celebrate; and call the Month they did it in *Thamuz*. *Father Kircher* ſays, that this *Thamuz* was alſo call'd *Tetmoſis* and *Tamoſis*. *Kircher Oedipus Ægyptiacus, Tom. 1. Selden de Diis Syris.*

THAMYRIS, a Poet, born at *Odrifa* in *Thrace*, and one of the beſt Muſicians of his time: He had a great many good Qualities, but his Vanity ſpoil'd 'em all. His Voice and his Skill were ſo extraordinary, that the *Scythians* choſe him for their King, notwithstanding he was a Foreigner. *Plutarch*, as *Natalis Comes* cites him, commends him very much for this Talent, and affirms, that he wrote a Poem of the Wars of the *Titans* againſt the Gods: Others make him the Author of a thouſand Verſes upon the Creation of the World, and that he wrote a Syſteme of Theology, conſiſting of Three thouſand Verſes, which was extant in *Suidas's* time. He is ſaid by ſome, to be eight Generations older than *Homer*, or five at the loweſt; and that he was the third Perſon that carry'd off the Prize at the *Pythian* Solemnities. *Homer* tells us, he had the confidence to challenge the Muſes, to a Tryal of Skill in Muſick, and being worſted, loſt his Sight for his Preſumption. *Plato*, according to the Principles of Transmigration, fancy'd the Soul of *Thamyris* remov'd into a Nightingale. *Homer Iliad. 2. Pausanias, lib. 4. Conon apud Photium, n. 186. p. 428. Suidas. Natalis Comes Mythol. lib. 6. cap. 14, &c.*

THANET, Lat. *Tanetos*, *Thanatos*, a ſmall Iſland on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Kent*, ſurrounded on the South by the Sea, and on the Weſt by the River *Stoure*, here call'd the *Tenlade*. It's about eight Miles long and four broad. It was in this Iſland that the Saxons firſt landed, and alſo *St. Auguſtin* the Monk. *Nicholas Lord Tuſton* was created Earl of *Thanet* by King *Charles I.* in 1628. *Richard* the fifth of this Family ſucceeded in 1680.

THARBS, Daughter of one of the Kings of *Ethiopia*, who is ſaid to have fallen in love with *Moſes* as he aſſiſted the Egyptians at the Siege of *Saba*, ſo that they married, and the Town thereupon ſurrendred to *Moſes*, who led his Victorious Egyptians back into their Country, but was ill rewarded for his Service. *Joſeph. lib. 2. cap. 5. Antiq. Jud.*

THARGELIA, in Greek *Θαργηλία*, Feaſts which the Athenians kept in Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana*, under which Names they worſhipped the Sun and Moon. *Suidas.*

THARSAMUNTHUS, a famous Roman Soldier, who gain'd a Victory over the *Goths*, but being wounded in the Leg, was ſo tranſported with Fury againſt the Enemy, that he vow'd to be reveng'd when he was cur'd: He went alone into their Camp, where he kill'd many of them before they could put themſelves in a poſture of Defence; and being environ'd, he laid many at his Feet, and would never give up his Sword until he drop'd in ſight of the Romans, who ſtood and admir'd his Courage. *Procopius de Lib. Goth.*

THARSHIS, according to moſt of the Interpreters of the Holy Scripture, is the place whither *Solomon* ſent his Fleet for Gold, Silver, and other precious Merchandiſes. Authors do not agree what place this was; ſome think there was a particular place of this Name, whether it was *Tharſis* of *Cilicie*, or *Tartessus* in *Spain*, and that becauſe the Hebrews were not good Seamen, and look'd upon the Voyage of *Tharſis* to be a long one, they call'd all their other long Voyages by the ſame Name, as in the laſt Age the Name of the *Indies*, which properly belong'd but to a Country of *Asia*, water'd by the River *Indus*, was given to all the Southern Coaſts of *Asia*, as alſo to *America*, becauſe they were long Voyages as the former. *M. l' Abbe de Choſſ. Vic. de Salomon. See Ophir.*

THASSILON, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Son of *Chiltrude*, Siſter to *Pepin* King of *France*, to whom he did Homage in an Aſſembly held by this Prince at *Compeigne*. But *Pepin* ſuſpecting that he had contracted an Alliance with *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards*, his Father-in-law watch'd him ſo cloſe, that he never could undertake any thing to his Diſadvantage. *Thaſſilon* ſwore the like Allegiance to *Charlemagne*, but broke his Oath, which drew that Prince's Arms into his Country. *Thaſſilon*, to procure Peace, beg'd pardon for what had paſſed, and gave his Son *Thendon* as Hoſtage for his future good Deportment. Yet this inconstant Duke, at his Wiſe's requeſt, undertook a new War againſt the King, in which being made Priſoner, he and his Son were condemn'd to be put to Death, but *Charlemagne* chang'd the Sentence into a perpetual Imprifonment. *Thaſſilon* died in the Abby of *Olton* 788. *Haimo, lib. 4. Otto Friſen, lib. 5, &c.*

THEACO, an Iſland of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalonia* the

the Isle of *St. Maure*, and the *Curzolaires*. The Ancients call'd it *Ithaca*. It has a wide and safe Port, and formerly had a Town which *Plutarch* calls *Alalcomene*, but now there are only some Villages: The Inhabitants are about fifteen thousand, and most of them People that were banish'd from *Zante*, *Corfu*, and *Cephalonia*. The *Cephalonians* chuse one every Year, to whom they give the Title of Captain of *Theaco*, but must be approved by the Ministers of the Commonwealth of *Venice*, and then Judges between these Islanders, and decides their Differences. It's thought this Island was *Ulysses's* Country, and the place of *Penelope's* Residence, whose Memory is still in such Veneration there, that the Inhabitants have a consideration for some certain Ruins, thought to be the Remains of that chaste Princess's Palace. *P. Coronelli's Description of Morea*.

THEAGENES, a very famous Wrestler, who won about 1400 Prizes in the Olympick and other Publick Games, and was therefore by the Oracle of *Apollo* ranked amongst the Heroes, and had a Statue of Copper erected for him after his Death. An envious Fellow whip'd this Statue so often, that it fell and crush'd him to death at last; whereupon his Children call'd it to an account, (for according to *Draco's* Laws, inanimated things were to be brought to trial for Manslaughter,) and condemn'd it to be cast into the Sea. But the *Thessalians* being afterwards afflicted with Famine, and the Oracle consulted what they should do, it bid them recall the Banished: Which being understood of *Theagenes's* Statue, they fish'd it up, put it in its former place, and sacrific'd to it as a God upon the Reputation it had acquir'd of curing several Distempers. *Suidas* makes mention of three other Athenians of this Name. *Pausanius in Æliac*.

THEANO, *Pythagoras's* Wife, and Daughter to *Pithonast*; was Native of the Town of *Crotone*. She was a very deserving Woman, and of so great Learning and Wit, that she taught Philosophy with her Sons after her Husband's Death. It's also said, That she writ a Poem in Hexameter Verse. *Diogenes Laertius*.

THEATINS, or *Teatins*, Fryars so called from the Town of *Teate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, whereof *John Peter Caraffa*, Superior of this Order, afterwards known by the Name of *Paul* the IVth, was Bishop. Their proper Name, according to the first Institution, was that of Regulars, and their Founder one *Gaetan* of *Thiene*. The *Theatins* were establish'd at *Rome* in 1524, afterwards at *Venice* in 1527, at *Naples* three Years after; and Cardinal *Mazarin* settled them at *Paris* in 1644. *John Baptist Twiss in Annal. Theat.*

THEATRUM, a place design'd for the sight of Publick Plays, differing from the Amphitheatre in this, that the first was in form of a half Circle, the Amphitheatre of a round or oval Figure. What we now call *Theatrum* was call'd *Pulpitum* by the Romans, and was a high built place, where the Actors came to rehearse and act their Comedy; and what we call Galleries and Boxes, was much the same with what they call'd *Theatrum*; all the Building comprehended the Scene, the *Orchestra* or Space between the Stage and Seats, and the Steps or Stairs whereon the Spectators sat. The Scene in general comprehended all the Room the Actors took up, as well they that repeated, as they that danc'd or did their parts by Gestures, and were called *Pantomimes*; this was a sumptuous Building, enrich'd with Ornaments; behind it was a place where the Actors retir'd and dress'd themselves. The second part call'd *Orchestra*, was the lowest part of the Theatre, where the Senators sat as now in our Comedies Persons of Quality are suffered upon the Stage, and take up part of that place allotted for the Actors. The Ancients distinguish'd three sorts of Scenes, viz. the Tragick, Comick, and Satyrick, whereof the Decorations were Paintings brought forward by Engines. The Tragick had its Pillars, Statues, Balusters, and other Ornaments belonging to a Royal Palace. The Comick represented private Houses with their Balconies. The Satyrick was adorn'd with Groves, Mountains, Caves, and all sorts of Landscips. The third part were the Steps or Seats for the Spectators. *Valerius Maximus* says, that until the 558th of *Rome*, the Senators sat amongst the common People: But their Seats were separated by *Attilius Serranus* and *L. Scribonius*, *Ediles*, according to the Advice of *Scipio Africanus*; and there was also a Law made afterwards to give the Gentlemen their Seats apart. *Suetonius* relates, that *Augustus* issued an Edict, to forbid Womens sitting upon the Steps of the Theatre, but ordering them up to the top amongst the common People. The Ancient Romans had no Theatres nor Amphitheatres for their Stage-plays, but took the Diversion standing; they had afterwards Seats of Earth rais'd round the place where they were act'd in; and in the 599th. there was a Theatre built, which *Scipio Nasica* destroy'd soon after. *Pompey* the Great was the first that built one of Stone, on the top of which was a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, thereby to hinder the Censors from demolishing it. *Rosin Antiq. Rom. l. 5. c. 4. Euripides's Life, Edit. Cantab. by the Learned Mr. Barnes, which the Reader may consult, if he would see more upon this Argument.*

THEBALDESCHI (*Francis*) Cardinal and Arch-Priest of *St. Peter*, Native of *Rome*, one of the sixteen Cardinals that assembled there after Pope *Gregory XI.* his Death in 1378. Whilst the Sacred College held a Conclave for the Election of a new Pope, and expected *Bartholomy Prignan* Archbishop of *Paris* his consent; the People impatient for a Roman Pope, rush'd into the Conclave with so much Fury, that the Cardinals, to appease

them, and secure themselves from danger, cry'd out, That the Cardinal of *St. Peter* was just then chosen, and that it was the part of the Magistrates of *Rome* to make him consent to his Election. This was no sooner noised in the Town, but the People flock'd in great numbers to worship this pretended Pope, who was a poor Old Man above Four-score Years of Age, then forced him to *St. Peter's* Church, and put him upon the Altar according to custom, though he cry'd out as loud as he could, That it was not he but the Archbishop of *Bari* that was chosen. Thence they carried him, do what he could, to the Pope's Palace, and created him with the usual Ceremonies. Thus things went on until the next Morning that *Bartholomy Prignan's* Election was publish'd. *Maimbourg Histoire du Grand Schisme.*

THEBES or *Diospolis*, a Town of *Egypt*, one of the greatest and most beautiful of all Antiquity, it being assur'd that it was 140 Furlongs round, and had a hundred Gates, which made it be call'd *Hecatompylos*. It was ruin'd by *Corneilius Gallus* Governor of *Egypt*. *Tacitus* speaks thus of it in his Description of *Germanicus* his Voyages. Thence he visited, says he, the great Streets of ancient *Thebes*, where were then still in *Egyptian* Characters, engraven on *Obelisks* the Marks of its former Wealth. An ancient Priest order'd to interpret them, said, That there had been 700000 Combatants in this Town, and that with this numerous Army King *Rhamses* subdued *Lybia*, *Ethiopia*, &c. The Tributes the People paid were also mark'd, the weight of Gold and Silver, the number of Horses and Arms, the Ivory and Perfumes for the Temples. The Customs upon Corn and other Goods, which bore great Proportion with what the Roman Power, and the Violence of the *Parthians* impos'd upon the Nations they had subdued. *John Leon* assures us, that the Modern Name of this Town is *Theres*; but *Sanfon* thinks it's *Minio*, which now belongs to the *Turks*. *Tacit. lib. 2. Annal. c. 19.*

THEBES, a Town of *Greece* in *Beotia*, call'd *Heptapylos* by *Pindar*, by reason of its seven Gates. *Cadmus* built it *A. M.* 2620. or at least augmented it with a Fortrefs call'd *Cadmea*, famous in the Works of Poets. Thirty seven Years before the Destruction of *Troy*, *Polinices* Son of *Oedipus*, and *Jocasta*, arm'd against his Brother *Eteocles*, and besieged *Thebes*, with *Adrastus* King of *Argos*, and some others. This War, generally call'd the Enterprize of the Seven Generals against *Thebes* was fruitless, but their Children carried the Town ten Years after, *A. M.* 2843. The *Thebans* were very Powerful, and maintain'd a War against the *Athenians* and *Lacedemonians*; which last they utterly defeated at the Battle of *Leuctra* in *Beotia*, by the Valour of *Epa-minondas*, though they were but few in comparison of the Enemy, who with their Credit, lost there their best Men, and their King *Cleombrotus*. *Philip* of *Macedon* conquer'd the *Thebans*, and put a Garrison of *Macedonians* in their Town, cutting all them off that he either had an Aversion for or suspected, forc'd the rest away, and recall'd those of his Faction whom they had banish'd, giving them Offices and considerable Places. The *Thebans* carried this heavy Yoke with much Reluctancy, so that upon the report of *Alexander's* Death they revolted, and solicited their Neighbours to do the like; but the Town being taken the second time was quite destroy'd, not one House being left standing but that of *Pindarus*. This happen'd in the CXI Olympiad, about the 419th of *Rome*. *Cassander*, *Antipater's* Son, repair'd it twenty Years after, and it had afterwards the Title of an Archbishopsrick, but is now an inconsiderable Borough call'd *Strives*, subject to the *Turks*.

THEERS, otherwise call'd *Alchores*, are a sort of Indians who profess no Religion; all People abhor them, which is the reason that they live in the outermost parts of the Suburbs, to be out of the way of other People: They are employ'd to lead Criminals to the place of Execution. *Mandeflo, Tom. 2. of Olearius*.

THEMIS, said to be the Daughter of Heaven and Earth, was consider'd as the Goddess of Justice, and the first that gave Oracles to the Pagans. *Hesiod in Theog. Diador. Sicul. l. 5.*

THEMIS, call'd *Carmenta* by *Eusebius*, refus'd to marry *Jupiter*, whereupon he forc'd her, and had Justice, Law and Peace by her, according to the Fable. *Euseb. lib. 3. Prepar. Evang.*

THEMISON, a famous Physician, mention'd by *Juvenal*, *Satyr 10.*

THEMISTIUS, a famous Orator, living under the Reigns of *Constantius*, *Julian* the Apostate, *Jovian*, *Valens* and *Valentinian*. He was a Peripatetick Philosopher, and wrote Commentaries upon *Aristotle*, and upon the account of his Learning and Employments, made a considerable Figure. His Religion was Heathenism; but notwithstanding that, he was so far from having an aversion to the Christians, that he employ'd his Interest and Rhetorick at Court to stop the Persecution which the *Arian* Emperor *Valence* had rais'd against the Orthodox; endeavouring to soften the Emperor in a fine Harangue made upon this occasion, where he shews, that there were greater Divisions among the Heathens than among the Christians, and that such differences in Opinion ought not to be capitally punished. This *Themistius* had a great share in *Julian* the Apostate's Favour. We have several of his Orations extant, which were address'd to the Princes under whom he liv'd. *St. Aug. de Catez. Suidas, &c.*

THEMISTOCLEA, Daughter of *Mnesarchus* a Goldsmith of *Samos*, and Sister of *Pythagoras*, was very Learned in Morals, as appears by the several good Maxims which she communicated to her Brother. *Strabo.*

THEMISTOCLES, an *Athenian* Captain, Son of *Neocles*, a Man famous for his Birth and Vertue: He was so wild in his Youth, that his Father disinherited him; but instead of dispiriting him, this did but raise his Courage; for concluding with himself that he could not wash off that Stain, but by some great Actions of Courage and Conduct, he devoted himself to the Publick Good, and applied all his care to get Friends and acquire Reputation. He was generally taken up in deciding private Disputes, and proposing necessary Expedients, which he was as happy at putting in execution as inventing. He was intrusted with the Management of the War against *Corfu*, which he brought to a happy Conclusion, ridding the Sea of all Pyrates, and rendering Commerce free. This was soon follow'd with greater Advantage by his Victory at Sea against *Xerxes* in the *LXXV Olympiad*. But being afterwards accused by the *Lacedemonians*, and banish'd by the *Athenians*, he went to *Admetus* King of the *Molossians*, thence to *Asia*, and afterwards into *Persia*, where the King gave him some Towns for his Subsistence. He died at *Magnesia*, some say of a Natural Death, or according to others, by taking a draught of Bull's Blood, rather than bear Arms against his Country. This happen'd about the 29th of *Rome*. *Cornelius Nepos* and *Plutarch* in his Life.

THEMISTOGENES, of *Syracuse*, a *Greek* Historian, who liv'd in *Artaxerxes Mnemon's* time. *Xenophon* speaks thus of him, They that have the Curiosity to see how *Cyrus* rais'd his Men, how he march'd his Army against *Artaxerxes*, how he order'd the Fight, and how after his Death the *Grecians* return'd into their Country by the Bridge over the *Euxin* Sea, let him read *Themistogenes* of *Syracusa's* History of *Cyrus*, Brother to the same *Artaxerxes*.

THEOBALDS, a Royal Seat of the Kings of *England* in *Hartfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Hartford*, not far from *Hodsdon* on the *Lea*, and less from *Waltham* Abby in *Essex*. It is delightfully situated amongst Groves and Springs, *Sir William Cecil*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, built it; and *Robert Lord Cecil* his Son, of the same Office to King *James I.* much beautified it.

THEOCRINES, a *Grecian*, who was first a Tragick Poet, and afterwards turn'd Informer; his Name became odious by inventing of Calumnies, which made *Demosthenes* call *Eschines* a Tragical *Theocrines*. And *St. Jerom* observes, that the *Pagans* used to call the *Christians* by this wicked Name, because by their Profession of Holiness, they seem'd to accuse the Idolaters of Impiety. *St. Jerome* *Epist. ad Furium*.

THEOCRITUS, a *Greek* Poet, born at *Syracuse*, liv'd in the time of *Ptolemy Lagus*; he wrote Pastorals, call'd *Idyllia*, afterwards imitated by *Virgil* in his *Ecclogs*. 'Tis said, the Tyrant *Hiero* put him to Death for giving him an ill Character. *Theocritus* wrote in the *Doric* Dialect, and was a considerable Master in his way. *Strabo*, &c.

THEODAT, or *Theodabade*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, was Son to *Amalfride*, Sister to King *Theodorick*, and of a Person of Quality of this Court. *Amalasuntha* having lost her Son *Athalarick*, and seeing her self without Support, put *Theodat* on the Throne, but on this condition, That she her self should always Govern, which he promised: But finding himself well settled, and assur'd of the Crown, he banish'd his Benefactrix to an Island of the Lake *Volsena*, where he got her Strangled in a Bath in 534. The Emperor *Justinian* resolv'd to revenge the Death of this Princess, and taking his Opportunity, during the Disorders of the *Goths*, reunited *Italy* to the Empire. *Mundus* and *Belisarius* did him considerable Service in this Juncture, one subduing *Dalmatia*, and the other making himself Master of *Sicily*. These Successes frighten'd *Theodat* so much, that he offer'd to subscribe to what the Emperor pleas'd, even to the resigning of the Kingdom, so he might be allow'd a Pension, and live quietly. But the Face of Affairs changing afterwards, he put Pope *Agapet* upon a Journey to make his Peace with that Prince. But these Precautions were to no purpose, all went against him, his own Son-in-law *Ebremond* submitted to *Belisarius*, who reduc'd *Naples*, and all the neighbouring Country; so that not knowing what to resolve upon, he gave the Conduct of his Army to *Vitiges*, one of his Captains, far more noble by his Valour than Birth, who being well beloved by the *Goths*, was proclaim'd King in 536 or 37, seizes *Theodat* as he return'd from *Rome* to *Ravenna*, and put him and his Son *Theodegisilus* to Death, a just Punishment for his Ingratitude to *Amalasuntha*. And thus God made use of one Traitor to punish the others Treachery. It's said, that *Theodat* was Learned, and compos'd a History. *Procopius*, lib. 1. de Bell. Goth. *Cassiodor*. lib. 10. *Epist.* 3. &c.

THEODEBERT, or *Thiebert*, First of the Name, King of *Metz*, succeeded his Father *Thierry* or *Theodorick I.* King of *Austrasia* in 534, and in the beginning of his Reign committed several violent Actions unworthy a Christian Prince, but afterwards by the care and good Advice of *Nizier* Bishop of *Treves*, he mended his Life, and liv'd with as much Justice and Piety as could be desir'd. Seeing the *Romans* and *Goths* engag'd in a War wherein Fortune balanc'd the Success, he look'd upon it as the most favorable Opportunity that could offer, to deprive them both of *Italy*, the subject of their War; whereupon he enter'd it, some say, with an Army of 100000, others say of 200000 Men, and had the good Fortune to force both Camps in one day, so that being Master of the Field, he ravag'd the

Country, and took several Places, but his Army growing Sick, he was forc'd to repass the *Alps*. This Warlike Prince, accusom'd to conquer, defeated the *Danes*, who had made an Incursion into his Country, and kill'd their King *Chochilaicus* in 516. He died in 548, as he was preparing a formidable Army, with the Assistance of the *Lombards*, against *Justinian*, and design'd to march to the Gates of *Constantinople*. His Death was occasion'd by the fall of a great Branch, which a wild Cow or Ox shook down upon his Head as he was Hunting in the fourteenth Year of his Reign. *Gregory de Tour. Procop.*

THEODEBERT II. King of *Austrasia*, succeeded his Father *Childebert* in 595 or 96. The Kingdom was divided between him and his Brother *Thierry*, his Grandmother *Bruneband*, that govern'd three Years during his Minority, endeavouring to make him pass for a Supposititious Prince, irritated him so much, that he banish'd her his Court; whereupon she went to the other Brother, King of *Burgundy*, and perswaded him to declare War against *Theodebert*, but this not having the designed Success, she sollicit'd both of them to engage in a War against their Cousin *Clotaire II.* over whom they had considerable Advantage in 590, and after this declared War against each other, *Theodebert* was overcome, his Troops put to flight at the Battels of *Toul* and *Tolbiac*, and he was himself killed at *Cologne*, whither he fled in 511, and the 26th of his Reign: His two Sons *Meroves* and *Clotaire*, were both put to Death by the wicked *Bruneband's* Orders. *Mezeray*.

THEODEBERT, or *Thietbert*, Son of *Chilperic I.* who put himself at the Head of his Troops, against his Brother *Sigebert I.* King of *Austrasia*; he was taken in 568, and kept Prisoner a whole Year; being then set at Liberty, he took the Field, entered *Touraine* and *Poitou*, committing strange Hostility, sparing nothing either Sacred or Prophane, and defeated *Sigebert's* Army commanded by *Gondeband*, but was himself kill'd afterwards at a Battel near *Angouleme* in 575. *Gregor. Turon. lib. 4. cap. 40. Haimo, lib. 3. Fredegarius, &c.*

THEODECTES, a Tragick Poet, who for making use of Scripture Subjects, is said to have been punish'd with the loss of his sight, and to have recover'd it afterwards upon his Repentance. *Joseph*.

THEODELINDA, Queen of the *Lombards*, who after her Husband *Autharis* his Death about 592, kept the Crown, and conferr'd it upon her second Husband *Aigulphus*; she brought the *Lombards* to quit *Arianism*, but fell her self afterwards into the Schism of the Bishops of *Istria*, dissenting about the three Chapters, until *Gregory the Great* reclaim'd her. She outliv'd *Aigulphus*, and govern'd the Kingdom with her Son from 616 to 626, that *Aricaldus* dethron'd them. *Paulus Diaconus, lib. 4. Hist. Long.*

THEODON I. under whose Conduct the *Boians* establish'd themselves in *Vindelicia* in 508. He was of the Illustrious Family of the *Agilolfingians*, which furnish'd *Bavaria* with many Illustrious Princes. Authors do not agree about the Establishment of this Prince in *Vindelicia*, yet there is more likelihood that *Theodorick* King of *Italy*, gave him leave to bring a Colony thither, which increased by little and little, than that he settled there by force of Arms; for it's certain this Prince receiv'd the Laws of the *Goths*, and that *Theodorick* Son of *Clodis*, prescribed them new ones. *Andr. Brunner. Annal. Boiorum.*

THEODON III. Duke of *Bavaria*, succeeded *Garebald II.* He marry'd *Reginatruda*, Daughter of *Childebert*, or of *Theodebert* King of *France*; and by her persuasion turn'd Christian, and was Baptiz'd at *Regensburg* by *Rupert* Bishop of *Worms*, whom upon his Death-bed, he recommended to his Son *Theodebert*, and enjoin'd him to look upon him as his Father. *Andr. Brunner. Annal. Virt. & Fort. Boiorum.*

THEODORA, Wife of the Emperor *Justinian*, was declar'd *Augusta* at the same time that her Husband receiv'd the Diadem from his Uncle *Justin* the Elder. *Anthimus* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, being her Favourite, she endeavour'd to protect and keep him in his Place; but failing, she resolv'd to cross Pope *Agapetus* in all his Designs, and sped pretty well by her Credit with the Emperor, whom she brought to favour the *Eutychians*. She was also engag'd in the business of the three Chapters, favour'd *Vigil's* Schism against Pope *Silverius*, and died in 548. *Procop. de Bello Goth. & Pers. in Ancet. &c. Evagrius, lib. 4. Hist.*

THEODORA AUGUSTA, and *Porphyrogenet*, was Daughter to *Constantine* the Young, and Sister to *Zoe*. She was put into a Monastery, and afterwards brought to the Throne, after *Constantine*, surnam'd *Monomachus* or the Duelist. She reign'd six Years and eight Months, and died in 1056, having created for Emperor *Michael VI.* surnam'd the Old Man, or *Stratioticus*, that is, the Warrior. *Curopolat. in Annal.*

THEODORA, a Roman Lady, she was very powerful at *Rome* in 908, by the means of the Marquis of *Tuscany*, who gave her the Command of the Castle of *St. Angelo*. She created Popes as she pleas'd, gave *John*, one of her Gallants, the Bishoprick of *Bologna*, afterwards the Archbishoprick of *Ravenna*, and at last made him Pope under the Name of *John*. She had a Daughter called *Marozia*, who was as Handsom and Leud as her self. *Baronius Luitprand.*

THEODORET, Bishop of *Cyrus*, a Town of *Syria*, lived in the fifth Age, was Native of *Antioch*, and Disciple to *St. John Chrysostom*.

Chrysostom: His private Expence was very slender, but was liberal to the Publick; for he built great Bridges, made publick Baths and *Aqueducts* at *Cyr*, and was in such favour with the Prince's *Pulcheria*, that on his account his Diocese was not burthened with new Taxes. He had the misfortune to side with *John*, Patriarch of *Antioch*, his Primate; which *John*, notwithstanding he was a Catholick, believ'd the Council of *Ephesus* had been too hasty in condemning and deposing *Nestorius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, not treating him with that Justice and Moderation which the cause required. *Theodoret* was engag'd in another Dispute liable to misconstruction, and that was, his writing against the Twelve *Anathema's*, which *St. Cyril* had publish'd in a Synod of *Alexandria* against *Nestorius*. However, afterwards both *Theodoret* and *John* of *Antioch* were reconcil'd to *St. Cyril* of *Alexandria*; and thus *Theodoret* being disengag'd from *Nestorius*, wrote learnedly against his Heresie, and recover'd himself from former mis-interpretations. The *Eutychians* deposed him in the pretended Synod of *Ephesus*; but he was afterwards re-established in the General Council of *Chalcedon*, An. 451. There is no mention made of him in History after this Council, which makes some think that he did not out-live it long; though others say, that he did not die before 460 or 470. His Works are a sufficient Evidence of the Greatness of his Learning, and the Beauty of his Genius. We have several Editions of his Works, the last publish'd by *P. Sermond* in 1642, is in 4 Volumes *Greek* and *Latin*, the two first contain Comments upon several places of Scripture; the third, *An Exposition upon the Epistles of St. Paul*, five Books of Ecclesiastical History, which begin at the Heresie of *Arius*, and reaches to the time of *Theodosius* the Younger. *Gennadius* says, he continued them to the Reign of *Leo*, in five other Books that are lost. This Volume contains also 147 Epistles, with the History of the Famous *Ancorites* of his time. The fourth Volume contains four Treatises, the first Entitled *Enaristes*, or *Polymorphus*, contains three Dialogues; the second in five Books, treats of Heresie; the third has ten Elegant Discourses of Providence; and the last twelve against the *Pagans*. The whole Philosophy and Divinity of the Ancients are comprehended in his Work, Entitled, *De Curandis Græcorum Affectibus*, i. e. *The Knowledge of the Evangelical Truth by the Philosophy of the Gentiles*. *Gennadius* speaks of another Treatise of his against *Eutyches* and *Dioscorus*, in Defence of the Mystery of the Incarnation. *Garnier* the Jesuit publish'd a 5th Volume of *Theodoret* in 1684, containing several Pieces of his that were dispersed; among other Writings, this Volume has also some Dissertations of *P. Garnier* concerning *Theodoret* and his Works. *Photius* has the Arguments of 27 Books against the *Eutychians* wrote by the same *Theodoret*, but unhappily lost. We must not forget to take notice, that the Name of this Learned Prelate was afterwards concern'd in the business of the three Chapters, in conjunction with *Theodorus Mopsuestenus*, and *Ibas of Edessa*, and that this Controversie was push'd so far, that the Doctrine of this Father was condemn'd in the 5th General Council, i. e. the second held at *Constantinople* in 553, in which they censur'd *Theodoret's Anathema's* which he had oppos'd to those of *St. Cyril*; however, there pass'd nothing in this Council against the Person of *Theodoret*, inasmuch as he had both publicly renounc'd *Nestorius's* Opinion, and declar'd against it in his Writings, and had also been receiv'd to Communion by Pope *Leo*, and the Fathers of the Council of *Chalcedon*. *St. Leo*, *Gennadius*, *Liberat*, *Phot.* *Baron.* *Bellarmin.* *Vossius*. *Hoffman* adds, That he rather defended *Nestorius's* Person than Doctrine: That he was in great Esteem at *Antioch* for his Doctrine, Eloquence and Piety. *Dallæus* calls him *Sanctissimus & S. Literarum intelligentia Præcellentissimus Theologus*. *Drusius* speaks thus of him, *Seclator Magni Joannis Chrysostomi, cujus imitatione fluidus admodum & in elocutione facilis & Atticam gravitatem redolens*.

THEODORIC, King of *Mets*, was Son to *Clovis* the first Christian King, and the first who prescrib'd Laws to the *Boii* or People of *Bavaria*; it was upon this Model that the Emperor *Justinian*, some Years after, made a Collection of all the Roman Laws. He died in 531. *Andreas Brunner Annal. virtut. & fort. Boior.*

THEODORIC, King of the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, was Son of *Valamer* King of part of *Dacia* and *Moesia*, by a Concubine call'd *Erlieve* or *Eusebia*. Some Authors give him the Surname of *A-male*, because he was descended from an ancient King of that Name. Being returned from *Constantinople*, where he was kept a Hostage ten Years under *Leo* the *Thracian*; he was crown'd King after the Death of his Father and Uncles *Theodemar* and *Widemar*, and soon after assisted the Emperor *Zeno*, expell'd by *Basilius*, and defeated the Officers that had revolted against this Prince; who thereupon honour'd him with a Triumph, erected him a Statue on Horse-back in the great Square at *Constantinople*, adopted him for his Son, and gave him part of *Lower Mæsia*, and the Town of *Novi*, where he kept his ordinary Residence, with leave to march against *Odoacer* into *Italy*, who had defeated *Phæba* King of the *Heruli*. *Theodoric* looking upon this Conjunction as favourable to his Designs, came into *Italy*, and having beaten *Odoacer* in several Engagements, at last besieg'd him in *Ravenna*: This Siege holding two Years, *Theodoric* concluded a Peace with *Odoacer* in 493, dividing *Italy* betwixt them; but some time after he put him to Death, on pre-

tence of some ill Designs. Being sole Master of *Italy*, he endeavour'd to confirm himself in his new Dignity, by powerful Alliances; for he took to Wife *Clovis* of *France's* Sister, and married his own two to *Alaric* King of the *Visigoths*, and *Sigismund* Son of *Gondebaud* King of the *Burgundians*; and having made Peace with the Emperor *Anastasius*, and the *Vandals* of *Africa*, applied all his Care to reform and mend the Government of his Kingdom by proper Laws and Regulations, which was much disorder'd by the former Wars; and for this end he made use of *Cassiodore*, a Man of Sense and great Learning, who was his Secretary of State. Though this Prince was an *Arian*, he did not molest, but rather protect'd the Orthodox: He did not love that any should change his Religion to please him, and condemn'd one of his Officers to lose his Head for becoming *Arian*, pronouncing these remarkable Words, *If you could not continue true to your God, how can you prove Faithful to me that am but a Man?* *Cassiodorus's* Epistles make mention of a great many serviceable Expedients made use of by him for the advantage of the Common-wealth; he added a hundred and fifty Laws to those which were formerly observ'd in the Empire. After this and several other great Actions, that made him equal to the greatest Princes of Antiquity, the last Years of his Life blemish'd all the former; for after he had occasion'd Pope *John's* Death, he condemn'd *Boetius* and *Symmachus*, two of the greatest Men then in *Italy*, to die, upon groundless Suspensions, but did not out-live the Murder himself any long time; for being one day at Table, and served with a Fish's Head in his Dish, he cried out, that it was the Head of *Symmachus* who threaten'd him. And getting up in a Fright, lay down on his Bed, and died in a few days after, continuing to his very last extremely disturb'd. This happen'd in 526. *Cassiodorus. Sigonius. Baronius. Jornand. de Reb. Goth. Procop. lib. 1. de Bell. Goth.*

THEODORIC, the First of this Name, R. of the *Visigoths* or *Goths* in *Spain*, succeeded *Vallia* in 419, or according to others 429, he laid Siege to *Arles*, but was beaten thence by *Aetius*; some time after he defeated *Litorius* General of the Roman Army, and led him Prisoner to *Toulonse*. But when the formidable Forces of *Attila* King of the *Huns*, put all the Princes of the *Gauls* into a great Consternation, he join'd his Forces with *Merovee* King of *France*, *Aetius*, and *Gundicave* King of the *Burgundians*, and fought and defeated *Attila*; *Theodoric* behaving himself very gallantly was kill'd in the Fight, Anno 451. in the 23d or 33d of his Reign. *Baronius. Jornandes de Reb. Goth. Gregor. lib. 2. dyc.*

THEODORIC II. Son to the first, depriv'd his eldest Brother *Thorijmond* of his Crown and Life in 453, and did so well improve the Divisions of the *Romans*, that he extended his Limits, and made himself Master of the Town of *Narbonne*, which was deliver'd him by Count *Agrippin* in 462. Being advanc'd pretty far into *Spain*, *Rechaine* King of the *Suevi* his Brother-in-law, gave him Battel; but being worsted, and taken in his Retreat, *Theodoric* sentenced him to Death, and was himself kill'd soon after by the contrivance of one of his Brothers call'd *Evarie*, who mounted the Throne in 466. *Jornandes.*

THEODORUS I. of this Name, Pope, Native of *Jerusalem*, chosen in 641. oppos'd the Heresie of the *Monothelites*, and excommunicated *Pyrrhus* and *Paul*, Patriarchs of *Constantinople* upon that account. He died in 649. He caused the Bones of the Martyrs, *Primus* and *Feluccarus*, to be removed out of the Sandy Grott in the *Via Nomentana* to *Rome*, where he deposited them in the Church of *St. Stephen* the Proto-Martyr, sparing no Cost in Ornaments of Silver and Gold upon their Tombs. He also built and adorn'd a Church in the *Via Flaminæa*; he likewise two Oratories, one near the *Lateran* Church, dedicated to *S. Sebastian*, and the other in the *Via Ostensis* to *Expollus* the Martyr. He apply'd himself, like a good Bishop, to all those things which he thought might tend to the Advancement of the Christian Religion, being a Person obliging to all Men, but extraordinarily charitable to the Poor. *Anastasius in vit. Pontif. Platin.*

THEODORUS II. a Roman, Son to *Photius*, was chosen Pope after *Stephen VI.* according to some, but according to others after *Romanus*, whom several put in the number of Anti-Popes, but *Theodorus's* Election was Canonical. He died twenty days after his Promotion in 901. having done nothing considerable, but restor'd the Decrees of *Formosus*, which *Stephen VI.* abrogated. *Ciaconius. Baron. A. C. 902, &c.*

THEODORUS, a pretended Pope chosen after *John V.* in 687. the Electors dissenting in their Choice of a Pope, occasion'd a Schism between *Peter* the Arch-Priest and this *Theodorus*; the first being chosen by the Clergy, the other by the Soldiers of *Rome*; but this Disorder was appeas'd by the Creation of *Conon*, chosen by the consent of both Parties. After his Death, *Theodorus* and the Arch-Deacon *Paschal* divided the People into Factions; and most Authors agree with *Anastasius* the Library-keeper, that *Sergius I.* his Election appeas'd the Disorder. Yet this Pope's Epitaph found in the *Vatican*, shews, that *Theodorus* held the Chair, and that *Sergius* was never in peaceable Possession until after his Death.

THEODORUS. General of the Emperor *Valens's* Army. Some Philosophers of his time, who applied themselves to Magick, made a Tripot of Lawrel, to know of the Devil who should succeed to the Empire: He made answer, A Valiant Man, whose

Name began with *Theod.* This coming to *Valens* his Ears, he seiz'd *Theodorus*, and put him and those whose Names began with *Theod* to Death: Yet notwithstanding these cruel Precautions, *Theodosius* the Great succeeded him. *Sozomen. Annian. Marcellin.*

THEODORUS, a Physician, being introduc'd by *Theophylact Simocatta*, to soften the barbarous humour of *Chagan* King of the *Avars* or *Huns*, acquainted him with *Sesostrius* King of *Egypt*'s sudden alteration of Temper on sight of one of the four Kings, whom he had the Insolence to use as a Horse to draw his Chariot thus; *Sesostrius* perceiving one of these Captive Princes having his Eyes fix'd upon the Wheel, and asking him why he did so, he answered, Because it gave him a perfect Idea of the Vicissitudes of the transitory Things of this World, which are no sooner up than down, and no sooner down but raised again. This wise Answer procur'd him his Liberty, and *Sesostrius* did never after use his Prisoners with so much Contempt. *Theophylact Simocatta in Historia Mauriti Imper. lib. 6. 11.*

THEODORUS, a Philosopher, firman'd the Atheist, Disciple to *Amniceris*, *Denis* the Logician, and *Aristippus*. He held that the end of all things was Joy and Grief; that the first consisted in Prudence, and the second in Folly and Disorder; approv'd all Crimes, and maintain'd that none was of its own nature Shameful, but only was so in the opinion of the People, which he call'd a Multitude of Ignorants. He surpris'd his Auditors with captious Questions, and deluded many into his Opinion, for which he was banish'd *Athens*, and some say put to Death. *Diogenes Laertius* says, he saw a Book of his concerning the Gods, for which he had a great Esteem. *Diog. Laert.*

THEODORUS, Bishop of *Cesarea in Cappadocia*, was in so great Esteem with the Emperor *Justinian*, that he made him believe, that nothing hindred the Reception of the Council of *Chalcedon*, but the Praises and Approbations which it gave to *Theodorus* of *Mopsuestia*, and the Epistles of *Ibas* of *Edeffa* to *Maris*; and that if he could get their Writings, and those of *Theodore* against *Cyrrillus* of *Alexandria* condemn'd, none would refuse to subscribe to the Council, whereof he pretended himself a very zealous Defender. *Justinian* who did not understand his Cunning, did easily comply. This was in 538, and eight Years after the Emperor taking the opportunity of the Nuncio *Pelagius*'s absence, publish'd a Writing in form of a Constitution or Ordinance against the three Chapters, which had very ill Consequences; the Pope excommunicated *Theodorus* as Author of all the Disorder, but admitted him again to the Communion of the Church upon his Submission, and Confession of the Orthodox Faith; yet he was ever an *Eutychian* in his Heart, and it was at his Persuasion that the Emperor *Justinian* undertook the Defence of the Opinion of the *Incorruptibles*. *Baronius in Annal.*

THEODORUS LASCARIS, a Greek Emperor, who resided at *Nice* in *Bithynia*; was Son-in-law to the Usurper *Alexis Angelus Comnenus*, Brother of *Isaac Angelus*. *Alexis* succeeded to this last, and *Alexis* the Younger his Nephew and Son to *Isaac*, was Crown'd after him, and Strangled by the Usurper *Alexis Ducas Murzuffle*: This latter growing intolerable, was outed by the French and Venetians, who took *Constantinople* in 1204. *Theodorus Lascaris*, whom the Clergy had declar'd Despot against the Usurper, quitted the Town, with his Princess and Children, and retir'd to *Nice*, where he was Crown'd Emperor, and Reign'd eighteen Years over a part of what was left of the Greek Empire. See *Byzantin Historians*.

THEODORUS LASCARIS the Younger, call'd sometimes *Ducas*, sometimes *Constantine*, was Son of *John Ducas*, to whom he succeeded in 1255, Aged 33. He was solemnly Crown'd Emperor of *Constantinople* by the Patriarch *Arsenius*, made War against the *Bulgarians*, from whom he retook many Places; and having concluded a Peace with them, he made Head against the *Tartars* who invaded *Cappadocia*. He died in *Asia*, August 1259, leaving his Son *John*, then but six Years of Age, under the Tutelage of the Patriarch *Arsenius*, and *George Muzalon* Master of his Wardrobe. *Nicephorus Gregorius, Spond. in Annal.*

THEODORUS, Bishop of *Mopsuestia* in *Cilicia*, was bred in a Monastery, but noted for his Incontinence. *Chrysostom*, who was his Companion, wrote that fine Remonstrance to him, which is to be seen in his Works, intitul'd, *Theodorus Fallen*. He began to reform, but did not persevere; yet he was chosen Bishop, and died as he liv'd. *Nestorius* was his Disciple, and learn'd his Errors from him, as appears by the fifth Council from *Gregory* the Great, and the Abridgment of *Liberatus*: *Theodorus* wrote in Favour of *Nestorius*; and after the Celebration of the Council of *Ephesus* in 431, the *Nestorians* publish'd that Piece, not only in Greek but also in the *Syriack*, *Armenian* and *Persian* Languages. *Theodore* speaks advantageously of this Prelate, being ignorant of the Errors of his Writings, which were oppos'd by *St. Cyril*, *Proclus* of *Constantinople*, and *Rabullus* Bishop of *Edeffa*, that was succeeded by *Ibas*, who blames him in a Letter to *Maris* a *Persian*, for condemning *Theodorus*, whom he extols very much: And about the same time, *Theodore* Bishop of *Cyrrus*, oppos'd his *Anathema's* to those denounc'd by *St. Cyrillus* against the *Nestorians*; but *Ibas* and he having afterwards submitted, were restor'd to their Sees by the Council of *Chalcedon*; yet in the en-

uing Century the Writings of these three Prelates occasion'd great Disorders in the Church, and were call'd the Business of the three Chapters, which was not compos'd until the fifth General Council in 553, when an *Anathema* was denounced against the Person and Writings of *Theodorus* of *Mopsuestia*, which was the first time that the Church condemn'd any Person after their Death. *Liberatus, Evagrius, Theodore, S. Gregory, Baronius. Fifth Gen. Council, Act. 4th.*

THEODORUS, a famous Stickler for Images: He died in 826, and left several Treatises.

THEODORUS, *Diogenes Laertius* makes mention of 24 great Men of this Name, the first was of *Samos*, and advis'd the laying of Charcoal in the Foundation of the Temple of *Ephesus*, saying, That the place being moist, the Coal would become so solid, that no Water would be able to get into it: The second was Native of *Cyrenes*, a Geometer, and *Plato's* Master: The rest were all fam'd Orators, Philosophers, &c.

THEODORUS, Bishop of *Frejus* in *Provence*, liv'd in the fifth Century, and succeeded *Leontius*. He consult'd Pope *Leo* the Great, how he ought to manage himself, (with reference to the Enjoying of *Penance*,) towards Disorderly and Excommunicated Persons, who lay at the point of Death; to which the Pope made him a very useful and significant Answer, extant in his Works. *Leo Epist. 91. St. Marth. Gal. XL. Baron. in Annal. &c.*

THEODORUS GAZÆUS, born at *Theffalonica*, retir'd into *Italy* when *Constantinople* was taken by the *Turks*. He found a great Friend in Cardinal *Bassarion*, which to speak truth, was no more than was due to his Learning and Merit. He was taught *Latin* in *Italy*, in which he became so great a Master, that he spake it with as much ease and exactness as if it had been his native Language. He Translated *Aristotle's* History of *Animals*, *Theophrastus* of *Plants*, and some other Pieces, into *Latin*. He likewise Translated *Tully's* *De Senectute* into *Greek*; wrote a Treatise of *Months*, of the Original of the *Turks*, &c. And 'tis probable, had gone on farther, had he not been discourag'd by the slender Reward given him by Pope *Sixtus IV.* to whom he had made a Present of some of his Writings. He died in 1478. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Doct. cap. 26. Vossius, Leo Alatus, Spondon, &c.*

THEODORUS LECTOR, liv'd in the fifth Century, and was so call'd, because he was a Reader in the Church of *Constantinople*. He publish'd two Books of History, call'd, *Collestanea Historia Ecclesiastica*, in which he begins at the Death of *Theodosius* the Younger, and goes on as far as the Reign of the Emperor *Justin*. *Possevin in Appar. Vossius de Hist. Græc. &c.*

THEODORUS STUDITES, so call'd, because he was Abbot of the Monastery built by the Consul *Studius*, in the Suburbs of *Constantinople*. He liv'd in the 9th Century, and was, as *Morery* observes, one of the most Learned Men of his time. He could not bear the Liberty which the Emperor *Constantine*, Son of *Leo IV.* took, in parting with his Empress, and marrying *Theodora*, which disorder being conniv'd at by the Patriarch *Tarasius*, *Studites* and *Plato*, another Abbot, refus'd to Communicate with him for some time. This *Theodorus* was a zealous Champion for Images, and suffer'd pretty much for his Opinion. He dy'd in the Year 826. He wrote several things, as his Will and Testament, which *Baronius* inserts at large. One hundred and thirty four Catechetical Sermons, Epistles, &c. His Life is written by *Michael Studites*. *Zonaras, Curapalates, Cedrenus, Baronius, &c.*

THEODOSIUS I. Emperor, call'd the Great, Son to another of the Name, an excellent Officer, whom *Valens* put to Death in *Africa*, though it was he who deliver'd him from the Tyranny of *Firmus*; was a Native of *Spain*: The great Proofs which he gave of his Valour and good Conduct, and the good Services which he had already done the Empire, made the Emperor *Gratian*, being attack'd by the *Goths* and *Germans*, to admit *Theodosius* to an equal share of the Government with himself: All People approv'd the Choice, and he receiv'd the Purple at *Sirmich* in 379, the 43d Year of his Age. Passing thence into *Thracia* he quite routed the *Goths*, and carried the News himself of this important Victory to *Gratian*. Falling sick the Year after at *Theffalonica*, he was Baptized, and then publish'd several Edicts against Hereticks. *Athanasius* King of the *Goths*, being banish'd his Kingdom, came to *Constantinople*, where *Theodosius* receiv'd him as a Prince, and shew'd much Concern and Pity for his Misfortune. Afterwards he made Peace with the *Persians*, upon conditions that were both Honorable for the Empire, and Glorious to the Emperor's Person. He call'd the second General Council held at *Constantinople* in 381. *Valentinian*, who reign'd in the West, was much incommoded by the Usurper *Maximus*, who having kill'd *Gratian*, declar'd himself Emperor: *Theodosius* fortify'd himself, first by Prayer and Fasting, and afterwards marching against him, defeated him in two Battels, one in *Hungary*, and the other in *Italy*; and pursuing him to *Aquileia*, forc'd his Soldiers to deliver him into his hands. He render'd this Victory glorious by his Moderation, for he intended to pardon him, but the Soldiers holding him unworthy of Mercy, and fearing the ill Consequences of that Clemency, drew him out of his Tent, and cut off his Head. This happen'd in the Year 388. *Theodosius* having thus settled the West for *Valentinian*, assur'd the East for himself and his Successors.

cessors, and came the Year after to *Rome*, to receive the Honour of a Triumph, and quite abolish'd all the Remains of Idolatry. But in 390 the Inhabitants of *Theſſalonica* having in a Tumult kill'd one of his Lieutenant Generals, he abandon'd the Town to the Discretion of his Troops, who kill'd Seven thousand of the Inhabitants: All People murmur'd against this Action, and St. *Ambrose* writ the Emperor a Letter, to exhort him to Sorrow and Repentance for it. And some Months after, this Prince being at *Milan*, he refused to admit him into the Church until he had undergone eight Months Penance for that rash Action. After this, *Arbogastus* having kill'd *Valentinian* to avoid the Punishment of his Crime, chose *Eugenius*, a mean Man who had taught Grammar, and got him declar'd Emperor, on Condition that he would tolerate Idolatry. *Theodosius* march'd against him, routed his Army, and he himself being taken Prisoner, the Soldiers cut off his Head in 394, and *Arbogastus* kill'd himself, for fear of falling into the Conqueror's hands. After this Victory the Emperor came to *Milan*, where he died of a Dropsie in 395, aged 60, leaving two Sons, *Arcadius* Emperor of the East, and *Honarius* of the West. *Theodoret*, *Socrates*, *Zozimus*.

THEODOSIUS II. call'd the Younger, was Son of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*. *Arcadius* dying in 408, left his Son, then but seven Years of Age, under the Guardianship of *Isdegerdes* King of *Persia*, in whom he had great confidence. This Prince not thinking it safe to leave his own Kingdom, sent *Antiochus*, a very able Man, to take care of the young Emperor's Education. He began his Reign by severe Edicts against the *Jews* and *Hereticks*, and in 415 declar'd his Sister *Pulcheria Augusta*, with whom, though but young, he divided the Imperial Power. She, to render her Brother as great by his good Qualities, as he was by his Birth and Dignity, chose him very able Masters, and took care of his Education her self. *Socrates* speaks very advantageously of his Inclinations, Prudence, Piety and Love for the Study of Philosophy. He made this fine Answer to some who ask'd him, why he did not put some People to Death who had offended him: *Would to God I could bring all those to Life that have died on that account.* *Theodoret* also praises and brings many Examples of his Piety, concluding that God recompenc'd his Zeal for Religion, by a visible Protection of him against his Enemies; and that *Rhodas*, General of the *Scythians*, having cross'd the *Danube*, ruining all *Thracia*, and threatening *Constantinople*, was consum'd with all his Army, by Fire from Heaven. Yet we must confess, that *Theodosius* was rather a good Man than a great Prince, and that *Pulcheria* govern'd all along absolutely under his Name; it's true, she govern'd so very well, that during her Administration, the Empire enjoy'd perfect Peace, and was a Terror to its Enemies. *Theodosius* married *Athenais* the Philosopher *Leontius* his Daughter, which at her Baptism took the Name of *Eudoxia*. He sent a great Army into *Africa* against *Genserius* King of the *Vandals*, under the Conduct of *Aspar*; and this being defeated, he sent another by Sea against him, under the Command of *Areobindus*, *Anaxillus* and *Germanus*, but was forc'd to recall them, to oppose *Attila*, who with his *Huns* ravaged all *Thracia*; and being unable to stop these *Barbarians* before the return of his Army, he was forc'd to dispatch his Ambassadors to *Attila*, to give him Six thousand Livres of Gold, and promise them a thousand yearly to retire. He banish'd *Nestorius* from *Constantinople*, endeavour'd to reconcile the Prelates, especially *John* of *Antioch*, and *Cyrrillus* of *Alexandria*, and publish'd new Laws against the *Pagans*, *Jews*, *Samaritans* and *Hereticks*. But in the mean time *Pulcheria* quitting the Court upon some Difference with the Empress *Eudoxia*, the Emperor for some time was a Prey to the *Eutychian* Hereticks, until *Pulcheria's* return brought things aright again, and *Theodosius* went to *Ephesus* to make publick Satisfaction for protesting the false Council: And after his return to *Constantinople*, as he was a Hunting, his Horse fell and hurt him, so that he was brought home in a Litter, and died soon after. Others say, he died of a Sickness, and some will have it, he fell into a River; however it was, he died in 450, aged 49, without Issue. *Pulcheria* chose *Marcian* after him. *Socrates*, l. 7. *Histor.*

THEODOSIUS III. surnam'd the *Adramitian*, was set on the Throne against his will in 715. The Fleet sent about that time against the *Sarazens*, having kill'd their General, and revolting to escape Punishment, bethought themselves at *Adramitium* a Town of *Phrygia*, to proclaim *Theodosius* Emperor, who was one of the Prince's Receivers or Collectors. He did what he could to hinder their Design, but they forc'd him to accept the Empire, and supported him against *Anastasius II.* In the mean time *Leo* of *Isauria*, who pretended to the Crown, declar'd against *Theodosius* with all the Land-Army, which despised such a ridiculous Choice, advanced to *Nicomedia*, and took *Theodosius's* Son Prisoner; who endeavour'd to oppose his Passage, and then march'd towards *Constantinople*. Whereupon *Theodosius*, who had no ill Design, sent the Patriarch St. *German* with an Offer to yield him the Empire, and devote himself to God in retiring from the World, so he would grant him his Life. This being agreed, both he and his Son entred into Orders, and withdrew into *Ephesus*, where he pass'd the remainder of his Life in Pious Exercises; and at his Death order'd they should put no other Epitaph upon his Tomb, but this *Greek* word *υγια*, which signifies Health. *Theophanes*, *Zonaras*, *Cedrenus*.

THEODOSIUS, an intruding Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, liv'd in the fifth Century. He was an *Eutychian* Monk, who in the Year 451, made it his business to asperse the Bishops assembled at *Chalcedon*. The Monks of his Party were so troublesome to the good Bishop *Juvenal*, that he was forc'd to quit the Town, and retire for shelter, to the Emperor at *Constantinople*. The disorder of these Monks did not stop here; for upon *Easter-Day* in the Year 452, they had the confidence to make him their Bishop. Having usurp'd this Dignity, his Temper appear'd suitable to his Title, for he govern'd at the most Tyrannical and Savage rate imaginable, setting Houses on fire, murdering a great many People of eminent Piety; shutting the Town-Gates against honest Men, and opening those of Prisons, to give Villains their liberty: But notwithstanding his Claim and his Actions were thus of a piece, and his Character so remarkably blemish'd, he made a shift to surprize the good Nature of the Empress *Eudoxia*, (Dowager to *Theodosius* the Younger,) and infect her with the *Eutychian* Heresie. *Euthymius* did what he could against this wicked Monk, and the Emperor *Marcian* gave orders to take him up; but he having notice of it, made his escape to Mount *Sinai*, where he caus'd a Report to be spread, as if Pope *Leo* had confirm'd the Heresie of *Nestorius*, having the assurance to blacken the Emperor *Marcian* and *Pulcheria* with the same Imputation; but his Calumnies were soon detected and expos'd by that Empress. *Evagrius*, lib. 2. cap. 5. *Nicephorus*, lib. 15. cap. 9. *Baronius*, A. C. 452.

THEODOTIUS of *Ephesus*, liv'd about the end of the second Century, was Disciple of *Tatian*, and afterwards Follower of *Marcion*; then became *Jew*, and translated the Old Testament into *Greek* in *Commodus's* Reign; this Translation is more hardy than that of *Aquila*, taking the liberty both to leave out and to add great things, as *Origen* has observ'd. *Baronius*, A. C. 184. *Serarius* in *Prefag. Bibl.* c. 16, 17. *R. Simon Crit. Hist. Old Test.*

THEODOTUS, a Silver-smith, invented new Errors, holding the Son of God to be inferior to *Melchisedec*, who was, said he, Eternal, without Father or Mother, and the Advocate of Angels: That *Jesus Christ* was but pure Man, and exercised the Office of Mediator only for Men. His Followers were called *Melchisedecians*. *Tertull.* *Eusebius*, *Baronius*.

THEODOTUS of *Byzantium*, a Carrier or Tanner by Trade, having denied *Jesus Christ* in the Persecution, added a new Crime to his Apostasie, teaching that our Saviour was Conceived by the Operation of the Holy Ghost, and yet was but a Pure Man; excelling others only in Justice and the Sanctity of Life. He came to *Rome* to spread his Errors there, and lay hid a long time before he was discover'd, but was forc'd thence by Pope *Victor's* Excommunication. *Euseb. Baron.*

THEODOTUS, or *Theodotion*, was Master to the last *Ptolemy*, whom he counsel'd to put *Pompey* to Death, and the better to persuade him to it, made a long Speech, which he concluded with this Proverb, *The Dead never Bite*. He fled betimes to avoid the Punishments which *Julius Caesar* threatn'd *Pompey's* Murtherers with, and wandred up and down hated by all Men. *Plutarch* in *vit. Pomp.*

THEOGNIS; a *Greek* Poet, born at *Megara* in *Greece*, and living in the 59th *Olympiad*. He wrote several Pieces: And is different from another Tragick Poet of the same Name; which latter was so cold and unaffecting in his Expressions, that they call'd him *Snow-Ball*. *Euseb. Chron.* *Lilius Giraldu* *Hist. Poet.* *Scaliger*, *Vossius*, *T. le Fevre*, &c.

THEOGNIS, Bishop of *Nice*, and Disciple of the Martyr St. *Lucian*, was one of the *Lapsi*, and offer'd Incense to Idols in the *Dioclesian* Persecution, and afterwards went in to the *Arian* Heresie. He was Depos'd in the Council of *Nice*; and tho' he was afterwards Restor'd, yet never quitted his Un-Orthodox Opinions. *Baron.* in *Annal.*

THEOLOGY. The word signifies, a Discourse concerning God; it being the business of this Science to treat of the Deity. The *Heathens* had their Theologues or Divines, as well as the *Christians*: The Fathers making no difficulty to use these Terms, in speaking of those who wrote of the Heathen Religion. *Eusebius*, in his Fourth Book *De Preparatione Evangelica*, and St. *Augustin* from *Vano*, in his Tract *De Civitate Dei*, distinguish the Theology of the *Heathens* into three sorts: First, The Fabulous and Poetical: Secondly, Natural, which was explain'd by Philosophy and Physicks: The Third, was Political or Civil. The First and Second of these, lay at the mercy of Poets and Philosophers, who could add, retrench, and modellize the Systeme as they pleas'd; but as for the Political or State Theology, that being settled by the Magistracy, could not be alter'd without their Authority, it being forbidden by Law, as *Eusebius* observes, to Poets and Philosophers, to innovate any thing of this Nature. The *Romans* were very exact in this Point, and made a Law to secure the Old Religion, which *Tully* has cited in his Second Book *De Legibus*. The State Theology of the *Heathens* consisted chiefly in the solemn Service of the Gods, and in the Belief they had in Oracles and Divinations, together with the Ceremonies with which they were treated and perform'd. These Doctors or Pagan Divines, were well satisfy'd of the unreasonableness and imposture of their Establish'd Religion, but had not the courage to declare openly against it. Divinity amongst the *Christians*, is divided into Positive and Scholastical:

Scholastical : Positive Divinity is founded upon Fact and Institution, having the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers for its ground and bottom ; and this, properly speaking, is the true Divinity. The other call'd *Scholastical*, is principally supported by Reason, which is made use of to shew, that the *Christian* Theology contains nothing inconsistent with natural Light : And with this View it is, that *Thomas Aquinas* makes use of the Authority of Philosophers, and Arguments from natural Reason, because he was engag'd with Philosophers who attack'd the Christian Religion with Arguments from those Topicks. This latter sort of Divinity, Monsieur *Morery* observes, is by no means serviceable at this time o'th day to encounter Hereticks ; which made Cardinal *Perron* say, That the greatest School-Divines were none of the best to engage in Controversie, these great Doctors being sometimes puzzled with a slight Difficulty. Father *Simon* is of opinion, that Scholastical Divinity came first from the *Moors* or *Arabians*, who were very subtle at it, and understood Metaphysics exactly. *Perron in Perronianis. R. Simon Remarques sur le Voyage du P. Dandini Jésuite.*

THEON of *Alexandria*, a famous Philosopher and Mathematician, flourish'd in the fourth Century in *Theodosius* the Great's time : He writ Commentaries upon *Ptolomy*, and some other Pieces, that have made him famous to Posterity. He had a Daughter call'd *Hypatia*, whom *Synesius* calls his Mistress in Philosophy. *Socrates, Vossius.*

THEOPASCHITES, Hereticks that attributed the Passion to the Three Persons of the Trinity. *Foulon.*

THEOPHANES of *Byzantium*, liv'd in the Sixth Age, in the Reign of *Justin II.* who succeeded *Justinian* in 565. He is esteem'd for a History in Ten Books, which he publish'd of *Justin's* War against *Cosroes*, and for some other Pieces. This Author says, that the use of Silk-worms began to be known to the *Greeks* and *Romans* in the Emperor *Justinian's* time.

THEOPHANIA the Empress, Wife of *Romanus* Emperor of *Constantinople* ; after whose Death, in 963, she poison'd her eldest Son *Stephen*, sparing *Basilus* and *Constantine*, because being then very young, they could prove no Obstacle to her Ambition. Afterwards having made *Nicephorus Phocas* Triumph in the *Hippodrome*, she intreat'd so well, that the Eastern Army declar'd him Emperor ; so that he was receiv'd at *Constantinople*, and Crown'd by the Patriarch *Polieuctes*, and then married the Empress. But she who consented to the Match only through a blind Passion, soon chang'd her Love into Hatred ; so that upon the News she receiv'd that *Otho's* Lieutenants, whom he endeavour'd to surprise Treacherously, had cut his Troops in pieces, and retaken *Calabria* and *Apuleia* from the *Grecians*, she caused him to be murder'd by *John Zimisces* an Officer of great Reputation, who was at the same time plac'd upon the Throne : but he repenting himself of the Crime, banish'd the Murderers and the cruel *Theophania*, who put them and him upon the Action, and join'd the young Princes *Basil* and *Constantine* to the Government with him, who after his Death recall'd their Mother from Banishment, and gave her part of the Government as before. *Maimbourg History of the Schism of the Greeks.*

THEOPHILUS, Bishop of *Alexandria*, succeeded *Timotheus* about 385, and was so much consider'd for his Learning, that the Council of *Capua*, in 389, nam'd him to decide the Difference between *Evagrius* and *Flavian*, both ordain'd Bishops of *Antioch* : this last being suspicious of him, refused to consent he should be Judge ; yet *Theophilus*, by his great Prudence, compos'd the Dispute, and reconcil'd *Flavian* in 402 to Pope *Innocent I.* He endeavour'd to put an end to the Divisions of some of the Churches in *Egypt* and the *East*, who were somewhat imbroil'd about the Doctrines of *Origen*. He reconcil'd *St. Jerom* and *Ruffinus*, and in the Year 399, having notice that the *Origenists* infected the Monks of *Nitria*, he conven'd a Synod against them, condemn'd 'em as Hereticks, and expell'd 'em both *Alexandria* and *Egypt*. *St. Chrysostom* being desirous to make up the Breach betwixt these Monks and their Prelate, was thought to go too far by *Theophilus*, who, upon this score, became his Enemy, and presiding at the Synod, ad *Quercum*, got him depos'd ; and after his Death would never consent to have his Name put in the Dypticks ; though Pope *Innocent I.* did thereupon Excommunicate him. He died in 412, after he had presided over the Church of *Alexandria* 27 Years. *St. John of Damascus* says, that he was in a very great Agony on his Death-bed, and could have no Quiet in his Spirit, till he had honour'd *Chrysostom's* Picture which was brought him. He wrote against the *Origenists*, and *Anthropomorphites*, and about the Day of Celebrating *Easter*. *St. Jerom, Baronius, Bellarmine.*

THEOPHILUS, Emperor of the East, succeeded his Father *Michael the Lisper* in 829, who had associat'd him to the Empire before, and inspir'd him with a Hatred against Images. He began his Reign by punishing those that assisted his Father in the Murder of *Leo V.* and sent his Mother-in-law *Euphrosyne* into that same Convent whence his Father had taken her. This Prince had many good Qualities ; he was dextrous, and a Lover of Justice, and knew how to conceal his Faults so well, that he was admir'd and prais'd by all his Subjects. He fought five Batels against the *Saracens*, and was always unfortunate : his Sorrow for the last was so great, that he died of it, *A. C.* 842, after a Reign of twelve Years and some Months. *Chropalatus, Baronius.*

THEOPHOBUS, Brother-in-law to *Theophilus* the Greek Emperor, was born at *Constantinople*, his Father was a *Persian* Embassador of the Royal Blood ; and *Theophilus*, to engage him in his Service, married his Sister to him, and made him Commander of the Troops compos'd of those *Persians*, who, to escape the Tyranny of the *Saracens*, had pass'd into the *Grecians* Service. These Troops being not well paid by *Theophilus*, proclaim'd *Theophobus*, their General, Emperor ; but he appeas'd the Tumult, and refused the Sovereign Authority, as he did once afterwards : And though he thus gave Proofs of his Fidelity, as he had done of his Courage upon several Occasions ; yet *Theophilus* suspecting him, order'd that he should be closely confin'd : And being himself soon after very weak, and near his End, command'd *Theophobus's* Head to be cut off, though innocent ; and having desir'd it should be brought him to his Bed, with all the Strength left him he took it up by the Hair, and raising his Voice, cry'd, *Well, if I cease to be Theophilus, you must also cease to be Theophobus.* *Maimbourg, Histoire des Iconoclastes.*

THEOPHRASTUS of *Erebus*, a Philosopher, Son of *Melancthus*, first heard *Lucippus*, then was *Plato's*, and at last *Aristotle's* Disciple ; who chang'd his Name of *Tyrtanus* to *Theophrastus*, because of his Divine Eloquence. He succeeded this Philosopher, and compos'd several Treatises mention'd by *Diogenes Laertius*. He said of an Orator without Judgment, that he was a Horse without a Bridle. When he observ'd one that said nothing, *If you are a Man of Parts*, said he, *you do ill ; if you are not, you are an able Man.* He always used to say, That there was nothing so dear as Time ; and that they that lavish'd it to no purpose, were the most prodigal People of the World. His Characters of Virtues and Vices are translated very well into French by *M. de la Bruyere*. He used to say, that a Learned Man was never alone, a Stranger in any Country, or without Friends. *Cicero* says, That at his Death he expostulated with Nature, for making Stags and Ravens so long-liv'd, who need'd it not at all ; and Men so short, who could improve a longer Life, in rendering themselves perfect in all sorts of Literature and Arts. *Diogen. Laertius, Strabo.*

THEOPHYLACTUS, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, was Son of *Romanus*, who abusing the Youth of his Son-in-law *Constantine*, *Porphyrogenetes* plac'd his own Children upon the Throne, and made *Theophylactus*, a younger Son, Patriarch at the Age of Sixteen ; but the Care and Management of the Ecclesiastical Affairs were left to *Tyrrhon*, who in 944, refusing to resign his Place, was depos'd, and *Theophylactus* put in Possession of the whole. This hopeful Prelate doted so upon Horses, that being one Day at Divine Office, when News was brought him that a Mare which he lov'd much had foal'd, he ran to the Stable to see it, and then return'd to make an end of the Office. *Baronius.*

THEOPHYLACT, Archbishop of *Achrida* in *Macedonia*, (call'd by the *Turks*, *Giustandil*) liv'd in the 9th Century, as Cardinal *Baronius* has clearly prov'd, notwithstanding several learned Men believ'd he liv'd in the 11th. He was born at *Constantinople*, and apply'd himself early to the Study of Divinity, in which he made so great a Progress, that he was look'd upon as one of the most learned Men of his Time : 'Tis not known exactly what Year he died in, only that it was after 1071, and that he liv'd some time with Pope *Gregory VII.* He wrote Commentaries upon the 4 Evangelists, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles of *St. Paul*, upon *Habakkuk*, *Jonah*, *Nabum*, and *Hosea* ; in which he makes great use of *St. Chrysostom's* Works. *Maurusius*, in 1617, printed 75 of his Epistles in Greek, translated into Latin by *Marinier de Valens*, and inserted into the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. Father *Gratzer*, in his 2d Volume *De Cruce*, printed a Treatise of *Theophylact*, intitled, *Oratio in Adorationem Crucis medio Jesu-niorum tempore.* And in 1651 Father *Possin* printed another Greek and Latin Tract under *Theophylact's* Name, call'd, *Institutio Regia ad Constantinum Porphyrogenitum Michaelis Ducis Filium.* *Sixtus Senensis*, in *Bibl. Fossuin.* in *Appar. Baron. A. C.* 1071. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

THEOPHYLACTUS, call'd *Simocatta*, flourish'd about 612, under the Empire of *Heraclius*. He writ the History of the Emperor *Maurice*, in eight Books, whereof the five first treat of his War against the *Persians*, and the three other of that against the *Avars* and *Slavonians*, with the Account of his Death. Besides these, he has writ Letters on all sorts of Subjects. *Photius, Suidas.*

THEOPOMPUS, born in the Isle of *Scio*, was an Orator and Historian. He liv'd in the time of *Artaxerxes*, *Ochus*, and *Philip* of *Macedon*. He was one of *Isocrates's* Schollars, and was very eminent for the Orations, Epistles, and History, written by him. And here we may take notice, that *Aristeus* and *Josephus's* Relation how this Orator lost his Senses by his presumption in transcribing some Passages of the Holy Scriptures into his Works, will scarcely hold in the Chronology, the Scriptures being not translated into Greek till the Reign of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, which was a considerable time after this *Theopompus* was dead : and therefore if the Story be true, it must belong to some other *Theopompus*. *Athenæus l. 3. Strabo l. 14. Vossius de Hist. Græc. l. 1. c. 7.*

THEOPOMPUS, King of *Sparta*, who establish'd the *Ephori*.

THEOSKEPOSTI, the Name of the *Grotto*, where *S. John* the Evangelist writ his *Apocalypse* in the Isle of *Patmos*, which many now call *Palmosa*. This Island is in the *Archipelago* towards *Asia*. *Daviti de l'Asie*.

St. THERESA, born at *Avila*, a Town of *Old Castille* in *Spain*, of a Noble Family. She was a profess'd *Carmelite* at 21 Years of Age, and establish'd an Order which she call'd *Reformed*, with such Success, that she left 30 Monasteries, 14 of Men, and 16 of Nuns of that Order at her Death, all Founded by her self: and besides a great number of Letters all Collected into a Volume, she compos'd ten several Books upon Godly Subjects, or concerning her Order, which are as follow: 1. Her Life, written by her self. 2. The Way to Perfection. 3. The Foundations. 4. The Manner of Visiting Nunneries. These four, by the Order of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, were sent in Manuscript into the Library of the famous Monastery of the *Escorial*. The 5th is call'd, The Mansion or Castle of the Soul. The five following Treatises are much less than the former: The first treats of Divine Love, upon the ground of some Passages in the *Canticles*; the second is call'd, Exclamations; the third, Spiritual Advices; the fourth, Her Preparations for Confession; the fifth, Additions to her Life. Pope *Gregory XV.* Canoniz'd her in 1622. She died in 1582, and is extremely magnified for her Piety and Austerities, by those of her Communion. *Hist. de la Reform. des Carmelites*.

THERMIA, an Island of the *Archipelago*, towards *Europe*; formerly call'd *Polyagos*: *Italian* Pilots gave it the Name of *Ferminea* or *Fermia*, a corrupted Word from *Thermia*, which signifies a hot Bath; for near the Sea it has some mineral and hot Fountains of excellent use for a great many Distempers, particularly for Swellings. The Town of *Thermia* is very considerable, and there is a great Borough at the foot of an old Castle. *Baudr.*

THERMODON, now call'd *Pormon* according to *le Noir*, is a River of *Cappadocia*, which discharges it self into the *Euxine* Sea towards *Themiscyra*. *Suidas* will have another of that Name in *Thrace*; and *Plutarch* makes mention of that which was in the *European Scythia*, in the Country of the *Amazones*.

THERMOPYLÆ, now call'd *Boca di Lupo*, a famous Passage of *Mont Oeta*, call'd *Banima*, upon the Gulph of *Ziton* in *Thessaly*, leading into *Phocis* in *Achaia*. Near this place Assemblies of all *Greece* were kept on certain Days: And it was here also that *Leonidas*, at the Head of 300 *Lacedemonians*, courageously resisted the whole *Persian* Army. *Demosth.*

THERMUTH, *Pharaoh's* Daughter, that sav'd *Moses*, and brought him up when expos'd upon the River. *Joseph.*

THERSIPPUS of *Athens*, a Man of very great Strength, who always expos'd himself generously for his Country: Being at last disabled, *Solon* assign'd him a Pension, and made a Law, That all such as lost the use of their Limbs in the publick Service, should be maintain'd at the Commonwealth's Charge. *Heracl.*

THERSITES, one of the most Deformed and Silliest Men in *Greece*, who presuming to Affront *Achilles*, was struck dead by him with his Fist. *Homer* has describ'd his Ugliness so much to the life, that to express the greatest Deformity, it suffices to compare it to that of *Thersites*. *Homer*, l. 2.

THESEUS, plac'd in the number of the Demi-Gods, was Son of *Egeus* King of *Athens*, and of *Æthra* Daughter of *Pitheus*. He gave Marks of his Courage on all Occasions, in opposing those that disturb'd the publick Peace, defeating whole Companies of Robbers, taming Monsters, &c. He made War against the *Amazones* in their own Country, and defeated *Creon* King of the *Thebans*. Poets feign'd, that he kill'd the *Minotaure* of the Island *Crete*, whereof *Minos* was King: The truth is, that *Minos* being very powerful at Sea, to revenge his Son *Androgeos's* Death, oblig'd the *Athenians* to send him a yearly Tribute of Boys and Girls; until *Theseus*, by his Valour, freed them from the Obligation, by killing the *Minotaure*; and came out of the crofs Windings of the Labyrinth, by the Assistance of *Ariadne* the King's Daughter. This Prince's follow'd him, but he left her in the Isle *Naxos*. *Theseus* coin'd some Money with an Ox stamp'd on one side, either in memory of the *Minotaure*, the Bull he had overcome at *Marathon*, or that he would incite the *Athenians*, by such a Figure, to apply themselves to Agriculture. And it was hence, in *Plutarch's* Judgment, that the Ancients used to say, *Such a thing is worth ten Oxen, such another worth a hundred*, meaning the Pieces coin'd with that Stamp. *Theseus* instituted the *Isthmick* Plays in Honour of *Neptune*, and in Imitation of *Hercules*, who had establish'd others for *Jupiter*. It's said that *Lycomedes*, King of the Isle of *Scyros*, threw him headlong from a Rock: *Pirithous* was his special Friend. *Hoffman* adds, that the *Minotaure* was a famous General under King *Minos*; that the Poets feign how *Theseus* went with *Pirithous* to Hell to force *Proserpine* thence, and that *Pirithous* was kill'd, and he himself kept in Chains by *Pluto*, until *Hercules* his great Friend set him at Liberty. *Plutarch* in his Life.

THESMOPHORIA, otherwise called *Cereales*, Feasts instituted in the Town of *Eleusis*, in Honour of the Goddess *Ceres*, by *Triptolemus*, whom she had taught to Sow all kind of Grain. During the Solemnity of the Feasts, several Virgins carried certain Books on their Heads, that contain'd the secret Mysteries of that Goddess's Service, which were not to be reveal'd on pain of Death. These Ceremonies and Sacrifices were so Religiously observed, that during all the time, the Women lay upon the ground, without Eating or Drinking, and had not the liberty of

having their Husbands with them; for they were to be pure, and without any Crime. There were also other Ceremonies observed, according to the difference of Places. The *Sicilian* Women ran with their lighted Torches, and call'd *Proserpine* aloud, because *Ceres* did so in search of her. The Country-men and Labourers also solemniz'd a Feast in her Honour, call'd *Ambarvales* by the Latins, which were Processions round their Fields: See *Ambarvales*. They also used, when their Corn was cut down, to offer this Goddess the First-fruits of their Grain. And they that were a-kin, or any ways allied, celebrated Feasts together in her Honour. It being forbidden, under pain of Death, to discover the Mysteries of *Eleusis*, we have but a little Account of 'em from Antiquity. What is to be met with upon this Subject, may be seen in *Mewsius's Eleusinia*, and in the Sixth Tome of the *Bibliothèque Universelle*.

THESMOTHEÆ, certain Magistrates of the Council of *Athens*, who to the number of six, with the *Archonte*, the King and *Polemarch*, govern'd the Commonwealth. This Name was given them, because they chiefly had the Care to establish Laws, and put them in Execution, took cognizance of Criminal Matters, and gave Places to Judges according to their Ranks. *Demosth.*

THESPIS, a Tragick Poet, Native of *Icaria* a Town of *Attica* in *Greece*, flourish'd about A. M. 3050. In his time Tragedy was carried on by a Choir, that is, a Set of Musicians and Dancers, who, as they danced, sung Hymns in Praise of *Bacchus*. He, that the Musicians and Dancers might have time to rest, and that the People should have some other new Diversion, introduced an Actor, who between every two Songs repeated some Discourse upon a Tragical Subject: This Actor's Discourse was call'd *Episod*; whence some have call'd this Poet the Inventor of Tragedy. He also furnish'd *Satyr* with Actors; and *Horace* says, he brought forth his *Satyr*s in an uncover'd Cart, where they rehearsed their Poems, their Faces being daub'd with the Dregs of Wine, or according to *Suidas*, painted with Ceruse and Vermilion, to imitate the *Satyr*s, who are represented with a red and high-colour'd Visage.

*Ignotum Tragica Genus invenisse Camæus,
Dicitur & Plautus vexisse Poemata Thespis,
Quæ canerent agerentque perunxi Facibus ora.*

Horat. de Art. Poet.

The *Episod* meeting a kind Reception amongst the People, *Æschylus* introduc'd two Actors, and *Sophocles* added a third, which brought Tragedy to its full Perfection. *Cassiod. Diogenes Laertius. See Episod.*

THESSALY, a great Country of *Greece*, part of *Macedonia*, between *Epirus* and *Attica*. It has had different Names, derived from divers Princes who have lived therein, and was divided into five parts, *Thessaly Proper* the Country of the *Pelasgi*, *Estiofia*, *Magnesia*, and *Phthiotide*. All these Provinces had very fine Towns, their Inhabitants were well bred, civil, but somewhat too voluptuous, yet they did not want Courage. The Air is good, the Soil fruitful. *Thessaly* for a long time had its particular Kings, until it was first subjected to the *Macedonians*, and afterwards to the *Romans*. *Deucalion* was one of their most ancient and celebrated Kings. He reign'd in the same Age with *Cecrops* first King of *Athens*, 349 Years before the Ruin of *Troy*. *Hellen*, his Son, gave Name to a great part of *Greece*. *Dorus*, his 2d Son, left his Name to the *Dorians* near *Parnassus*. *Xuthus*, the 3d, was the Father of *Achæus*, Founder of the *Peloponnesian* *Achæans*. *Ion*, his 4th Son, was the chief of the Inhabitants of *Attica*. The Inhabitants, noted for Magick and Drunkenness, were the first that minted Gold and Silver, tam'd Horses, and put Ships to Sea. They are still warlike, and are a handsome Race of People, having black Hair, black Eyes, and their Faces of a beautiful sanguine fresh Colour. The Country produces delicious Figs, Water Mellons, Pomegranates, Oranges, Limons, Citrons, excellent Grapes, Almonds, Olives, and Onions. *Sultan Amurath* Conquered the greatest part of this Country, and his Posterity still enjoy it. It is encompassed with *Olympus*, *Pindus*, *Ossa*, and *Oeta*, four great Mountains. It is reasonably well Peopled, and for the most part inhabited by Christians. Its modern Name is *Janna*, from a Town of this Name, besides which there is *Larissa*, &c. *Pliny, Strabo, Pausanias, Briet.*

THESSALONICA, now called *Salonichi*, a famous Town of *Macedonia* belonging to the *Turks*, with a good Port at the End of the Gulf of this Name. It was formerly Metropolis of *Macedonia*. *St. Paul* Preached the Gospel, and Converted a great number of People, here: He designed to have returned thither afterwards; but not being able to compass it, he sent *Timothy* to confirm the Inhabitants in their Faith. It stands at the foot of a Hill, 220 Miles from *Durazzo* to the East, 350 from *Constantinople* to the South-west, and 230 from *Athens* to the North, defended by ancient Walls and a Castle. *Theodosius the Great* slew 7000 of its Inhabitants for a Tumult. In 895 it was taken and sack'd by the *Saracens*. The Eastern Emperors, to whom this Town was subjected, sold it to the *Venetians*, from whom *Amurath II.* took it in 1432. The *Turks* kept it since; and it's now the best Peopled, and one of the best Towns for Commerce in the *Levant*. *Strabo, Pliny, Chalcondylas.*

THESSALUS, Son of *Hippocrates*, and Brother of *Draco*, both very learned Physicians, and worthy of their Father: Those that maintain the contrary, mistake them for the Sons of another *Hippocrates* of *Athens*, so ignorant indeed, that when

People

People spoke of any dull Fellow, they generally said, he was as ignorant as *Hippocrates's Sons*. *Castellan. in vit. Medic. illustr.*

THESTOR, a Prince of *Crete*, had two Daughters, whereof one was called *Thonoë*, and the other *Leucippe*; the first of which was taken away by Pirates, who carried her to *Caria*, where the King bought and married her. *Thestor* sometime after resolved to go to seek his Daughter, and landed in *Caria*, where he was taken for a Spy, because he would not discover himself in an Enemies Country. *Leucippe* came also thither disguised in the Habit of a Priest, in obedience to the Oracle, which order'd her to take that Habit if she desired to find her Father and Sister. The Queen *Thonoë* observing the Air and good Meen of *Leucippe*, endeavoured to gain her Love; but meeting a Disappointment, accused her of a pretended Crime: whereupon she was condemned to Death. This Execution was to be done in the Temple by way of Sacrifice. *Thestor* was chosen to do it, and was to have his own Life and Liberty upon that Condition. Though he did not know his Daughter in her Disguise, yet he found some Aversion in his Heart to spill the Blood of so handsome a Person; and in deploring his Misfortune, made several Exclamations, in which he pronounced his own and the Names of both his Daughters. The Queen, who sat with the King to see this Sight, was surprized to hear her Name; nor was *Leucippe* less when she heard hers and her Fathers: so that all three observing each other narrowly, they knew one another. The King join'd his Joy to their Transports; and after he had treated his Father-in-law and Sister, he sent them home into their own Country, laden with rich Presents. *Hygin. Fab. 190.*

THESTOR, Son of *Idmon* and *Laotboe*, and Father of the Soothsayer *Chalchas*; upon which account this latter is called *Thestorides* by the Poets. *Ovid. Metam. 12.*

THETFORD, Lat. *Sitomagus*, a Market and Borough Town of *Shoreham* Hundred in the South-west Borders of *Norfolk*; called *Thetford* from the River *Thet*, upon which, and the *Ouse*, it is situate, with a Bridge over the last leading to *Suffolk*. It was sack'd by the *Danes* in 1004 and in 1010. In the 11th Century the Bishop's See was removed hither by Bishop *Herfastus* from *North Elmham*, and then it began to thrive: But his next Successor but one removed it hence to *Norwich* in 1088, where it has continued ever since. *Thetford* is still a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to Parliament. The *Lent-Assizes* for the County are usually kept here. It gave the Title of *Viscount* to the late Earl of *Arlington*. *Thetford* is 70 Miles from *London*.

THETYS, Wife of the *Ocean*, and Mother of *Nereus* and *Doris* who married together. It was of this Marriage that the Nymphs of the Earth and Sea came; whereof *Thetis*, the younger, was the most charming: Her Beauty charmed *Jupiter* so, that he married her; but having afterwards understood by the Oracle, that she should be brought to Bed of a Son who should be greater than the Father; he married her to *Peleus*. The Wedding was very magnificent; all the Gods and Goddesses being invited to it except *Discord*, who to be revenged for the Contempt, threw a Golden Apple amongst them with these Words engraven on it, *Let it be given to the Fairest*. *Pallas*, *Venus*, and *Juno*, put in for it, and pitch'd upon *Paris* to decide the Difference; who determined for *Venus*. *Thetis* was *Achilles's* Mother. *Ovid. Metam.*

THEUDAS, a certain Jew, an Impostor and Magician, who seduc'd the People so far, that he gather'd four hundred Men, persuading them to quit the City of *Jerusalem*, assuring them, that by his Word alone he would drain *Jordan*: Yet his Troops was at last exterminated, he himself Beheaded, and the Head brought to *Jerusalem*. *Act. cap. 3. Euseb.*

THEUDISCLES XV. King of the *Goths*, began his Reign under the Emperor *Justinian* about the Year 548. A Plot being formed against him, he was kill'd as he sat at Supper at *Seville*, after he had Reigned only a Year and seven Months. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

THEUDOREDUS VI. King of the *Goths*, began to Reign under the Empire of *Theodosius* the Younger, in 421. He refused the *Romans* Alliance, laid Siege to *Orleans*, and being at the famous Battel against *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, in the Plains of *Chalons*, where there were above 300000 Men kill'd; he quitted his Horse, and had the Misfortune to be trod to Death in the 33d Year of his Reign. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

THEVENOT (*Monsieur de*) was a Gentleman of a good Family in *France*, and born in 1633. He was bred in the College of *Navarre* in *Paris*. He began his Travels in 1652, coming first for *England*, then crossing over into *Holland*, afterwards into *Germany*, and then to *Italy*, where he staid till after the Creation of Pope *Alexander VII.* From thence he Travelled over most part of *Turkey*, *Egypt*, *The Holy Land*, &c. After which he came back to *France*, where making a short stay, he set out again, and Travell'd over *Persia* and the *Indies*; and as he was returning through *Persia* into *Europe*, he died at *Miana*, a little place, about 30 Leagues from *Tauris*, in November 1667. He was very exact in making his Remarks, carrying his Observations oftentimes to very Minute-circumstances; which Particularities are often useful, tho' possibly not Ornamental to his History. His Travels are divided into Three Parts: The first, into *Turkey*: The second, into *Persia*: And the third, into the *East-Indies*. The First Part only was publish'd by himself; the two others were collected from his Memoirs, and printed after his Death. *Monsieur Thevenot* understood the *Turkish*, *Arabic*,

and *Persian* Languages perfectly well, was a good Botanist, and made a considerable progress in natural Philosophy, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. *Preface to Thevenot's Travels, &c.*

THEVET (*Andrew*) born at *Angouleme*, liv'd in the 16th Century. He wrote several Tracts, but the most considerable is his *Pourtraits of Illustrious Men*, which he dedicated to King *Henry III.* *La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier Vauprivas Biblioth. Franc.*

THIARD (*Ponthus de*) Bishop of *Chalons* in *Burgundy*, was born at *Baissy* in the Diocese of *Macon*, in the Year 1521, of a Gentleman's Family. He was a good Linguist, and a considerable Master in the *Belles Lettres*, and was counted an eminent Poet for his time. He likewise apply'd himself to the Study of Mathematics, *Plato's* Philosophy and to Divinity. *Charles IX.* and *Henry III.* had a great Value for him. He died in 1605, being 84 Years of Age. He wrote several Pieces of Poetry, *Homilies*, *Ephemerides Octava Sphæra*. *De Cælestibus Asterismis*. *De Erroribus Amatorum*. *De Genealogia Hugonis Capeti*. *Discursus Philosophici*, &c. This Prelate made his own Epitaph, which runs thus:

*Non teneor longæ dulcisq; cupidine vitæ,
Sat vixit cui non vita pudenda fuit.
Nec fama illustris me tangit gloria, forsan
Per genium vivent sat mea Scripta suum!
Nilq; moror quo sint mea membra tegenda Sepulchro;
Hæc propria Hæredis sit pia cura mei.
Sed cupio ut tandem mens Christi inixta levetur,
Peccati duro pondere, ad Astra vehar.*

Several great Men have given this Bishop a Character of Advantage. *La Croix du Maine, & du Verdier Vauprivas. Bibl. Franc. &c.*

THIBAUD, or *Theobalde*, King of *Austrasia*, was Son to *Theodebert*. He endavoured the Re-establishment of Pope *Vigilius* and the Bishop of *Dacius*, who were exil'd by the Emperor *Justinian* afterwards. The same *Justinian* after this, sent Embassadors to engage him to arm against the *Goths*, but had no Success, because *Thibaud* died soon after, leaving no Issue. *Clotaire I.* married his Widow, and possessed himself of his Estate. *Gregory of Tours.*

THIBAUD I. King of *Navarre*, and the sixth Count of *Champagne* of this Name, was surnamed *The Posthumous*, the Great, and *Maker of Songs*, because he was a great Admirer of *Provençal* Poetry, and composed some pretty Songs in that Tongue. He made War against *France* during the Minority of *St. Lewis*; but this Difference was soon adjusted, and he a little after succeeded his Uncle *Sanebo the Strong* in the Kingdom of *Navarre*; and at his Return from his Voyage to the *Holy Land*, died at *Troy*, July the 10th, 1254. *Hist. de Camp. & de Navarre.*

THIERRI, the first of this Name, King of *France*, was Son of *Clovis II.* Brother to *Clotaire III.* and *Childevic II.* was settled in the Kingdom of *Neustria* and *Burgundy*, by the care of *Ebroin*, Major of the Court or Palace, in 669. But a little time after, *Childevic* got him shav'd and put up in the Abby of *St. Denis*, and *Ebroin* was put in that of *Luxeuil* in *Burgundy*. Both had their Liberty after *Childevic's* Death; and *Ebroin* being re-established in his Dignity of Major, sacrificed a great many considerable Men to his Resentment and Revenge. He made War in *Thierry's* Name against *Dagobert II.* call'd the Young King of *Austrasia*, and defeated *Martin* and *Pepin*, Dukes of *Austrasia*, in 681. But this King was not always Victorious; for *Pepin Heristal*, who was acknowledged Major of the Palace, defeated his Army at the Battel of *Tetri* in *Vermandois*, in 687. *Thierry* died in 690 or 91, leaving *Clovis III.* and *Childebert II.* *Fredégarius. The Annals of Metz. Mezeray, &c.*

THIERRI II. surnamed of *Chelles*, because he was brought up in a Monastery of that Name, was Son to *Dagobert II.* King of *Austrasia*, and third of that Name of *France*. *Charles Martel* brought him out of the Convent where he was bred effeminately amongst Women, and placed him upon the Throne in 720 or 21, and govern'd the Kingdom gloriously under his Name; for it was in his Reign that he won the memorable Battel of *Tours* where *Abderamus* was kill'd, and beat the *Wisigoths* quite out of the Kingdom. All this time *Thierry* lived quiet in his Palace, and died in 737, the 24th or 25th of his Age. There was an *Interregnum* of four or five Years from this *Thierry I.* to *Childewick III.* last King of the first Race.

THIERRI, the First of this Name, King of *Austrasia*, whom several Authors by mistake, reckon amongst the Kings of *France*, was Son of *Clovis* the Great. The Town of *Metz* was his Capital. In the Year 516, he defeated the *Danes*; and being join'd with *Clodomir* his Brother, fought *Godomar* King of *Burgundy* in the Plains of *Voiron* in *Dauphine*: This happen'd in 524. Afterwards he assisted *Hermenfroy*, King of *Thuringia*, who at first promis'd him great things, which he made a Jest of after his Turn was serv'd; but *Thierry* being provok'd with this ill Usage, rais'd an Army, and being assisted with *Clotaire* his Brother, beat the *Thuringians*. Sometime after, in the Year 531, having drawn *Hermenfroy* to *Zulphia*, under the colour of a safe Conduct, he order'd him to be thrown down a Precipice from the top of the Town Walls; and by this means, he added *Thuringia* to his own Dominions. While he was engag'd in this War; *Childebert* his Brother made himself Master of *Auvergne*, either because he thought him dead, or had a mind that People should believe so. *Thierry* having notice of his Brother's Practices,

lices, march'd against him, and recover'd all the Places which the other had seiz'd: This *Thierry* died in 534, at the Age of 51, having Reign'd 23 Years. *Theobert I.* his Son succeeded him. *Gregor. Turon. lib. 2. c. 3. Procop. Fredegarius, &c.*

THIERRI II. call'd the Young King of Burgundy and *Austrasia*, was Son of *Childebert II.* He pass'd the first Years of his Life with *Theodebert II.* under the Regency of Queen *Brunehaud* their Grandmother. In the mean time having Burgundy for his share, he retired thither, and received *Brunehaud* when Banished from the Court of *Austrasia*. She persuaded him to take Arms against his Brother; but this unjust War was unsuccessful to him. Both Brothers had better Success against *Clotaire II.* who lost two Battels near *Sens* and *Estampes* in 599 and 604. *Thierry* married *Etmerberge*, Daughter of *Bertric* King of the *Visigoths*, but he sent her shamefully back the Year after; some think it was at the Solicitation of the wicked *Brunehaud*, who would not suffer a Princess of sense to be near that King, but help'd him her self to some Wenches that were at her Devotion. That unhappy Prince committed several ill things to please her: He Defeated his Brother at the Battels of *Toul* and *Tolbiac*, and having put him to Death in 611, took *Cologne*, seiz'd his Treasures and Kingdom of *Austrasia*; but died of a Flux as he led an Army against *Clotaire II.* who re-united both the Brothers Estates to his Kingdom of *France*. *Fredegair, &c.*

THINITES, the Name of the Kings of *Egypt* who Reign'd at *This*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Thebes* in *Upper Egypt*. The first King was *Menes*, who begun the Empire of *Egypt*, and founded the three Principalities of *This*, *Thebes*, and *Memphis*. *Athotis* his Son succeeded, and had for Successor his second Son *Cencenes*, who commanded at *This*, whilst the Eldest, named *Athotis II.* Reign'd at *Thebes*, and another of his Sons at *Memphis*. There were eight Kings after *Menes's* Death in the first Dynasty of the *Thinites*, whereof the last was *Bienaches*. This Principality was afterwards possessed by another Family, whereof *Bochus* was chief. This Family, called the second Dynasty of the *Thinites*, whereof *Cheneres* was the ninth and last King, is thought to have been destroyed by *Pammus* King of *Thebes*, who conquered the Kingdom of *Memphis*. *P. Pezron. Antiquites des Temps.*

THIONVILLE, upon the *Moselle*, a Town of the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* belonging to the Kings of *France*. Latin Authors call it *Thodonis Villa*. Its Situation and Fortifications are such, that it has pass'd a long time for impregnable. The Duke of *Guise* took it in 1558, but it was afterwards delivered to the *Spaniards*. The *French* were beat before it in 1639, but they made themselves Masters of it in 1643, and kept it by the Peace of the *Pirenées*. It was in this Town that *Charlemagne* generally assembled the Prelates and Barons of his Kingdoms, as in 806, when he divided his Possessions among his three Sons. In 822 and 32, Bishops met here, and made several Canons drawn up in four Chapters, against those that *Mal* treated the Clergy, which were found so just and reasonable, that *Lewis* the *Debonaire* confirm'd them in a Council of *Tribur*; and all the Princes of *France* and *Germany* subscrib'd their Approbation. Here was also an Assembly of Prelates in 835, who after having declared their Abhorrence of the wicked Proceedings of *Ebbo* the Archbishop of *Reims* and his Adherents, who had depos'd *Lewis the Meek*; they depos'd that Prelate as the chief Author thereof: this treasonable Practice being abhorr'd by all Persons of Verue and Conscience. *Charles the Bald, Lotharius, and Lewis*, Sons of *Lewis the Meek*, assist'd at another Council here in 844.

THIRTY TYRANTS, a Name that was given to the Governours of Provinces of the *Roman Empire*, who made themselves Masters of their Governments under the Emperors *Valerian* and *Gallien*, about 260. They all got themselves proclaim'd Emperors by the Legions they commanded, and so shar'd the Sovereign Authority amongst them. Here follow their Names, very necessary for the understanding of History, drawn from Inscriptions and Medals.

- 1 *Odenatus*.
- 2 *Herodius*, or *Herodianus* his Son.
- 3 *Manius Acilius Aurelius*.
- 4 *M. Fulvius Macrianus*.
- 5 *Q. Macrianus* his Son.
- 6 *Cn. Fulvius Quietus*.
- 7 *Servius Anicius Balista*.
- 8 *P. Valerius Valens*.
- 9 *Calpurnius Piso*.
- 10 *T. Cestius Alexander Æmilianus*.
- 11 *M. Cassius Latienus Posthumus*.
- 12 *C. Junius Cassius Posthumus*.
- 13 *Q. Nonius Regillianus*.
- 14 *Sex. Julius Saturninus*.
- 15 *C. Annius Trebellius*.
- 16 *T. Cornelius Celsus*.
- 17 *Ap. Claudius Censorinus*.
- 18 *Herennianus Odenatus's* Son.
- 19 *Timolaus*, Son of *Odenatus*.
- 20 *Vabalath* *Odenat's* Son.
- 21 *Mænius*, Cousin of *Odenat*.
- 22 *Spurius Servilianus Lollianus*.
- 23 *Aul. Pomp. Ælianus*.
- 24 *M. Aurel. Victorinus*.

- 25 *C. Victorinus* his Son.
- 26 *M. Aurelius Marius*.
- 27 *P. Pivestus Tetricus*.
- 28 *C. Pivestus Tetricus* his Son.
- 29 *Victoria Victorina*, or *Vitruvia*.
- 30 *Zenobia*.

Victoria, the Wife, or according to others the Mother of *Victorinus*, one of the *Thirty Tyrants*, and *Zenobia* *Odenat's* Widow, deserved a Place amongst the rest, for the Greatness of their Courage. *Tribellius Pollio de Trigint. Tyrant.*

THISBE, a *Babylonian* Young Gentlewoman, *Pyramus* his Sweet-heart. They having continued their Love a long time, without being suffered to see each other but through a Hole of a Wall, because their Parents were against the Alliance, agreed at last upon a Meeting-place to accomplish their Desires. *Thisbe* came first, and sat under a Mulberry-Tree, until she was frighted away at the sight of a Lioness, which came out of the Wood to drink at a Fountain that was near. Her Scarf drop'd as she hastned away, which the ravenous Beast tore and defiled with his bloody Jaws. *Pyramus* coming a little after, and finding his Mistress's Scarf in that condition, concluded that she was devoured; and being transported with Despair, threw himself upon his Sword. *Thisbe's* Fear being over, she came out of the Place where she hid her self in, and finding her Lover mortally wounded, killed her self with the same Sword that made an end of him: both their Bloods changed the Fruit of the Mulberry, which was before that time White, into Red. *Ovid. l. 4. Metam.*

THISTLEWORTH, a Town of *Middlesex*, 8 Miles West South-West from *London*, seated upon the *Thames* near *Sion-House*, and well inhabited by Gentry.

THOAS, King of the Isle of *Lemnos* in the *Egean Sea*, escaped by the Policy of his Daughter *Hypsipyle* when the Women of that Island massacred their Husbands for preferring Slaves to them, and retired to *Chersonesus Taurica*, where he made himself Master as well as High-Priest of the Temple of *Diana Hygin*.

THOAS, a Citizen of the Town of *Patras* in *Achaia*, a Province of *Peloponnesus*, after he had bred a Serpent a long time in his House, he resolv'd to rid himself of her, so went to a very remote Wood, and left her there; but as he came back, being set upon by Thieves, who were about to take his Life, the Serpent hearing him cry out, and knowing his Voice, rush'd out upon the Robbers with such Fury that they were forced to fly. *Ælian. lib. 3.*

S. THOMAS the Apostle, surnamed *Didymus*, not being with the rest when our Saviour appeared to them after his Resurrection, he would not believe what was said of it until he saw and touched his Feet, Hands, and the Wound in his Side. This Incredulity occasioning an incontestable proof of the Resurrection, made some of the Holy Fathers say, That his Doubt did us more Service than all the other Apostles Faith. He Preach'd the Gospel to the *Ethiopians*, *Parthians*, *Persians*, *Medes*, and *Indians*, and to those of the Island of *Taprobane*, and was run through with a Lance near the Town of *Meliapur*, now called the Town of *St. Thomas*. Our Modern Historians of the *East-Indies* assert, as a certain Truth, that in the Kingdoms of *Narisinga* and *Cranganor*, and in the neighbouring Provinces, it passes for unquestionable Tradition, that this Apostle Preach'd the Gospel there. The Christians who live there call themselves Christians of *St. Thomas*, and report several strange Things of him, contained, they say, in their *Annals*, which are sung by the Children of *Malabar* in that Country Language. *Dr. Cave*, in his *Antiquitates Apostolicæ* says, that as it was customary with the Jews when travelling in Foreign Countries, or familiarly conversing with the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to assume a *Greek* and *Latin* Name of great Affinity, so this Apostle was called *Thomas* and *Didymus*, both which in the *Syriack* Version signifie Twin. *Simeon Metaphrastes* says, he was brought up to the Trade of Fishing; that he made up in pious Affections what he seem'd to want in the Quickness of his Understanding, not readily apprehending some of our Lord's Discourses, nor over-forward to believe more than himself had seen, as appears by his refractory Unbelief of our Saviour's Resurrection, though it had been foretold by *Moses* and the Prophets, told him by our Saviour himself before his Passion, and attested by the rest of the Apostles, Eye-witnesses thereof: When he satisfied his Faith with a Demonstration from Sense, our Saviour replied no more, but that it was well he believed his own Senses, yet that it was a more noble and commendable Act of Faith to acquiesce in a rational Evidence, and to entertain the Doctrines and Revelations of the Gospel upon such Testimonies and Assurances of the truth of Things, as will satisfy a wise and sober Man though he did not see them with his own Eyes. *St. Thomas* is said to have dispatched *Thaddæus* to *Abgarus* *Tyarch* of *Edeffa*, between whom and our Saviour the Letters commonly said to have pass'd, are still extant in *Eusebius*, whom he first cured of an inveterate Distemper, and afterwards converted him and his Subjects to the Faith. The Apostolick Province assigned to him, as *Origen* tells us, was *Parthia*; after which *Sophronius* and others tell us, that he Preached the Gospel to the *Medes*, *Persians*, *Carmans*, *Hyrcanians*, *Bactrians*, and neighbouring Nations; and some will have it that he met with the *Magi*, who brought the New-born Jesus the Presents, and

Baptized and took them along with him as his Companions and Assistants in the Propagation of the Gospel. He came at last to India, and travelled as far as the Island of *Taprobane*, since called *Sumatra*, Preaching every where with all the Arts of Gentleness and mild Persuasions, not flying out into tart Invektives and furious Heats against their Idolatrous Practices, but calmly instructing them in the Principles of Christianity, by degrees persuading them to renounce their Follies, knowing that confirm'd Habits must be cured by slow and gentle Methods; and by these means he brought the People from their gross Errors to the Entertainment of Religion. The *Portugueses* tell us, that *St. Thomas* came first to *Socotora*, an Island of the Arabian Sea, thence to *Cranganor*, where having Converted many, he travelled farther into the East; and having successfully Preached the Gospel, returned to the Kingdom of *Cormandel*, where at *Malipur*, the Metropolis, not far from the Influx of the *Ganges* into the Gulf of *Bengala*, he built a Church, and Converted *Sagamo*, Prince of the Country. The *Brackmans* foreseeing that this tended to spoil their Trade, put him to Death, one of them running him through with a Lance at Prayers. The Authors above-mentioned pretend several ancient Inscriptions to confirm the Truth of this. Some will have his Body translated to *Edeffa*, but the Christians of the East constantly affirm, that it remained in the Place of his Martyrdom; the judicious Reader may measure his Belief by the Credit of the Reporters, and the rational Probability of the Things reported. *Gregory of Tours* tells us of a Lamp which burnt before his Tomb at the Solemnization of his Anniversary, without any humane Assistance; but the Reader may chuse whether he will believe it.

THOMAS, Christians of *St. Thomas*, a Name given to the Christians of the *Indies* of the *Chaldean* and *Nestorian* Sect. Their History at length may be seen in that writ by *Alexis of Meneses*, Archbishop of *Goa* in 1599. These Christians of *St. Thomas*, notwithstanding the several Attempts made to reform them, remain obstinate in their ancient Customs; and if they comply sometimes with the Missionaries, it's but in outward Appearance. When they are desired to submit to *St. Peter* or to the Church of *Rome*, they answer, That as *St. Peter* was Chief of that, so *St. Thomas* was Head of their Church, and that both Churches were independent the one of the other, and stand stedfast in acknowledging the Patriarch of *Babylon*, without minding the Pope, for they hold, as *Morery* reports it, *Nestorius's* Opinion, receive no Images but the Cross, nor have they any great regard for that neither: They hold, that the Souls of Saints do not see God before the Day of Judgment, and allow three Sacraments, Baptism, Orders, and the Eucharist; nor do they agree in these neither, there being several Forms of Baptism in the same Church. They abhor Auricular Confession, and for their Consecration make use of small Cakes made with Oil and Salt: The Wine they use is nothing but Water, in which they steep Raisins: They observe no Age for Orders, but make Priests at 17, 18, 20, &c. who may marry as often as their Wives die. They administer no Sacraments without their Fees or Reward; and as for Marriage, they make use of the first Priest they meet with. They all have an extraordinary respect for the Patriarch of *Babylon*, chief of the *Nestorians*, and cannot abide to hear the Pope named in their Churches, where for the most part they neither have Curate nor Vicar, but the eldest presides. It's true, they go to Mass on *Sundays*, not that they think themselves obliged in Conscience to do so, or that they would sin mortally if they did not. In 1546 *Dom Juan Albuquerque*, a *Franciscan*, Archbishop of *Goa*, erected a College at *Cranganor* for the Conversion of these Christians to the Church of *Rome*: The Jesuits established another, a League from *Cranganor*; and in 1559 *Meneses* Archbishop of *Goa*, and Primate of the East, was employed in a great Mission hither to promote the same Conversion, but all to no purpose. Children, unless in case of Sickness, are not Baptized till the 40th Day. At the Death of Friends, their Kindred and Relations keep an eighth Day's Fast in memory of the departed. They observe the Times of *Advent* and *Lent*, the Festivals of our Lord and many of the Saints, those especially that relate to *St. Thomas*, the *Dominica in Albis*, or *Sunday after Easter*, in Memory of the famous Confession which *St. Thomas* on that Day made of Christ after he had been sensibly cur'd of his Unbelief; another on the 1st of *June*, celebrated not only by *Christians*, but by *Moors* and *Pagans*. The People who come to his Sepulchre on Pilgrimage, carry away a little of the red Earth of the place where he was interred, which they keep as an inestimable Treasure, and believe it to be a Sovereign Remedy against Diseases. Their Priests are shaved in fashion of a Cross. Father *Simon*, in his History of the Nations of the *Levant*, and in his Remarks upon *Gabriel* of *Philadelphia*, does not charge them with so many Errors as *Meneses* does. *Histoire Orientale*.

THOMAS A KEMPIS, a Canon Regular of *St. Augustin's* Order in the Archbishoprick of *Cullen*. We have several Editions of his Works, the chief of which are his *Imitation of Christ*, in four Books; *Soliloquia Anima*, *Hortulus Rosarum*, *Vallis Liliorum*, &c. His Book of the *Imitation of Christ*, which some attribute to *John Gerson*, others to the Abbot *Gessenus* a *Benedictine*, is Translated into most Languages, and is seen in the *Turkish* Tongue in the Emperor of *Morocco's* Library, who prefers it to all other Books. He died in 1471, being 91 Years of Age. *Job. Badius in ejus Vita. Valer. Andr. Bibl. Belg.*

THOMAS AQUINAS, a Fryar of the *Dominican* Order, was born in 1224, studied at *Cologne* and *Paris*: He new-moulded the Scholastick Divinity, and was therefore called the *Angelick Doctor*, and Eagle of Divines. The most illustrious Persons of his time were ambitious of his Friendship, and put a very high Value upon his Merit, so that they offered him Bishopricks, which he refused with as much Ardor as others seek after them. He died on his Journey to the second Council of *Lions* in 1274, the 50th Year of his Age. Pope *John XXII.* Canoniz'd him in 1323, and *Pius V.* declared him Doctor of the Church in 1567; his Body was removed to *Toulouse*, under the Pontificate of *Urban VI.* in 1368, and is look'd upon as a great Ornament to the City. We have his Works in 18 Volumes, printed at *Lions* in 1556, at *Rome* in 1570, at *Antwerp* in 1612. *Baron. Bellarm.*

THOMAS, call'd a Tyrant or Usurper of the East, was a common Soldier, and grew so Successful and Ambitious, that at last he grasp'd at the Throne. It's said, that a Hermit meeting *Leo* the *Armenian*, *Michael* the *Lisper*, and this *Thomas* together in the Army, told them that the two first would be Emperors, and that the last should perish in his Attempt to become one: This Prophecy, whatever Spirit it proceeded from, was true, and the Event quickly began to verify it. *Leo* came to the Empire, and gave *Thomas* one of his best Legions, and some time after *Michael* having placed himself upon the Throne, *Thomas*, who always had been his Enemy, made the Army revolt against him, took Possession of *Asia*, and under colour of revenging his Benefactor, resolved to march to Dethrone him: In the mean time hearing that the *Saracens* had Revolted, he turn'd his Arms that way; and having subdued them in a little time, and augmented his Troops with theirs, he marched to *Antioch*, and got himself Proclaim'd Emperor, and Crown'd by the Patriarch *Job*: Then having had the good Fortune to make himself Master of the Naval Army of the Empire, he marched to Besiege *Constantinople*, but without Success; for being twice beaten at Sea, having lost three Battels on Land, he retired out of Despair, to *Adrianople*, where the Inhabitants deliver'd him to *Michael* in 823. This Prince put him to inexpressible Torments to have the Pleasure to see him die a lingering Death; and when he found he was just spent, he caused him to be impaled with *Anastasi*, whom this unfortunate *Thomas* had drawn out of a Monastery and created *Cesar*. Others say, That having Debauched the Wife of one of the Senators of *Constantinople*, he fled to the *Saracens*, and abjured his Faith; that afterwards he called himself *Constantine*, Son of *Irene*; and that he made himself Master of *Armenia* under *Leo* the *Armenian*. *Baron. Annal.*

THOMASINI (*James Philip*) Bishop of *Emonia*, or *Citta Nuova* in *Istria*, liv'd in the 17th Century, and Publish'd two Volumes of *Elogies* of Famous Men, with a Catalogue of their Works; the greatest part of which are *Italians*: This Performance was so well esteem'd, that it procur'd him his Bishoprick. This Author likewise wrote several other Pieces; among others, a Collection of Men of Learning, who were famous in the 17th Century: We have also a Catalogue of Manuscripts of his, both Publick and Private, belonging to the Towns of *Padua*, and *Venice*: The first of which was printed with short Notes in 1639, and the latter in 1650. *Labb. Bibl. Belg.*

THOMYRIS, or *Thomiris*, Queen of the *Scythians*, being enraged that *Cyrus* had put her Son *Spargapises* to Death, whose Army he defeated in an Ambuscade, raised fresh Troops, and set upon the Victorious Army with such extraordinary Courage, that she put 200000 *Persians* to the Sword; and not content with that Revenge, cut *Cyrus's* Head off, which as she dip'd in a Basin full of Blood, she cry'd, *Filii mei sanguinem hausisti, & meum sitivisti*, *Cyre*, at ego te cruore saturabo, You spilt my Son's Blood, and thirsted after mine, but now *Cyrus* I will give thee thy Fill. *Justin. l. 1. Herod. l. 2.* Yet *Xenophon* says, that *Cyrus* died peaceably in his own Kingdom.

THONGCASTER, or *Thongcastle*, a Market Town in the North of *Lincolnshire*. It belongs to *Brodley Wapentake* in *Lindsey* Division, and is so called from an ancient Castle built here by *Hengist* the *Saxon*, after he had beaten the *Picts* in *Vortiger's* Quarrel, for the raising whereof King *Vortiger* granted him so much Ground as an Ox-hide cut into Thongs would compass; from whence it got the Name of *Thongcaster*. The Town is well compacted, and stands upon the side of a Hill.

THANON or *Tounon*, in Latin *Tunonium*, a Town of *Savoy*, on the Lake of *Geneva*, being the Capital of *Chablais*.

THOR, or *Thordoen*, *Thoron*, which in the *Swedish* Tongue signifies Thunder, is the false God of the Idolatrous *Laplanders*, which in their own Language they call *Tiermes*, that is, Thundering, or the noise of Thunder: They also give it the Name of *Aijeke*, which signifies Great Grandfather or ancient Father, and attribute to him a Sovereign Authority over all mischievous and malevolent Spirits that inhabit Mountains, Lakes, and live in the Air: They also allow him a Bow to kill these with, and imagine he makes use of the Rainbow. They worship him as Author of Life and Death, and Governour of all Men: They represent him by the Stump or Trunk of a Tree, the top being somewhat formed, but very coarsely, like a Man's Head. They stick a piece of Steel and a bit of Flint in this Head, that it may strike Fire at pleasure: They set also a Hammer by his Hand, which they say, he sometimes makes use of besides his Bow and Arrows

Arrows, against evil Spirits. Being thus dress'd up, they place him upon a Table in form of an Altar, which generally stands behind their Cabins: Round this Altar they stick Branches of Pine and Birch, and border the Alley towards it with the same. The Victims they generally sacrifice to these Idols are *Remes*, which are a sort of Deer: and sometimes they offer other Beasts, as Lambs, Dogs, Rats, and Hens, which they buy from the Merchants of *Norway*, for they have none in their own Country. After the Sacrifice, they place before the Idol a kind of Box made of Bark of Trees, full of Bits of Flesh taken from every part of the Body of the Victim, with the Fat melted. *Scheffer's History of Lapland. Bartholin. Antiq. Danic.*

THOROLD (*Sir John*) Son of *Anthony Thorold* of *Marston*, in *Com. Lincoln*, Esq; By his Wife *Grizilla Wray*, Daughter of *Sir John Wray* of *Glentworth*, in *Com. prædict.* Bar. This Family of the *Thorolds* is of *Saxon* Extraction, and has for many Ages been seated in *Lincolnshire*. *Thoroldus de Bukendale* was Sheriff of that County before the Conquest; and, during the time of his *Shrievaldry*, gave his Mannor of *Spalding* for a Cell to the Abby of *Croyland*, as appears by the Date of the Charter. He was descended from one *Thorold*, Sheriff of *Lincolnshire*, in the Reign of *Kenulphus* King of *Mercia*. *Thorold*, Benefactor to the Abby above-mention'd, was Brother to *Godiva*, Wife of *Leofric*, Earl of *Mercia*, which Lady was a great Benefactress to the Town of *Coventry*, having persuaded her Husband the Earl, to discharge that Place of the Burthen of a servile Tenure, (as *Dugdale* supposes,) upon condition of her riding naked through the Town. The Lady having the advantage of very long Hair, comply'd with the Terms, and had the Privileges agreed for made good to the Corporation: Since this remarkable Action, the eldest Daughter of the Family of the *Thorolds*, has always been Christen'd *Godiva*. About the Reign of *Henry I.* this Family intermarry'd with *Marston* Heiress of *Marston*, where it still continues. His Arms are *Sable, Three Goats Salient, Argent.* *Ingulphus, pag. 65. Ed. Gale. Monasticon Anglicanum, Vol. 1. pag. 306. Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. 1. pag. 9.*

THORAX, a Mountain of *Lydia* near the Town of *Magnesia* or *Manisso*, where a certain Grammarian, called *Daphiras*, was crucified, because he used to speak ill of Princes in his Verses; whence came the Proverb, *Remember Thorax*, when we would have one hold his Tongue lest he might injure himself. *Strab. lib. 14.*

THORISMOND, King of the *Wisigoths*, eldest Son of *Thierry* or *Theodorick*, who was killed in the Battel fought against *Attila* in 451. *Thorismond* was in this Fight himself, and was wounded. He came to receive the Crown after his Father's Death, but enjoyed it not above a Year and some Months, being then murder'd by his Brothers *Theodorick* and *Frederick*, as we learn from *Idacius his Chron.*

THORN, a Hanse or Free Town of the Royal *Prussia* upon the *Wesil*; it's a strong Place, and was built in 1234 by the Knights of the *Teutonic Order*, who were forc'd to deliver it to the King of *Poland* in 1454, in whose Possession it remains. It's Famous both for the long Sieges it sustain'd, and the Birth of the Famous Mathematician *Copernicus*. It was here also that *Albert* King of *Poland* died in 1501, and where the great Disputes arose between the *Bernardins* and *Jacobins*, which were appeased in 1345. There was a Conference of *Lutherans*, *Calvinists* and *Roman Catholics* held here in 1645, which had no Success: It was taken by the *Swedes* in 1655, but was retaken by the *Poles* in 1658, after a Siege of six Months. The *Swedes* recover'd it afterwards, and the *Poles* surpriz'd it again in 1665. It has a fine University. *Hartfnuch. Dissert. de Orig. Relig. Christi.*

THORNDIKE (*Herbert*) Educated at *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, went into Holy Orders, and was made Prebendary of *Westminster* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* He was a Person of unexceptionable Life and great Learning. His Works are, *A Discourse of the Primitive Form of the Government of Churches. A Discourse of Religious Assemblies. A Discourse of the Rights of the Church. Epilogus. De jure Finiendi Controversias Ecclesie Libere. A Discourse of the Penalties which a due Reformation requires. Just Weights and Measures.*

THOROS, or *Theodorus*, King of *Armenia*, was Son of *Haiton*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom. He could not abide that *Amauris* of *Lusignan*, his Cousin, should have the Administration of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, which King *Henry* his Brother had given him, and therefore confin'd *Henry* very close, to make him give it to some other; but at last he was forc'd to set him at Liberty and come to a Peace. After his first Wife's Death, who was Daughter of *Capesan* Emperor of the *Tartars*; he married *Chelvis*, Sister of *Henry* King of *Cyprus*, and died in 1300, leaving *Luion* her Son, who succeeded him in the Kingdom. *Histoire de Raiaime du Cypre.*

THRACIA, a great Province now called *Romania*, bounded on the South by the *Archipelago*; on the East, by the *Propontis* and the *Black Sea*; on the North, by *Bulgaria*; and on the West, by *Macedonia*. It formerly had very famous and considerable Towns, as *Abdera*, *Cypsele*, *Perinthus*, *Apollonia*, *Bizantium* now *Constantinople*, *Philippopolis*, *Adrianople*, *Trajanople*, &c. The *Hebre* which runs by *Adrianople*, the *Nessus*, and the *Mariza*, are the greatest Rivers; and *Rodolpe*, *Orbelus* and *Hæmus* its most considerable Mountains. The ancient *Thracians* were distinguish'd

amongst themselves, as well by Name as in their Manners, and scarce agreed in any thing but Barbarity and Brutality. They first had their particular Kings, afterwards became Tributary to the *Macedonians*; and *Caius Scribonius Curio* Proconsul, subject-ed them to the *Romans*. After this they were forc'd to follow the Destiny of the rest of *Greece*, and fell under the Tyranny of the *Turks*, who are the only absolute Masters of it, since the taking of *Constantinople* by *Mahomet II.* The *Thrausi*, mention'd by *Livy* for a Custom of Rejoicing at Deaths, and Mourning at Births, were some of its ancient Inhabitants. This Province is twenty days Journey in length from East to West, and seven broad. *Strabo. Pliny, &c.*

THRAPSTON, a Market Town of *Navisford* Hundred in *Northamptonshire*, upon the Eastern Banks of the River *Nen*, 53 Miles from *London*.

THRASEAS, or *Thrasus*, a pretender to Prophecy; told King *Busiris* in a great Drought which laid *Egypt* waste, that there was no other way to obtain Rain, but by Sacrificing to *Jupiter* all the Foreign Passengers. The Tyrant ask'd him what Country he was of himself: And having declar'd that he was a Stranger, *Busiris* answer'd, That he should be the first Sacrificed; which was performed accordingly. *Ovid. lib. 3. de Arte Amandi.*

THRASIMOND, or *Thrasamond*, King of the *Vandals* in *Africk*, succeeded his Brother *Gondebaud* or *Gunthamunt* in 496. They were all *Arians*, and great Persecutors of the Orthodox. *Gunthamond* issued three rigorous Edicts against the Orthodox Bishops; so that those left in *Africk* thinking their Church could not hold much longer, ordain'd a great number, that there might be some to defend the Flock against the Hereticks. Which this Prince took so ill, that he banish'd above a hundred of them into *Sardinia*, amongst whom was *St. Fulgentius*, much admir'd by the King himself, for Learning and Eloquence; and this Persecution lasted 27 Years. He made War against the *Mors*, but generally to his Disadvantage; and at last the Governor of *Tripoli*, a Man of Piety and Courage, nam'd *Cabaon*, defeated and cut off most of his Troops, having prepar'd himself for the Battel by Prayer and Fasting; and *Thrasimond* died soon after this loss in 522. *Procop. lib. 1. de Bell. Vandal.*

THRASYBULUS, Captain of the *Athenians*, beat the thirty Tyrants out of the City, and restor'd it to its Liberty: He afterwards won several Victories in *Thrace*, took some Towns in the Isle of *Metelin*, and kill'd *Therimachus* General of the *Lacedemonians*, in a Battel which was about the 62d of *Rome*. Two Years after he was kill'd in *Pamphilia* by the *Aspendians*, who engag'd for the *Lacedemonians*. *Xenophon. Diod. Sic. &c.*

THRASYBULUS succeeded his Brother *Hiero*, Tyrant of *Syracusa*, in the LXXVIII Olympiad, but was forc'd a Year after to retire into *Lower Italy*, where he liv'd like a private Man in the Town of *Lecri*. *Diod. Sicul. lib. 11.*

THRASYDEUS, Son and Successor of *Theron*, Tyrant of *Agrigentum*: He was defeated by *Hieron*, and some time after kill'd by his Citizens, who thereby recover'd their former Liberty. *Diod. Sic. lib. 11.*

THRASYLAUS, a noble *Athenian*, who imagin'd that all the Vessels which anchor'd at the Port of *Pyreum* near *Athens*, from whatever Country they came, belong'd to him; being a Person of Quality, they spared no cost to bring him to himself, and when he recover'd from his Indisposition, he said, That he never had more Pleasure, than whilst he was Distemper'd, which he remembred very well. Adding, That they would have oblig'd him much, to let him enjoy a Happiness that put him in Possession of all things, without depriving any Body of the least. *Athenæus, lib. 12.*

THRASYLLUS, an *Athenian*, very expert in Military Affairs; who governing the State of *Athens* with *Thrasybulus* Admiral of the Fleet, beat *Mindarus* a *Lacedemonian*, chief of the *Peloponnesians*, in a Sea-fight near the Town of *Sestos*. *Thucydides lib. 8.*

THRASYLLUS, a famous Mathematician, much belov'd by *Tiberius*, whom he comforted when banish'd to the Isle of *Rhodes* by the Emperor *Augustus*, with the hopes of seeing him soon again at *Rome*; and boldly told him, That the Vessel they saw draw near the Island, came with some good News, which fell out accordingly; for *Tiberius* receiv'd Letters from *Augustus* and *Livia*, which recall'd him. Some add, That *Tiberius*, when in this same Island, design'd to have thrown *Thrasyllus* headlong from the top of a high Wall, because this Learned Man knew all his Thoughts and Designs: But seeing him look Sad, and hearing his Answer, That it was because he fear'd some ill Accident; he changed his Resolution, not being able to put to Death a Man endued with such great Knowledge. *Dion. Sueton. Zonar.*

THRASYMACHUS, a Rhetorician, Native of *Calcedonia*, was the first that taught the Artificial ranging of Words, and Cadence of Periods: He lived in *Alexander* the Great's time. *Suidas* makes mention of his Works.

THRASYMEDES, Son of *Phylomelus*, being deeply in Love with the Daughter of *Pisistratus*, and meeting her, in a great Solemnity kiss'd her, which the Brothers looking upon as a great Affront, the Father spoke to them thus; *If Punishment be the Requital of Love, what must we do to those that hate us?* Afterwards *Thrasymedes* having got some of his Companions together,

ther, and observing his Mistress sacrificing on the Sea, he with Sword in Hand put the Attendants to Flight, and took her into his Ship; but as he was sailing to *Ægina*, was taken by *Hippias Pifistratus* his eldest Son. Being brought before the Tyrant, he boldly bid him to do what he pleased; adding, That he despised Death, when he resolv'd to take his Daughter away. *Pifistratus* admiring his Courage, freely gave him his Daughter in Marriage. *Polyan. lib. 5.*

THRASYMENE, a Lake of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, now call'd the Lake of *Perouse* in *Ombria*, a Province of the Church-lands upon the Frontiers of *Tuscany*, seven Miles from *Perouse*: The *Italians* call it *Il lago di Perugia*; and it's otherwise call'd *Il lago di Castiglione*, and *Il lago di Passignano*. This place is Famous for the Victory won by *Hannibal* over the Consul *Flaminius*. *Plutarch in vita Flamini.*

THRIZUS, or *Tryfus*, a cruel Tyrant, who fearing that his hard Government should occasion some Conspiracy against him, he forbid his Subjects upon pain of Death, to speak to one another, either in publick or private, and this reach'd the very Gestures and Signs they were oblig'd to make use of for necessary things. Whereupon one of the Subjects of more Courage than the rest, bethought himself to go to the middle of the publick Market-place, where Sighing and Weeping in great Despair, without speaking a Word, he drew all the People about him, upon whom *Tryfus* rush'd with his Guard, which the People, being rendred desperate, disarm'd, and then kill'd himself. *Elian. l. 14. Var. Hist.*

THRONBURG, a Market Town of *Thornbury* Hundred in the South-West of *Glostershire*, on the East-side of the *Severn*, 89 Miles from *London*.

THRONES. Agents of the third Order of the first Hierarchy, so call'd, because they serve as Thrones for the Majesty of God. *Dionys. de Cælest. Hierarch. cap. 6.*

THRUSK, or *Thrisk*, a Market and Borough Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, and Hundred of *Budforth*; it had anciently a strong Castle, and now sends two Burgesses to Parliament. It's 153 Miles from *London*.

THUANUS JACOBUS AUGUSTUS, youngest Son of the President *de Thou*, was much admir'd by all Great Men that were his Contemporaries, for his Prudence and Probity in the Discharge of his Office of President a Mortier, and will be no less by succeeding Ages, for the Depth and Erudition of the Works he left behind him. He was born in 1553, and having studied in the Universities of *Paris* and *Orleans*, travell'd into *Italy*, *Flanders* and *Germany*. His Father design'd him for the Church, and got *Nicholas de Thou* his Uncle, Bishop of *Chartres*, to resign his Benefices to him: But he quitted these after his Father's Death, was receiv'd Counsellor in the Parliament; and at last, through the Care of his Uncle *Augustus de Thou*, had the Survivance of the Place of President a Mortier, and took Possession thereof in 1595. He follow'd King *Henry III.* after the Barriado's at *Paris*, and was sent by him along with the *Sieur Schomberg* into *Germany*, whence he went to *Venice*, where receiving the News of that Prince's Death, he return'd into *France*, where *Henry IV.* charm'd with his Learning and Integrity, often call'd him to the Council of State, and employ'd him in important Negotiations, as to treat with the Deputies of the Duke of *Merceur*, and at the Conference of *Surene*, &c. After the Death of *Amiot* Bishop of *Auxerre*, he nam'd him great Master of his Library: He was afterwards one of the Catholick Commissioners in the Famous Conference of *Fontaine bleau*, between *Perron* Bishop of *Evreux*, and the *Sieur de Plessis Mornai*. During the Regency of Queen *Mary of Medicis*, this Sage Magistrate was one of the General Directors of the Treasury; was deputed to the Conference of *Loudun*, and employ'd in other important Business; which he discharg'd with so much Prudence, that he was esteem'd the *Cato* of his Age, and the Ornament of *France*. The King join'd him in Commission with Cardinal *Perron*, to reform the University of *Paris*, and to carry on the Royal College begun by his Care. In 1601 he was chosen Temporal Protector of the Order of *St. Francis* throughout the whole Kingdom of *France*, and then he took care to finish the Body of the *Franciscans* Church at *Paris*. Notwithstanding all these great Diversions, he writ the History of his Time in *Latin*, from 1543 to 1608, in CXXXVIII Books, a Work both for Subject and Style, comparable to the Performances of the Antients. He also left Memoirs of his own Life; and died at *Paris* 1617.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek Historian, of whom we know nothing certain, but what he tells us himself, neither do we know whether his Grandfather married the King of *Thracia's* Daughter, whence his Father had the Name of *Orolas* or *Olorus*, nor whether this Grandfather, call'd *Miltiades*, was akin to him of that Name, that establish'd himself in *Chersonese*, and was descended of the famous *Miltiades*; but what is more, is, that he was a Citizen of *Athens*, General of an Army in *Thracia*, where he was in great Credit, because of the Gold Mines fallen to him, either by the King his Grandfather, or by the Wife he married. It's said of him, that being at the *Olympick Plays* very young, when *Herodotus* read his History there, and weeping at what he heard; the same *Herodotus* addressing himself to *Thucydides's* Father, said, He esteem'd him very happy in a Son, that gave such early Proofs of his Affection for the Works of the Muses. However he was unjustly banish'd by *Cleon's* Facti-

on, for not succoring *Amphipolis*; and during this Exile, employ'd great Sums to procure *Memoirs* for the design he had to write his History, which we have of his in eight Books. It was design'd to give an account of the War of *Peloponnesus*, which lasted 27 Years between the Commonwealth of *Athens* and *Sparta*, but dying as he writ the Success of the 21st Year, he left the Work imperfect of the fix last, which *Theopompus* supplied since, and *Xenophon* continued. Some think the eighth Book is not his, and attribute it to his Daughter, or to the same *Xenophon*; but the Learnedst Criticks judge it to be *Thucydides's* own, and that Sickness hindred him to polish this part of his Work. *Dionysius Halic.* writes, that *Demosthenes* was so much taken with *Thucydides's* Style, that he wrote his Book over eight times. *Cicero de Oratore* speaks of him thus; *Graviter sane & probe res gestas & bella & prælia narrat Thucydides.* And in the same place adds, *Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio mea sententia facile vicit.* See *Vossius de Hist. Græc. La Mothe le Vayer. Jugem. des Hist.*

THULE, commonly taken to be *Island* in the Northern Ocean, but is more properly *Schetland*.

THURINGIA, or *Thuringen*, a Province of *Germany* in *High Saxony*, with the Title of *Landtgraviat*; it's between *Misnia*, *Franconia*, the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, the Country of *Hesse*, and Principality of *Anhalt*. It formerly had its particular Kings, but was afterwards subject to the Kings of *France* of the first Race. Now it's divided between the Duke of *Saxony*, *Weimar*, the Count of *Mansfield*, and some others. *Erford* the chief Town is under the Elector of *Mayence*. It is environ'd with woody Mountains, but the Country it self is plain, pleasant, and fruitful in Corn, has some Mines of Gold and Silver, and rich Pits of Salt, so that it wants nothing but Wine. It's about 120 Miles square, so populous, that it has twelve Earldoms, 140 Cities, as many Market Towns, 150 Castles, and 2000 Villages.

THURISMOND VII. King of the *Goths*, succeeded his Father *Theodorede* in 451. and in the first Year of *Marcian's* Reign, overcame the *Huns*: After his Triumph he became so very Insupportable, that his Brothers *Theuderic* and *Frederick*, caused him to be kill'd in 453: Before he fell he reveng'd himself on the Murtherers, killing many of them with a Knife which he forced out of one of their Hands, before the loss of his Blood quite weakned him. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

THURNAI (*Simon*) a Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, Learned, but so Insolent, that defending a *Theses* of the Incarnation of the Word, with the general Applause of all the Auditors; he spoke thus, *O Jesule, Jesule, Quantum in hoc questione confirmavi Legem tuam & exaltavi; profecto si malignando & aversando vellem fortioribus argumentis scirem illam infirmare & deprimendo improbare.* He became so very ignorant after this, that his Son having spent a whole Year to teach him the Lord's Prayer, and the 24 Letters to no purpose, discontinued, crying, *Quare ceci disti de Cælo Lucifer.* *Matth. Paris. in Hist. Angl. ad Ann. 1201. Polydor. Virg. lib. 5. Hist. Angl.*

THYESTES, Son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, Father of *Egisthus* and Brother of *Atreus*, he committed Incest with his Sister-in-Law *Europa*, Wife of *Atreus*, who to revenge himself of the Injury, cut the Child's Nose off as soon as born, and presented it at Table to *Thyestes*. Poets say, that the Sun turn'd back and hid it self at the sight of so horrid an Action. *Ovid. Met.*

THYMBREUS, a Sir-name given to *Apollo*, either from some Plains of *Troas* call'd *Tymbra*, or from a Town of that Name, wherein he was chiefly adored. *Strabo* says, there was a Temple dedicated to *Apollo Thymbreus*, where the River *Thymbris* discharges it self into the *Scamandre*, which is the place where *Achilles* was kill'd by *Paris*, whence came the Fiction that *Achilles* was kill'd by *Apollo's* Arrows. *Virg. lib. 3. Æneid.*

THYMELE, a certain Buffooning Dancer and Musician, whom the Emperor *Domitian* was very much taken with. It was from her that the Songs formerly sung in *Bacchus's* Honour, were call'd *Thymelies* or *Thymeliennes*. *Mart. lib. 1. Epigr.*

THYMOETHES, Son of *Priamus* and *Arisbe*, his Mother being brought to Bed of him the same day that *Hecuba* bore *Paris*, and the South-sayers having foretold, that *Troy* should be ruin'd by one that was born that day, *Priamus* commanded that both should be put to Death; but the Order was executed only on *Thymoethes*, *Paris* being preserv'd by *Hecuba*. Others say, that *Thymoethes* was *Arisbe's* Husband, and that his Son being put to Death on the account abovesaid, he deferr'd his Revenge until he contributed to the taking of *Troy*; for though he knew that the *Grecians* were in the wooden Horse, yet he was one of the first that pressed to take it into the Town. *Servius, in lib. 2. Æneid.*

THYNNE, (whose first Name was *Bouteville*,) came into *England* in the Reign of King *John*; who during his Wars with the *Barons*, sent unto his Subjects in his Countries of *Poitou* and *Gascogne* for Troops to assist him. They sent him a great Army of *Gascoignes* under the command of *Sauery de Malleon* or *Mato Leone*, and of *Poitievins*, commanded by *Geoffery* and *Oliver de Bouteville*, two Brothers, who joined with his Forces here, made him for some time Victorious over his Rebellious *Barons*, and particularly took *Beauvoire* Castle, (now the Earl of *Rutland's*) from *Albini*, call'd *Pincerna*, then Earl of *Arundel*; for which

which good Service *Geoffrey de Bouteville* was constituted Governor of it, and Knighted. All which is recorded by *Matt. Paris*, *Polydore Virgil*, and several Historians after them. In which Command he carried himself so fairly, that the Earl of *Arundel* gave him Lands in *Shropshire*, part of his two great Mannors of *Stretton* and *Cardington*, (where he settled himself,) which are still by a little change of Language call'd *Botfield's Lye* or *Botfield's Place*; at *Botfield's Lye* they remain'd long very considerable: And the Grandson of Sir *Geoffrey*, Sir *Adam Bouteville*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* was one of the Knights who went out of *Shropshire* to serve that King at the Siege of *Caer-Laverock*, as appears by an ancient Manuscript in Parchment still remaining in that County. Afterwards in the time of the Wars between *York* and *Lincoln*, that part of England adhering to the Title of *York*, the Family of *Bouteville* was oppress'd, and the greatest part of their Estate taken away in the Reigns of the Three *Henry's*. However, some of the Family continued at *Botfield's Lye*, and remain there at this day, keeping the Name of *Botfield*, and give the same Arms with the *Thynne's*. But another Branch of the Family took the Name of *Thynne*, still retaining *Bouteville*, writing *Thynne* alias *Bouteville*, as appears by the First Edition of the Works of *Chaucer*, collected and publish'd by *William Thynne* alias *Bouteville*, dedicated to *Henry VIII.* That *William Thynne* was in great favour with *Henry VII.* and Master of his Household, who lyes buried in *Barking Church* near the *Tower*. Sir *John Thynne*, the Raifer of the present Family, was Nephew to that *William*, and bred up by him, who having render'd himself considerable by his Parts and Travels, was taken into the Service of the Duke of *Somerset*, Lord Protector, and made his chief Officer. He was Knighted in the Battel of *Muscleborough* against the *Scots*, whilst the Wounds he receiv'd there were bleeding, and had the *Scotch Lion* given him for an Addition to his Arms. Afterwards he grew into so great favour with the Protector, that he was esteem'd his chief Counsellor; and when that Duke was twice imprison'd in the *Tower*, was both times committed thither; and tho' he escap'd with his Life, was the last time fined 6000 *l.* and had several great Offices and good Leases taken from him. During the Reign of Queen *Mary*, he was by the Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen, made the chief Officer of her Family, by the stile of Comptroller; but in those dangerous Times of Persecution, he retir'd into the Country, and liv'd seldom with her, especially in her Confinement; for which reason, he was not advanc'd by her when she came to Reign. Living in the Reigns of *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* when Abbeys and Chauntries were dissolv'd, by his Favour at Court he purchas'd many of those Lands; and marrying the Daughter of Sir *John Gresham* (by whom he had above 2000 *l.* a Year) left a considerable Estate to his Family, and match'd his four Daughters to some of the best Families in the Western Parts of *England*. His Son (for distinction call'd Sir *John Thynne* the younger) married a Daughter of Sir *Rowland Hayward*, by whom he had 1000 *l.* a Year in Land, and left Sir *Thomas Thynne* his Son and Heir; whose first Wife was *Mary* Daughter to the Lord *Audley*; and his second, *Katharine Howard*, Grandchild of *Thomas Viscount Bindon*, second Son to the Duke of *Norfolk*. By his first Wife he had Sir *James Thynne*, who married the Lady *Isabella Rich* Daughter to the Earl of *Holland*, but had no Children, whereby his Estate descended to his Brother's Son *Thomas Thynne* who was murder'd. After whose Death, by virtue of an Entail, the Estate came to *Thomas Thynne* created Viscount *Weymouth* by King *Charles II.* Son of Sir *Henry Frederick Thynne* and *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Lord Coventry*, Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. Which Viscount *Weymouth* married the Lady *Frances Finch*, Daughter of *Heneage Earl of Winchelsea* and the Lady *Mary Seymour*, Daughter of *William Duke of Somerset*. His Lordship's Arms are, Barry of Ten Topaz and Diamond. *Matth. Paris*, *Polydore Virgil*, *Dale's Catalogue of the Nobility of England*, &c.

THYNNEE, in Greek *Θυννίων*, was a Fish-Sacrifice which the Fishermen of *Greece* offer'd to *Neptune*, to move him to be favourable to their Fishery. *Cælius Rhodiginus* makes mention of this Sacrifice: This is by so much the more remarkable, that we find by it that *Agrippa* mistook in his Book of the Vanity of Sciences, when he says, cap. 76, that Fish was never offer'd in Sacrifice.

TIARA, a kind of a round and high Cap, incircled with three Golden Crowns, set with Jewels in three Rows one over another, ending in a point that supported a Globe, with a Cross over it. *Nicholas I.* chosen Pope in 858, was the first, who to shew his Sovereign Authority, took one Crown. *Boniface VII.* created in 1294, added a second; and *Urban V.* chosen in 1362, took a third. *Anastasiu Biblioth. in Nichol. I.*

TIBARENIANS, according to *Strabo* and *Pliny*, were certain People, Neighbours of the *Chalybes* near the Black Sea, who were such strict Observers of Justice, that they would not set upon their Enemies until they gave notice of the Place and Time of Fight. When the Women were brought to Bed, the Husbands lay down and were served by their Wives as if it had been they who had been brought to Bed. *Valer. Flaccus*, l. 5. *Nymphodorus in Asia Periplo*, &c.

TIBERIAS, or *Genesareth*, commonly call'd *Tabaria*, a Town of *Palestina* in *Galilee*. *Herod* gave it this Name in Consi-

deration of the Emperor *Tiberius*. There is also the Sea of *Galilee* called the Sea of *Tiberias*. After the taking of *Jerusalem* by the Christians under *Godfrey of Bouillon*, *Hugh of St. Omer* coming into the *Holy Land*, receiv'd the Principality of *Galilee* and Lordship of *Tabarie* of *Baudouin I.*

TIBERIUS (*Claudius Nero*) Son of *Tiberius Nero* and *Livia Drusilla*, whom *Augustus* married. Authors speak of him as a dangerous, cruel, and mistrustful Prince, as infamous for his Voluptuousness as for his Cruelty. He was rais'd to the Empire more by the Artifices of his Mother *Livia*, than the Choice of *Augustus*, who never approv'd his wild Inclinations, nor his lewd and Debauch'd Course of Life. He began his Reign after the Emperor's Death, about the 19th of *August*, A. C. 14. His Government at first was pretty mild, whether he dissimbled, or had so much Consideration for his Mother, that he would not disoblige her: but this lasted but a short time; for never was there so great an Hypocrite, nor so false a Prince. His fear of losing ground in his Authority, was always stronger than the Love of his nearest Kindred and dearest Friends. The Death of *Germanicus*, the great Object of his Jealousie, and of his Wife *Agrippina*, were as unhappy as bold Proofs hereof. Their Sons *Drusus* and *Nero* were treated with the same Rigor. His best Friends could not escape his hands. After he had rais'd *Sejanus* to the highest degree that a Subject could aspire to, he miserably made him away, involving all those he suspected, or had a mind to be reveng'd of, in his Fate. The Senate was depriv'd of its noblest and most vertuous Members, through the Malice of Informers, the Instruments of his Cruelty and Mistrust. Nor was he less monstrous in his sensual Pleasures, which were not so well hid, nor so close kept in the Isle of *Caprea*, where he liv'd for a time, but *Suetonius* discover'd them. *Tiberius* had for his first Wife *Vipsania* Daughter of *Agrippa*, whom he was forc'd to repudiate to marry *Julia* Daughter of *Augustus*, whom he also Divorc'd a little after. He had a Son call'd *Drusus* by his first Wife, who left three Children, two Sons, one of which died young, and the other was kill'd by *Caligula*; and a Daughter twice married, first to *Nero* Son of *Germanicus*, and after his Death to *Rubellius Blandus* Father of *Rubellius Plautus*, whom *Nero* put to Death. In the mean time, Life became troublesome, and a burthen to *Tiberius*, who had in himself a Punisher of all his wicked Actions. But as if he design'd to make People forget them, he chose a Successor worse than himself, *Caligula* the Son of *Germanicus*, though he seem'd less for him than for the young *Tiberius*, being often heard to say of *Caligula*, That he was a Serpent whom he bred for the People of *Rome*, and a *Phæton* whom he rais'd for the Ruin of the Universe. His Death is differently discours'd of. *Suetonius* holds, That *Caligula* gave him a lingering Poison; others say, that they refus'd to give him Food as he recover'd of a Fever; some others, that he was stifled with a Bolster thrown upon his Face, when he was heard to call for his Ring that they had taken off his Finger in one of his swooning Fits: And add, That when *Caligula* perceiv'd he would not let the Ring go, for he declar'd him his Successor to whom he should give it, strangled him with his own hands. But be it how it will, it's certain *Tiberius* died a violent Death, being 78 Years old, whereof he Reign'd 22, and near six Months. *Suetonius* says, That this Emperor spoke Greek and Latin very well, and writ some Lyrick Verses, intitled, *Complaints upon Julius Cæsar's Death*; and compos'd Greek Verses in imitation of *Euphorion*, *Rhianus*, and *Parthenius*, whose Pictures he placed in the Publick Libraries. This made the Learned of those Times to write in Praise of these Poets, and dedicate their Works to *Tiberius*. *Suet. Tacit. Dion. &c.*

TIBERIUS (*Flavius Anisius Constantinus*) originally of *Thracia*, was chosen by *Justin* the Younger to govern the Empire, and afterwards created *Cæsar* by him: He fully answer'd the Expectation that People had of his Probity and Understanding. After *Justin's* Death he reign'd alone, and had the good Fortune to beat the *Persians*, who were become very formidable under the Conduct of their King *Cosroes*. He died near *Constantinople*, in 582, after a Reign of three Years and ten Months, with all the Glory and Reputation of a great Prince: it's true, he was the less regretted, because he left for Successor his Son-in-law *Maurisius*, from whom the World expected as happy and prudent an Administration, as from himself. He created him *Cæsar* at his Return from the War of *Persia*, and made an excellent Speech, related by *Nicephorus*, lib. 18. cap. 6.

TIBERIUS, a famous Impostor, who in 726 took this Name, and would have had People believe that he was of the Race of the Emperors; thinking thereby to set himself upon the Throne. He seduced some People of *Tuscany*, who proclaim'd him *Augustus*: but the *Exarch*, assisted by some *Roman* Troops, besieg'd him in a Castle whither he fled; and having taken him, cut off his Head, and sent it to the Emperor *Leo Isauricus*. *Maimbourg Histoire des Iconoclastes*.

TIBET, a Kingdom of *Great Tartary*, that comprehends many other Kingdoms: Towards the North it has *Tartaria Propria* and *Deserta*: Towards the East *Tangut* and *Catay*; the *Indus* to the South, and *Osbok* to the West. Several say it's part of the *Turquestan*. It's very Cold here six or seven Months of the Year; so that they are forc'd to lay up Provisions for that time, by killing great numbers of Cows and Sheep in the beginning of *September*, and putting them into Salt. The *Tibetans* exactly

exactly observe their Laws, and punish Criminals with great Severity, first cutting off their right Leg, and putting out one of their Eyes; two days after they cut off their other Leg, and put out the other Eye: and if they do not die of this, they cut off both their Hands. They have an Aversion for *Mahomet's* Law, and cannot abide to be call'd Heathens. Their Priests are call'd *Lamas*, and observe the same Religion, though their Ceremonies and Customs differ. Some marry, others live single, and several in Communities under Superiors. All live on Charity, and go a-begging, though many of them are very Rich. They believe that God is Three and One, and call the first Person *Lama-Conjoc*, the second *Cho-Conjoc*, and the third *Sanguya-Conjoc*. They also hold that there is a Paradise for the Good, and a Hell for the Bad. These *Lamas* have a Ceremony of Blessing Water, by reading some Prayers in a Book, which they esteem much; then mixing Gold, Coral, and Rice with it, they sprinkle some in their Houses to drive the Devils away, and burn Frankincense in their Kings Palaces. Besides this, they attribute to them the Cure of several Distempers, and other Superstitions. They call the People to Church by found of Trumpet, but this is but twice a Year; the *Lamas* go oftner, and sometimes stay three or four Months there together, to pray and confer upon what is contain'd in their Books. They drink in Mens Skulls, and have Beads of dead Mens Bones, to make them remember the Dead. *Description, of Tibet join'd to the History of what pass'd in Ethiopia in 1624, 25, and 26.*

TIBRE, which the Latins call *Tiberis*, and the Italians *Tevere*; a River of Italy, which has its Source in *Mont Falterota*, near *Monte Corvajo* in the *Apennin*, between the States of *Florence* and *Romandiola*; receives the *Chiana*, *Nera*, *Teverone*, and forty lesser Rivers; runs by *Rome*, and discharges it self into the *Tuscan* Sea, a hundred Miles from its Source by two Mouths, whereof the lesser, call'd *Fiumicino*, forms a Port built by the ancient Emperors, and which the Popes have endeavour'd to preserve.

TIBULLUS (*Albius*) a Roman Gentleman and Latin Poet, who liv'd in *Augustus's* time. He was well acquainted with *Horace*, *Ovid*, and all the other famous Authors of that Age. He accompanied *Messala Corvinus* in his Expedition to *Corfu*, where being taken very sick, and believing he should die, he wrote himself this Epitaph:

*Hic jacet immiti consumptus morte Tibullus
Messalam Terra, dum sequiturque Mari.*

But Campaigning being not his Talent, he gave it over, and apply'd himself to the writing of Elegies and Love-Verses, of which there are four Books extant. *Lilius Giraldu Hist. Poet.*

TICHO-BRAHE, Son of *Otho-Brahe*, Lord of *Knuftrop* and *Beatalbida*, was born in 1546. Having observed at fourteen Years of Age, that an Eclipse of the Sun hapned in the very same moment that the Astrologers foretold; he look'd upon it as a very great matter, and took a fancy to learn that Science: And it's said, that his Desire to make new Discoveries in Astronomy, put him to the Expence of above 200000 Crowns in Gold. He did not only excel in Astronomy, but also in Chymistry, wherein he made rare Discoveries, and cur'd several Diseases that seem'd incurable; distributing his Remedies with much Liberality and Charity to all that needed them. He had a great Genius and Inclination for Poetry, and diverted himself often in making of Verses, of which that which *Martial* us'd to say in another Case is true, *Sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria, sunt mala plura*. He lov'd to joak extremely, but could not abide to be joak'd upon, nor to be contradicted. It's said that he was also so superstitious, that if he met an Old-woman as he went from home, he would return back instead of continuing his Journey; and look'd upon the meeting of a Hare as an ill Omen. He was extremely belov'd by *William Landgrave of Hesse*, who was also well skill'd in Astronomy. As for his System, he establish'd it thus: He places the Earth immovable in the Centre of the World: That the two Luminaries, viz. the Sun and Moon, make their Courses round it, establishing that same Globe in the mean time as the Centre of the Firmament, and *Primum Mobile*: for making the Earth stand still, he was forc'd to imagine a *Primum Mobile*, as *Ptolomy* did. He makes the Sun Centre of the Motion of *Mercury*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*: And because the Motion of the Earth shock'd a great many Astronomers and Philosophers, as seeming contrary to Reason, Sense, and Religion, many rejected *Copernicus's* System to embrace *Tycho's*, who gave much the same account of the Celestial Appearances; but both of them at last quitted *Ptolomy's* Hypothesis, as not agreeing with new Observations, since the Invention of *Telescopes*. *Tycho* travell'd much, and was esteem'd by several Princes, who would fain have engag'd him to them. *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, gave him the Island of *Weer* or *Huena*, where he built the Castle of *Uraniburg*, or Town of *Heaven*, to make his Astronomical Observations, and the several Instruments and Machines that have been the Admiration of the Learned: There he invented his *New System*, wherein he only chang'd somewhat of that of *Copernicus*. After *Frederic II.* died he left *Denmark*; and the Emperor *Rodolphus II.* having offer'd him his Protection, he retir'd to *Prague*, where he died in 1601, the 55th of his Age, of a Retention of Urin, occasion'd by a foolish respect to the Emperor, as he rid with him in his Coach. He wrote,

Progymnasmata Astronomiæ instaurata, de Mundi Ætherei recentioribus Phenomenis, Epistolæ Astronomicæ, &c. *Gassend. in ejus Vita.* *Thuanus Hist. lib. 126.* *Vossius de Scientia Mathematica, &c.*

TICKHALL, a Market Town of *Strafford* Hundred in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*, having a distinct Liberty, call'd, The Honour of *Tickhall*, 119 Miles from *London*.

TIDSWALL in *Darbyshire*, so call'd from the Ebbing and Flowing Well near to it call'd *Wedon-Well*, one of the seven Wonders of the *Peak*; an indifferent Market Town, beautified with a fair Church, and a Free School. It's 120 Miles from *London*.

TIEL, *Tila*, a strong Town in the Province of *Gelderland*, seated on the North side of the *Vahal*, two Leagues from *Bommel* to the East, and five from *Utrecht* to the South-east. This Place is mention'd by *Sigebertus Gemblacensis* in the Year of Christ 451, under *Valentinian III.* Emperor of *Rome*, and was then taken by *Attila the Hun*. Under the Kings of the *Franks* it became an Earldom, and was call'd *Comitatus Teisterbantia*. In the Year 1304 it was first walled, during the Wars between the *Brabantines* and *Geldrians*; after which it grew greatly, and was every day improved in Strength and People, till it was able to defend it self against any Enemy: but then the narrow Streets made it less delightful and healthful. The *Franks* gave this Place to the Bishoprick of *Utrecht*, by whom it was given as a Fee to the Dukes of *Brabant*. In the time of *Reinald II.* Earl of *Gelderland*, it was by the Mediation of *Philip* King of *France* exchanged for *Hassden*, and re-united to *Gelderland* in the Year 1336. It has suffer'd very much in so many Ages. In 1009 it was taken and burnt by the *Normans*: In 1136, and 1301, it suffer'd much by War and Fire: In 1286 *Reinaldus I.* took and ravag'd it: In 1315 *Otho* Earl of *Bury* took it: In 1332 *Reinald II.* took and dismantled it: But the most famous Siege was that made by *Charles V.* in the Year 1528, with an Army of 20000 Men, which yet were not able to take this place. This Town was anciently also one of the *Hans* Towns, and included in the League of Commerce, for so the ancient German Word *Hanzen* signifies, it being the same with our English Word *Hansell*. *Georg. Hornius Dissertationes Politicæ, p. 26.*

TIENSU, an Idol of the People of *Tonquin* in the *Indies* towards *China*, which they adore as the Patron of Arts, and sacrifice to it that it may give Wit, Judgment, and Memory, to their Children. *Tavernier Voyage des Ind.*

TIGNONVILLE (*William*) Provost of *Paris* under *Charles VI.* condemn'd two Scholars, in Orders, to be hang'd, for a Murder committed in 1408. But because the University at that time had great Power, he being afraid that the Scholars would come to rescue the Prisoners, got them executed in the Night by Torch-light: They hung on the Gibbet three or four Months, during which time the University sued so vigorously for Reparation of this Breach of Privilege, that *Tignonville* was at last forc'd to cut the Bodies down, kiss them three times, and accompany them with his Officers to the Convent of the *Maturins*, whither they were carried in a Coffin upon a Carr, led by the Executioner, mounted on the foremost Horse, and clad in a kind of Surplice of white Linnen. Their Epitaph is still to be seen in the *Maturins* Cloister on the Chapter-side. *Mem. de l'Université.*

TIGRANES, King of *Armenia*, was one of the most powerful Princes of his Time. The *Syrians*, tir'd with the Revolutions that had wast'd their Country, put themselves under his Protection. He maintain'd the War against the *Romans*, and was overcome by *Lucullus* and *Pompey*; but upon yielding part of his Estates to these Conquerors, they declar'd themselves Protectors of the rest, and suffer'd him to live in Peace. *Justin, Livy, &c.*

TIGRIS, *Tigil* or *Tegil*, in Hebrew *Hiddekel*, a River of *Asia*, which has its Source in *Armenia Major*. This Word *Tigris*, which in the Language of the *Medes* signifies an Arrow, expresses the Rapidity of this River, which crossing the Lake *Arethuse*, runs into a Pit or Cavern at the foot of Mount *Taurus*, and thence into another Lake call'd *Thospites*, and buries it self a second time under the Ground; but after having receiv'd several Rivers, it separates *Syria* from *Mesopotamia*, divides it self in two parts, forms a great Island, and where it joins again, receives the Name of *Pasitigris*, runs through the Lakes of *Chaldea*, and at last empties it self, by two mouths, into the *Persian* Gulf. The Emperor *Trajan* design'd to cut a Canal, to join the *Tigris* with the *Euphrates*; but having found that the *Euphrates* was the highest of the two, he was afraid it should empty so much of its Water into the other, that it would become unnavigable. *Monsieur Thevenot*, who sail'd upon this River, observes, that it's very crooked, full of Islands and Banks of Stone. *Mr. Tavernier* adds, That it's divided below *Bagdat*, and that there are the Ruins of a great City between the two Branches; the Walls still standing are so very broad, that six Coaches may go a-breast on them. At the point of the Island form'd by these two Streams, are three strong Castles. As for its Rapidity, *Corvin Novosor* saith, it goes as far in one day as a Horse-man can run in seven. Other Travellers who saw it say, That its Rapidity makes the Lookers-on giddy. The overflowing of this River makes the neighbour Country fruitful in Corn, Rice, Pulse, and Dates. *Strabo, Plin.*

TIKEN-

TIKEN-HALL, in *Darbyshire*, where are made great store of Earthen Pots, dispersed into several Countries.

TILBURY, a Fort in *Essex*, seated on the *Thames* over against *Graveſend* in *Kent*. Here the four Proconſular ways made by the *Romans*, croſſed each other. This place is famous for the Reſidence of *St. Chad*, Biſhop of the *East-Angles*, when about 630 he Converted and Baptiz'd that Nation. Alſo for an Encampment here by Queen *Elizabeth's* Order in 1588, when the *Spaniſh Armado* was expected.

TILLEMONT, in *Flemiſh Thienen*, in Latin *Tena*, or *Tenna*, or *Tillemontium*, a conſiderable Town of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* in the Dutchy of *Brabant* on the River of *Geet*, three Leagues from *Louvain*. It was one of the four Principal Towns of *Brabant*, until it was almoſt ruin'd during the Civil Wars between the *French* and thoſe of *Liege*. The Duke of *Guelderland* plunder'd it in 1507, but the Inhabitants of *Namur* purſu'd him, and having ſurpris'd his Camp in the Night near *St. Hubert* in *Ardenne*, recover'd the Booty, and took many Priſoners. This Town was Surrender'd to *Don John* of *Austria* in 1578, and has a very fine Church dedicated to *St. Germain* Biſhop of *Paris*. *Guicciardin*.

TILENUS (*Daniel*) a *Sileſian*, and a Miniſter of *Sedan*, liv'd in the 17th Century, and follow'd the Opinions of *Arminius*, and had a warm Diſpute with *Peter du Moulin*, a *Gomarist* or *Calvinist* Miniſter. *Spondan. A. C. 1613. La Mercurie Francois ſur l'An. 1613. Pag. 277. & dena.*

TILLET (*John du*) Biſhop of *St. Brieux*, and afterwards of *Meaux*, was a Perſon of Note for Learning in the 16th Century. His Works are, *A Chronological Abridgment of the Kings of France. A Treatiſe De Miſſa*. He likewiſe ſet forth the Works of *Lucifer Calaritanus*, in 1568, &c. He died in 1570. *Thuanus Hiſt. Poſſevin. in Appar. Du Verdict, & la Croix du Maine Bibl. Franc.*

TILLY. See *Terclas*.

TILON COLUP, a famous Impoſtor, who call'd himſelf *Frederic II.* About 1284, he had much of that Emperor's Air, and could give an account of his Life, Wars and Adventures to the leaſt Circumſtances, becauſe he was one of his Domeſticks; he appear'd in *Germany* 34 Years after *Frederic* the Second's Death, which happen'd in 1250, the 34th Year of his Age. He gain'd Credit to his Impoſture by telling his Tale thus: That finding after all his Miſfortunes, they had a deſign to poiſon him, he reſolv'd to retire from the World, and ſhut himſelf up in a Monastery; and that feigning to paſs into *Sicily* on this Deſign, he entred *Apuleia*, and went to a Caſtle call'd *Forentine*, where he pretended Sickneſs, that having truſted the Secret to a Lord who had a little before quitted his Service, and had then a faithful Servant with him; he by their means procur'd the Body of a Man who died the day before, which he in the night time drew up into his Chamber by the Window, and put in his Bed, and went out at the Window himſelf, and that it was this Body which his Son *Mainfroy* buried at *Palermo* inſtead of his: That for himſelf he arriv'd at the *Chartreux* of *Squillac* in *Calabria* in a Diſguiſe, where for a Sum of Money and ſome Diamonds, he was receiv'd; and the Lord that accompanied him having a Brother there, took the Habit alſo. That after *Charles* of *Anjou* had cut off his Grandchild *Conradin's* Head in 1268, he came to another *Chartreux* Convent in *Champagne*, near the Town of *Langres*, call'd *Luny*, whence afterwards he came into *Germany*. And thus, either by his Cunning or Witchcraft, he drew not only ſimple Burgeſſes, but alſo ſome Princes and great Lords to his Party; amongſt others the Marquis of *Mifnia* and *Thuringia*; and being receiv'd by thoſe at *Nuiz*, he had the Boldneſs to write to the Emperor *Rodolphus I.* to quit the Empire; who under a pretext of Willingneſs to comply, made uſe of all means to ſeize his Perſon; and having gain'd the Inhabitants of *Wetzlar* in the County of *Heſſe*, he cauſed him to be brought back again to *Nuiz*. Others ſay, That this Impoſtor being beſieg'd in the Town of *Nuiz*, the Inhabitants deliver'd him to the Emperor, who condemn'd him to be burnt as a Magician. *De Rocoſes les Impoſteurs Inſignes.*

TIMAGORAS, an *Athenian*, who being ſent Embaſſador to *Darius*, had the Complaiſance to adore him after the *Persian* way; which being told to the *Athenians* at his Return, they condemn'd him to Death for that Meaneſs, which they reckon'd diſhonourable to their Country. *Val. Max.*

TIMANTHES, a Painter of Antiquity, whoſe Works, particularly his *Iphigenia*, were extremely valued. *Plin. lib. 35. Valer. Maxim. &c.*

TIMARATE, one of the three Old Women which *Jupiter* made uſe of to pronounce his Oracles at *Dodona*; the two others were call'd *Promenie* and *Nicandra*. The *Theſſalonians* call'd theſe Women *Peliades*; and becauſe Πελαιδες in *Greek* ſignifies *Pigeons*, ſome feign'd they were *Pigeons* that pronounced the Oracles of *Dodona*. *Archealog. Attic. lib. 7.*

TIMARIOTS, Soldiers who enjoy the Revenues of certain Lands allow'd them by the Grand Signior to ſerve in his Armies. Theſe Fiefs they poſſeſs are call'd *Timars*, perhaps from the *Greek* Τιμή, which ſignifies Price and Honour; for *Timar* is the recompence the Sultan gives for the Services done him. This Revenue is ſettled by Letters Patents from the Grand Signior, and may be from 6000 to 20000 *Aſpers* lacking one. For the Sum of 20000 compleat, is the Revenue of a *Zaim*. Theſe *Timariots* are oblig'd to Equip a Horſe-man for every

3000 *Aſpers per Annum*; theſe Horſe-men are call'd *Gebelins*, and are diſpoſed in Regiments that have their Colonel with Colours and Kettle-Drums; they are never excus'd from ſerving in Perſon with the Train, which their Eſtates obliges them to bring into the Field with them; they are oblig'd to ſerve, whether it be by Sea or Land; for if they happen to be Sick, they muſt get themſelves carried in Litters; if Children, then are they carried in Baskets or Hampers, and ſo inur'd from their Youth to the Fatigues of War. The moſt part of the *Timariots* have the Revenue of their Lands for them and their Heirs; and others enjoy them but during Life. In this caſe, or if they happen to die without Children, theſe Lands return to the Crown, ſometimes much increaſed by the Induſtry and good Management of thoſe that poſſeſſed them; ſo that the Grand Signior Letting them to others according to their Worth, gets a greater number of Soldiers by the Bargain. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

TIMÆUS, a *Pythagorean* Philoſopher of *Locri* in *Italy*, wrote a Book *De Natura*, ſtill extant: This is that *Timæus* whoſe Name *Plato* makes uſe of in his Dialogues. *Voffius.*

TIMOCHARES, Native of *Ambracia*, a Town of *Epirus* in *Greece*, and Officer of *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*; he came ſecretly to *Fabricius* a Roman Conſul, promiſing to poiſon the King if he might be rewarded. *Fabricius* having ſent to acquaint the Senate with this Propoſition, diſpatch'd Embaſſadors immediately to that King, to adviſe him to have a care of his Domeſticks, who had a Deſign upon his Life, but ſaid nothing in particular of *Timochares*. *Aul. Gel. lib. 3. cap. 8.*

TIMOCLEA, a Noble *Theban* Dame, being forc'd by one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains, after the taking of *Thebes*, found this means to revenge her ſelf; for as that Insolent Fellow preſſed her to tell him where her Treasuſe was hid, ſhe told him that ſhe had thrown it into a Well, whither he joyfully deſcended: And when ſhe found by his Voice that he was at the bottom, ſhe threw ſo many Stones down upon him, that ſhe cruſh'd him to Death. This Action was praiſed by *Alexander*, who thereupon order'd that no ſuch Violence ſhould be offer'd for the future to Perſons of her Birth. *Plutarch.*

TIMOLEON, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who when his Brother *Timophanes* had made himſelf Maſter of the Commonwealth's Army, with deſign to Uſurp the Sovereignty, he prefer'd the Love of his Country to that he had for his Brother, and conſented that *Satyrus* their Brother-in-Law ſhould put this new Tyrant to Death. He was afterwards choſen to go to *Sicily* to deliver the Town of *Syracufe* from the Oppreſſion of the Tyrant *Dyonifius*. And before he departed, being in the Temple of *Delphos*, a Fillet that had Crowns painted on it, drop'd on his Head, from the place where Preſents were hung, which was look'd upon as a promiſing Omen of his Victory. Having vanquiſh'd *Dionifius*, he baniſh'd him to *Corinth*, raiſed the Citadel of *Syracufe*, and carried his Victorious Arms againſt *Icetis* chief of the *Leontins*, People of the ſame Iſland, and againſt *Mago* General of the *Carthaginians*, that deſign'd to make themſelves Maſters of *Sicily*. He afterwards overcame the Tyrants *Mamercus* and *Hippo*, the one of *Catana* and the other of *Mefſina*, and deliver'd the whole Iſland from the Oppreſſion it groan'd under. He loſt his Sight about the latter end of his days, which oblig'd him to live a private Life, wherein he enjoy'd the Glory that he had acquir'd by his great Actions. After his Death they raiſed him a Sumptuous Monument, environ'd with fine Galleries, and Fencing Schools to teach Young Men in. This Place was afterwards call'd *Timoleonte*. *Diodor. Plutarch. Cornel. Nepos.*

TIMOMACUS, a *Byzantin* Painter, who drew the Pictures of *Ajax* and *Medea*, which *Ceſar* bought for 80 Talents, which are about 48000 Crowns, and placed them in the Temple of *Venus*. *Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib. 35. cap. 11.*

TIMON, an *Athenian*, a Savage Man, and Enemy to Society, was ſurnam'd *Miſanthropus*, that is, *Man-hater*. Being one day ask'd, Why he hated all Mankind beſides young *Alcibiades*, whom he cheriſh'd? Made Anſwer, That it was becauſe he foreſaw he ſhould be the occaſion of the Ruin of the *Athenians*. And being one day in great Company, though he always avoid'd ſuch; he ſaid aloud, That he had a Fig-tree on which ſeveral had hang'd themſelves, but that deſigning to build a Houſe, he intended to cut it down; wherefore he adviſed them, that if any had a mind to make uſe of the Occaſion, they ſhould do it quickly. His Tomb was on the Sea-ſhore, on which was Inſcriven an Epitaph, wherein he made Imprecations againſt thoſe that ſhould read it. He liv'd in the time of the *Peloponneſian* War. *Laertius. Plutarch.*

TIMOPHANES, a *Corinthian* Captain, Brother of the Famous *Timoleon*, was choſen General of the Horſe in the War which the *Corinthians* had againſt the *Argives*. Some time after, they gave him the Command of 400 Horſe, raiſed for the Service of the Commonwealth, with which he deſign'd to Uſurp the Sovereign Authority. See *Timoleon*.

TIMOSKA, *Ankudina*, who call'd himſelf Son of *Zuſki*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, was Native of *Vologda*, Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name in *Muſcovy*, and Son of a Linnen-Draper, call'd *Demko Ankudina*. The Archbiſhop of this Town took him into his Service, becauſe he was a Handſom Man, and had a good Voice, and afterwards gave him his Neece in Marriage: This puff'd him up with ſuch Pride, that he ſtil'd himſelf

self Son-in-Law of the *Vairode of Vologda* in his Letters, and liv'd at such an extraordinary Rate, that he spent his Wife's Portion. This and the Archbishop's Death made him go thence to *Moscow*, where he got a place in the Excise Office; but following his old Course, lavish'd away a great part of what he receiv'd, and fearing to be brought to an account, and seeing that his Wife reproach'd him with his way of Living, he shut her up in a Stove, set Fire to his House, and fled to *Poland* so secretly, that it was thought at *Moscow* that he perish'd with his Family when his House was burn'd. *Tinoska* made his escape thus in 1643, but in 1645 finding that the Great Duke of *Moscow* was sending an Ambassador to that Crown, and that so he might be discover'd, he went to *Chmielmski*, General of the *Cossacks*, and beg'd his Protection against the Persecutions made against him, because he was near akin to *Zuski* that was Great Duke of *Moscow* in 1610. As his Cheat began to take, he was discover'd by a *Moscovite*, which forced him to fly to *Constantinople*, where he became *Mahometan*; but having play'd some Prank here, he made his escape to *Rome*, abjur'd *Mahometanism*, and turn'd *Roman Catholic*: From *Rome* he went to *Vienna* in *Austria* in 1650, thence to *Transylvania* to Prince *Ragotski*, who recommended him to Queen *Christina* of *Sweden*: This Princess receiv'd him very kindly, considering him as Son of the Great Duke *Zuski*, until hearing his Character by an Ambassador of *Alexis Michel*, Great Duke of *Moscow*; she had him taken up at *Ruel* in *Livonia*, whither he had fled; but he found means to make his escape out of Prison, went to *Bruxelles*, thence to *Leipsic*, where he made Profession of *Lutheranism*. A little after, the Duke of *Holstein* put him into the hands of those the Great Duke sent in 1653, to carry him to *Moscow*; when he was put to the Question, he maintain'd that he was a Prince, and Son to the Great Duke *Zuski*; but when his Mother and Son were brought before him, he would not speak a word more. Whereupon his Sentence was pronounc'd to be led to the great Square, there to have both his Legs and Hands cut off, and then his Head, which was to be stuck upon a Stake, and his Body to be thrown amongst Carrion. *Olearius's Voyage of Moscovy*.

TIMOTHEUS, Son of *Conon* the *Athenian*, a famous Captain, who added much to the Glory left him by his Father; for he was both Eloquent, well experienced in War, and with all extraordinary Lucky: The *Athenians* erected him a Statue in the Publick Square at *Athens* for the Victory he won over the *Lacedemonians*; and because he environ'd the Town with a Wall, some envious People placed his Image near that of Fortune, that brought him Towns ready taken in her Nets as he lay fast asleep. He was justly offended at this proceeding, saying, That the Honour of his Actions was due to him and not to Fortune. And it's added, That Fortune irritated at his Ingratitude, cross'd his Designs so much, that he never afterwards had any Happy Success. *Cicero* commends him for his Learning and Wit. *Aelian. Var. Hist. lib. 13. Cic. lib. 2. de Offic.*

TIMOTHEUS, the *Milesian*, Son of *Thersander* the Musician, that added the 10th and 11th Strings to the Harp. He flourished in *Philip* of *Macedon's* time; and it's said, the Sweetness of his Musick rais'd *Alexander* the Great's Courage, who felt himself moved to great Actions by the Sound of such Instruments. *Suidas. Pliny.*

TIMOTHEUS, First Bishop of *Alexandria*, succeeded his Brother *Peter* in 380. The Antients give him the Character of a very Holy Prelate. He died in 385. The *Theodosian Code* makes mention of him, in a Law Publish'd by *Theodosius* the Great, by which Lay-Judges were forbid to take any cognizance of Ecclesiastical Causes. *Lib. 3. de Ep. Jud. Sozomen, lib. 6. Hist. Eccl. cap. 29, &c.*

TIMOTHY the Evangelist, Disciple of *St. Paul*, Son of a Gentile, but his Mother was a *Christian Jewess*; he was stoned to Death as he oppos'd the Impious Worship of *Diana*, and the Superstition of the Gentiles in one of her Feasts. *Eusebius Baronius.*

TIMOTHY II. called *Aelurus*, an *Eutychian*; he was ordained Bishop by two Heretick Prelates that were deposed for their Heresie, persecuted all the Clergy that were not of his Party, tormented the Laicks, and committed so many other Violences, that the Governour of *Alexandria* forced him out of Town; at which time his Party by his Order, murdered *Proterius*. *Timothy* was afterwards banished by the Emperor *Leon*, *Basilius* re-established him again, and he began his Violences with more Fury than before, but at last he poisoned himself about 477. *Evagrius.*

TINE, a River of *Northumberland* in the North of *England*, rises Westward out of the very Borders of *Scotland*; from whence it takes its course South-Eastward till it falls into the Sea, towards which it becomes a Boundary betwixt *Northumberland* and the Bishoprick of *Durham*. Amongst the Rivers it receives into its Channel, the *Read* and *Alow* are the Principal. *Newcastle* stands upon the *Tine*, and most of our Coals from these Parts, are brought down that River to *Sheales*, and from thence by Sea.

TINE, an Island of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, one of the *Cyclades*; it was first called *Hydrusia* from its Waters, then *Ophiusa*, by reason of its Serpents; and at last was called *Tenos*, whence was form'd the word *Tine*. This Island was famous in

former times for a Temple and little Grove consecrated to *Nepertune*, whither People came in great Numbers to Sacrifice to that False God. The Town, or rather the *Chorion* of *Tine*, is a great League from the Sea at the foot of a Fortrefs, which belongs to the *Venetians* as well as the rest of the Island. The Country has excellent Wines, very delicious Figs, and a great quantity of Rabbits: The Inhabitants Traffick in Silk, and are Papists, there being but few of the *Grecian Church*. *Magin* and *Aristotle* say, that there was a Fountain in this Island, whose Water did not mix with Wine. *Pliny, Magin. Atheneus.*

TINGMOUTH, a Sea Town of *Exmister* Hundred in the South-East parts of the County of *Devon*, called *Tingmouth*, from its Situation on the Channel at the mouth of the River *Ting*, a small, open, and obscure place, more like a Hamlet than a Town, the Resort only of Fisher-men, who here had some few Thatch'd Houses which were burnt by the *French Fleet* in 1690.

TINMOUTH, Lat. *Tinnocellum, Tinomothum*, a considerable Sea-Port and Castle in the Borders of *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham* upon the River *Tine*, which divides these two Counties, and here falls into the *German Sea*, having pass'd by *Newcastle*, called from it *Newcastle upon Tine*. In the Reign of *William II.* *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, trusting too much to the Strength of the Castle of *Tinmouth*, was taken Prisoner by that Prince after a sharp Siege.

TIPASA, an ancient Town of *Mauritania Cesaricnsis* in *Africk*, formerly a Bishoprick, but now ruined, and no more than a Village called *Saca*, situated near *Alger*. It was here the famous Miracle happen'd in 484, when *Cyrola*, Patriarch of the *Arians*, was Bishop under *Humeric* King of the *Vandals*. This Tyrant being furiously enraged against the Orthodox, sent his Officers with express Orders to cut out all their Tongues who refused to become *Arians*. This barbarous Order was put in execution, and the Inhabitants came in great numbers to profess the true Religion: And after their Tongues were cut out, they cry'd with a louder and stronger Voice than ever, That *Jesus Christ was True God*. And that which made this look stranger, was, That a Young Man born Dumb, began then to speak like the rest. This cannot be called an Imaginary Wonder, nor one of those subtle Illusions people's Credulity take for Miracles, there are so many Witnesses who attest it, as not only having heard, but also seen it themselves. *Victor Uricensis* then in the place, said, If any body doubted the Truth of it, he might come to *Constantinople*, where, amongst several others, he should see the Deacon *Reparatus*, who spoke very well without a Tongue, and is therefore in great Esteem in *Zeno's* Court. The Historian *Procopius*, who serv'd in the Field under the Emperor *Justinian*, and was a Person of great Reputation, declares, That in his time, there were several of these Persons at *Constantinople*, who spoke with ease, without Tongues. *Aeneas Gazeus*, a Platonick Philosopher who liv'd at the same time, had a mind to be satisfied of the truth of this wonderful Report; and after having examined the Mouths of several of these venerable Persons, found their Tongues cut out by the Roots. *Mainbourg. Hist. de Arianism.*

TIPORA, a Kingdom of the firm Land of the *Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*, with a Capital of the same Name. It stretches to the North and West of the Kingdoms of *Pegu* and *Arracan*: The Inhabitants are subject to the Swellings of the Throat, because the Waters are unwholsom. *Davity, de l'Asie.*

TIPPERARY, a County of the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*, called by the Irish *Cnutae Thobruidearum*. It's bounded on the East with the County of *Kilkenny*, on the West by that of *Limerick*, on the South by the Counties of *Waterford* and *Cork*, and on the North by *Gallway*, from which it's separated by the *Shannon*. The principal Places of it are *Cashel*, *Caryck*, *Clonmel*, &c. It is one of the Titles, as a great part of it is in the Possession of the Duke of *Ormond*. The Soil is very good both for Pasture and Corn.

TIPPING (Sir George) of *Wheatfield* in *Com. Oxon.* descended from an ancient Family, originally of *Tipping-Hall*, within the County *Palatine* of *Lancaster*, was Knighted upon the Borders of *Oxfordshire*, where he receiv'd King *James I.* in his Royal Progress, 30 Jul. 1605, being then High Sheriff of the County. *William Tipping* of *Merton* in the same County, Esq; (his Grandfather,) match'd with *Agnes*, Daughter of *Thomas*, and Sister and Heir to *William Burt* of *Shobbington* in *Com. Bucks.* Gent. whose Son *Thomas Tipping* Esq; of *Draycot*, in the County of *Oxford* aforesaid, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John Latton* of *Chitton*. in *Com. Berks.* Esq; was Father to the said Sir George, who had Issue by *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Borlace* Esq; of *Little Marlow* in *Buckinghamshire*; *John Tipping* Esq; who wedded *Anne* the Eldest Daughter, and one of the two Coheirs of Sir *Christopher Pigot* of *Doddershall*, in the same County, Knight, which *Ann* (extracted by Heirs General, from the several Families of *Gifford*, *Iwardby*, *Missenden*, *From*, *Spigurnell*, *Brenyse*, *Lords* of *Buckingham* and *Barons* of *Brember*, *Nils* Earl of *Hereford*, *Newmarch* Lord of *Brecknock*, *Langston*, *Pigot* of *Laughton*, *Edy* and *Saunders*,) was Mother to Sir *Thomas Tipping* of *Wheatfield*, Knighted by King *Charles II.* 15 Jun. 1660, who married *Elizabeth* the younger Daughter, and Coheir of Sir *White Beconlaw* of *Moils-Court* in *Hants*, Knight, descended from the Heirs General of the Families of *Ashton*, *White* of *Christ-church*, *Fenrother*, *Bond*, *Lutton*, *Prowx* and *Long* of *Glastenbury*.

TIRAGULAO

TIRAQUEAO (*Andrew*) a famous French Lawyer, living in the 15th and 16th Century; who, besides his being eminent in the Practice of his Profession, wrote several considerable Treatises, as, *Of the Laws of Marriage: The Privileges of Nobility: Commentaries upon Alexander ab Alexandro, &c.*

TIRCONNEL, Lat. *Conatia*, a Castle and County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, bounded on the South-West and North, by the *Virgivan* Ocean, on the East by *Tyrone* and *Colrane*, also called the County of *Dunghall*. The Country is Champain and full of Harbours. It extends from North-East to South-West, above 80 English Miles, and almost 30 broad; so that it seems to be one of the greatest Counties in *Ireland*, but it has no considerable place in it except *Dunghall*; the River *Dugh* and the Lake of *Foyle* separate it from the rest of *Ulster*.

TIRESIAS, one of the most famous South-sayers of Antiquity, was Son to *Everus* and the Nymph *Chariclo*; being originally descended from *Eudæus*, one of those who were born of the Serpent's Teeth, sown by *Cadmus*. *Tiresias* was blind, the occasion of which Accident is differently related: Some say, The Gods blinded him, for his having discover'd more than was convenient; others will have it, That *Minerva* pull'd out his Eyes for being surpriz'd by him, Disrob'd in the Fountain *Hyppocrene*: And 'tis also commonly said by the Poets, That *Juno* struck him blind for deciding a Case between *Jupiter* and her, to her Dissatisfaction; but to support him the better under his Misfortune, *Jupiter* gave him the Faculty of Divination. The Poets likewise feign, That *Tiresias* was metamorphos'd into a Woman, but return'd to his own Sex again. *Strabo* says, he was Bury'd near the Fountain *Tilphousa*, and that the *Thebans* worshipp'd him as a God. *Homer*. in *Odys.* *Calimach.* in *Lavacris Palladis.* *Ovid*, lib. 3. *Metam.* *Strabo*, lib. 9.

TIRIDATES, King of *Armenia*, Brother to *Vologeses* King of the *Parthians*, who after several Disputes in the Field with *Corbulo*, Proconsul of *Syria*, being at last Defeated, came to a Treaty with the *Romans*, and receiv'd the Crown from *Nero*, as a Homager to that Emperor. *Tacit.* lib. 5. *Annal.*

TIROL, a Province of *Germany*, giving the Title of an Earldom to the House of *Austria*; it lyes between *Bavaria*, *Carinthia*, *Saltsbourg*, *Switzerland* and *Italy*. It's divided into *Tyrol*, which derives its Name from a small Borough, in the Bishoprick of *Trent* and *Bressenon*, and into the County of *Bregens*, *Feldkirch*, *Pludents*, and *Montfort*. The Capital Town is *Innsbruck*, the others are *Bolzano*, *Bregens*, *Brixen* or *Bressenon*, *Trente* and *Hall*. This Country is very fertile, and rich in Mines of Gold and Silver, watered by the Rivers *Etsch* and *In*, the *Alpes* of *Trent* divide it. *Tirol* had its particular Princes, but through default of Heirs Male it fell to the Emperor.

TIRRISS, one of the *Scotch* Western Islands, eight Miles in length and three in breadth, being the most Fruitful of them all, in Cattel, Corn, Fish and Fowl. It has a Lake of Fresh Water, with an Old Castle, and an Harbour convenient for Gallies. *Buchan.*

TISIPHONE, one of the three Furies of Hell, called so from the Greek words *Tisis*, which signifies Revenge, and *Phonos* Murther, because she punished Murthers. This Fiction was invented to represent the unfortunate Condition of the Wicked, both in this and the next World.

TISSERAN (*John*) a *Franciscan* of *Paris*, founded the Order of *Filles Penitentes*, the Penitent *Magdalens* in 1493. he was a great Preacher, and is said to have Converted so many, that some were suffered to beg through the Town for the rest, until *Lewis* of *Orleans*, afterwards 12th King of the Name, gave them the *Hotel* of *Orleans* in 1500, where they lived until 1572 that Queen *Catherine* of *Medicis* placed them elsewhere. *Genebrard.*

TITAN, Son of Heaven and Earth, or *Vesta*, eldest Brother of *Saturn*, whom, for all that, at his Mother's Request he suffered to enjoy the Crown, upon condition that he should bring up no Male Children, that so the Kingdom should fall again to his own Offspring: But *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and *Pluto* being sav'd and brought up by *Rhea* their Mother; *Titan* and his Children seeing themselves frustrated of their Hope, took Arms against *Saturn*, overcame him, and kept him Prisoner until his Son *Jupiter* set him at liberty and quite defeated the *Titans*. *Diodorus* and others reckon but six *Titans* and six Daughters; of this Number were *Japet* Father of *Prometheus*, and of *Hyperion* Father of the Sun and Moon: and it's hence the Sun is called *Titan*, and the Moon *Titanus*. The *Egyptians* reckon 45, and some confound these *Titans* with the *Giants*, but others distinguish them, and say, the *Titans* made War against *Saturn*, and the *Giants* against *Jupiter*. *Tit* in the *Phœnician* Language signifies Mud, which agrees with the Fable of the *Titans*, being Children of the Earth. *Nat. Comes.*

TITARESIUS, now the *Titareso*, a River of *Thessaly*, which has its Source at the Foot of Mount *Titare*, passes near the Town of *Farsa*, and discharges it self into the River *Falampra*, formerly called *Peneus*. Historians observe, that *Falampra* will not receive it, and that after it has carried its Waters, which swim a-top like Oil, it casts them out of its Channel, and forces them to take another Course, because they come from *Styx*. But *Lucan* says, that *Titareso* being part of the River *Styx*, so much esteemed by the Gods themselves, scorns to mix its Water with them of any ordinary River. *Plin.* *Lucan.*

TITHON, Son of *Laomedon* King of the *Trojans*, and Brother of *Priamus*, was taken away by *Aurora* for his Beauty, and

and carried into *Ethiopia*, where she had a Son by him called *Memnon*. Poets add, that at *Aurora's* Request, *Jupiter* rendred *Tithon* immortal; but that forgetting to desire he should not grow old, he fell so very decrepid, that taking no Pleasure in the Joys of this World, he obtained of *Aurora* to be changed into a Bird called *Cigale*, which never dies, but changes its old Skin and grows young again.

TITIAN, a Painter; the most universal Genius of all the *Lombard* School, the best Colourist of all the Moderns, and the most eminent for Histories, Landscapes and Pourtraicts, was born at *Cadore* in the *Venetian* Territories, Anno 1477, being descended from the ancient Family of the *Vecelli*. He was bred up in the School of *Gio. Bellino*, at the same time with *Georgione*: But improv'd himself more by the Emulation that was betwixt him and his Fellow-Disciple, than by the Instructions of his Master. 'Tis true, he was censur'd by *Michael Angelo Buonarroti*, for want of Correctness in Designing; but that Defect was abundantly supply'd in all the other Parts of a most accomplish'd Artist. He made three several Pourtraicts of the Emperor *Charles V.* who Knighted him, created him Count *Palatine*, and assign'd him a considerable Pension out of the Chamber of *Naples*. He also Painted *Philip II.* *Solyman* the Magnificent, Emperor of the *Turks*, two Popes, three Kings, two Empresses, several Queens, and almost all the Princes of *Italy*. He was so happy in his Constitution, that he never had been sick till the Year 1576, when he died of the Plague, Aged 99. *Ridolphus* *des Peint de l'Etat d'Venise.* *Vassary* *des Peint.* A short Account of the most Eminent Painters, bound up with *Dryden's* Translation of *Fresnoy*.

TITICACA, *Tiquicaca*, a vast Lake in the Kingdom of *Peru*; the beginning of which is 40 Leagues from *Cusco* to the South. It is about 80 Leagues in compass, and in some Places 70 or 80 Fathoms deep. When it is agitated by furious Winds, it rageth like the Sea, but has no Communication with the Ocean, being 60 Leagues from the South Sea, and parted from it by vast Mountains. It has many and some very large Islands possessed by the *Indians*, who secure in them their best Goods: *Acosta* saith, it receives 10 great Rivers, and it has one Out-let, not large but very deep, so rapid withal, that no Bridge can be laid over it, nor Boat pass it; but the *Indians* have found a way to pass by a Bridge of Ropes made of Grasse, so strong, that Man and Beast pass securely over them. The Waters are brackish, yet not so salt as the Sea, but thick and not drinkable: It has only two sorts of Fish, but plenty of Water Fowl. The Out-let passeth to the South into a smaller Lake, 50 Leagues from this called *Paria* and *de Aulagu*, which has no Out-let, but is thought to pass into the South Sea by subterraneous Caverns. *Laer.* p. 458.

TITUL, a strong Fort and Town seated at the Fall of the *Tibuscus* into the *Danube*, upon an Hill four German Miles from *Belgrade*, and three from *Peter Waradin*, and well Fortified, according to the ancient way with Towers. It was Taken the 25th of July 1688, by the Imperial Forces, and was thought a very convenient Post to secure the Bridge at *Peter Waradin*, and promote the Taking of *Belgrade*. Five hundred *Janizaries* that were in it, Surrendred at the first Summons, though they had 18 Pieces of Canon, and Victuals and Ammunition for a long Siege.

TITUS, the Emperor, was eldest Son of *Vespasian* and *Flavia Domitilla*. His Father, at his coming to the Crown, left him the care of the Wars of *Judea*, which he ended by the Taking of *Jerusalem*, and had the Honour of a Triumph. He succeeded *Vespasian* in 79, and was surnamed *The Delight of Mankind*, for his great Clemency, Liberality and Mildness. He had all the Vertues of a great Prince; and amongst the rest, his Liberality was very remarkable, and History has recorded that excellent Saying of his, when having spent a day without giving any thing, he cry'd, *Friends, we have lost this Day*. He was a great Lover of Learning, and compos'd several Poems in *Greek* and *Latin*. His Reign was but two Years, ten Months, and twenty Days, for he died A. C. 81, the 41st of his Age. *Domitian* his Brother is thought to have poisoned him, that so he might come to the Throne. *Sueton.* *Josephus.* *Eutrop.* &c.

TITUS LIVIUS, a *Latin* Historian, Native of *Padoua*; he came to *Rome*, where his Merit soon acquired him great Friends, whereof *Augustus* was one: This Prince's Favour help'd him with means to have faithful *Memoirs* for the Composure of his History, whereof he wrote part at *Rome*, and the rest at *Naples*, whither he retir'd some times to work with less Interruption; and after *Augustus's* Death, he return'd to his Birth-place, where he died in the 4th Year of *Tiberius's* Reign, the very same Day that *Ovid* died, as *Eusebius* observed. His History which began with the Foundation of *Rome*, ended at the Death of *Drusus* in *Germany*; it was not then divided into Decads, but in 140 Books, whereof we have but 45; nor do these follow in order neither: We want the second Decad, and we have but the first, the third, fourth, and one half of the fifth, found at *Worms* by *Simon Gryncus*; and since that time the beginning of the forty third Book was found among the Manuscripts of the Library of *Camberg*. It's true, this Fragment was not received without some Debate. *Francis Bartholin*, who brought it out of *Germany* into *Italy*, *Anthony Querege* and *Gaspard Lufignan* Author of the first Impression, believ'd it Authentick. *Vossius* and some others were against it, saying, it could deceive none but such as had *Midas* his Ears. Before this History, *Ti-*

tus Livius writ some Philosophical Dialogues, which he dedicated to *Augustus*, according to *Seneca*. *Quintilian* assures us, that he gave excellent Precepts of Rhetorick in a Letter directed to his Son; and *Suetonius* observes, that he was chosen amongst the learnedst Men of his Age to have the care of the Instruction of young *Claudius*, afterwards Emperor. Yet his History is what he got most Reputation by; for some have given him the same Commendation the Rhetorician *Seneca* gave *Cicero*, viz. That he was as great in his Genius, as the Romans were in their Empire: And *Pliny* the Younger observes, that a Spaniard came to Rome from *Seville* or *Cadex*, then thought to be the extremity of the Earth towards the West, to have the Satisfaction to see and discourse with him. *Sueton. Vossius*.

TITUS, a Disciple of *St. Paul*, whom that Apostle made Bishop, or rather Archbishop of *Crete*; we have a Canonical Epistle written to him. He is said to have Preach'd the Gospel in *Dalmatia*, and died in *Crete*, being 84 Years of Age. *Euseb. Hist. Hieron. De Script. Eccl. Baron. in Annal. & Martyrol.*

TITYRUS, the Shepherd's Name made use of in the Bucoliques of *Virgil* and *Theocritus*. He was called thus from the Greek Word *Tityros*, which signifies the Reeds whereof Shepherds made their Flutes and Flagelets.

TITYUS, Son of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Elare*, Daughter of *Orchomenus*. This Nymph being with Child, and *Jupiter* fearing *Juno's* Indignation, hid her in a Cavern under Ground until she bore *Tityus*, who was of a prodigious Bigness. *Elare* dying in the Labour, the Earth nourished and brought the Child up, who therefore was surnamed *The Son of the Earth*. He was afterwards so rash to attempt the Honour of *Latona*, *Apollo's* Mother; for which being shot to Death by his and *Diana's* Arrows, he was hurl'd to the bottom of Hell, where his Body stretched out at large, covered nine Acres of Land; and a Serpent, or Vultur, according to *Homer*, continually fed upon his Liver, which grows again with the Moon. *Ovid. Apollonius Rhodius*.

TIVERTON, a Market and Burrough Town of *Tiverton* Hundred in the County of *Devon*, situate at the Confluence of the Rivers *Leman* and *Ex*, and is a Town of good Account and great Trade for Cloth. It hath a fair Stone-Bridge, is governed by a Mayor and twelve Burgesses. It's 136 Miles from *London*.

TIVOLI, upon *Teverone*, a Town of *Italy* in *Campania di Roma*, with a Bishoprick. Latin Authors call it *Tibur*. It's 15 Miles from *Rome*, much visited by Travellers for its Paintings, Antiquities, Fountains, Palaces, and Gardens, which make it one of the finest Places of all *Italy*. It was built by Cardinal *Hippolyto* of *Est*. The Cataracts of the River *Teverone* have formed Vaults in the Rocks, in which *Sibylla Tiburtina* is said to have lodg'd. There are still some Remains of a little Temple to be seen, and said to have been dedicated to this *Sibylla*: Others will have it, that it was dedicated to *Hercules*, by reason of this Inscription found in the Town, *Herculi Saxano*, or, *To Hercules of the Rock*. Half a League from *Tivoli* is a Lake which is four or five hundred Paces round, and very deep: The Water being Sulphureous, People Bath themselves for many Distempers, in a little Brook called *Sulfurata* that runs from it. The Lake is very remarkable for many floating Islands that swim upon it, all covered with Reeds, and the Earth of the Island so thick that long Poles cannot reach the bottom. There is no other way to get at the Depth of this Lake, but by observing how long it is after a Stone is thrown into it e'er a Bubble rises. The biggest of the Islands is about 25 Paces long and 15 broad. The reason given for these floating Islands, is, that the Lake abounding with Springs of Sulphureous Waters, its Bubbles raise a great deal of rarified Mud with them, which swimming a-top, and sticking to Bullrushes and Herbs, grows bigger and bigger by the Accession of the like Substance. These Islands thus formed of Porous and Sulphureous Earth, do not sink, but yield Rushes, as other Marshes do. There are floating Islands near *St. Omer* which are inhabited; *Pliny* makes mention of several. *J. Spon. Voyage of Italy, 1675*.

TLASCALA. The City of *Tlascala* is seated to the East of *Mexico*, in 20 Degrees of North Lat. surrounded by steep Rocks and Precipices, in which it has fruitful Valleys, and well watered by Springs and Rivulets. The Inhabitants of this City, ancient Enemies of the *Mexicans*, joined with *Cortez*, and enabled him to take *Mexico*; who obtained from *Charles V.* that they should never pay any other Tribute to the King of *Spain* but a Sheaf of Wheat for every Person, which amounteth to above 13000 Bushels in the Year. The Spaniards have fixed here a Bishop's See, and extended the Bounds of the Diocese from Sea to Sea 100 Leagues. This City is a very great Mart of Cattel, *Cochineale*, and all Indian and Spanish Merchandize; but the Bishop's See was removed in 1550 to *Penubla de los Angeles*.

TLEPOLEMUS, Son of *Hercules* and *Astyoche*, whom *Hercules* carried from *Epyre* or *Corinth*, a Town of *Feloponnesus*; having killed *Lycimnius* his Uncle, Son to *Mars*, he fled his Country; and equipping a Fleet, landed in the Isle of *Rhodes*, where he made himself Master of three Towns, whereof he was declared King. In the time of the Trojan War he came to the Assistance of the *Grecians* with nine Ships, but was slain by *Sarpedon*, King of *Lycia*. *Homer*.

TMOLUS, a Mountain of *Phrygia*, upon the Frontiers of *Lydia*, famous for the Saffron and Wine gathered on it. The River *Paflolus* runs thence. The modern Name is *Tomaltze*.

TOBOLSK, a Town of *Moscow*, Capital of the Province of *Siberia*. It has on one side the River *Irtim*, and on the other *Tobol*, from whence it has its Name.

TOCHO, a famous Goth, so expert an Archer, that he never miss'd beating an Apple off the Top of a Stick in any place within the reach of his Bow. This being reported to *Harald* his King, he was willing to see the Experiment, and commanded that he should shoot an Apple off his Son's Head: He obeyed, and arm'd with three Arrows, placing the Child where he could see nothing but the Apple, shot it just in two. The King asking afterwards what he carried the other two Arrows for? He made Answer, that it was to shoot Both at him for the Injustice of his Command, if he had the misfortune to hurt his Child. *Bonfrerius*.

TOKAY, a very strong Town in *Upper Hungary*, with a Citadel, upon the River *Bodroch*, which there discharges it self into the *Teissa* or *Theiss*. This Town was taken by the *Turks*, but the Emperor retook and kept it until 1683, that Count *Tekeli* seiz'd it, who lost it again in 1685. *Tekeli's Life*.

TOLEDO, upon the *Tage* or *Taje*, *Toletum*, in *Carpetanis*, Capital of *New Castile* in *Spain*, with an Archbishoprick and Primacy. The Situation is very odd, being a Rock separated from high Mountains by the River *Tagus*. The Top is a kind of Platform where the Church and Castle are built; the rest is all covered with Houses. The Town is big; its Cathedral, the Palace of the Archbishop, and that which *Charles V.* built, deserve to be seen. *Toledo* has been the Residence of the Kings of the *Wifigoths* and some *Moors*, under which last *Alfonso VI.* called *The Valiant*, conquer'd it in 1085. The Archbishop of *Toledo* is Primate of the Kingdom, and born Chancellor of *Castile*. He has 19 Suffragan Bishops, and is esteemed one of the greatest and richest Prelates in Christendom, his Revenues amounting to 30000 *l. per Annum*. There was formerly a very remarkable Palace in this City, of great Strength, always kept lock'd up with Bolts and Irons, because it was generally believed that the Ruin of *Spain* should accompany or soon follow the opening thereof. But when *Rodericus*, thinking that there was some Treasures laid up in it, broke the Doors open, he found nothing but a Chest full of Linnen, representing odd Shapes and Apparels, with this Inscription, *A tali gente exitium Hispania imminet*, which prov'd true; for *Rodericus* was overcome, and all the Gothic Nobility slain soon after by the *Saracens* and *Moors*. This Town is thought to be the Centre of *Spain*, being nine Days Journey from *Corduba* to the North, from *Lisbon* to the North-East, from *St. Jean de Luz* to the South, and so much from *Valencia* and *Almeria* to the West. There has been a great many Councils held at *Toledo*, the first of which met in the Year 400, where amongst other things they publish'd a Confession of Faith against the Heresies then on foot, and more particularly against the *Priscilianists*, who committed great Disorders in *Spain*. There was likewise twenty Canons made here for the Regulation of Discipline.

TOLEDO (*Don Pedro de*) was born in this City. He gave a remarkable Instance of his Probity when made Governor of *Milan*, in which Post he was put by *Philip IV.* at the beginning of his Reign. The first day he came to his Government, a Noble Man of that Country hoping to gain an Interest in him, sent him a fine Present of all sorts of Wild-Fowl; *Don Pedro* as soon as he had receiv'd 'em, order'd 'em to be made ready, and sent 'em back just fit to be set upon the Table; and by this generous Return got rid of that croud of Presents, which People seldom send but with a design to corrupt those whom they either fear or have occasion to make use of. *Quevedo*.

TOLEN, or *Ter-Tolen*, an Island and Town of the *Low Countries* in *Zeland*, at a little Distance from the pleasant Place of *S. Martin of Dyck*. It has two other pretty considerable Towns, and some good Villages.

TOLET (*Francis*) Cardinal, one of the most Learned Divines of his time, was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*, in 1532. He studied in the University of *Salamanca*, and was call'd the Monster of Ingenuity, by *Dominico Soto*. Afterwards he went to *Rome*, and after several other considerable Preferments, was made Cardinal by Pope *Clement VIII.* in 1593. He was a great Admirer of Equity and Justice, as appears from his promoting the Reconciliation of *Henry IV.* with the See of *Rome*, notwithstanding he knew his own Prince, the King of *Spain*, was against it; for which Fairness and Impartiality, that King of *France* had a great regard for him. He died in 1596; having written Learned Commentaries upon several Books of the Scripture, as upon *St. John*, Twelve Chapters of *St. Luke*, &c. He wrote likewise, Sums of Cases of Conscience, or Instructions for Priests in Eight Books: Commentaries upon *Aristotle*, and a great number of other Tracts. *Spond. in Annal. Hilarion de Costa. Alegamb. Nicholas Antonin, &c.*

TOLHUYS, a Place of *Betau* in the Dutchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, become famous since the *French* swam over that River in 1672 to fight the *Dutch*, being intrenched on the other side and routed them.

TOMBUT, a Kingdom of the Country of the Negroes in *Africa*. The King's Power appears in his ordinary Guard, which is of 3000 Horse and an infinite number of Foot, who use poison'd Arrows. He entertains a great number of learned Men, but

but is a great Enemy to the *Jews*. The chief Town is also called *Tombut*, whereof the Houses are built of Chalk and Straw, except the King's Palace. The Inhabitants of this Country are of a very mild Humour, and pass a great part of their time in Leaping and Dancing. They weave Linnen and Cotton, are rich, and want nothing but Salt, which is brought from *Tegazza*, through Deserts, for 500 Miles. They use unminted Gold in their Commerce. The King of *Morocco* and *Fez* sent 1700 Men under the Command of *Hamade*, a *Moor*, to Conquer this Country in 1594; who, though many of his Men perished in the Deserts for want of Water, entered *Tombut*, and forced the King to pay 60 Quintales of Gold per Annum. In 1594 there came hence to *Morocco* 30 Mules laden with this Tribute, at which time the King of *Fez* was sending 3000 Men, which were reckoned sufficient to reduce the whole Kingdom, as being a People altogether unskilful in War, and having no other Arms but poison'd Poles and Arrows. *Hackluit. Magin. in his Geography.*

TOMONBEIES. *Emir Chebir* of the *Mammelucks*, the powerfulest Man under the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, was a good Commander, but proved Treacherous; for being sent by his Master *Campson* against *Zamballac* Governour of *Damascus*, who refused to own him as *Soldan*; he joined the Rebel, and came with him to *Caire*, where they took *Campson*, and imprison'd him in the Town of *Alexandria*. *Peter Martyr Bibl. Hist.*

TONANTIUS (*Ferreolus*) Captain of the *Prætorian Guards* in *Gaul*, was born about 450, at the Castle of *Trevidon*, 4 Leagues from *Milan*, upon the little River of *Trevezels*. *Ferreol* his Father, who had the same Place under *Honorius*, was so considerable for his Birth, that all his Ancestors for a great way up, had been Senators, and honour'd with a Triumph. The Mother was also very famous both for her Birth and other Endowments. *Tenantius Ferreolus* was *Præfect* the Year that *Attila* advanced as far as the River *Loire*, and came to Besiege *Orleans*; and it was he who persuaded the *Gauls* to join their Forces with those of *Aetius*, Commander of the *Roman* Horse, that so altogether they might make a more vigorous Opposition against this powerful Enemy of the Empire. His happy Success rendred him so recommendable in *Gaul*, that he was look'd upon as their Deliverer. The *Romans* also valued him highly, and made use of him in their greatest Difficulties, in which he always had good Success. It's observed, that *Thorismund* King of the *Goths*, having laid Siege to the Town of *Arles*, which then belong'd to the *Romans*, changed his Design by the force of his Eloquence at the Feast he invited him to. In 467 the *Gauls* having resolved to complain of the Administration of *Arvandus Præfectus Prætorio*, who had favour'd the Enemies of the Empire, *Tenantius* was deputed for this Business to *Rome* with *Thaumasius* and *Petronius*, all three Learned and Eloquent Men, who carried with them the Letters of *Arvandus* which they had intercepted; and presenting themselves before the Senate all in Black, represented *Arvandus's* Crime so well, that he was condemned to lose his Head by the common Executioner; but *Sidonius* had this Punishment changed into an Exile. Some Modern Authors look upon this famous *Gaul* to have been the Stock of *Charlemagne's* Ancestors. *Sidonius. Du Bouchet.*

TONGRES upon *Jockey*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Liege*. It's not doubted but it is very ancient, being first ruined by *Attila*, and afterwards by the *Normans*. Some pretend, that *St. Materne*, sent by *St. Peter*, preach'd the Gospel, and was first Bishop of this Place, where he had eight Successors, until *St. Cervais* removed the Seat to *Masfrick*, whence it was afterwards changed to *Liege*. Those of the Country call it *Tongerren*, and *Latin* Authors *Tingri* or *Aduatuca Tungrorum*; yet now it has nothing considerable but its Name and the Glory of its ancient Splendor.

TONQUIN, a Kingdom of the *Indies* beyond the *Ganges*, towards *China*, bordering on the Province of *Canton* to the East, and to the West the Kingdom of *Brama*; to the North it has the Provinces of *Quansi* and *Junnan*, and to the South *Cochinchina*. Though People are apt to think, that the Climate of this Country is excessive hot, yet it's temperate enough, both by reason of the many Rivers that help to refresh it, as also by the Rains that fall in their Seasons, and seem to make a continual Spring. Here is never any Frost nor Snow, and the Trees are always cover'd with Leaves. The Plague, the Gout, the Stone, with other Distempers, very common in *Europe*, are not so much as known to the *Tonquinois*. Two Winds divide the Year, the North and South, and each Reigns six Months; the first begins in *August*, and refreshes the Earth, so that no Place can be then more pleasant than *Tonquin*; the other begins in *February*, *June* and *July*, and are the Rainy Months: Yet once in every seven Years there rise furious Winds called *Ouwagans* or *Hurricanes*, which blow down Houses, Trees, and do great Damage, but do not last above 24 Hours. *Tonquin* is about the Bigness of *France*, containing many Provinces, whose Limits are not very well known. The *Tonquinois* being no great Geographers, the most understanding amongst them assure, that there are about 20000 Towns and Burroughs in the Country, and say, there would be a great many more if People did not delight much in living on the Water in Boats, which serve them for Houses. The most considerable Towns are *Checo* or *Cachao*, which is Capital of the Kingdom; *Bodego*, *Cuadag*, *Kecou*, *Ketoi*, *Cimpa*, and *Cuasay*. The

Country is watered by many Rivers, whereof some bear great Gallies and Barks. They have no Wine, nor other Corn but Rice, which grows in great Quantity, and serves to make Drink and Strong-Waters of. They have a great many strange Trees; amongst others a Palm-Tree, which bears Nuts as big as a Man's Head, with a very hard Shell, which contains a white Kernel that tastes like Sweet-Almonds, besides about two great Glasses full of a very fresh and well-tasted Liquer. The other Trees have also very particular Things, as the *Gojavier*, which much resembles a Lawrel-Tree, and bears Apples full of Kernels, a little bigger than those of *Pomegranates*. These Apples have a sort of little Nose-gay growing on the top of 'em. The *Papager*, another of their Trees, bears a Fruit of a delicious Taste, much like a little *Melon*. The *Avaguer* has no Branches but only on the top, and affords a Fruit much like a *Nutmeg*. In four Islands towards *Cochinchina*, are Bird's Nests that make very excellent Sauce: These Birds are about the bigness of Swallows, and make their Nests of a kind of Gum, which when dissolved in warm Water, serves to season Flesh and Fish; and the Sauces which are mix'd with it, have such a fine Flavour, that they seem to have all the fine Spice of the East in them. To the East of these, are five other lesser Islands, where is found a prodigious Quantity of Tortoises, which are so good Victuals that the *Tonquinois* and *Cochinchinois* have often fought about them. There is also Sugar in abundance, but hardly any Sheep, Asses, or Lions, to be seen in all the Country. Their Woods are full of Tygers, Stags, and Apes, the Plains cover'd with Cows and Hogs; and as for Hens, Ducks and Turtles, they have them without number. Their Horses are very stately: They also have a great number of Elephants; nor is there any Place of *Asia* where they are so big, so tall, nor so docile and well-manag'd. For Religion, the *Tonquinois* are divided into three Sects; the first takes its Original from an ancient Philosopher called *Confucius*, whose Memory is very famous in all *China* and most neighbouring Kingdoms. They of this Sect believe, that when a Man dies his Soul vanishes into Air. They sacrifice to the Sun, Moon, and other Planets, and have four principal Gods, and a Goddess besides. The Gods are called *Brama*, *Raumu*, *Betolo*, and *Ramonu*, and the Name of the Goddess is *Satibana*. But the King, the Mandarins, or Lords of the Court, and the learned Men, adore only the Sky. The second Sect came from a kind of Hermit called *Chacabant*, who is generally follow'd by the Common People; he left them Ten Commandments and the Doctrine of the Transmigration of Souls, which, with the rest of his Opinion, may be seen under his Name. The third is that of *Lanthu*, a famous Magician, who taught part of *Chacabant's* Doctrine, and added some Precepts concerning Charity and the Care of the Poor. The *Tonquinois* adore three Things in their Houses; the Hearth or Household God; the second, an Idol they call *Tiensu*, which is as the Patron of all Arts and Mechanick Trades; the third, called *Buabin*, which they invoke to render their Houses happy. And some adore the five Parts of the Earth, for they place a fifth in the middle of the other four; and in worshipping these, they have for each its particular Colour; for when they Sacrifice to the North their Cloaths, Table, Dishes, and all are in Black; when they adore the South, they are clad in Red; in Green for the East, and White for the West; and for that in the middle of the World, they wear Yellow. They keep great Solemnities on New-years-day, in honour of those that in their Life-time have done any fine Action or shewn Courage, even tho' Fighting against their Country. Above 40000 Soldiers Muster in a great Plain, whether the Princes and Mandarins have orders to come; the King also is there: After the Sacrifices they burn Frankincense before a great many Altars, on which are written the Names of the Captains and illustrious Men whose Memory they celebrate; then the King, Princes, and Lords of the Court, bow before all, except theirs that rebelled against their lawful Prince; against which the King shoots five Arrows, and this Action is followed with the Discharge of the Cannon, and a triple Salvo of the Musqueteers to put all those Souls to flight. This Ceremony being ended, the *Bonzes* feast on the Meat that was offer'd in Sacrifice: The first and last days of the Moon are also Holy-days with them. Their *Bonzes* live in Fraternities under a Superior, in their great Pagodes or Temples, follow the Belief of *Chacabant*, and live on Alms; and all wear Beads of a hundred Grains round their Necks, which they say six times on those Holy-days: They are suffered to marry, but if they do, must quit the Monastery. When they assist at great People's Burials, they sound their Horns and Trumpets, whilst the Bells of their Pagodes or Temples ring a mournful Peal. They have a particular Veneration for two Magicians called *Tay-bou* and *Tay-phou-Thouy*; and for a Witch they call *Bacoti*. Amongst their other Superstition, one is, to help the Moon when it suffers an Eclipse; for they believe it's a Dragon fights against it, and endeavours to devour it; therefore they ring Bells, beat Drums, and shoot off their Musquets, to frighten this Dragon away: And when the Eclipse is over, they make great rejoicing, and are persuaded, it was they that saved her. They give each Hour of Day and Night the Name of some Beast, as, the *Tiger*, the *Lion*, the *Bear*, *Horse*, *Dragon*, &c. The Days also have the same Names. When a Child is born, they believe that the Beast which the Hour of his Birth bears the Name of, is fatal to the New-born; so that the last King of

Tonquin, born on the Hour called the *Horfe*, never went abroad on that Hour for fear of being hurt by a *Horfe*. *Tonquin* in former Times depended on *China*, but these six hundred Years last past, it has been govern'd by its particular Kings. The first King, called *Din*, a great Robber, having gathered a number of Vagabonds and Malecontents together, became so famous for his Valour, and by the many Victories he won, that he establish'd himself upon the Throne: His two Sons succeeded him one after the other; but dying without Issue, the Kingdom became divided by Civil Wars; and the weakest Party having called the *Chinois* to their Assistance, soon became the powerfulllest, and put a *Manderin* on the Throne, of the Family of *Lelequel*, who built the sumptuous Palace of *Tonquin*. This King left only a Daughter, who married one of the greatest *Mandarins* of the Family of *Tran*; but his Reign was disturb'd by the Rebellion of his Subjects, who having seized his Person, put him to Death. After ten Years Disorders, the *Chinois* made themselves Masters of the Kingdom, and established Governors in it; but a valiant Commander beat these Usurpers out, and possessed himself of the Crown, which was kept 80 Years in that Family. After this time a great Lord of the Family of *Mar* usurped the Throne, but was soon dispossessed by a *Manderin* of the Family of *Tran*, who put him to Death at the Head of his Army. Though this Victorious Prince could, if he were willing, settle himself on the Throne, yet he would not take the Title of King, but of General of the Troops; and published over all the Provinces of the Kingdom, that if there was any Prince of the Family of *Lé*, he would put him in possession of the Crown. There happened to be one on the Frontiers, who served as a common Sentinel without making himself known; as soon as he was discover'd, a Royal Equipage was sent him, and being conducted to *Cachao*, was declared King of *Tonquin*; yet the General reserved the absolute Command of the Army to himself, with the best part of the Revenues of the Kingdom: so that since that time, it may well be said, there are two Kings, whereof the first called *Bue*, has the Name, and makes all the Shew; and the second called *Choua*, has all the Authority. The King keeps generally within his Palace, goes abroad but on certain Days, and then in a *Palanquin* too, with Elephants, led Horses, and some Officers on Horse-back before it, Musicians, Trumpeters, and Soldiers of the Guard coming after. The King has generally 2000 Soldiers for his Guard, and keeps about 20000 upon the Frontiers, with 50 Elephants trained up for War, and has above 100 great Gallies, with a great number of small Gallies, on all the Rivers which the Enemy can invade his Country by: The Watermen when they Row, stand with their Face towards the Head of the Vessels, quite contrary to our Rowers. The King gives publick Audiences daily, but the Edicts to be of Force, must be signed by the *Choua*. The eldest Son does not always succeed; for the *Choua* or Constable, with the Counsellors of State, have thought it better to leave the Prince the Liberty of naming which Child he pleased for his Successor: And as soon as he has named his Successor, the Chief Officers of the Army, the Counsellors of State, and Eunuchs, come to salute him, and take an Oath to Place him on the Throne after the Father's Death. The other Brothers remain confin'd in the Palace, whence they are not permitted to come forth but four times a Year, and have but six Days each time for their Recreation, the *Choua's* Officers attending them where-ever they go. The Kingdom of *Tonquin* is divided into eight great Provinces, whereof each has its Governor and Magistrates, from whose Sentence they can appeal to Court, where there are 100 Counsellors of State to examine all the Appeals of the Kingdom, besides the 32 Counsellors of the Royal Council which attend the King in his publick Audiences. The King has no Coin, either Silver or Gold; the *Tonquinois* making use in Commerce, of Cakes of Gold, whereof some are worth 100 French Crowns, and others 200. They also have Silver Bars, which for lesser Payments they cut, according to the Sum they are to pay, having each a pair of Scales in his hand that resemble our *Roman* Weights, or they pay in foreign Coin for the most part in *Reals* of *Spain*. They have this Gold and Silver from *China* and *Japan*, for their Silks, Musk, and *Lign. Aloes*. The Queens of *Tonquin* have none but Women and Maids to wait on them in their Palaces, no other being permitted there, not the very Eunuchs themselves. When the Queen goes out of her Palace, she is carried in a *Palanquin*, with six Elephants before it, two abreast, and several armed Officers. Her Ladies of Honour walk behind them, and after them eight Ladies of Quality, which draw a Chariot, into which the Queen is taken when she comes out of her *Palanquin* or Chair; and then the Officers and Eunuchs withdraw out of her Sight; for it's a great Crime, even so much as to look upon her. For the Common People, they are naturally good humour'd, admire the Works of other Countries beyond their own, yet are not curious to Travel, saying, they will live at home to honour their Ancestors. Their Complexion is somewhat Olive-colour'd, yet they are better made, and have not the Nose nor Visage so flat as the *Chinois*. They wear their Hair as long as it can grow, the common sort curl and wind it up at top of their Head; but the Gentry, Magistracy, and Soldiers, have theirs round their Necks, to hinder it from coming on their Face, and look upon black Teeth to be the most Beautiful. They let their Nails grow, holding

the longest to be finest. Their Habit is grave and modest, being a Gown that hangs to their Heels, tied round with a Silken Girdle, or mixed with Silver and Gold Thread; but the Soldiers wear theirs but to the Knee, and never have any Shoes or Stockings. The Common People, even the Burgeses of *Cachao* the chief Town of the Kingdom, all People of Handicraft-Trades, such as Joiners, Locksmiths, Masons, &c. are Slaves a part of the Year, being all obliged to work three Months for the King's House, two other Months for the *Mandarins* and great Lords; the rest of the time is their own, and then they work for those that pay them. This Service they call in their Language *Viecquan*, that is, Condition of Slave. They take great Delight to live on Water, which in their Country breeds no Crocodiles nor other dangerous Creatures, though there are great Numbers in the *Ganges*. Their Marriages cannot be concluded without the consent of the Governor or Judge of the Place. The next Day after this Ceremony, the Husband calls the Wife Sister, and she him Brother. The Laws of the Kingdom allow the Man to put his Wife away, but the Women are not allow'd the same Privilege. They punish Adultery with Death. They often visit, and always with a Train becoming their Condition. The Princes and *Mandarins* ride on Elephants, or are carried in a kind of Chair or *Brancar* bore by six Men; their ordinary Retinue is of 50 or 60 Men, a Number they are not suffered to exceed; private Gentlemen and Officers of Court can have at most but seven Servants. They hold it a great Dishonour to be bar-headed; none but Criminals, who are shaved as soon as taken, being so among them. They sit cross-leg'd, as our Taylors when at work. Great Lords where they receive Visits, have a kind of Alcove covered with a very fine Mat of Rushes, as fine and small as any Thred, which they prefer to the best Tapestries of either *Persia* or the *Indies*, because they are dearer, and fresher in great Heats, being besides as soft as any Silk, and of that nature, that no Bugs (which are very troublesom all over the East,) breed nor lodge in them. The Princes and *Mandarins* sit upon these Mats, and the rest of the Nobility that wait on 'em, are seated round the Chamber upon Cushions, with others to their Backs. They neither have Knife nor Fork at Table, all that is served up being cut small before it's brought to the Dining Room; and these small Morfels they take with the top of a Gilt Stick. The common sort content themselves with Rice boiled in Water, Fish dried in the Air, or salted Eggs, and eat but little Flesh, unless it be at their Feasts. They delight much in Comedies, and are very good at representing Seas, Rivers, and Battels on Water. The Actors and Actresses are very richly clad, the Women's Head-Dress being a kind of Mitre or *Tiara*, which becomes them extraordinary well. The only way to come to any Honour or Dignity in *Tonquin*, is Learning; but what they value most, is not the Knowledge of Languages, nor the Philosophy of *Aristotle*, but the Study of their Laws, Mathematicks, &c. To become Gentlemen, the Youth must pass through three Degrees, viz. that of *Sinde*, that of *Doncum*, and the *Tansi*: For the first, they must study eight Years in what belongs to a Clerk, Attorney, and Counsellor; if they be found capable of these upon Examination, then they study five Years in Astrology, Musick, Poetry, and in learning to make Mathematical Instruments. After this, they must employ four Years more to learn to Read and Write the *Chinois* Character, with the Laws and Customs of that Nation. The last *Examen* is made with much Solemnity in Presence of the King, the *Mandarins* of Gown and Sword, and all the other *Tansi*. The number of the Candidates is sometimes Three thousand. There are Scaffolds set up in the great Square of the Palace, one for the King and Princes, and eight others for the Examiners and Candidates; and that every one may see what passes, the Scaffolds are made in the Form of an Amphitheatre: However, the King and the *Mandarins* are present only the two first of the eight Days, during which this Exercise lasts: The last Day of the Solemnity, the Names of those who have perform'd to satisfaction, are given up to sixteen of the Principal *Mandarins*; and after the King has given his consent, these Candidates have a Violet Sartin Gown given 'em with the Name of *Tansi*, and are Register'd among the Nobility. This being done, every one of the new *Tansi's*, has a List of the Towns and Villages given him; upon which the King Assigns him an Estate or Revenue; and after having been conducted to his Lodgings in a Gilt Chair, carry'd by eight Men, and attended with Trumpets and other Musick, he comes to Court in order to be instructed in State Affairs, and qualifie himself for the Post and Function of a *Manderin*. All the Embassadors sent to *China* and other neighbouring States, are drawn out of the number of these *Tansi's*. Their Physicians study nothing so much as the Nature of Plants, which they apply according to the different Kinds of Distempers: They have incomparable Remedies for the Falling-Sickness, Purples, and other Distempers that are thought incurable in *Europe*: They do not use Bleeding, but often prescribe Tea for the Head-ach, Gravel, &c. This Herb is brought them from *China* and *Japan*, but that of *Japan* is best. They judge of Sicknesses by the beating of the Pulse, which they feel in three several Places and on both sides, pretending, that by the Artery of the left Wrists, they can tell the condition of the Heart; by that of the Arm, the Temper of the Liver; by the Temple Artery, the Disposition of the Reins. The Ceremony of the Coronation is magnificent,

ificent, the new King's Liberalities very great, and the Number of his Victims to the False Gods almost incredible; besides which, he gives to the Value of a Million in Cakes of Gold, and Silver Bars, Pieces of Silk for the Ornament of Idols, and other things designed for the use of the *Pagodes* or Temples. Being seated on a very magnificent Throne, he receives the Oaths of Allegiance from the Lords and Officers of his Court, to whom he makes great Presents. After these and other Ceremonies, he expects the Beginning of the New Moon to retire with the *Bonzes* or Doctors of the Laws, with whom he lives very frugally for a time, visits Hospitals, and pitches upon a Place to build a *Pagode*, which he Consecrates to some Idol. After this, and his Diversion by Water, where Sea-Fights, Fire-works, (wherein the *Tonquins* excel.) and other Sights are represented, he comes to the Palace of *Cachao*, and visits the Princesses, being accompanied with none but his Eunuchs, &c. Nor is their Funeral-Pomp less magnificent; for when the King is dead, his Embalmed Body is laid in a Bed of State, and there serv'd for 65 Days as if alive, all the Meat during that time being distributed to the *Bonzes* and Poor. All the *Manderins* of the Sword and Gown go in Mourning commonly for three Years, the Royal Family nine Moons or Months, the Gentry six, and the common sort three: During these three Years all Diversions cease, besides those that are performed at the Coronation of the new King; after which the young Prince cuts his Hair off, and wears a Straw Cap; as do also the Princes and forty *Manderins* Counsellors of State, until the King is buried; during which time, the three Bells of the Palace Tower never cease Ringing. The Body is carried to the Defarts beyond the Town of *Bodego*, which is about two Days Journey from *Cachao*, Capital of the Kingdom. But because the new King and the whole Court perform this Journey a-foot, it takes them up fifteen or sixteen Days. All the Way is covered with a Violet-coloured Linnen-Cloth, and at every Quarter of a League are Huts or Tents with Refreshments. There is nothing can be imagined more sumptuous than this Funeral-Pomp and March, which is begun by two of the King's Bed-Chamber, carrying each a Mace, and crying out the Name of the deceased King. After these walk twelve Officers of the Gallies, drawing the *Mausoleum* in form of a square Tower, with the King's Name written thereon. Then twelve Elephants follow, whereof the foremost four are rid by Officers that carry each the King's Standard. After these come the Gentlemen of the Horse attended by two Pages, and twelve led Horses with extraordinary rich Harness, the most part of the Furniture as well as the Bit, being of pure Gold. Then follows the Chariot that carries the Magnificent *Mausoleum* where the King's Body lyes. This Chariot is drawn by eight Red Deer brought up for his use. The King, clad in White Satin, walks a-foot after this Chariot, with his Brothers if he has any, attended with a great number of Musicians. Next come four Princesses dress'd in White Satin, followed by two Ladies of Honour clad in Violet, and accompanied with Haut boys and other Musick; these carry Meat and Drink for the Dead. Next follow the Princes of the Blood clad in Violet Satin, with Straw Caps; then the Officers of the Crown, the *Manderins* and Governors of the four principal Provinces of the Kingdom, having each a Battoon upon their Shoulder, with a Bag full of Gold, and variety of Perfumes, which is the Present of their respective Provinces. And then at last, come two Chariots, each drawn by eight Horses, with great Chests full of Cakes, and Ingots of Gold and Silver Bars, rich Stuffs, and other Wealth. And the Procession is clos'd by the Officers of Court and other considerable Persons, who come some on Foot and some on Horseback, according to the difference of their Offices and Qualities. The King's Body being come to *Bodego*, is put into a Galley to be carried to the Defarts, and there secretly Buried; for there are but the six chief Eunuchs of Court that know precisely where it is laid, and these swear never to reveal it to any one. This Ceremony is perhaps observed for some Motive of Religion, or that none may go to dig up what they bury along with it, according to the Superstition of *Chacabant*, who persuaded them that the Souls of such as did not exactly observe the Law, should pass into other Bodies for 3000 Years, in which they suffer many Inconveniences, as Hunger, Cold, and Poverty; for which Reason they bury several things with the King in his Tomb, for his Use in the other World: There they leave also the Meat and Drink the Princesses brought to *Bodego*, the Presents of the four Provinces, and the two Chariot Loads spoken of in the Funeral Solemnity; and what is yet more strange, several Court Lords and Ladies have buried themselves alive near him, that they might be at hand to wait upon him where ever he goes. The ordinary Funerals are more or less pompous, according to the Quality of the Persons deceased. They have in Funerals a great many Fire-Works, as in their Publick Rejoicings, and put a great Quantity of Meat and Confitures upon the Tomb, thinking the Dead will make use of them; an Error which their Priests amuse them with, and contrive their Business so, that there is nothing left the next Morning. *Tavern. Relat. of Tonquim. Histoire du Tonquin du P. Marini.* The Reader may see more upon this Argument in *Dampier's* Second Volume of his Voyages, &c.

TONSTALL (*Cuthbert*) was according to *Bale*, who was no Flatterer of his Character, born at *Huckford* in *Hertfordshire*,

about the Year 1476, of a good Family. He studied first at *Oxford*, afterwards at *Cambridge*, and from thence removed to *Padua* in *Italy*, where he commenc'd Doctor. He was a general Scholar, being perfectly a Master in the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Tongues, and the best Mathematician in his time. He was likewise a considerable Civilian, Canonist and Divine; neither was his Life less commendable than his Learning: Upon both which Accounts, *Cambden* in his *Britannia*, gives him a great Character, as his Friend *Erasmus* had likewise done before. As to his Preferments; he was made Master of the Rolls in 1516, Prebendary of *Tork* and Archdeacon of *Chester* in 1519, and Dean of *Salisbury* in 1521. He perform'd several Embassies, and amongst others, was sent by King *Henry VIII.* into *Spain*, to the Emperor, to Treat for the Enlargement of *Francis of France* in 1525. He was Consecrated Bishop of *London*, upon the Death of Bishop *Fitz James*, in the Year 1522; and in the Year 1523, he was made Privy Seal, and translated to the Bishoprick of *Durham* in 1530; out of which See being ejected, upon the score of Religion, in the time of King *Edward VI.* He was restor'd again by Queen *Mary*, and ejected a second time by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1559, in which Year he died. He wrote *De Arte Supputandi*, lib. 4. Dedicated to Sir *Tho. More.* In *Laudem Matrimonii.* *De Veritate Corporis & Sanguinis Domini in Eucharistia*, &c. *Wharton Histor. de Episc. & Decan. Londinens. Athen. Oxonien. &c.*

TOPAZOS, an Island of the *Red Sea*, about 300 Furlongs from the Land. It's commonly so covered with Mists, that it can hardly be discovered; yet it is famous for a great number of *Topazes* or *Chrysolithes*. Here was one found that was four Cubits long, which was given to *Bernice*, Mother of King *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, who got the Statue of Queen *Artemis* his Wife, made thereof. *Pliny*, lib. 37.

TOR, or *Eltor*, a Town and Port of the *Red Sea* in *Arabia Petraea*, with a Castle, which has a *Turkish* Garrison. It lyes 40 Leagues from *Suez*, and is the most famous of that Coast as well for Commerce, as for the Buildings and Politeness of its Inhabitants, who are most of them *Jacobite* Christians. There are also some *Greek* Monks in the Monastery of *St. Catherine*, who correspond with those of *Mount Sinai*, which is but about 18 Leagues thence. They say in this Country, that it was here *Moses* cross'd the *Red Sea* between *Tor* and *Suez*, which is now a barren Defart without Water. Within three Leagues of *Suez*, are Wells called *Moses's Wells*, and are said to have been made by him after he pass'd the *Red Sea*. The *Arabians* have great Veneration for them, but do not all agree that this is the Passage of the *Israelites*; for some are of opinion, *Moses* pass'd by *Corondol*, which is 15 Leagues from *Suez*, and 25 from *Tor*. *Marmol. of Afr.*

TORBERNE (*Ulric*) Governor of the Fortres of *Copenhagen*, in the Reign of *Christian* King of *Denmark*, in 1524. Having discovered that *Febourg*, Secretary of State, had done him some Diskindness, he found means to persuade the King, that *Columbine* his Concubine, had a great Kindness for this *Febourg*; whereat the King was so enraged, that he sent him to carry the Governor a Letter, which was an expresse Command to him to examine the Matter, and condemn the Secretary to Death, if he found him in the least Guilty of the Charge. This Occasion of Revenge was very welcom to *Torberne*, who little dreaming that it would come to his own Turn, condemn'd him to be Hang'd. But some time after, the Governor himself was seized at a Feast the King invited him to, and in his Examination before the Senate of *Denmark*, confess'd he once wish'd he could enjoy *Columbine*; but because a Thought did not deserve Death, the Senate absolv'd him. The King, who had resolv'd the Governor's Death, found fault with this Sentence, and sent him to *Colberg*, where the Judges by Threatning and other Practices, were forced to sentence him to die. This Severity, or Injustice rather, startled the Nobility, who fearing the like Usage, Revolted; and the Rebellion would have been of very ill Consequence, had not the King had the Address to persuade the Lords of the Kingdom, by a certain thing that happened, that *Torberne* had deserved what he suffer'd. *Varillas. Histoire des Revolutions, &c.*

TOREDORIX, an *Asiatick* Gaul, Native of a Country that was called *Tossopiens*. Having gone to see *Mithridates* with sixty of his Fellow-Citizens, he was received after so proud and haughty a manner, that he told his Companions it behoved them all to revenge the Abuse that haughty Prince offered their Nation. The King was to be in a Park to see the Exercises that were wont to be done in that Place; and they were to have a second Hearing there. Whereupon *Toredorix*, being a very strong Man, offer'd to take the King in his Arms, and cast himself with him into a deep place, whence he observ'd it was almost impossible to rescue a Man's Life; but the King, upon some Accident, missing to come that day, they were sent for to his Palace, where all resolv'd to rush upon him, and tear him in pieces; but the Design being discover'd, they were condemn'd to have their Heads cut off; and to distinguish *Toredorix* his Punishment, who was Author of the Conspiracy, it was ordered, his Body should lye unburied. *Plutarch* who relates this Story, adds, That a young Woman of *Pergamus*, which this Gaul had loved, ventur'd, notwithstanding the Prohibition, to bury his Body; and being discover'd, and carried before the King, he pardon'd her, because

because unwilling to punish an Action which Love made her undertake.

TORNE, a Town of Sweden, Capital of *Botnia*, in which there is a River of the same Name.

TORNBURG, in Latin *Torda*, a Town of the Kingdom of Hungary in the Principality of *Transilvania*, and Capital of a County of the same name. This Town is remarkable for the Woman, who having convicted her Husband of Adultery, obtain'd leave of the Judge to cut off his Head in the Publick Square.

TORRINGTON, a Market Town of *Fremington* Hundred, in the North-West parts of *Devonshire* on the *Towridge*: It gives the Title of Earl, since the late Revolution, to *Arthur Herbert*, late Admiral of their Majesty's Fleet.

TORSTOCK, a small City in *Russia*, but well built, which has about thirty Churches within its Walls, so that it seems at a Distance greater than it is. It stands upon a River of the same Name, which falls by *Twere* into the *Wolga* from the North above *Twere*. *Struys*.

TORTONE, in Latin *Dertonia* and *Terdonia*, a Town of Italy in *Milanois*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Milan*; it's also Capital of a little Country called *Tortonez*. The Town is strong, being defended by a Citadel. The French made themselves Masters of it in 1642, but it was retaken the Year following.

TORTOSA upon *Ebro*, a Town of Spain, between *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, and the Kingdom of *Valentia*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Terragona*. Its Name in Latin, according to *Pliny*, is *Dertusa*; *Dertossa* according to *Strabo*, and *Dertosa* according to others. It was taken by the French in 1649, but was retaken the next Year after. It has a Quarry of Marble, which for its Redness is called *Jasper*.

TORTUGA, an Island in the Gulph of *Mexico*, 11 D. 12 M. Lat. fourteen Leagues from *Margareta* to the West, fifteen from *Blanca* to the South-West; so seated, that in a clear day both *Margareta* and the Continent of *America* may be seen from it. It lyes in length from East to West four Leagues, from North to South one Degree and a half; the greatest part, especially to the East, is Rocky and Barren: by the Shoar it has some Woods, but the Shoars are Marshy and Useless. It has nothing of Worth, but a natural Salt-pan, which furnishes some Ship-loads every Year. *Laert*.

TOSCANY, a great Dutchy in Italy, between the *Tibre*, the Sea, and Mount *Apennin*, yet was formerly far greater under the Name of *Etruria*, than it is now. The Great Duke is Master of a good part, the Pope has the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, and the *Perugin*, and several other Princes have their shares in it as well as the Commonwealth of *Lucca*. The Country is very Fertile, wash'd with divers Rivers, and well Peopled. The Chief Town is *Florence*, belonging to the Great Duke, who also has *Arezzo*, *Chiusi*, *Cortone*, *Fiesoli*, *Livourne* or *Leghorne*, *Masse*, *Mont-Pulcien*, *Volterre*, *Soane*, *Pisa*, *Sienna*, &c. The Towns of *St. Peter's* Patrimony are, *Civita Vecchia*, *Aquapendente*, *Monte Fiascone*, *Nepi*, *Orvieto*, *Pirouze*, *Toscanella*, *Sutri*, *Viterbo*. The Family of *Medici* obtain'd the Lordship of *Florence* in 1531. *Cosine of Medici* was Crown'd Great Duke of *Toscany*, as was said before. *Cluverius*. *Leander Alberti Descript. Ital.* See *Florence*.

TOSCANELLA, a Town of Italy in the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, a Province of *Toscany*; it formerly had the Name of *Salumbrona*, *Tyrrhenia*, *Tuscia*, and *Tuscania*, and was very considerable, but is not so now, being almost destroy'd by sixteen Sieges that it has endured.

TOSTATUS (*Alphonfus*) Bishop of *Avila*, liv'd in the 15th Century. Authors of his own Time, give him a great Character both for his Memory and Learning; it being said of him, that he knew all that was to be known.

Hic stupor est Mundi qui scibile discutit omne.

He died in the Year 1454, being no more than 40 Years of Age, which is very extraordinary, considering his Works are no less than 27 Volumes, Printed at *Venice* in 1596. *Bellarmin de Script. Eccl. Mariana, lib. 4. Hist. Spondan. A. C. 1443. &c.*

TOTILA, King of the *Goths* in Italy, was placed upon the Throne about 541, after the Death of *Evaric*. These People, at that time in an ill Condition, hoped to mend their Fortune under a Prince who had Wit and Experience as well as Valour; nor were they mistaken, for *Totila* retook several Towns and Provinces from the *Romans*, made himself Master of all Lower Italy, and the Islands of *Corfica*, *Sardinia*, and *Sicily*; and a little after of *Rome* it self, which he abandon'd to his Soldiers Discretion, who plunder'd it so miserably, that the chief Ladies, especially the Wife of *Boethius*, was forced to beg her Bread at the *Goths* Doors. *Totila* designed to have rais'd it quite, but changed his Resolution upon the Receipt of a Letter from *Belissarius*, contenting himself with destroying a part of the Walls, that he might return thither again at pleasure. But *Belissarius* hastned, after his departure, and made the Walls up with great Stones, without any Mortar or Cement. *Totila* return'd upon this News, and laid Siege to it, but was forced to retire, yet had some Advantages over the *Romans*, until *Narses* sent into Italy in 552, defeated the *Goths*, and kill'd him. *Procopius*, *Jornandes*, *Marius*, *Victor*, *Agathias*.

TOTNESS, a Market and Borough Town of *Colbridge* Hun-

dred in the South-East parts of *Devonshire*. It stands on the West-side of the River *Dart*, about eight Miles North and by West from *Dartmouth*, formerly honoured with the Title of an Earldom, and last of all with that of Viscount, in the Person of *Charles Fitz Charles*, a Natural Son of King *Charles II.* who made him Baron of *Dartmouth*, Viscount *Totness*, and Earl of *Plimouth*.

TOUCESTER, or *Towcester*, a Market Town of *Towcester* Hundred in the South of *Northamptonshire*, seated upon a small River running Eastward from thence into the *Ouse*, and beautified with a fair Church, though but a small Town. *Cambden* takes it for the antient *Tripontium*, so called from the three Bridges it had. About 917, it was strong enough to resist the furious Assaults of the *Danes*. It's 60 Miles from *London*.

TOUG, in *Turkey* is a kind of Standard that is carried before the Grand Visier, the *Bachas* and *Sangiacs*. It's a half Pike with a Horfes Tail, and Button of Gold that glisters at the top. There are three carried before the Great Visier when he Commands by the Grand Signior's order; and all the *Beglerbegs* and *Bashas* of *Babylon* and *Great Cairo*, have three before them too within their own Jurisdictions, but when they go farther are allowed but two; the other *Bashas* never have but two; the *Sangiacs*, and some other Officers of the same Degree, but one. The word *Toug* signifies a Stick or Pike, and properly is understood but of the Wood of the Standard; this they say was the origin of this Custom. In a certain Battel, the Standard being taken by the Enemy, the General, or some say a simple Soldier, cut off a Horfes Tail, and having fastned it to a half Pike, encouraged the Troops, and gain'd the Victory: Wherefore the Grand Signior, in memory of this Action, ordered that they should make use of this Standard as a Mark of Honour. This somewhat resembles what the *Romans* called *Manipulus*, which was a Pike that had a handful of Hay tied to it. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire*.

TOUL, upon the *Moselle* in *Lorrain*, belonging to the King of France, is a Bishop's See, Suffragant to *Treves*. It is the *Tulum Leucorum* of the Ancients; the Diocese is large, and has a great number of Abbeys, but there is little likelihood that the Town was built by *Tullus Hostilius*, King of the *Romans*, as some Authors have imagined. Here have been several Synods held, one in 550, on the Subject of *St. Nizier* of *Treves*, who had excommunicated some Debauch'd Lords; another in 659, wherein *Charles* the Bald, attended by his two Nephews *Lothaire* and *Charles*, made Complaint against *Ganelon* Archbishop of *Sens*, convicted of Treason, for having sided with *Lewis*, Brother but Enemy to the King. The Year after, the Bishops of fourteen Provinces met at *Toufi* in this Diocese, where they made several Canons against those who encroach'd upon the Estates of the Church, and plunder'd the Poor.

TOULON, a Town of France in *Provence*, upon the *Mediterranean*, with a very fine Port and Bishoprick, Suffragant of *Arles*. Its Latin Name is *Tolonium* and *Tolenium*. It's hard to judge whether *Toulon* was built by *Telo Martius*, who led a Roman Colony thither, as was believed, or whether this Name is deriv'd of *Tolon*, the famous Mariner, spoken of by *Lucan* in his *Pharsalia*; or finally, whether *Tolumnus* a *Gothick* Captain, repair'd this Town under *Theodoric* King of Italy. We can only assure, that it is very Ancient, and that its Situation, Port, Commerce and Riches, make it one of the finest Towns of *Provence*. *Henry IV.* fortified it with very strong Walls, and rais'd two Moles or Heights, each of 700 Paces, that almost encompass the Port. The chief Sea-Arsenal is in this Town, which is also adorned with fair Houses and several Churches. The Cathedral is said to have a great number of Relicks; the antientest Prelate was *Honorius*, mentioned in *St. Leo's* Epistle to the Bishops of *Gaul*, who had for Successor *Cyprian*, Author of *Cesarea* of *Arles* his Life. *Bouche Hist. de Provence*. *St. Marth. Gal. Christ. &c.*

TOULOUSE, or *Tolose* upon the *Garonne*, a Town of France, Capital of the Province of *Languedoc*, with an Archbishoprick, University, and Parliament. It was called diversely *Tolosa*, *Tetolosagum*, *Tolosum* and *Tolosatum*, and is one of the finest, largest and most ancient Towns of France. It was Capital of the *Tetolosages*, Famous for their Conquests, by which they had gathered such great Riches in Gold and Silver, that having hid part in the Temple of *Apollo*, they buried the rest in Marshes, where the Consul *Cepio* found it in 648 of *Rome*, to the value of Fifteen thousand Talents; the Gold and Silver being in Ingots; but he had no great luck, nor any that received part of it, which occasioned the Proverb of *Aurum Tolosanum*, to mark those to whom their Riches were Fatal. This Town was a Colony of the *Romans*, as may still be seen by some Remains of their Magnificence: Afterwards it was under the *Goths*, when King *Clovis* took it; and after several Changes it had Counts, which dying without Issue, King *Philip* the Bald made himself Master of it, and the County of *Tolouse* in 1271, and King *John* reunited it to the Crown in 1361. The Metropolis of *St. Stephen* is in the great place, adorned with a fine Fountain, whereon stands an Obelisk curiously wrought. This Church is very Magnificent, besides which there are a great many other well built Churches, with a great number of Convents and Monasteries. The *Franciscan's* Burying-place is famous for preserving Bodies incorrupted; and that of the *Dominicans* for the Body of *St. Thomas Aquinas*. The

The University is the second in the Kingdom, having several Colleges, whereof that of *Foix* is the most renowned, and was always much esteemed for its famous Professors. The Parliament also is the second of the Kingdom, begun in King *Philip* the Fair's time, and established by *Charles VII.* There are besides the Parliament, some other Courts of Justice, with a Mint, whose marking and distinguishing Letter is *M.* The Town-house is very Magnificent, and is called *Capitole*, and the Sheriffs or Consuls have the name of *Capitouls*. It formerly was govern'd by 24 *Capitouls*, chosen partly out of the City, and a part out of the Borough; this number was reduced to 12 under *Alphonfus* the last of the Counts of *Toulouse*, and confirmed by King *Philip* the Bald, who ordered by Letters Patents, there should always be six of the City, and as many of the Borough; this number has often since been increased and diminish'd; now there are eight for the City and two for the Borough. Near this City, it is supposed, the dreadful Battel was fought between *Attila* King of the *Huns*, and *Ætius* the Roman Lieutenant, *A. C.* 451. in which there perish'd 50000 Men, and *Ætius* remained Victor. This City and Province being recover'd out of the hands of the *Moors* by *Charles Martel*, *Charles* the Great, in 779, granted it to one *Toursin* with the Title of an Earl. It continued under an Earl for eighteen Descents, who were particularly famous for assisting the *Albigenses* in their Wars, till 1270, when it was reunited to the Crown of *France*. The present King of *France* had taken up a Design to make a Channel for Boats from this City to the Lake of *Maquetone*, that so it might be a kind of Centre of Trade between the *Mediterranean* and the Ocean. *Cæsar. Comment. Strabo, lib. 4. Gregor. Turon. Antoin. Nogier. St. Marthe Gal. Christ. &c.*

TOUNESHEND (Sir *Horace*) of *Raynham* in the County of *Norfolk*, Baronet, paternally descended from an ancient Family of that Name, which had long flourish'd in those parts, and by *Mary* his Mother, Daughter and Coheir to *Horace* Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*, from the most ancient and noble Family of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*: For putting himself in Arms, fortifying the Haven of *Kings Lynne* for King *Charles* the Second's Reception, and preparing considerable Forces both by Sea and Land, for the better securing thereof, he was by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Westminster*, upon the 20th of *April* in the Thirteenth of that Prince's Reign, advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Touneshend* of *Kings-Lynne*, and to their Heirs Male of his Body. He first married *Mary*, Daughter and sole Heir to *Edward Lenknoe*, Knt. by whom he had no Issue, and afterwards *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Joseph Athe*, in *Com. Midd.* Knt. by whom he hath Issue one Son, called *Charles*.

TOUR (*Henry de la*) Viscount of *Turenne*, Duke of *Bouillon*, Sovereign Prince of *Sedan* and *Raucourt*, was born at *Auvergne*, Sept. 28. 1555. At seventeen Years of Age, he commanded a Company of Lances at the Siege of *Rochelle* under *Charles IX.* but turning Protestant afterwards, he headed those who espoused their Cause in *Perigord* about 1575, took part with the Duke of *Alençon*, who made him Governor of *Touraine*: And in 1581, he was taken Prisoner by the *Spaniards* at the Battel of *Cambray*, and continued so for almost three Years, and at last paid 53000 Crowns Ransom. In 1585, the King of *Navarre* employ'd him against the *Roman Catholics* in *Guienna*; and in 1586, he fought the Battel of *Coutras*: In 1590, he attended him at the Siege of *Paris*; and in 1591, was sent to Queen *Elizabeth* to desire Assistance for the Protestants. He was first Gentleman of the Chamber to the French King, and in 1592 made *Mareschal* of *France*. In *October* the same Year, he defeated the Duke of *Lorraine* at *Beaumont*, where he received two Wounds. He took *Dun* on the *Meuse*, *Laon* and *Ivoy*, defeated Count *Charles* at *Wurton*, and obliged the *Spaniards* to raise the Siege of *La Ferte* in *Luxembourg*, in 1595. In 1596, the King sent him to conclude a League with the *English* and *Dutch*. He died March 25. 1623, after many memorable Exploits. By his first Wife, he had *Bouillon* and *Sedan*, but no Issue; by his second Wife *Isabel*, Daughter to *William* Prince of *Orange*, and *Charlotte de Bourbon Montpensier*, he had the Famous *Henry Mareschal* of *Turenne*, who follows, and *Frederick Maurice de la Tour* who succeeded him; and having served his Apprenticeship in the Wars, under his Uncles *Maurice* and *Henry* of *Nassau*, *Lewis XIII.* made him General of his Horse against the *Spaniards* in *Brabant*, in 1635, and Lieutenant General of his Army in *Italy* in 1642. He died at *Pontoise*, August 9. 1652.

TOUR (*Henry de la*) Viscount of *Turenne*, *Mareschal* General of the French King's Armies, second Son of *Henry de la Tour*, Duke of *Bouillon*, was born at *Sedan*, September 1611. He made his first Campaigns in *Holland* under *Henry Frederic* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, his Uncle by the Mother's side; but having passed into *Lorraine*, he served with his Regiment at the Siege of *La Mothe* in 1634, and at that of *Spire*; as also at the Battels of *Meliffay*, *Hautvrange* and *Vandervange* in 1635; then he threw Succours into the Castle of *Sancy* in *Luxembourg*, defeated three Regiments of *Croats*, and was Wounded at the Siege of *Saverne* in 1636, two Years after he commanded the Rear of the Duke of *Weimar*'s Army at the Battel of *Rhinause*, and at the Fight of *Ensfelin*, and assisted at the taking of *Brisac*. In *Italy* in 1639, he gave signal Proofs of his Valour and Conduct, viz. at the Fight of the *Route* near *Quiers*, and at that of *Cazal* in 1640, at

the Passage of the *Po* near *Moncallier*, where he was Wounded the second of *June* the same Year; as also at the Sieges of *Collioure* and *Perpignan* in *Roussillon*. In acknowledgment of all which Services, the King honour'd him with a *Mareschal's Staff* in 1643. After which, he served as Lieutenant General in *Germany*, and behaved himself valiantly against the *Bavarian Army* in *Friburg*, the third and fifth of *August* 1644, and at the taking of *Philipsbourg* and *Mayence*; but had the Misfortune to be beat by General *Mercy* at the Fight of *Mariendal*, the fifth of *May* 1645. he reveng'd himself at the Battel of *Norlinguen*, and contributed much to the Victory gain'd over the Imperialists the Third of *August* following, took the Towns of *Treves* and *Schorndorft*; and some time after *Aschaffembourg*, *Hochst*, *Steinbeing*, and *Gernsheim*, and had great Advantage over the Emperor's and Duke of *Bavaria's* Army at the Fight of *Sommerhoven*, where General *Melandre* was kill'd the 17th of *May*, 1648. After this, he led his own and the *Swedish Army* into *Bavaria*, which he ravag'd, after having taken the Towns of *Feisinghen*, *Muldorf*, *Landshout*, *Papenhoven*, *Dingerlfsingen*, and others. The loss of the Battel of *Rethel* in 1650, when he sided with the Princes, during the Troubles of *France*, occasion'd his being brought into the King's Favour again, who gave him the Command of his Armies in the Disorders of the Year 1652. The Battels of *Bleneau*, and that of the Suburb of *St. Anthony*, his retreat before the Prince's Army as *Villeneuve S. George*, gain'd him great Reputation and Honour, to which the taking of *Rethel* and *Mouzon* in 1653, the raising of the Siege of *Arras* the Year after, and forcing the *Spaniards* Lines, and taking *Lindrecy*, *Conde* and *St. Guilain* in 1655, added much. The next Year he made an honourable Retreat at the Siege of *Valenciene*, and made himself Master of *La Capelle*. The relieving of *Ardes*, the taking of *St. Venant* and the Fort of *Mardyck*, were the Exploits of the Year 1657, and the next was Glorious for the famous Battel of *Dunes* near *Dunkirk*. So many great Services gave him a just Right to the place of *Mareschal* General, which was given him in 1660. So that the War being renew'd with *Spain* in 1667, he commanded the Army that took *Tournay*, *Douay*, *Oudenarde*, *Ath*, *P'Isle* and *Alost*. In 1668 he turn'd *Roman Catholic*. After this, the King having resolv'd a War against *Holland*, he followed him in his Voyage beyond the *Rhine*, commanded the Army which took the Towns of *Arnhem* and *Nimeguen*, the Forts of *Burich*, *Knotzenbourg*, *Sken*, *Bommel*, *Creve Cœur*, *Voorn* and *St. Andrew* in 1672, and ended this Campaign in taking up Winter Quarters in the Marquis of *Brandenbourg's* Territories, and beating the Troops that oppos'd it. In 1673, the Emperor and Elector's of *Brandenbourg's* Army, that came towards the *Rhine* to Succour the *Hollanders*, intended to enter into *Westphalia* to Quarter in the Bishop of *Munster* and Elector of *Cologne's* Territories. *Mareschal Turenne* oppos'd it, and obliged the Marquis of *Brandenbourg* to raise the Siege he laid to *Werle*, a Town of the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*; after which the Viscount took the Towns of *Ham*, *Soest*, *Hoextier* upon the *Wefer*, *Bilefeld*, *Ravensberg*, and other places belonging to the same Elector. And the King being inform'd of the Prince *Palatin's* Engagement with the Emperor, sent his Troops to possess themselves of *Gernersheim*, a League below *Philipsbourg*, and to demolish that Castle. It was then that the *Mareschal* having crossed the *Rhine* at *Philipsbourg*, defeated Duke *Charles* of *Lorraine*, and Count *Caprava's* Troops, the sixteenth of *June*, at *St. Zin*, in a little Town of the *Palatinate*, and three Weeks after beat the *Imperialists* and *Lorrainers*, who being reinforced with some Troops of the Duke of *Bournonvilles*, lay encamp'd upon the *Nekre* near *Ladenbourg*. The Duke of *Bournonville*, who commanded the Confederates Army in *Alsace*, was worsted by him the Fourth of *October* following, at a Village called *Enseim*, near *Saverne*. The Confederate Army, reinforced by the Conjunction of the *Brandenburghers*, intended to enter into the Bishopricks of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, to attack *Champagne*; but the Viscount, though far inferiour to them in number of Men, broke their Measures; and afterwards having provided for the Security of *Saverne* and *Haguenau*, he marched his Troops through the Mountains of *Vange*, and arrived the 29th of *December* a little beyond *Beffort*, a Town of *Suntgou*, thence advanced towards *Mulhausen*, where he defeated the Confederates Cavalry. In 1675, he defeated them again between *Turkeim* and *Colmar*, a Town of *Upper Alsacia*, took the Town of *Russac* the eighth of *January*, and obliged the Confederates to repass the *Rhine* and return into *Germany*. After this Action he came to Court, returned to the Army in *May*, and engaged those of *Strasbourg* to observe a strict Neutrality: Then passing the *Rhine* at *Rhenau* below *Strasbourg*, the eighth of *June*, he possessed himself of *Vilstet*, an important Post, a League and a half from the Bridge of that City; and afterwards encamp'd at *Attenheim*, where he made a Bridge over the *Rhine*; then at *Botterwir*, *Bischeen*, always near the Imperial Army, commanded by Count *Montecuculi* to observe the General's Motions, and hinder him of either having Provisions by the way of *Strasbourg*, or sending any of his Troops over its Bridge into *Alsacia*, and threw many great wooden Cages fill'd with Stones, and bound together with Cables, into the River, to stop Boats; but on the 27th of *July*, being advanced to the Village of *Salbach*, near the Enemies which he then design'd to have Fought; and taking a view of the Ground, with the *Sieur* of *St. Hilaire*, Lieutenant of the Artillery, he was killed

killed by a Canon-shot from the Enemies Camp at the Age of 64. The King of France, to shew his Concern for his Death, and acknowledgment of his great Services, ordered that the same Honours should be rendered his Memory, and the same Ceremonies used, as if he were first Prince of the Blood. All which was performed, his Funeral Sermon preach'd, and a Solemn Service kept at *Notre Dame* at *Paris*, where several Princes, and a great number of Persons of the first Quality assisted; and at last his Majesty order'd his Body should be carried and buried at *St. Denis*, the Burying-place of the Royal Family of France, and raised him a stately Tomb. *Christoph. Justel. Hist. General. d' Auvergne.*

TOURAINE, a Province of France with the Title of Duchy, belonging to the Government of Orleans, between *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *Berry*, the Country of *Blois* and *Maine*. Its chief Town is *Tours*, the rest of lesser Note are *Ambois*, *Loches*, *Langez*, *Chinon*, *Chaumont*, &c. This Province is about thirty Leagues long, and as many in breadth. It abounds so with all sorts of Fruit, that it's justly called the Garden of France. It's watered with several Navigable Rivers, which make it considerable for Commerce, as the *Loire*, the *Cher*, *Indre*, *Indrois*, *Vienne*, &c. The Inhabitants are generally good natur'd, Civil and Ingenious. *Papire, Masson.*

TOURNAMENT, an honourable Exercise in which Gentlemen entred the Lists to shew their Dexterity and Courage. This word comes from *Turner*, either because they rode round a Ring, or turn'd often as there was occasion. These Military Exercises were in use under the second Race of the Kings of France; for *Nithard* reports, that at the Interview of *Charles the Bald*, King of France, and his Brother *Lewis*, King of Germany at *Strasbourg*, the Gentlemen of both these Princes Retinue fought on Horseback, to shew their Skill. And *M. Du Cange* takes notice, that these Sports were so particular to the French, that they were term'd *Constitutio Gallici*. The English imitated these Military Exercises in King *Stephen's* Reign about 1140; but the use of 'em was not fully settled till King *Richard's* time, about 1194. The Germans also began to practise these kind of Sports about 1036. *Modius*, who pretends they were known before that time, has rather romanc'd than writ a true History; the Greeks themselves acknowledging, that they learned them of the Latins, that is, the French, as their Authors alledge. *John Cantacuzenus* says, that these Military Plays were first seen in the Eastern Empire in 1326, at the Marriage of *Anne of Savoy*, Daughter of *Amedeus IV.* Count of *Savoy*, with the young Emperor *Andronicus Paleologus*; yet *Nicetas* and *Cinamus* report, That the Emperor *Emanuel Comnenus* instituted them in imitation of the French, about 1145. As these Tournaments were design'd to teach Men the Art of War, so there were no Arms used that might hurt the Combatants, the Points of the Swords and Lances being blunted, as also the Edges of the Swords rebated, which for that reason were called *Courteous Weapons*: Yet notwithstanding these Precautions, there often happened great Accidents in the Heat of the Fight, either by chance or through the Malice of the Combatants, some taking an occasion to revenge themselves of their Enemies for private Grudges. *Henry Knighton* speaking of the Tournament that was kept in 1274 at *Chalon*, where King *Edward* and the English fought the Count of *Chalon* and *Burgundians*, says, That several were kill'd upon the spot; so that this Tournament was called the little War of *Chalon*; and Histories are full of such unhappy Accidents. This gave the Popes occasion to forbid them, and Excommunicate all those that should assist at them: Secular Princes have also prohibited them, by reason of the Disorders they commonly carried, or that they wanted the Lords and Gentlemen that assisted at them for other Employments. And *Tillet* reports, that King *Philip Augustus* made both his Sons swear, that they would not go to any such Sports: Yet since his time, several Kings of France have fought in Person, as *Charles VI.* in 1385, at *Cambray*; *Francis I.* in 1520, between *Ardes* and *Guines*. And finally, *Henry II.* in 1559 at *Paris*, where he received a Wound in the Eye by a Splinter of the Count of *Montgomery's* Lance, whereof he died eleven days after. There have also been Challenges of this Nature, wherein People fought in good earnest, and which seldom ended without spilling of Blood, or the Death of those that entred the Lists. *Du Cange. Dissertation 6. Sur l' Histoire d' S. Louis.*

TOURNAY upon the *Scheld*, a Town of *Flanders* belonging to the King of France, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Cambray*. It's very ancient, being mention'd in *Antonin's Itinerary*, and in the Eleventh Epistle of *St. Jerom*. The Town is very strong, and defended by a Castle, said to have been built by the English. The French made themselves Masters of it in 1518, but *Charles V.* retook it from them in 1521. *Lewis XIV.* made himself Master of it again in 1667, and kept it by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*. The Cathedral of our Lady is very fine; besides which there are ten Parish Churches, two Abbeys, and several other Religious Houses; for the Place is big, rich, and of good Traffick, having 72 different sorts of Trades in it. It is Call'd a little Country, called *Tournaisis*. *Lewis Guillart*, Bishop of *Tournay*, made Synodal Ordinances here in 1520, and *Maximilian* of *Gant* in 1643. This City stands upon the *Scheld*, nine Leagues from *Cambray* to the North, and ten from *Gant* to the South, in the middle between *Dorval* and *Audenard*,

and also between *Valencienne* and *Courtray* in the Borders of *Hainault*. *Guicciardin.*

TOURNON upon the *Rhone*, a Town of France in *Vivarez*, with the Title of a County, and one of the Eleven Baronies of the Province. The Ancients called it *Turononium* and *Taurodunum*. It has a Collegiate Church, and a fine College that belongs to the Jesuits, with some other Religious Houses. *Davity deser. de Franc.*

TOURNON (*Francis de*) of the Noble Family of *Tournon*, Dean of the Cardinals, Archbishop of *Ambrun*, *Auch*, *Bourges*, *Lions*, &c. was sent Embassador into *Italy*, *Spain* and *England*, and afterwards made Governor of *Lions*, *Lionnois*, *Fovez* and *Beaujolois*; he hindred *Francis I.* from sending for *Melancton* into France, whom he often wish'd to see, because he was much valued by all People for his Parts. *Tournon* used this Artifice to dissuade the Prince: As he went to Council, he took *St. Irenaeus's* Book against Hereticks along with him, and read it whilst he expected the King, who when he came, did not fail asking what Book it was he was so intent upon; whereupon the Cardinal took occasion to give him an Aversion to the Tenents of *Lutheranism*, and succeeded so well, that *Melancton* was countermanded. Cardinal *Francis* of *Tournon* rendred his Church considerable Service on this occasion, says *Moreray*. *Thuan. Genebrard. Sainte Marthe.*

TOURS upon *Loire*, a City of France, Capital of *Touraine*, and an Archbishop's See; it was called *Turonum*, *Turonium* and *Casarodunum Turonum*. It is big, fair and ancient; its Situation between the Rivers of *Cher* and *Loire*, render it very pleasant and of great Traffick, especially for its Silk Manufactories. The Cathedral of *St. Gratian* deserves to be seen, famous for its renowned Prelates. This Archbishop has for Suffragants *Mons*, *Angers*, *Nantes*, *Rennes*, *Vannes*, *Cornouaille*, *Leon*, *Treguier*, *St. Malo*, *St. Bricux* and *Dol*. Besides the Church of *St. Gratian*, there are *St. Martins*, a magnificent Structure, and several other stately Piles, which with its great Places, large Streets, and fine built Houses, a Prefidial Generality, and Mint that marks with the Letter *E*, render it very considerable. *Clotild* King of France, died here in 537, and *Carloman* in 885. Near this place *Charles Martell* overthrew an Army of Four hundred thousand *Sarazens*, Three hundred seventy five thousand of which perish'd in that Battel in 726. The first Council of *Tours* was held in 461, in which *Leo* Bishop of *Bourges*, *Victor* Bishop of *Mans*, and several other Prelates, drew up 13 Canons to revive the Discipline of the Church, which was then much decay'd. In 567, there was another Council held at *Tours*, in which there were 27 Canons made for the Regulation of Ecclesiastical Polity: The Prelates of this Synod wrote a Circular Letter to the People, to excite them to Publick Penance. Father *Harduin* the Jesuit, has explain'd the Third Canon of this Council, in a Dissertation printed at *Paris* in 1689. There was likewise a Third Council held here in the Reign of *Charlemagne*, in which the Fathers made fifty one Canons. That which they call the Fourth Council of *Tours*, was held in *Paris* in 849, by the Metropolitans of *Tours*, *Sens*, *Rheims* and *Roan*, against *Nemensis* Duke of *Little Britain*, who had expell'd the Bishops, plunder'd their Churches, and outrag'd their People. There were several other Councils held at *Tours*, particularly that held under Pope *Alexander III.* with *Lewis VII.* King of France, 70 Cardinals, 124 Bishops, and 414 Abbots, in 1153 against the Emperor. The Protestants of France were first called *Hugonots* in this Town, because they used to meet at one of its Gates, called the Gate of King *Hugo*, or *Hugh*. It is from this Town too, that the French Money has the *Tournois* added to it, *Sous Tournois*, *Livres Tournois*, &c. because there has been a very considerable Mint here formerly. *Gregory of Tours, Papire, Masson, Du Chasne.*

TOWER of *Babel*, a famous Building spoken of in the History of the Old Testament, *Gen. ch. 12.* *Nimrod*, Grandchild of *Cham*, one of *Noe* his Sons, form'd the Design of raising this Tower to the Skies, not only to render his Memory Eternal, but also that it might prove a place of Security should another Deluge happen; and as a lasting Monument of the first, he chose for this prodigious Enterprize a great Plain in the Land of *Shinar*, known since under the Name of *Chaldea*, and about 170 Years after the Deluge began the Work. The Body of this huge Mass was Brick, cemented together with *Bitumen*, which is very common in that Country. Though it is not known precisely what form it was of, yet common Opinion will have it to have been round. When it was built to a certain highth, God hindred the Continuation, by confounding the Language of them that carried it on, which was before that time one and the same. This difference of Tongues forced them to abandon the Enterprize, and separate themselves into as many Companies as there were different Dialects; and since that time this Tower was called *Babel*, that is, Confusion. Both Greek and Latin Poets having heard this Story confusedly discoursed of, have enlarged it after their manner, and feigned, that Giants designing to dethrone the Gods, put several Mountains one over another, but that *Jupiter* directing his Thunder-bolts that way, buried them under the Ruins of that great Bulk. It's easie to apply this Fable to the Truth of History, for *Nimrod* and his Subjects are represented by the Poets as Giants. The Tower that was to be of a prodigious height and breadth, is what they called *Pelion* and *Ossa*, laid one over another. It's said, the Ruins of this famous

Tower are still to be seen a quarter of a League off the *Euphrates* towards the East, the Basis is much of a square Form, whereof the Circuit is about 1150 Paces. These Remains for the most part are Brick dry'd in the Sun, and stuck together with Mortar that has Reeds broke small into it, unless where it was necessary the Building should be more Solid; then the Bricks were bak'd with Fire, and cemented with *Bitumen*, as *Petro della Valle* has observed, who got the two finest Prospects of these Ruins design'd, viz. the Northern and Southern, and at his return to *Rome*, made a present of them to Father *Kircher* the Jesuit, who caused them to be engraven. Some doubt whether these are really the Remains of *Babel*, but others make no Difficulty to believe it, for several Reasons; first, because it's the constant Tradition of the Country, where this great heap of Bricks is, called *Babel* in the *Arabick* Tongue. The second, because the Situation of these Ruins is the same with that of the ancient Tower; and that the Plain of *Shinar*, where it was built, is in this same place. Finally, the Scripture assures us, the Building was of *Brick* and *Bitumen*, both which are to be seen in what is still left. *Father Kircher Turris Babel, lib. 2.*

TOWER of *Leander*, a small Fortrefs which the *Turks* call *Khes Calasi*, that is, the *Maidens Castle*, and the *Europeans* the Tower of *Leander*, but without any grounds, because it was not here *Leander* used to cross the Water when he went to visit his Mistress *Hero*, but at the *Dardanelles*. It's situated upon a Rock in the middle of the Sea, between the Point of the *Seraglio* of *Constantinople* and *Scutari*, on the other side in *Asia*; the Form is square but well furnish'd with Canon. Here one may have a very pleasant sight of *Constantinople* and all the Neighbourhood, which are so very Charming, that some Travellers said, when they saw them from this height, that they believed it an enchanted place. *Grelot's Voyage of Constantinople.*

TOWERS (Seven) call'd by the *Greeks*, *Hepta-pyrgion*; and in *Turkish*, *Jedicula*; is a Castle with Seven Towers, built in the South-West part of *Constantinople*, and fronting the Sea of *Marmora* near the *Golden-Gate*. *Mahomet II.* built this Fortrefs in 1458: In these Seven Towers, the Prisoners of State, the Grandees of *Constantinople*, whom the Sultan has not a mind to put to Death, together with those who are given in Hostage, are confin'd. This Place is very pleasant, the Apartments fine, and the Prisoners want no manner of Conveniences. In the Year 1648, when the great Sedition broke out at *Constantinople*, the Soldiery being highly dissatisfy'd with the Conduct of Sultan *Ibrahim*, Father of *Mahomet IV.* hall'd this Emperor out of the *Seraglio*, and drag'd him to the Seven Towers, where he was strangled. Sultan *Osman* likewise lost his Life there in the same manner, by a Tumult in 1622. The Christian Prisoners who are kept in this Place, are generally in for their Life-time; the *Turks* being commonly so obstinately haughty, as not to be brought to the Terms either of Exchange or Ransom. The Revenue of the *Moschs* is laid up in the Seven Towers, which makes it a very considerable Exchequer; for some of these *Moschs* are worth above a Hundred thousand Crowns per Annum *de claro*; this Money is appropriated for a Holy War, i. e. to fight the Christians; it being not to be touch'd upon any other occasion. *Quiclet Voyage de Constant. Gilles vie de Mahomet II. &c.*

TOURRE, a River of *Angoumois*, which discharges it self into the *Charante*. It's but four Foot deep, bears Boats of one hollow piece of Wood, if they consist of more, they are pierc'd and eaten in a short time by Worms which breed there. There has been a Book printed at *Poitiers* in 1567, treating of this River, and of a Tomb that was found Under-ground in it.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, in *Latin*, *Transmontana Provincia*, part of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, between *Galicia* and the River *Douro*. Its Towns are *Miranda de Douro* and *Bragance*.

TRADONIC (*Peter*) Doge of *Venice* after *John Patriciack*, in 836 signaliz'd his Prudence and Courage, yet had the Misfortune to lose sixty Gallies in a Sea-fight against the *Sarazens*. He was kill'd in *St. Zachary's Church* at Evening Prayers, after he had govern'd the Commonwealth 28 Years. *Illust. de la Gaul. &c.*

TRAERBACK, a Town upon the *Moselle* in the County of *Spanheim*, eighteen Miles from *Luxemburgh*, between *Trier* and *Coblentz*. The King of *France's* erecting a new Fort over against this place in 1687, occasioned a great Dispute in the Imperial Diets, whether it was not a Violation of the twenty Years Truce, though he built it upon the Grounds reunited to his Crown.

TRAGEDIE, a Dramatick Performance upon the Theatre, wherein the Lives and great Actions of Princes and Heroes are represented: This in the beginning was but a Hymn of the Pagan Religion, sung in Honour of *Bacchus*. *Hyginus* and *Athenaus* give this account of the Original of it: *Icarius* who reign'd in *Attica* about the Year of the World 2700, having learn'd of *Bacchus* the Art of Planting Vines and making Wine, found a He-goat in his Vineyard, which fed upon and spoil'd his Grapes; having taken it, he Sacrificed it to *Bacchus*; and during this Ceremony, they that assisted, danc'd together round it, having smeared their Faces with the Lees of Wine, and singing the Praises of that God. They observed the same Ceremonies yearly, and call'd them *Trygodie*, that is, Vintage Song; and afterwards *Tragodie*, which we pronounce Tragedy, from *Τραγ*, a He-goat, and *Ωδή* a Song: The *Athenians* added

a Chorus and Set-Dances. The most considerable Poets counting it an honour to compose these Hymns, which brought 'em often to a Vie with one another: So that then the Name of Tragedy became very Famous; and that which remain'd amongst the Country People was call'd *Comedie*, that is, a Village-Song; and as by little and little the Subject which Poets used to take for the Praises of *Bacchus* was drain'd, they chose little Stories and Fables, and took occasion thence to Praise their God. Some will have *Epigenes* a *Sicyonian*, to have been the Inventer of Tragedy, that is, that he introduced the Chorus of Musick, or at least put the Poets upon disputing the Prize in their Faculty, in Honour of *Bacchus*, or else invented the Fables and Histories spoken of. Others are of opinion, that *Theognis*, who lived about the Year of the World 2880, was the Author of it; and that *Auleas* added the Musick Chorus to this Dramatick Representation: Be it how it will, Tragedy remained thus a long time; for People count fourteen Tragick Poets very Famous, and all Successors of one another between this *Epigenes* and *Thespis*, who lived about the Year of the World 3530, and was the first that introduced an Actor to repeat some Discourse, and gave the Musicians and Dancers time to rest; for before *Thespis*, the Chorus play'd the whole Tragedy, as *Diogenes Laertius* observes; that is to say, Tragedy had no Actors, but was only compos'd of a Chorus. What this Actor, introduc'd by *Thespis*, rehears'd, was call'd an *Episode*, i. e. a Poem, coming between two Songs of the Chorus, or if you please, a Foreign Addition to the Chorus. Having thus begun to change its Form, the Number of Actors increased by little and little. *Aeschylus*, who lived about fifty Years after *Thespis*, settled two Actors for the *Episodes*, and fitted them with Cloaths and Masks suiting the Personages they represented, as also *Cotburni* or *Buskins*, to make them seem as tall as Heroes. *Sophocles*, who was both contemporary with *Aeschylus*, and liv'd 10 or 12 Years after him, added a third Actor, and painted the Scene with Decorations according to the Subjects that were to be represented. These *Episodes* were like our Modern Tragedies; for they were repeated between two Songs of the Chorus, as our Acts now between two Consorts of Musick or Violins. To distinguish Tragedies by the Catastrophe or Issue, there have been two sorts, some were Fatal, and ended by some considerable Misfortune of the Heroes. Others had more favourable Exits, and ended with the Satisfaction of the chiefest Personages. Yet several have imagined, that the Name of Tragedy was proper only to those Dramatick Poems, whose Catastrophe was always Unfortunate and Bloody; which Error proceeded hence, that the first Tragedies had generally such Events, either that Histories fell out so, or out of the Poet's Complaisance to the *Athenians*, who were taken with Objects of Terror and Pity; but this did not happen always; and we see that of nineteen of *Euripides's* Tragedies, the most part had happy Issues. *Aristotle* divides the ancient Tragedy into Four Parts, viz. Prologue, Chorus, Episode and Exode, or Catastrophe; but the new that succeeded, was composed of Five Acts and several Scenes, with *Intervals*, *Interludes* of Musick or *Symphony*. *Hygin. Diogenes Laertius, Hedelin.*

TRAGI-COMEDIES, a Name that is given to Tragedies which have happy Issues, though there be nothing that is Comick in the whole Piece, and that the Personages as well as Subject be Tragick, that is, Heroick. *Garnier* seems to have been the first that made use of this word, as the Title to his Play, call'd the *Bradamante*, which several have imitated; and *Plautus* has employ'd the same word of *Tragi-Comedy* in the Prologue of his *Amphitryon*, but in a very different Sense from what we give it. *Mercury* says in this Prologue, that he will make a *Tragi-Comedy* of this Piece, because that Gods and Kings were to act in it; and that he intended to mix the Meanness of Comick Discourse with the Dignity of those Persons: So that it's plain, he made use of this word in a railing kind of way, not to signify a Dramatick Poem, whose subject is always Heroick, and the end happy; but to shew a Comedy, wherein great Personages are introduced to Buffoon and Ridicule their Greatness. In which sense, a great many of *Aristophanes's* his Comedies are *Tragi-Comedies*; for in most of them, the Gods and Persons of Condition mix and place themselves with Slaves and Buffoons. The name of *Tragi-Comedy* is improper in the sense we take it; for in all sorts of Poems there is nothing that resembles Comedy, all being Solemn and Sublime, and nothing Vulgar and Buffooning. Tragedy and Comedy were always such different Poems, that not only the Persons and Styles agreed in nothing, but also the Tragedians did not act Comedies, nor Comedians Tragedies. *Hedelin Pratique du Theatre.*

TRAGONARA, a little Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Capitanata*, being a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*.

TRAJAN (*M. Ulpius Crinitus*) Emperor, Native of *Italia*, a Town of *Spain* in *Andalusia*, or according to others of *Todi* in *Italy*; his Birth did not promise this great Dignity which his Vertue and Courage advanced him to; he was very Serviceable to *Vespasian* and his Son *Titus*, in their Wars against the *Jews*, where he commanded the Twelfth Legion, and afterwards signaliz'd himself on several occasions; so that *Nerva* made him his Partner in his Empire barely for his Merit; and after that Prince's Death, the Soldiers saluted him Emperor, and dress'd him in the Imperial Purple. He wrote immediately to

the Senate, that an honest Man should never be condemn'd to Death by his order: A Promise which he kept very ill in relation to Christians; for though he publish'd no express Edict against them, yet the Prohibition of night Assemblies, and new and foreign Religions, furnished the Governors and Presidents of Provinces with an occasion of persecuting the Faithful; the Fury of this Persecution ceased a little upon *Pliny* the Younger's Advice; but this lasted but a short time. *Trajan* hearing that *Decebalus*, King of the *Daci*, had revolted, march'd his Armies into his Country, and having defeated him twice, reduced *Dacia* into a Province. After this Conquest he return'd to *Rome*, where he received several Embassies from remote Countries, some even from the *Indies*, though their Name was hardly known at that time. It was then he began to build the famous Pillar that bears his Name, which was finished not till seven Years after; it is one of the Master-pieces of Architecture; *Pope Sixtus V.* rebuilt it, and got the Statue of *St. Peter* put upon it. The Emperor afterwards won great Victories over the *Armenians*, *Parthians*, *Ostrogoths*, *Arabs*, *Africans*, *Iberians*, and over the Inhabitants of *Colchis*, and the *Persians*, which he subdued with a Glory that would have been without Example, had not he stain'd it by banishing 11000 Christians, which he Disbanded out of his Army, and sent into *Armenia*. He was like to have perish'd in the dreadful Earthquake that happen'd at *Antioch* in his time, being forced to be drawn out at a Window. After this, he quite exterminated the *Jews* who had revolted, and died in a Town of *Cilicia*, then called *Selinunte*, and afterwards the Town of *Trajan* or *Trajanopolis*. His Death happened in 117 of Christ, the 64th Year of his Age. *Pliny* the Younger, spoke that excellent Panegyric to him, which is still extant; but his cruelty and intemperate love of Boys, with his excess of Wine, shews the great Flattery of his Admirers. *Dion. in Traj. Aurel. Victor. Eutropius, &c.*

TRAJANOPOLIS, a Town of *Thrace*, with an Archbishoprick. It was called *Zernis*, but has since received that of the Emperor *Trajan*.

TRAJANOPOLIS, a Town of *Cilicia*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Seleucia*. It's the *Selinus* or *Selinunte* where *Trajan* died. The *Turks* call it *Isteno*, as *Leunclavius* has observed.

TRAJANOPOLIS, a Town of *Sicily*, called *Dragina* by the *Greeks*, according to *Cuoplates* his Testimony. It was a Bishoprick in *St. Gregory's* time, and is thought to be that now called *Traina* or *Troina*.

TRAJETO, a Town, Bishoprick, and Duchy of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*; it grew out of the Ruins of the ancient *Minturnæ*.

TRALLES, or *Trallis*, an ancient Episcopal Town of *Lydia* under the Metropolis of *Ephesus*, or as others will have it, under that of *Sardis*: Here has been formerly a famous Temple of *Victory*, where it's said, a Palm-tree was seen grow very green under *Cæsar's* Statue, about the time of his Victory over *Pompey* at *Pharsalia*; but it's now almost ruin'd, and what still remains is called *Chora*. *St. Ignatius* writ one of his Epistles to the Christians of this Town.

TRANCOWITZ, or *Matthias Flaccus Illyricus*, his right Name was *Matthias Trancowitz*, called *Flaccus* or *Flacius*; and because he was born at *Albonne* in *Illiria*, he received the Surname of *Illyricus*. He was born in 1520, studied at *Venice*, where he made great Progress in the Sciences; thence came into *Germany*, embraced *Luther's* Doctrine, and with *Nicolas Galius*, *Amsdorfius*, and some others of that Party, opposed *Melancthon* and others, who had changed somewhat in the Confession of *Augsbourg*, which got the Name of *Mild Lutherans*, whilst *Matthias* and his were called the *Rigid*. In the meantime *Flacius* compos'd several Works to maintain his Sentiments, and made himself much admired for his Learning, and then settling at *Magdebourg*, he with *John Vigand* of *Mansfeldt*, *Matthew Juge*, *Basilus Faber*, and several others, undertook the History of the Church, known under the name of the Centuries of *Magdebourg*, which we have in the thirteen Volumes. It was to refute this Work, that Cardinal *Baronius* compos'd his *Annals*. *Matthias Flacius* died at *Strasbourg* the Eleventh of March 1575, aged 55. This *Flacius* is by some Authors said, to have fallen at last into *Arianism* and *Manicheism*; and *Schlusfeldburg* a Protestant, puts him in his Catalogue of Hereticks. *Thuan. Sleidan, Prateole.*

TRANI, Lat. *Tranium*, *Trana*, a City in the Province *Di Bari* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is great and populous, the See of an Archbishop, situate in a fruitful Soil upon the *Adriatick Sea*, where it had heretofore a great Haven, which is now choak'd up with Sand. *Frederick II.* built a strong Castle in it to defend it against the *Sarazens*.

TRANQUILITY, a Goddess of *Paganism*, ordered at *Rome* under the Name of *Quies*. Its Temple was without the Town near the Gate *Collatine*.

TRANSCHIN, a Province of *Upper Hungary* with the Title of County, whereof the chief Town is called *Transchin*. This County is upon the River *Vag*, between *Silesia* towards the North, *Moravia* towards the East, the County of *Turocz* to the West, and the County of *Nitrie* or *Nitrach* to the South; it belongs to the House of *Austria*.

TRANSFIGURATION, a Feast instituted to celebrate the Memory of the day that *Jesus Christ* appeared in a Glorious

State with *Moses* and *Elias* upon a Mountain, whither he led *St. Peter*, *St. James* and *St. John*. As to the Institution of this Feast, *Baronius* proves it very ancient; however, the observation of it was made more Solemn by *Calixtus III.* in 1456. *Baronius, Not. in Martyrol. &c.*

TRANSILVANIA, a Principality of *Europe*, part of the ancient *Dacia* to the West of *Hungary*, and East of *Moravia*, having Mount *Carpathus* to the North, and *Walachia* to the South. Its length and breadth are four days Journey each: It had its Name from the *Romans*, by reason of the Forests and Mountains that environ'd it; but the *Hungarians* called it *Erdely*, and the *German* *Sibenburgen*, a Name derived from the Seven Towns built there by the banish'd *Saxons*. Several other Inhabitants settled in it, but the *Saxons*, who best cultivated the Country, had the firmest footing. The *Romans* afterwards under *Trajan*, became Masters of it. It was afterwards united to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, whence it was separated in 1541; and now the Princes are Tributary sometimes to the *Turk*, sometimes to the Emperor of *Germany*. The Plains are very fruitful in Corn, the Hills cover'd with Vines and Mountains, well stock'd with Silver, Gold, and Salt Mines. They have also some *Bitumen*, whereof they make Torches, whose Smoke refresh the Brain mightily. In their Woods they have great Numbers of Red and Fallow Deer, Bears, Bouslers, and Wild Horses. Their Water is unwholesome, because it passes through Mines of Alum and Mercury: But there are some that taste like Wine, others that petrify and form a hard Crust, round Wood, or any thing else thrown into 'em. This Principality is inhabited by three sorts of Nations, viz. *Saxons*, *Bulgarians*, and *Hungarians*; the first possess the Province called *The Seven Towns*, the *Bulgarians* dwell on the Banks of *Marise*, the *Hungarians* possess the Frontiers of *Valachia*, and are of the Greek Church. These are divided into Counties, pay no Tribute to the Prince of *Transilvania*, but are obliged to serve at their own Expences when he goes to War. The Doctrine of *Luther* and *Calvin* were introduced here in 1561; for *George Blandrata*, Physician to *John Zapol* Count of *Scepus*, and Vairode of *Transilvania*, made this young Prince embrace the Sentiments of *Luther* by means of *Dennis Alexis*; but this Man not executing his Orders with care enough, he substituted *Francis David* in his Place, who of a *Lutheran* made the Prince a *Calvinist*, and at last taught him the Doctrine of *Arius*. *Stephen Bathori* Prince of *Transilvania*, in 1571, afterwards chosen King of *Poland*, endeavoured to re-establish the *Roman Catholic* Religion; and to that end, gave the Government of this Principality to his Brother *Christopher Bathori*, who cast *David* into Prison, where he died mad. He Founded a College of *Jesuits* at *Colaswar*; but dying in 1583, his Son *Sigismund* who succeeded him, to comply with the *Transilvanians*, was forced to dismiss the *Jesuits*, but recalled them two Years after. The chief Towns of *Transilvania* are *Zebin*, *Brassony*, *Coloswar*, *Bistrich*, *Zeswar*, *Meges*, *Sebeste*, *Alba Julia*, and *Hermenstadt*. *Michael Abaffi*, the Twenty third Prince from *John Huniades*, who succeeded *John Kemani* in 1661, by a solemn Act given at *Hermenstadt*, May 9. 1688, with the full consent of the States of *Transilvania*, made an entire Submission of this Country to the Emperor and the King of *Hungary* to last for ever; and accordingly he receiv'd Imperial Garisons into all the principal Places. The said Prince dying Anno 1690, the States in a general Assembly resolv'd to adhere to the Interests of the Emperor and the young Prince, Son to the Deceased, he being confirm'd by the Emperor against all the Pretences of Count *Teckely* or the *Ottoman* Port, according to the Tenor of the said Treaty. And thus they remain entirely Incorporated with the Crown of *Hungary* under the Protection of the Emperor. *Histoire des Troubles de Hongrie.*

TRAPANO, or *Trapani*, in Latin *Drepanum*, a Sea-Port of *Sicily* in the Province or Valley of *Mazara*, upon the Western Coast towards the Cape of *Marsale*, or *Coco*. Its Latin Name *Drepanum*, deriv'd from the Greek *δρεπαν*, which signifies *Falx*, shews its Situation represents a Reaping-Hook. It has near it, towards the South, a small Island, or rather a Rock, that advances into the Sea, and is called *Colombara*, with a very strong Citadel. This Town is built at the Foot of the Mountain formerly called *Erix*, but now *Trapani*, where the Ruins of the ancient Town called also *Erix* but now *Trapano Vecchio*, are to be seen. *Trapano*, saith the *Nubian* Geographer, pag. 173, is an ancient City surrounded by the Sea, but joined to the Continent by a Bridge on the East-side. The Haven on the South-side of the City is quiet and safe. This City was built by *Amilcar* the *Carthaginian*, Anno Mundi 3685, of *Rome* 488, and taken by *Atilius Calatinus* a Roman General, six Years after. It is well Fortified against the *Moors*, and has the Command of a very large Port, which antiently served this Place and *Palermo* too. The Inhabitants of this Place are now said to be the best Sea-men in the Island of *Sicily*. There is also a Fishery for a Coral, but it is small and ill coloured. The *Romans* and *Carthaginians* made great account of this City both for the Port's sake and their Passage into *Africa*.

TRAU, a Sea-Port belonging to the *Venetians* in *Dalmatia*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant to *Spalatro*. It stands in a small Island of the same Name, but joined to the Continent by a Bridge 70 Miles from *Zara*, and 12 from *Salona*, subject to the *Venetians* since 1420.

TRAVADOS,

TRAVADOS, so the *Portuguese* call a certain sudden and impetuous Wind or Hurricane, which turns all things topsy-turvy, frequent in the *Atlantick* Ocean between *Brasil* and *Africa*, and about the Cape of *Good Hope*, where they first felt its Fury, to their great Loss. It's very calm commonly before this Storm, and there appears a small Cloud, which the Mariners call *Ox-Eye*, over one of the Peaks of the Promontory, which falling lower, covers the whole Summet. The Mariners, as soon as they observe this Sign, furl their Sails, and make all the haste they can from the Shore to avoid the Fury of the Tempest; for of a sudden a terrible Wind rushes from the top of the Mountain, and destroys all Ships within its reach. The Whirlwinds which often surprize Travellers in the Desarts of *Arabia*, seem to be of this nature; for there appears first a thick and dark Cloud which darkens the Skies, and is followed by a Storm, which in a moment covers the Earth with such a vast quantity of Red Sand, that whole Caravans of 6000 Men have been buried under it. Some think that the Body of the People lost thus, dried by the Heat of the Sun when the Wind blows the Sand off, are the *Arabian* and *Egyptian* Mummies. *Beemmannus Hist. Orb. Terr. Geogr.*

TRAVANGOR, a Town and little Kingdom in the *Indies* in *Malabar*, on this side the *Ganges*.

TRAVAUX, Labours called in *Spanish* *Boia de los Marabaios*, and in *Latin* *Sinus Laborum*, a Gulf of *America Meridionalis*, upon the Coasts of the *Magellanick* Land, and near the *Wish'd for Port*: Others call it the *White Gulf*, and the *Gulf of St. George*.

TRAUSES, ancient People of *Thrace*, now of *Romania* near *Mount Æmus*, upon the Frontiers of *Lower Mætia*: They were accustomed to lament at the Birth of their Children, and rejoice at their Death. *Liv.*

TREBELLIANUS (*Caius Annius*) Prince of *Isauria* got himself declared Emperor in the 11th Age, and Reign of the Emperor *Gallienus*. He extended his Conquests, and began to become very formidable, until being drawn into the Field, he was kill'd by *Causisoleus*, Brother to *Theodorus*, General of *Gallienus's* Troops. *Trebellius Pollio*.

TREBELLIVS (*Pollio*) a *Latin* Historian, lived in the time of *Constantius Chlorus* (*Constantine the Great's* Father,) and writ the Lives of the Emperors from the two *Philips* to *Claudius* and his Brother *Quintillus*; of all which Works we have but part of *Valerian* the Father's Life, that of his Son, with the Lives of both the *Gallienus's* and the *Thirty Tyrants*. *Vopiscus* praises the Exactness of this Historian. *Gesner, Vossius*.

TREBISONDE, in *Latin* *Trapezus*, a Town of *Cappadocia* in *Asia Minor*, or as People speak now of *Anatolia*. It's so very ancient, that *Tacitus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Pomponius Mela*, and divers other Authors, have made mention of it; but it's more famous for being Capital of an Empire to which it gives its Name, which was established by *Alexis Comnenus* when he fled from *Constantinople* in 1204. *Mahomet II.* abolished it in 1460 or 61, after he had taken the Town of *Trebisonde*. This State comprehends *Cappadocia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pontus*, and some other Provinces.

TREBONIUS, one of those that murther'd *Julius Caesar*, having made his Escape into *Asia*, was surpris'd at *Smyrna* by *Dolabella*, and put to a cruel Death. *Cicero in Philip.*

TREBULA, an ancient Town of the *Aborigenes*, now called *Monte Leone* in the Land of *Sabins*, a Province of the Church Lands in *Italy*. It has a Castle, with the Remains of ancient Inscriptions and Ruins of a Theatre, which shew it has been very considerable formerly.

TREGARON, a mean Corporation and Market Town of *Pennarth* Hundred in *Cardiganshire*, govern'd by a Mayor, and beautified with a fair Church; from *London* 140 Miles.

TREGONEY, a Borough Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Powder*, situate on a Creek of *Falmouth* Haven. It sends two Burgesses to the House of Commons. It's 210 Miles from *London*.

TREGUIER upon the Sea, or *Lantriguet*, an Isle of *France* in *Low Britany*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Tours*. This Town is ancient, and was often ruined by the Incursions of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. The Bishop is both Spiritual and Temporal Lord thereof, under the Title of Count. The Cathedral is called *S. Tudgal*, which was the Name of their First Bishop. It is nine Miles from *S. Brien* to the West, and thirty from *Rheims*. *Argentre Sainte Marthe Gall. Christ.*

TREMELLIUS (*Emanuel*) born at *Ferrara*. His Father was a Jew, and very learned in the *Hebrew* Tongue. He came into *Germany* with *Peter Martyr*, *Vermili*, and some others, who had privately turn'd Protestants: And after some stay at *Strasbourg*, he pass'd into *England*, whence he return'd again after King *Edward* the Sixth's Death, and taught in the College of *Honbach*, until he was called thence to be *Hebrew* Professor at *Heidelberg*, where he turn'd the *Syriack* Interpretation of the New Testament into *Latin*, and undertook a New Version of the Old out of the *Hebrew*, associating *Francis Junius* or *du Jon* of *Bourges*, who after *Tremellius's* Death taking too much liberty in Correcting a Work whereof he was no Author, made it in the Judgment of a great many, not only more obscure, but also more daring and presumptuous. As to *Tremellius's* Version of the Bible, Father *Simon* observes, that the most Learned Protestants

had no great opinion of it; for which reason several of them have touch'd it over again: He adds, That *Tremellius* being a Jew, has something singular in his Performance; that he often mistakes the true sense, and that his *Latin* is affected and full of Faults. *Thuan. P. Simon Critiques du Novv. Test.*

TREMISSEN, a Kingdom of *Barbary*, according to *Leo Africanus*, hath three Provinces under it, the Mountains *Tenez*, and *Algezer* or *Algier*; for, as *Bugia*, it was sometimes under this King, and at others under *Tunis*, as they prevailed. This Kingdom borders on the West on that of *Fez*, on the East on that of *Tunis*, hath on the North the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the South *Mount Atlas*; it's Inhabited by the *Arabick* Family called *Delleg*. The River *Zha* separates it from *Chanz*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez*. It was called *Casaria Mauritanica* by the *Romans*. In Length from East to West it is 380 Miles, but in Breadth not above 25. It has two celebrated Ports, *Horam* or *Oran*, and *Marsa*, *Elcibir* or *Mersalcibir*, which are both in the Possession of the *Spaniards*. The King then Reigning being banished by his Subjects, because Unfortunate in this, and slain by *Barbarossa* the Turk, when he Conquer'd this Kingdom, *Abuchemmu* his Son was restored by *Charles V.* in 1535. To him succeeded *Habdulla*. Towards the Sea it is Woody; to the South Mountainous, Dry and Barren; and has for many Ages been desolated by the wild *Arabs* and dreadful Wars with the Kings of *Fez*. The Kingdom is now long since ended, viz. in 1570, and it is subject to the Commonwealth of *Tunis*, under the Protection of the Turk. *Leo African*, pag. 216. The City of *Tremisen* is called by the *Nubian* Geographers *Telamsam*, by *Leo Africanus* *Tlesfin*, is a great City, and was formerly the Royal Seat of Kings. It was small, but in the Year of Christ 1001, it began to be better Peopled, and under *Abu Tesfin* it had 16000 Families. *Joseph* King of *Fez*, after this, Besieg'd it seven Years together; and when he had reduced it to great Straits, he was slain under the Walls of it by one of his own Subjects, which was followed by the Ruin of his Army. *Abulhejes*, another King of *Fez*, 42 Years after took this City, after a Siege of 18 Months, and he carried away the King and slew him, and Sack'd the City. It was rebuilt, and encreased again to 12000 Families, and had stately Mosques, and five Colleges, and Baths, and Inns, two of which were frequented by the Merchants of *Genoa* and *Venice*. The Jews had a great share in the Trade, and were once very rich; but in the Year 1514, upon the Death of *Abubabdilla* King of *Tremisen*, they were all Robbed. The Walls are high and strong, and have five Gates. On the South-side stands the Royal Palace, which is great and full of pleasant Fountains, and has Noble Gardens. The Fields about the City are pleasant and well built, and cultivated, yielding good Figs, Almonds, Peaches, Mellons, and Pome-Citrons. Three Miles to the East runs the River *Sefsif*. The Inhabitants for Bravery, excel those of *Fez*: They are all of them Artificers, Merchants, Scholars, or Soldiers. The Merchants drive a great Trade with the *Negroes* of *Africa*.

TREMITI, an Island of the Gulf of *Venice*, upon the Coasts of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and the first of the Islands call'd the Islands of *Diomedes* by the Ancients, gives its Name to some others called the Isles of *Tremiti*. The first has a famous Monastery of *Canon Regulars* of *St. John of Lateran*.

TREMITUGE, in *Latin* *Tremithus*, was formerly an Episcopal Town of the Island of *Cyprus*, and very famous for the Miracles of *St. Spiridion*, Bishop thereof; but is now but a small Burrough. Some say that *Nicosia*, now Capital of the Island, was built upon the Ruins of that ancient Town. *Stephan. Suidas*.

TRENT, a noted River in *England*, by which it is usually divided into Two Parts, North and South. It rises in *Staffordshire*, near *Mowcop Hill* toward *Cheshire*, runs through the Counties of *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, and at last falls into the *Humber*: In the first it waters *Burton*, in *Nottinghamshire* *Newark*, and *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*.

TRENTE upon *Adeffe*, a Town on the Confines of the County of *Tirol*, between *Italy* and *Germany*. Its *Latin* Name is *Tridentum*. It's Capital of a small Country call'd *Tridentin*. The Bishop is Lord of it, and Prince of the Empire, under Protection of the Emperor, as Count of *Tirol*. This Country is in the *Alpes*, call'd *Tridentines*, and the Town situated in a Plain, surrounded with very fruitful Hills, and water'd by several Brooks that run thither from all Parts, which make its Situation very agreeable. The Cathedral of *St. Vigil*, is very considerable for its Architecture, but yet more for the Chapter, whereof all the Members are Men of Birth, and have always the Power to chuse one of their Body for their Bishop. Besides the Cathedral, there is a College that belongs to the *Jesuits*, a great number of Convents and Monasteries, with magnificent Palaces, that well deserve to be seen of Strangers. This Town is famous for the last General Council, begun in the Year 1545, under the Pontificate of *Paul III.* being open'd on the 13th of December. The Bishops at first, order'd the manner of Proceeding in the Council, and decreed, that they should not Vote by Nations according to the Precedents of the Councils of *Constance* and *Basil*; that Method appearing to 'em unfair, and being the occasion of Disorder, 'twas therefore resolv'd, That every one should have the freedom to Vote in his own Person, and that the Matters in Question should be govern'd by the Majority, according to the Practice of the last Council of *Lateran* under *Leo X.* The Protestants,

restants, says our Author, insisted upon a Council perfectly independent of the Pope, *i. e.* they would have had a Meeting without a Head, which was impracticable. They pretended likewise, that the Laity ought to have had the liberty of Voting; but to prevent such an Imputation upon the Council, they stiled themselves, *The Holy Oecumenical Council*, and not the Council representing the Universal Church, (which latter was the Form of the Councils of *Constance* and *Bazil*,) that the Protestants might have no pretence of saying, That since the Laity were Members of the Church Represented, they ought also to be Members of the Church Representing; which Assertion, says the *Supplement of Mory*, is but a poor Sophism, and easily Answer'd, by saying, That the Council represents the Church, inasmuch as she teaches and decrees by the Pastors of it, to whom the Laity are united by their Submission. The Third Session was held *February 4. 1546.* where there were five new Cardinals, six Archbishops, thirty Bishops, and a great many Abbots; here the Creed of *Constantinople* was read: And, that there might be time given for the Bishops upon their Journey, the fourth Session was Prorog'd to the 4th of *April*; at which, there were present nine Archbishops and forty one Bishops. Then, according to the custom of ancient Councils, the number of the Canonical Books of the Old and New Testament, and the Traditions convey'd down by the Church, from the Apostles to the present Age, was settled. The Council likewise declar'd, that the Vulgar Translation ought to be esteem'd Authentick. Afterwards the Fathers being desirous to follow the Method of the *Augustan Confession*, in order to examine it more exactly; for this Reason, in the fifth Session they decreed, what was necessary to be believ'd concerning *Original Sin*: The Council declaring amongst other things, *That tho' this Sin be remitted in Baptism, yet Concupiscence, which is the effect of Sin, remains.* The sixth Session, upon the occasion of some Disturbances in *Germany*, was adjourn'd to the 13th of *January 1547*, in which, the Decree concerning *Justification* passed, wherein 33 Errors were condemn'd; some of which were, the Tenents of the *Pelagians*, who allow too much to the *Will*, assisted only by natural Strength: Others of these censur'd Opinions, were held by the *Lutherans*, who ascribe all to the Grace of God, which say they, governs and over-bears the *Will* by an irresistible Force. The seventh Session was held on the 3d of *March*, when they publish'd a Decree concerning the Sacraments in general, *i. e.* concerning the Number, Person instituting, the Necessity, Efficacy, Matter, Form, and Minister of the Sacraments. In the eighth Session held on the 11th day of *March*, a Translation of the Council to *Bononia* was resolv'd on, upon the account of a Report of the Plague being at *Trent*; but this Resolution being oppos'd by the Bishops of *Germany*, who continued to sit at *Trent*, after the *Italians* were gone off, the Council was recommended, or rather continu'd at *Trent* the First of *May*, under Pope *Julius III.* in 1551. In the thirteenth Session held that same Year, *October 11.* a Decree concerning the Eucharist was read; in which the Council concluded against the Sacramentarians, *That Jesus Christ was really present in the Holy Sacrament of the Altar*; and against the *Lutherans*, they decreed, *The Doctrines of Transubstantiation, the Adoration of the Host, and the Presence of Jesus Christ, at other times besides that at actual Receiving.* They refus'd to define the Point of Communion under both Kinds for the Laity, and the Sacrifice of the Mass; that the Protestant Divines, who seem'd very much concern'd in the settling of these Disputes, and to whom they had given a *safe Conduct*, might have time to come up, and propose the Reasons of their Opinions to the Council. In the fourteenth Session, begun *November 25. 1551.* the Doctrine of the Church concerning the Sacraments of Penance and Extreme Unction, were declared: As to Penance, the Council set forth the Necessity and Institution of this Sacrament, how it differ'd from Baptism; and enlarging upon the three Branches of it, *viz.* Contrition, Confession, and Satisfaction: They likewise set forth the Institution and Effects of Extreme Unction. In the fifteenth Session, begun the 25th of *January 1552*, they granted a new *safe Conduct* to the Protestants, and adjourn'd till the First of *May*, to give others time to represent their Reasons to the Council, concerning *Communion in both Kinds, the Sacrifice of the Mass, and the Sacraments of Orders and Marriage.* The Divines in the mean time, holding Congregations to state the Disputes about Marriage, and to form Decrees upon their Conclusions, in order to propose 'em in the sixteenth Session; which being appointed, and ready to commence on the 28th of *April*, they understood that *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxony*, having join'd his Troops with those of the Marquess of *Brandenburgh* and *Landgrave of Hesse*, in Defence of *Lutheranism*, had made himself Master of *Augsbourg*, and seem'd to threaten the Security of *Trent*. This Turn of Affairs oblig'd the Legates to suspend the Council by the permission of *Julius III.* neither had they any opportunity of setting it on foot again during the Pontificates of *Marcellus II.* and *Paul IV.* but *Pius IV.* conven'd it again by his Bull dated the 29th of *November 1560*, to be held on *Easter-day* the Year following: In this Bull, he did not make use of the Term *Continuation*; that Word being very offensive to the Protestants, because they knew themselves condemn'd in several Articles in the former Session of the Synod: However, tho' the Pope forbore the Term, he express'd the Thing, declaring,

That the Oecumenical Council being suspended by reason of the Wars, he took off this Suspension, and conven'd it in the same Town of *Trent*, with the consent of the Emperor, Kings, and other Christian Princes. And because, at the time assign'd for the new opening of the Council, there was but nine Bishops arriv'd at *Trent*; the first Session, *i. e.* the seventeenth of the Council, was not held till the 18th of *January, 1562*; in which a Decree was only drawn up and read, declaring, That the Council intended to Treat upon all those Heads which they thought proper to compose the Differences relating to Religion, and which were necessary for the Correction of Abuses, the Reformation of Manners, and for the restoring of Peace, and good Order to the Church. In the eighteenth Session, there was a Decree made concerning the Index or Catalogue of prohibited Books; but this Index was not publish'd fitting the Council, that the Protestants might not be oblig'd, by finding themselves condemn'd in their Writings: There was likewise a *Safe Conduct* pass'd, not only for the *Lutherans* of *Germany*, but for all other Nations. In the twentieth Session, the Ambassadors of the King of *France* being arriv'd in *May*, embarrass'd the Father's Proceedings; for these Ambassadors not only demanded (like the Imperialists) that the Proposal of the *Spaniards* should be rejected, who would have had a Declaration pass'd, that the Council was only a *Continuation* of the former, but the *French* insisted on the contrary, That the Council should be declar'd a New one; because otherwise, not only the Protestants of *Germany*, but likewise those of *France*, would never own it: To this, the Pope's Legates having reply'd, That they had no Commission to change any thing, and much less to make a new Form of Indiction; the Ambassadors of the Emperor and *France*, acquiesc'd at last, for fear the Council should break up. And because those who desir'd the Points of Faith might not be determin'd till the Protestants had propos'd their Reasons; these Points, which were to have been settled by the twentieth Session, were deferr'd till the twenty first. In the mean time, the Ambassadors of the Emperor and Duke of *Bavaria*, those of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, together with those sent from the *French* King, desir'd, That for the gaining of the Protestants, Communion under both Kinds might be allow'd: This Matter was discuss'd in several Congregations; after which, in the twenty first Session, the Council made a Decree, *That 'twas Matter of Faith to believe, that Communicating in one Kind, as to the Laity and Clergy that do not Consecrate, is sufficient for Salvation*; and so, without sticking upon this Point any longer, they examin'd the Sacrifice of the Mass, the Decree concerning which being read in the twenty second Session, sets forth, *That the unbloody Sacrifice of the Eucharist, is a daily Representation of that upon the Cross; that 'tis Propitiatory for the Living, and for the Faithful who are Deceas'd; that 'tis offer'd to God alone, tho' sometimes in honour of the Saints, and out of regard to their Memory.* Afterwards having according to their customary Proceedings, made two Decrees for the Reformation of Manners and Discipline, they fix'd the twenty third Session for the 12th of *November*; but the Emperor *Ferdinand* and King *Charles IX.* of *France*, insisting upon a Reformation of the Court of *Rome*, they were oblig'd to defer it till *July* in 1563. Now the Pope having satisfy'd these Princes, by letting 'em understand, that he had already begun the Reformation desir'd, and that his Zeal in this Matter would go on as far as could be reasonably expected, the twenty third Session commenced on the 15th of *July*, in which the Council decreed the Doctrine of the Sacrament of Orders, *i. e.* *That there were always Seven Orders in the Church, some of which are greater than others: That those only are Priests who receive Ordination from Bishops: That Orders are a Sacrament, &c.* In the twenty fourth Session held the 11th of *November*, the Council declar'd, *That Marriage is a true Sacrament; that the State of Marriage ought not to be prefer'd to Virginity or Celibacy, &c.* The twenty fifth and last Session, was held upon the 3d and 4th of *December*, in which there were three Decrees publish'd concerning Purgatory, Invocation of Saints, and the Use of Indulgences. After this, the Council remitted all Disputes and contested Senses, which might arise concerning the meaning of their Decrees, to the Pope's Determination. And thus ended this famous Council, which had been thrice conven'd in the space of Eighteen Years, having continued from 1545 to 1563, under the Pontificates of five Popes, *viz.* of *Paul III.* *Julius III.* *Marcellus II.* *Paul IV.* and *Pius IV.* Thus far *Mory's Supplement*. Those that would enquire farther into this Matter, may read *Father Paul's History* of the Council of *Trent*, in which the Reader will discover the Politick and Singular Measures of this Synod, how the Fathers who press'd for Reformation, were over-ruled by the Paramount Interest of the Legates and Court of *Rome*; and lastly, what a New Turn was given to Affairs, and how unexpectedly their Debates were precipitated by the surprizing compliance of the Cardinal of *Lorraine*. *Maimbourg Histoire du Lutheranism, &c.*

TRES ECCLESIAE, or the Three Churches, a famous Place of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, three Leagues from *Erivan*. They are three Monasteries at some distance from one another; the greatest, as well as the best built, is the Residence of the great Patriarch of the *Armenians*; the second is towards the South, about a Musquet shot from it; and the third but a Quarter

ter of a League to the East, is a Convent of Women. The *Armenians* call this Place *Egmiasin*, that is, Only Son, which is the Name of the chief Church. The Patriarch has 47 Archbishops under him, and each of these has four or five Suffragant Bishops, who all live together in Community with the Patriarch, and have several Religious Persons to govern. This Patriarch's Revenue is about Six hundred thousand Crowns, besides a Poll of five Pence a Head that all the *Armenian* Christians pay him yearly. He employs part of this Money in relieving the Poor that are not able to pay the *Carage*, or yearly Tribute they owe their *Mahometan* Princes; and when any Caravans pass by, he treats the chiefest, and sometimes the whole Company: At the latter end of the Feast, a Bishop goes round the Tables with Paper in his hand, to mark what each of the Guests will bestow upon the Church, and the Presents are given the next Day after. The King of *Persia* suffers them to have Bells and rich Ornaments in their Churches: Before People enter into 'em, each put off his Shoes: The *Armenians* stand for the most part, and seldom kneel as they do in *Europe*. They may sit down all Mass-time, unless at the Gospel and Elevation of the Host; then they stand up, kissing the Ground thrice at this last, and also take off their *Toques* or Caps, which they wear at all other Ceremonies. *Tavernier's Voyages de Perse*.

TREVES upon the *Moselle*, a Town of *Germany*, an Archbishop's See, and Electorate of the Empire. It's the *Augusta Trevirorum* of the Ancients, who often make mention of it, especially *Cæsar*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Ammian. Marcellin*, *Salvian*, *Ausonius*, *Fortunatus*, &c. It was ruined four or five times by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Goths*, and *French*, but always recovered with greater Lustre; which gave the Emperors that staid any time in *Gaul*, occasion to make it their ordinary Residence. The Archbishop of *Treves* in that Quality, is Prince of the Empire, and Temporal Lord of his Estate, and was formerly Metropolitan of the Bishopricks of *Mayence*, *Cologne*, *Liege*, *Utrecht*, *Strasbourg*, *Worms*, and *Spire*; all which are now separated from his Archbishoprick; so that he has but three Suffragants, viz. *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, which are under the King of *France*. They pretend they have our Saviour's Tunick at *Treves*, and that lest it should be stoln away, they conceal the Place it's hidden in. The most considerable Place that belongs now to the Elector, is the Town of *Coblentz*, and the Castle of *Ehrenbreitstein*, commonly called *Hermanstein*. The Castle is situated upon a Rock on the Banks of the *Rhine* over against *Coblentz*, not far from the Place where the *Moselle* joins this River, which renders it impregnable on that side. The Town of *Coblentz* has Communication with this Fortress by a Bridge of Boats over the *Rhine*, is environed with six good Bastions, and has another good Stone-Bridge over the *Moselle*. The Chapter of *Treves* has the privilege of chusing their Archbishops, and receive no Princes, nor scarcely any Counts in their Prebends or Canonries; the Gentlemen reserve them for People of their own Rank, as their only means to come to the Dignity of Elector or Prince of the Empire; but the Canons, before they are received, must give as good Proofs of their Gentility by Father and Mother, as is required of the Knights of *Malta*. The Elector of *Treves* is great Chancellor of the Empire in *Gaul*, and in the Kingdom of *Arles*, but does not exercise the Functions of this Charge, because these Places are not now under the *German* Empire; but has Precedency of the Elector of *Cologne*, and possesses several other Advantages, Votes before all the other Electors in the Diets and Assemblies of the Electors, in which he has his particular Seat over against the Emperor, between the two Benches of the other Electors. The King of *France* is Master of several Castles and Towns in this Archbishoprick all along the *Moselle*, which makes it his Interest to defend him as Metropolitan of the Bishopricks of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, whereof he is Sovereign, but allows the Archbishop the Ecclesiastick Privileges. Several Synods have been held here, the chief whereof was that held in 386 upon the Subject of the *Priscillianists* by Order of the Usurper *Maximus*. The Priest *Ithacius* press'd so much to have these Hereticks condemned, that he compassed it at last; but the Bishops judging that in this he had violated the Canons, and stain'd the Honour of the Church, which abhorred Blood, Excommunicated him with those of his Faction. He made Application to *Maximus*, who thereupon called a Council, wherein *Ithacius* was absolved by the Prelates of his Party. In 948 there was a Council held at *Treves*, where *Hugo*, and some other Rebels against *Lewis d'Outremer* King of *France*, were Excommunicated. It was put into the Hands of the *French* in 1632, to preserve it, as was pretended, from the *Swedes*. They kept it until 1645. It was recovered from them in 1675, they having seized it a little before. They put a Garrison into it in 1688. The Electorate of *Treves* is bounded on the North by *Lifall*, the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, and *Westrowalt*; on the East by *Wateraw*; on the South by *Lorain*; and on the West by *Luxemburg*. It's of great Extent from East to West, but very narrow from North to South. The principal Cities and Places in it are *Triers*, *Coblents*, *Boppard*, *Oberwesel*, and *Hermanstein*. It is watered both by the *Moselle* and *Rhine*, and affords all things needful for the Life of Man in great Plenty. The Inhabitants of this Diocese are called by the *Germans* *Trierische*. *Heiff. Hist. de l'Empire*.

TREVICO, or *Vico della Baronia*, in *Latin* *Trivicus*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* and farthestmost Principality,

with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Benevent*. It's a great and strong City, surrounded on all sides with Water, and therefore of difficult Access. The *Venetians* made themselves Masters of it in 1339; in 1509 *Maximilian* the Emperor took it from them, but soon after restored it. It stands 18 Miles from *Venice* to the South-West.

TREVISIA (*John*) an *English* Priest, Vicar of *Berckley*, was a Person of Learning and Elocution. He Translated several Books into *English*, the Bible, *Higden's Polychronon*, and *Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum*. He wrote likewise *Polychronici Continuationes*. *De memorabilibus Temporibus*. *Gesta Regis Arthur*, &c. He liv'd to the Year 1399, in the Reign of King *Richard II*. *Pits de Illust. Angl. Script.*

TREVISAN, or *Marche Trevigane*, a Province of the State of *Venice* in *Italy*, so called from its Capital *Trevise*, which was formerly the Residence of the *Lombard* Marqueesses who commanded in it. This Country comprehends the Territory of *Trevisan*, *Bellunese* and *Feltrin*, has *Friouli* to the East, the Bishoprick of *Trent* to the West. Its Air is very temperate, and its Plains are both pleasant and abounding in all sorts of Grain, Fruit and Cattel. *Venice* was formerly its Capital.

TREVERSE, or *Trevigi*, in *Latin* *Tarvisium*, a Town of *Italy* in the Territories of *Venice*, with a Bishop's See Suffragant of *Aquileja*. It's Capital of the *Marche Trevigane*, to which it has given its Name. The Emperor *Maximilian* laid Siege to it in 1509.

TREVOUR upon *Sine*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the Principality of *Dombes*. It has a Collegiat Church, Bailiwick, &c. Its *Latin* Name is *Trevoltium*.

TRIBALLI, ancient People of *Lower Mysia*, now *Bulgarians*. *Ternove* was formerly the Residence of their Princes, but now *Sophia* is Capital of the Country, and the *Bacha's* Seat. *Pliny* says, that there have been some amongst the *Triballi* that bewitch'd People with their very Sight, and kill'd if they fix'd their Eyes any considerable time upon any one, when angry. *Niceph. Laonicus. Lazius*.

TRIBE. This Name is taken for one of the 12 or rather 12 Families of the *Israelites*, or one of the Provinces of the *Land of Promise* that was divided between those Families. The History of their Descent into *Egypt*, of their wonderful Increase in that Country, of their Deliverance and Conquests, of their Divisions in *Roboam's* time, are so well known by the History of the Old Testament, that there's no need of Repetition: It will be enough to observe, that there is a Law mentioned, *Numb. 31*. by which Heiresses of the Tribe of *Israel* were to marry a Man of the Tribe of their Father, and of the same Family, that so the Inheritance should not pass from the House. It's hence the Commentators of the New Testament infer, that the Blessed Virgin being an Heiress, had married *Joseph*, who was of the same Tribe and Family: And this was the reason why *St. Matthew* and *St. Luke*, describing her Genealogy, gave an account of that of *Joseph*, which was the same. But the *Levites* were not subject to this Law; for they had Liberty from the very Beginning to marry into all Tribes; in which Sense we read *Judg. 19*. that a Man of the Tribe of *Levi*, who inhabited the Mountain of *Ephraim*, married a Woman of *Bethlehem* in the Tribe of *Juda*. Upon the falling off of the Ten Tribes under *Jerobam*, and the Idolatrous Worship set up by that Prince; the *Levites*, who dwelt among these Ten Tribes, refus'd to live with them any longer, and remov'd into the Provinces of *Judab* and *Benjamin*.

TRIBE, a certain part of the *Roman* People, which *Romulus* divided into three, when he divided the City of *Rome* into three Quarters. *Tarquinius Priscus* the fifth King, seeing the Town and Inhabitants much encreased, established six, which Number grew greater from time to time; so that in 512 of the Foundation of *Rome*, there were 35, whereof some were called Town or City Tribes, and the rest *Rustick*, or of the Country. And as it happened that the *Rustick Tribes* were the most esteem'd, the considerablest Citizens of *Rome* were ambitious to be of them; whence it came to pass, that the Word *Tribe* did not mark the Residence of those that belong'd to it, but their Reception into a certain part of the People: so that there remain'd but four Tribes of the City, the *Suburane*, *Esquiline*, *Coline* or *Quirinale*, and *Palatin*; the other 31 were *Rustick*, and bore the Name of some Place or Illustrious Family. These Tribes met to create Magistrates of the second Rank, as the *Tribunes* of the People, the *Ediles*, *Triumvirs*, *Proconsuls*, &c. for establishing the Laws they called *Plebiscita*, and upon such other Affairs. This Assembly was sometimes in *Mars* his Field, sometimes in the *Roman Square*, but very often in other Places. *Rosini Antiq. Rom.*

TRIBUNES of the People, Magistrates of *Rome*, chosen to preserve the Privileges and secure the Liberties of the People against the Power of the Nobles. They were first ordain'd after the great Difference that happened between the People and Nobles, which was appeas'd by *Menenius Agrippa*. At the first Establishment there were but two, but these associated three more to them, and this Number was encreased to ten by *L. Trebonius*. Their Authority was so great, that they could assemble the People and propose what they pleas'd, hinder the Deliberations of the Senate, approve or annul its Decrees, summon the other Magistrates before the People, and also their own Col-

legues

legues and Associates to the Tribunat; in fine, their Authority was so great, that they have sometimes Imprison'd *Consuls*, and Fined their *Dislators*. Their Power in their Beginning reach'd but a thousand Paces or Mile out of *Rome*; but *C. Calta* made a Law, by which they were impower'd to exercise their Authority in the Provinces, and that also after *Sylla's* time, who was so averse to that Dignity, that he order'd they should for ever be excluded from all other considerable Offices. Though these Tribuns at first were chosen amongst the Common People, yet afterwards the Nobles, Senators, and Patricians, look'd upon the Charge as honourable; and the Emperors themselves, after *Augustus*, have not disdained to take the Title of Tribuns. These Officers being instituted for the Security of the Meaner People against the Power of the Consuls and Patricians, kept their Doors open Day and Night to receive such as sought shelter with them; nor were they allowed to go out of the City but on certain Days: They weaken'd the Authority of the Consuls and Senate, and often occasioned great Tumults.

TRIBUNI MILITUM, or *Military Tribuns*. These had a Consular Power, and were first instituted 217 Years after the Foundation of *Rome*, at *Canuleius* his Request, who made Complaint for the People that they were not receiv'd to the Dignity of Consul; whereupon a Law was published, by which these new Tribuns were to have the same Power and Marks of Honour with Consuls. There were three created at the first Beginning, which Number was encreased in process of time to that degree, that *Pomponius* the Lawyer observes, there were 20 created the same Year. There were also other Tribuns, who had the care of the Treasury, and judg'd Matters of lesser Consequence. *Alex. ab Alexand.*

TRIBUNI CELERUM, or Tribuns of the *Light Horse*, Officers in the *Roman Army* who were Collonels of Horse in the time of the Kings of *Rome*. These Horse, called *Celeres*, resembled our Dragoons, and fought a Horse-back or a Foot, as they saw occasion. They were but three hundred, which *Romulus* chose out of the Noblest Families of *Rome*, and divided into three Companies of a hundred Men, whose Captains were therefore called Centurions. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom. 1.*

TRIBUR, a Royal Mansion on the other side the *Rhine* in *Germany*, between *Majence* and *Oppenheim*, famous for the several Councils celebrated in it. In 895 twenty two Prelates made 58 Canons for the Reformation of Peoples Lives and Manners here.

TRIESTE, *Tergeste, Tergestum*, a City of *Istria*, called by the *Germans Trieste*, a small but a strong and populous Place, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Aquileia*, has a large but unsafe Harbour upon the *Adriatick*, at the bottom of a Bay called *Trieste* too. This City was taken from the *Venetians* in the Year 1509, by the Emperor, and has been ever since in his Possession. It stands 30 Miles from *Aquileia* to the East, and 50 from *Pola* to the North.

TRING, a Market Town of *Daur Hundred* in the West of *Hertfordshire*, bordering upon the County of *Bucks*. From *London* 28 Miles.

TRINITARIANS, or Order of the Trinity and Redemption of Captives. *St. John de Maltha* and *St. Felix de Valois*, were the first Patriarchs of this Order, in which the Religious make a fourth, Vow to do their best to redeem those Christians who are in Slavery amongst the Infidels. See *St. John de Maltha*.

TRINITE, one of the *Caribes* or *Cribe Islands* in the Northern Sea towards *America*, and of those called *De Sotto Vento*. This is by far the greatest Island on the Coast of *South America*. It lyes eight Degrees from the Line to the North; to the West it is separated from *Paria* by a narrow Channel, which *Columbus* the first Discoverer, called *Boca del Drago*; to the South it has the Branches of the River *Orenoque*; and to the West the *Atlantick Ocean*. *Oviedo* a *Spaniard*, saith, the South Cape of it lyes in 9 Degr. of Lat. and the North in 10. The *Dutch* say 10.30. and the South 9.30. It lyes from *Hispaniola* 200 Leagues South, from *Domingo*, *Margarita*, and *Cubaga* 40. In length it is 50 Leagues, in breadth 30. In Form it is Triangular. It is unhealthy, being mostly cloudy, and covered with a Mist. It was discovered by *Columbus* in 1498, and carefully viewed by *Sir Walter Raleigh*, who Anchor'd near it in 1595; he observed the North part was barren and mountainous, the rest was very fruitful in Mace, Sugar-Canes, and such other things as are common in this Climate. The *Spaniards* built a Town on the South-West side, called *St. Joseph*, containing 400 Houses when *Sir Walter* took it in 1595. I suppose (saith my Author) it is not much encreased since, the *Spaniards* minding nothing here but the Planting Tobacco. It has much Mineral Pitch, but of no use, because it melts with the Heat of the Sun. *Laert. p. 661.* It's very fruitful in Sugar-Canes, which are cultivated there with great care: The Sugar is form'd of a certain Water, which naturally moistens the spongy Pith of Reeds or Canes that grow in great abundance in and about this Island: There are some also that grow in the firm Land of *America*, but their Sap is nothing so delicate, no more than that of some Islands of *Asia*. These Canes hardly exceed the height of six Foot, and are generally but two Inches thick; those that are more are not so good, but both have Knots at a Foot's distance one from the other. As for the Plants, they take little Pieces

and stick them in Land prepared for that purpose, where they ripen and come to perfect Maturity in six or seven Months time, which is known by their Colour that inclines to a Yellow. When they have this Mark they are cut, the Leaves shred off, and the Canes bundled up and carried to the *Tripache* or Place where the Sugar is made. The Mills which work it have three Rowers that press and break the Canes, which are laid under them by *Negroes*: The Rowers bear off what they press, whilst the Juice runs into a great Receiver, and thence by a little Trough into a great Pan, where it's boil'd over a slow Fire, and skim'd as there is occasion: When it begins to thicken, they pass it through coarse Linnen, and divide it into lesser Pans, where it's continually stirr'd until its perfectly boil'd, which is known by its Consistence and Thickness: Then it's put to cool, and still stirr'd until some Grains are observed in its Syrup that resemble Sand, which is the Sign that its made: Then it's cast into Forms and Moulds like Pyramids: And when it's congeal'd and in a Lump, a kind of fat Earth, dissolv'd in Water, is added, which separates the superfluous reddish Water. *P. du Tertre, c. 14.*

TRIODOS, or *Throodos*, a Name by which the *Caloyers* or *Greek Clergy* call *Mount Olympus* in the Isle of *Cyprus*.

TRIPOLI, is the Name of two Towns in *Africa*: The first, called *Tripoli Vecchia*, is the ancient *Sabrata* upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, but the Air is so unhealthy, that there are hardly any Inhabitants. The other is *Tripoli* or *Barbary*, a great Town, Capital of a Kingdom of that Name, and the Retreat of *Pyrates*. *Sanfon* thinks it's the ancient *Oea*, but be it so or not, it's very populous and rich. It was formerly taken by the *Spaniards*, and by them given to the Knights of *Maltha*; but the *Turks* depriv'd the latter of it in 1551, and remain'd the Masters a long time. Now it's a Republick under the *Grand Signior's* Protection. The Territories of *Tripoli* are pretty large, lying between the Sea and the Kingdom of *Tunis*, which it has to the West; but there are but few Towns.

TRIPOLIDI SORIA, Lat. *Tripolis*, a City in *Syria*, call'd by the *Turks*, *Tarabolos Scham*; in 1289 taken and entirely ruin'd by the *Saracens*, and after rebuilt by the *Franks* in a fruitful Plain, defended by a strong Castle built upon a Rock. The Town is now in a good Condition, having about 20000 Houses, and a very convenient Harbour on the *Mediterranean Sea*. It stands 20 German Miles from *Damascus* to the North, and a little more from *Famagusta* to the South. In the time of the Holy Wars it had Counts of its own, and is now the Seat of a *Turkish* Sangiack. There are abundance of Mulberry-Trees in the Neighbourhood of this Town, and a great Plain 12 Leagues long, all cover'd with Olive-Trees.

TRIPTOLEMUS, Son of *Eleusis*, was the first who taught the Invention of Tilling the Earth; whence Poets inferr'd, that he was instructed by *Ceres* who hid him all Night under the Fire, to signify, that the Seed lyes in the Earth and unseen all Winter. To see more of the Name and Laws of *Triptolemus*, the Reader may consult the Sixth Tome of the *Universal Bibliothek* in the Explication of the Fable of *Ceres*. *Hygin, Ovid.*

TRISAGION, a little Hymn wherein the Word *Sanctus* is thrice repeated: The *Latins* cry, *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus*, but the *Greeks* say in their Language, *Sanctus Deus, Sanctus Fortis, Sanctus Immortalis, miserere nobis*, which they repeat often in their Orations and Divine Office. Authors assure, it was instituted in the time of the Emperor *Theodosius* the Younger, and the Patriarch *Proclus*, on the occasion of an Earthquake that lasted at *Constantinople* four Months, and was appeased by this Prayer. *Baronius.*

TRISMEGISTUS, that is Thrice Great, a *Greek* Surname of *Mercury*, a learn'd *Egyptian*, called so because he was a great Philosopher, great Priest, and great King; for the *Egyptians* used to chuse their Priests out of their Philosophers, and their Kings from amongst their Priests. See *Hermes*.

TRISSIANO or **TRISSINO** (*John George*) an *Italian* of a Noble Family of *Vicenza*: He was both a Mathematician and Poet, having written a Tragedy call'd *Sophonisba*, and a Poem Entitled, *Italia Liberata*, which was the first Heroick Poem generally valued by the *Italians*, being form'd upon *Aristotle's* Rules. He died in 1550, and wrote several Tracts besides those above-mention'd, as *Bale del Christiano*, *Colonna della Republica*, & *Capitolo della vita Humana*. *Comento delle cose d'Italia. Orationi. Epistole. Dialogi Simillimi. Comedia Regale. Ritratti delle bellissime donne d'Italia.* *Thuan. Hist. Jaques Phil. Thomasin.*

TRITHEMIUS (*John*) Abbot of *Spanheim*, was born at *Tritenhiem* upon the *Moselle*. in the Diocese of *Treves*. He was extraordinarily Learned both in Divinity and Humanity. He died at *Wirtzburg* in 1516. He wrote a great many things, by which the comprehensiveness of his Genius and the depth of his Learning are sufficiently apparent: The most considerable of his Works are, *De Illustribus Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis. De viris Illust. Germaniae. De viris Illust. Ordinis S. Benedicti. Chronica. Vitas SS. Varios Tractatos Asceticos. De Polygraphia, lib. 6. De Steganographia, lib. 1.* Some Persons likewise make him the Author of a Book, Entitled, *Veterum Sophorum Sigilla, & Imagines Magica, sive Sculptura Lapidum aut Gemmarum ex nomine Tetragrammato cum signatura Planetarum*. He was accus'd of Magick, and unlawful Correspondence with Spirits up-

on the supposition of his being the Author of this Book, tho' several Friends of his have endeavour'd to prove it written by another; those who wrote in his Defence, are *Jacobus Cohorius*, *Boissardus*, *Blasius Viginerius*, *Adamus Tannerus*, and the Abbot *Sigismond* in his Book, call'd *Trithemius sui ipsius Vindex*. *Thevet. in Elog. Vossius de Hist. Lat. Nandani Apolog. c. 17. &c.*

TRITON, a Sea-God, Son of *Neptune*, and *Amphitrite*, or the Nymph *Salacia*, or according to others, of the *Ocean* and *Thetis*. Poets will have him to be *Neptune's* Trumpet, and represent him in the Shape of a Man to the Navel, with the lower part of the Body Fish and a Dolphin's Tail, having always a hollow Shell in his Hand, which serves him for a Trumpet. *Ovid* in *Dido's* Epistle to *Aeneas*, says, he wore blue Hair. Several Historians assure, that there have been *Tritons*. *Pliny*, l. 9. c. 5. reports, That certain Embassadors who came from *Lisbon* assured the Emperor *Tiberius*, that they had seen and heard a *Triton* play on his Shell on the Sea-shore. *P. Girald*, in his Additions to *Ælian* reports, that being in *Albania*, there was one taken which used to ravish the Women that came near the Sea, and that it died of Hunger and Grief for having lost its Liberty.

TRIVENTO, or *Molisse*, in Latin *Triventum*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the County of *Molisse*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Benevento*. It stands in the Borders of *Abruzzo* upon the *Adriatick* Sea, 17 Miles from *Bojano* to the North.

TRIUMPH, a solemn Honour done Generals of Armies after they had won great Victories, by receiving them into the Town with great Magnificence and publick Acclamations. There were two sorts amongst the *Romans*; the great, that was simply called *Triumph*, and the little, stiled *Ovation*. They also distinguished Triumphs into Sea and Land Triumphs, according as the Battels were fought on either. It was generally performed by a sumptuous Entry into *Rome*, and sometimes on *Mount Alban*. *Romulus* was the first who instituted this Ceremony. After he had vanquished *Acron*, King of the *Ceniniens*, he took an Ash, whereon he had tyed that King's Spoils on his right Shoulder, and with a Crown of Laurel on his Head he led his Victorious Army into the Town: Then stopping on *Mount Capitolin*, he marked out the Place where the Temple was afterwards built, and dedicated this Ash to *Jupiter Feretrian*. And others say, that the Spoils were carried by Men, and that *Romulus* did but tye them to an Ash which stood upon this Mountain. *Denis of Halicarnassus* assures, that *Romulus* was in a Chariot, and clad in a Purple Gown, though others affirm, that *Tarquin* the Ancient was the first that made his Entry thus. But let this be how it will, it's certain, that since *Tarquin's* Time there were no such Triumphs during the Reigns of the Kings, and that *Valerius Publicola*, Consul, was the first that received this Honour from the Commonwealth: But there were many seen afterwards, for *Orosius* counts 320 from the Foundation of *Rome* to *Vespasian* and *Titus's* Reign after the Defeat of the *Jews* *An. Dom.* 71. and 824 of the Foundation of the City. *Onufrius* reckons 30 from *Vespasian* to *Belissarius*. The most famous were those of *Manlius Volso*, the 281 of *Rome*, of *Marcellus* in 531, of *Scipio Africanus* in 549, of *Q. Flaminius* in 556, of *M. Fulvius* in 561, of *Paulus Emilius* in 586, of *Scipio Africanus* Junior, in 607, of *Mummius* in 608, of *Marius* in 672, and *Sylla* the same Year; of *Pompey*, when he Triumph'd the third time in 693; those of *Julius Caesar* and *Augustus*; and finally, that of the Emperor *Vespasian*, who adorned his with *Moses's* Law, and the Ornaments and sacred Vessels of the Temple, *An. Mun.* 71; afterwards in 274 the Emperor *Aurelian* Triumph'd with extraordinary Pomp, leading *Zenobia* Queen of the *Palmyrenians*, and *Tetricus* who Revolted to the *Gauls*. The first who Triumph'd on *Mount Alban*, was *Papirius Maso* the Year 522 of *Rome*; for not being able to obtain the Honour of an ordinary Triumph from the Senate, he went out of the Town to Triumph on this Mountain; which Example was followed by several others. The first Naval Triumph was allowed *C. Duillius* the 493d Year of *Rome*, when he gained the Victory over the *Carthaginians*. This Ceremony was allowed none but a Dictator, Consul, or Prætor; for it was by a particular Privilege that *L. Cornelius Lentulus*, Proconsul, obtained the Honour of an *Ovation* in 553, and that *Pompey*, but a Knight, and but 14 Years of Age, was honoured with a Triumph in 672. The General of the Army that sued for this Honour, was obliged to quit the Command of the Army, and stay without the Town until it was granted him. He writ to the Senate, and gave them an account of the Victory he had won, and then the Members of this Assembly met in the Temple of *Mars*, where they read the Letters, and swore the Captains to be assured of the Truth of the Contents, and that the Enemy lost 5000 Men; for that Number was necessary to obtain a Triumph. The Senate having consented, the People were assembled, who restored to the General his Command, and approved the Triumph. The Ceremonies were as follow: The Triumpher crown'd with Laurel, holding a Branch of the same in his Hand, made a publick Speech to the Soldiers and People assembled together, then distributed his Presents and a part of the Spoil, whilst the Pomp began to appear before the Triumphal Gate, the Trumpets marching first, then the Bulls ordain'd for Sacrifice, dress'd with Ribans, and crown'd with Flowers, and sometimes their Horns gilt with Gold: After these came the

Enemies Spoils, carried either by young Soldiers or in Chariots, with the Pictures of the Nations or Towns subdued represented in Gold or Silver, or form'd of Gold, gilt Wood, Ivory or Wax, with their Names and Inscriptions in Capital Letters: They also carried the Representations of the most remarkable Rivers and Mountains of the Places brought by the Triumpher under the *Roman* Yoke: Then followed the Kings or Captive Generals in Irons, and sometimes in Gold or Silver Chains, with their Heads shav'd as a sign of their Servitude, accompanied with some Players on the Flute or Ghitarrs, and some Officers of the Army: Then followed a Buffoon or Jester, who play'd upon the Vanquish'd, and extoll'd the Fame and Glory of the *Romans*. At last the Triumpher appear'd in an Ivory Chariot, in form of a round Tower, enrich'd with Gold; this in the Commonwealth Times was drawn by four White Horses, but the Emperors made use of Elephants. *Pliny* says, it was *Pompey* that introduced this Custom, to imitate the Triumph of *Bacchus*, who when he conquer'd the *Indians*, had himself drawn in a Chariot or Cart by four Elephants. *Heliogabalus* had his drawn by Tygers, Lions, and Dogs; and the Emperor *Aurelian* his by Deers, to shew the Fear of the Enemy. The Crown at first was of Laurel, and afterwards it was Gold; besides which there were several others carried before, presented him by the Provinces for the Ornament of his Triumph. His Gown was Purple, charged with Figures of Palm, embroidered with Gold. He held a Branch of Laurel in his Right, and an Ivory Scepter with a small Eagle of Gold on the top of it, in his Left Hand. The Cart or Chariot was attended by the Senators and *Roman* Soldiery. When he came to the Capitol, he Sacrificed to *Jupiter*, and kept a sumptuous Feast, then was conducted into his Palace. *Tertullian* observes, that during the Pomp, an Officer stood behind the Triumpher, pronouncing these Words aloud, *Remember thou art Man*, that he might not be over proud or dazzled with the Lustre of his Triumph. The Attendance of this Ceremony was sometimes so great, that it took up several Days to march through the City, as happened in the Triumphs of *Quintus Flaminius*, *Cæsar*, and *Augustus*. Sometimes the Triumpher's Children rid with him in the Cart, as in *Paulus Emilius* his Triumph. *Pliny* reports, that the first who Triumphed in *Rome* wore an Iron Ring on their Finger, and a Crown of Gold, after the *Tuscan* Fashion, supported by a Slave who walk'd behind, and is said to have had Wings fastned to his Back: yet most People are of Opinion, that it was an Image or Sculpture which represented Victory, and held a Crown of Olives in one, and a Branch of Olive in the other Hand. If we believe several Authors, who say *Bacchus* invented this magnificent Pomp after all his Conquests, the Ceremony is very ancient, and was imitated by most great Conquerors; for *Alexander* in his Return from the *Indies*, order'd all his Soldiers to wear Crowns of Ivy, as *Bacchus* did. History does also inform us, that this Custom was practis'd in *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa* too; for *Hannibal* Triumph'd four times at *Carthage* before he died; but all agree that the *Romans* were the most magnificent. That of *Paulus Emilius*, which surpassed all others in Pomp and Magnificence, may serve to give an Idea of all that was most singular in these pleasant Spectacles, for the other differed only by the Diversity of the Conquests and the Spoils of the Enemy. The first day Waggon's went by, laden with a great number of rare Statues and Paintings taken from the Conquer'd Towns. The second day were carried the *Macedonians* fine Arms, which were followed by 300 Men, and 750 Vessels full of Coin, weighing each three Talents; and others carried rich Cups and precious Vessels. The third day before Sun-rise, Trumpeters and other Players upon Instruments walk'd towards the Capitol; and behind these 120 White Oxen with their Horns gilt, and deck'd with Garlands of Flowers: These Victims were led by Youngmen, who wore work'd Aprons, and carried the Golden Axes that were to be made use of in the Sacrifices. Then followed the Officers carrying Gold in 77 Vessels, whereof each weighed three Talents, and a Cup of Massive Gold enrich'd with Pearls, and weighing ten Talents, which *Paulus Emilius* offer'd to the Gods. Then followed the Golden Vessels of *Perseus*, *Antigonus*, and *Seleucus*, with *Perseus* his Chariot, wherein was his Arms and Diadem. This unfortunate Prince's Children walk'd after, and after these *Perseus* himself clad in Black, attended by some of his Friends who bewail'd his Slavery. Then immediately before the Triumpher were seen four hundred Crowns of Gold, presented him by the Towns of *Greece*, in consideration of his rare Vertues, he himself appearing after in a magnificent Chariot cover'd with a Cloak richly work'd with Gold, holding a Branch of Laurel in his right hand, and follow'd by Soldiers who also had some Branches and sung merry and brisk Tunes. In respect of this Pomp it must be observed, that the Riches of Provinces contributed much to the Magnificence of the sight: So *Pompey's* Triumphs had somewhat extraordinary in them; for besides the Elephants, the Silver Statue of *Pharnaces*, the Silver Chariots, there were thirty three Crowns of Pearl upon Tables of Gold, with an infinite number of other Rarities of an inestimable Value. *Cæsar's* Triumph did not appear much less, when he overcame the *Gauls*. That of *Vespasian* and *Titus* was yet more Sumptuous, if we believe *Josephus*. In the Emperor *Aurelian's* Triumph were twenty Elephants that went first, and two hundred Wild Beasts of *Lydia* newly tam'd, with

fix hundred Fencers, and an infinite number of Slaves of all Nations; then followed three Chariots, whereof two were given him by *Odenat* King of the *Palmyrenians*, and by the King of *Persia*; the third was that *Zenobia*, *Odenat's* Queen, design'd for her Journey to *Rome*, whither she went indeed, but not in Triumph as she expected, but a Slave: He had another drawn by four Bucks, which was that of the King of the *Goths*, it was in this he went to the Capitol to Sacrifice the Deer to *Jupiter*. *Tetricus* King of the *Goths*, walk'd in a Scarlet Cloak, accompanied with his Son, whom he had declared Emperor but a little before. The Queen *Zenobia* was likewise very richly Clad, and in Golden Chains of her own making. This Ceremony had Hunting Matches, Comedies, Fencing, Representations of Sea-fights, and other publick Plays that lasted several days after it. Of all the Emperors that Triumph'd in *Rome*, *Probus* was the last; the Senate and People contributed to the Greatness of the Ceremony; the Emperor went out of the City near the Temple of *Isis*, where having Sacrificed with his Head cover'd, the several Orders of Priests began their March, each having the Images of their Gods carried before them; then followed the *Therises* or Silver Chariots with two Wheels, upon which were the *Anciles* or small Bucklers, the *Palladium* and other Sacred things. Their Habits were long Cloaks which trail'd upon the Ground, made of blue Silk with little White Stripes in them, each carried an *Ancile* or Buckler on his Arm as if they were at a Fight, three or four came out of their Ranks Dancing, and Singing certain Verses, which were answer'd by all the Troop; each Order of these Priests, as well as they that led the Waggon or Chariots with the Statues and Paintings, had their Musicians, *Pantomimes*, Buffoons or Jesters that distinguish'd them from one another: There was also some in Masquerade that shew'd extravagant Postures, and play'd on all People. The Vestals assist'd at this Ceremony, accompanied with Women which danc'd and counterfeited Naturals; but the *Bacchantes* that followed the Priests of *Bacchus* did the stranger things; all the People strove by all manner of ways to manifest their Joy, thereby to contribute as much as lay in them to the Solemnity of the Triumph. The Title Triumph was call'd *Ovation*, according to *Plutarch*, because that after this Pomp they sacrificed a Sheep, in *Latin* call'd *Ovis*. The Honour of this Triumph was obtained when the Enemies were put to Flight, though their Loss were but inconsiderable; when the War begun, wanted somewhat to complete it; when it was declar'd without sufficient Grounds, and undertaken against mean and unworthy Persons, as Pyrates or Slaves; he who was allow'd an Ovation had Soldiers before him with Olive Branches in their Hands; he wore a Purple Robe, and had a Crown of Myrtle on his Head, and was attended with all manner of Warlike Instruments. The first who triumph'd thus, was the Consul *Posthumus Tubertus*, after he had overcome the *Sabins*. *Chevreau Hist. du Monde*.

TRIUMVIRS, Magistrates that govern'd the Commonwealth of *Rome* for ten Years, from the Year 710 of that City to 720. These were *Octavian*, since called *Augustus*, *Anthony*, and *Lepidus*, but in 716, *Octavian* separated himself from *Lepidus*, and made War against him; then turned his Arms against *Anthony*, and having overcome him, remain'd Master of *Rome* and the Commonwealth. *Rosin. Antiq. Rom.*

TROEZEN, a Town of *Poloponnesus*, famous for the Promise and Faith it kept with the *Athenians*. Its Modern Name is *Pleda*; according to *Gastalde*, there is also a Town of the same Name in *Messenia*.

TROGLODYTES, People of *Africa*, who lived along the *Arabian* Gulf; their Towns were *Suaquem*, *Eroco* and *Zeila*, now the Country is called the Coasts of *Abex* or *Abexim*, which is the Eastern part of the *Abyssinians* Country, and has several Kingdoms; the Gulf *Troglodyte* is called *Golfo di Melinde*.

TROGLODYTES, this Name is given People that live in Caves under the Ground, either because they have no other Dwellings, or the better to secure themselves from excessive Heats, and other Injuries of the Weather; there are some of these in the Isle of *Maltba* in a Mountain near *Bosquet*, one of the great Master's Pleasure Houses; they have their Cabinets and places work'd into the Rock for their Beds, with Stables for Horses and their Cattel, with Ovens to bake their Bread, and Chimnies that answer some Cleft of the Rock. The Inhabitants are abroad all day long to Till and Manure the Land, or about their other Occasions. The Men are lusty, strong, and live a long time; the Women are of good Stature too, and Handsom enough, so taken with their Dwellings, that they cannot lye a night out of them. They live of Bread, Milk, Butter and Cheese, Onions and other Roots, and sell their Cattel. Their Language is a pure *Arabick*; the Religion *Roman Catholic*; they hear Mass in the next Village. In the Isle of *Goze*, neighbouring on that of *Maltba*, is another Cavern inhabited by People that differ but a very little from the former, and near *Viterbo* in the Patrimony of *St. Peter* in *Italy*, is a large Cavern under a great Meadow, inhabited by several Families that live much the same way with the *Troglodytes* of *Maltba*: And there are others in the *Indies* in *Africa*, and elsewhere. But what is most admirable is, that there are some of these People that never saw the Sun, because they would not give themselves the trouble to come out of their dark Habitations. *Father Kircher Mundi Subterranei, Tom. 2. P. Martini Atlas Sinicus.*

TROGUS (*Pompeius*) a *Latin* Historian born in the Country of the *Vocontii*, in *Gallia Narbonensis*; it appears from the Forty third Book of his History that he liv'd in the time of *Augustus*; for in this Book, he tells us, that *Pompey* the Great made his Grandfather a *Denizen of Rome*, and that his Father having first serv'd in the Field under *Cæsar*, was afterwards made his Secretary and Privy Seal: This *Trogus* wrote a History in 44 Books, which was afterwards abrig'd by *Justin*, in which he neither alters the Title, nor the number of the Books; however, this Abridgment occasion'd the loss of *Trogus's* larger Book. *Vossius de Hist. Lat. lib. 1. cap. 19.*

TROJA, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Capitanata*, with a Bishop's See that depends immediately on the Holy See. Here have been some Assemblies of Bishops that have made several important Ordinances, especially for the Dissolution of Marriages between Persons too near akin.

TROJA, *Lat. Ilium, Ilium Novum*, was built by *Alexander* the Great after the Battel of *Granicus*, is seated upon the *Propontis* nine German Miles South of the old City, 25 *English* Miles by *Ptolomy's* Maps. There was before a Village of this Name here, with a Temple of *Minerva*; after his Death *Lysimachus* built a more stately Temple and walled the Town. In the times of *Antiochus* the Great, when the *Romans* entred *Asia*, it was but a Village. In the *Mithridatick* War *Sylla* ruin'd this place for denying him Entrance, and pull'd down its Walls, yet he afterwards rebuilt it again. *C. Julius Cæsar* being descended from *Iulus* the *Trojan*, enlarged its Privileges; and it was in a Prosperous State in the times of *Strabo*. *Mr. Wheeler*, who saw its Ruins in 1675, observes, that all the Tombs were *Roman* Works.

TROJES upon *Seine*, a Town of *France*, Capital of the County of *Champagne*, with a Bishop's See Suffragant of *Sens*, it's differently named by Authors, *Treca*, *Tricassis*, *Tricassium*, *Augusta Tricassinorum*, and *Augustobona*, &c. The Town is very Ancient, and one of the most considerable of the whole Kingdom for Commerce. The Cathedral of *St. Peter* very well built; besides which there are there Collegiate and six Parish Churches, with an Abby of *St. Loup*, a College of the Fathers of the Oratory, and a great number of Convents and Monasteries. It also has had many renowned Prelates, whereof *St. Loup* was the eighth, and the only Man that could dissuade *Attila* from ruining the Town, which was afterwards destroy'd by the *Normans*; Count *Robert* rebuilt it, and the succeeding Counts had their Palaces there. Now there is a Bailiwick and Presidial.

TROIUS, Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, had the Rashness to encounter with *Achilles*, by whom he was kill'd, though he knew that whilst he could keep himself safe, there would be no danger of *Troy*, the Oracle having declar'd, that *Troy* should never be taken whilst *Troilus* liv'd.

TROKI, in *Latin* *Troia* and *Troium*, a Town and Palatinate of *Poland* with a Fortrefs. The Town was built by *Gediminon* great Duke of *Lithuania*, and was taken and almost ruin'd by the *Moscovites* in 1655.

TROMP (*Martin*) Admiral of *Holland*, rendred himself famous in this Age, by the Victories he gain'd over the Enemies of that State in 1639. He defeated the *Spanish* Fleet that was coming into the Channel, and with twelve Ships only took twenty of theirs, and burn'd or sunk the rest, amongst which was the *Sainte Teresa*, a Ship that cost 2000000. After this and fifty other Battels, wherein he commanded in Chief, or had one of the best Commands, and after his having been beaten by the *English*, he died in 1655, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Delft*, where he had a stately Mausole or Tomb erected for him.

TROODE, or *Olympus*, a very high Mountain in the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, upon which is a great green Stone much esteem'd by the People, who think it was upon it that *Noah's* Ark first stop'd; for which reason it's carried in Procession, and with much Ceremony to obtain Rain in great Drought. *Histoire de l'Isle d'Cypre.*

TROPEIA in *Latin* *Postrophæa*, and *Tropia*, and *Tropas*; a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Calabria*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Reggio*.

TROPHEES, famous Monuments of Victories gain'd over Enemies; the *Grecians* began to make use of them to Honour their Commanders when they had put their Enemies to flight; for they used to lop off the Branches of Trees found near or in the Field in which the Battel was fought, and fastned the Bucklers and Armour of such as either threw them down in their Flight, or were killed in the Battel. These *Trophees* were taken down when Peace was concluded, that they who then ceased to be Enemies, should no farther see the Object of their Confusion; for which reason *Plutarch* blamed the *Grecians*, who were the first that changed this Custom, to erect Statues of Marble and Copper; and the *Romans*, in the imitation of these latter *Greeks*, erected the like to Eternise their Victories, as may be seen by the Remains of those of *Marius* which *Sylla* demolish'd, but were again rebuilt by *Cæsar*. *Felibien Entretiens sur les vies de Peintres.*

TROPHONIUS, Son of *Apollo* according to the *Pagans*, to whom they built a Temple at *Lebadia*, a Town of *Greece* in *Boetia*, where the Oracle was consulted. This place was in a Wood on a Mountain surrounded with a Marble Wall two Cubits

Cubits high that had many brass Obelisks on it; within this Round was a Cavern dug in the Mountain, that resembled an Oven; it had no Stairs down to it, but a small Ladder; at the bottom of this was another which was very narrow; here he that went down, having laid himself upon the Ground, with two Cakes made up with Honey in his Hands to dose the Serpents, was pulled in, he did not know how or by whom. He that resolved to enter into this Cavern or Den of *Trophonius*, retired for some Days with the Priests of the Temple, and offered several Sacrifices, then wash'd himself in three little Rivers that ran near the Temple, and was shewn the Idol of *Trophonius*, which he worshipped: These Ceremonies ended, he walk'd towards the Cavern in a Linnen Tunick, or Coat girt round him; going into it he heard a Voice, or had some Vision which instructed him about what was to come; then being push'd out, his Feet forwards as he was drawn in, the Priests placed him on a Throne, called that of *Mnemosyne*, Goddess of Memory, and enquir'd what he had heard; then led him back into a place consecrated to good Fortune, where they made him write what he had learn'd of the Oracle. They who believe that all this was but a Cheat of the Priests, to seduce the People, say there were some Persons hid in the little Cavern, who drew the People in by the Feet, who were no sooner in, but they were dosed by the Fumes and Smoak of certain Drugs which caused extravagant Dreams. It's said, that they who went down into this Cave never laugh'd after. *Van-Dalen de Oraculis.*

TROPHONIUS, one of the first Architects of Greece, was according to some, Brother of *Agamedes*, who also excell'd in the Art, and both were Sons of *Erginus*, King of *Thebes*, at least it's very certain they were great Friends, and work'd together with much Reputation about A. M. 2600. Amongst the Works they made in several Parts, their Temple consecrated to *Neptune* near *Mantineia* in *Peloponnesus*, was very considerable, much esteem'd, and they for it; but more for the famous Temple of *Apollo* at *Delfos*. *Cicero* relates, that having ended this, and beg'd of *Apollo* for Recompence, that he would give them what he thought most Beneficial to Man, they were found dead three days after; which does not agree with what *Pausanias* writes; for he says, that after they had finish'd the Temple of *Delfos*, they work'd at several other Buildings, and amongst others they finish'd one at *Lebadia* a Town of *Boetia*, where *Hyricus* put his Treasure, and is thought to be the real cause of the Death of these famous Architects: For he says, that they knowing what the Work was defin'd for, they placed a Stone so that it might be soon drawn out, and as readily replaced, and that they entred several times by the hole without being ever taken notice of, until at last *Hydricus* observing his Money diminish, bethought himself to lay a Trap in the Vessels where it lay, so that when *Agamedes* put in his hand, he felt himself taken. *Trophonius* did what he could to bring him off, but finding he could not do it, to keep him from a more shameful Death, and to secure his own Life, which would certainly be lost if the other were discover'd, he cut off his Head. *Pausanias* adds, That he had no sooner done this but the Ground opened and swallowed him alive; and a very deep Cavern was form'd in the very place, where People went to consult an Oracle thought to be rendred by *Trophonius*, which was the reason his Name was given it. Altars were built him, and Plays kept that were also called the *Trophonian*. They that have travelled into Greece, have seen Inscriptions that mention'd these Plays. *Cicero. Tusculan. Quæst. lib. 1. Pausanias in Arcad. M. Spon. Felibien vies des Architectes. Lucian Dialogue de Necromant.*

TROUBRIDGE, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*, of good account for Clothing; from *London* 80 Miles.

TROY, a Town of *Asia Minor* in *Phrygia*, upon the Coast of the *Egean* Sea, now called the *Archipelago*, towards the *Hellspont* or the *Streights* of the *Dardanelles*. It stood upon the River *Xanthus* near Mount *Ida*, three Miles from the *Archipelago*, 32 German Miles from *Smyrna* to the North, and as many from *Constantinople* to the South. There are still some Remains of it upon a little Hill about a League from the Shore. It's thought *Dardanus*, who came out of *Candia* into *Italy*, built it, and was first King thereof about A. M. 2574. His Successors were *Erichthonius*, *Tros*, *Ilus*, *Laomedon* and *Priamus*, under whom it was burnt by the *Grecians* after ten Years War about 2870, so that this Kingdom held in all but about 296 Years. Authors, especially Poets, speak very often of this Town. *Alexander the Great*, built another Town called *New Troy* or *Troas Alexandri*, some Furlongs from the Ruins of the first, which must be taken notice of, that so we may not fall into their Error who confound both. Some believe the Story of the great Wooden Horse true, though *Hyginus* and *Tubero* assure us, it was a Machine or Engine of War that served to beat down the Walls of Towns, as those called Rams and others did; and says, that what occasion'd the Fable, was, that *Antenor* who betray'd his Country, brought the *Grecians* into the Town by a Gate that had the Figure of a Horse drawn upon it. Others say, that the *Grecians* hid themselves behind Mount *Hippius*, and that the Name of this Mountain, which is taken from *Hippos* a Horse, had given occasion for the Fiction of the Horse of *Troy*. This famous Place is now all overgrown with Bushes and Trees, the Port stop'd up, and all full of Sand. *Mahomet IV.* caused a great many Pillars of the Ruins of *Troy*, to be taken up for the new Mosque of the Sul-

tan Mother. *Spon. Voyage in 1675. Grelot. Strabo. Diogenes Crenensis, Dares Phrygius.*

TRUCE, Peace, a Name that was given to a Publick Order made against Acts of Violence, publickly committed about 1020; the Laws were then so little regarded, and the Magistrates so very Weak, that each particular or private Person pretended it was lawful to right himself by the way of Arms, and to make use of Fire and Sword against the Houses, Lands, and very Persons of his Enemies; to remedy in some manner a Disorder that could not be quite abolish'd, the Bishops and Barons, first of *France*, and then of other Countries, made an Order for the absolute Security of Churches, Monasteries, Clergy and Religious Women, Merchants, Labourers and Mills, against any Violence of this Nature, and this was called *Peace*. And as for the rest not comprehended, they prohibited all such Actions from Wednesday Night to Monday Morning, for the particular respect due to those days, which *Jesus Christ* consecrated by the last Mysteries of his Life, and this was called *Truce*: They that violated either of these Decrees, were declar'd Excommunicated, and afterwards to be banish'd or put to death, according to the quality of the Violation. This was confirm'd by four Councils, which added somewhat in favour of the Decree. The Council of *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, held in 1095, prolong'd the *Truce*, adding to the four days observ'd before, all the time of *Advent* to the *Octaves* of *Epiphany*, all the time between the *Septuagesima* and *Octaves* of *Easter*, and the time between *Rogation Week* to the *Octaves* of *Pentecost*; so that these Hostilities seem'd to be tolerated as lawful out of these Times, provided the Enemy was made acquainted with it by a formal Challenge: This lasted 200 Years, until St. *Lewis* began, and King *Philip IV.* called the *Fair*, quite abolish'd them by his Edict of *Toulouse* in 1305. *Maimbourg Histoire des Croisades.*

TRUGILLO, *Truxillo*, a City in *Peru* seated in the Vally of *Chimo*, on the Banks of a small River, in an Healthful Air and a Fruitful Soil. The *Spaniards* have planted Vines, Fig-trees, Oranges, Wheat, and all other Spanish Fruits hereabouts, so that they have plenty of Provisions: Its Latitude is 7. 30. to the South, 80 Leagues from *Lima* to the North. It was one of the principal Cities of *Peru*, containing 500 Houses, four Monasteries, and having in the Neighbourhood 50000 *Indians* that paid Tribute to the Citizens. Within two Leagues of the City, it has a Port upon the South-Sea, which is not safe, yet much frequented. About the Year 1620, this City was inhabited by 1500 *Spaniards*, and many *Indians* and *Negroes*. *Laert. p. 428.*

TRULLUM, a Council of *Constantinople*, commonly called the Council of *Trulle* in *Trullo*, because it was held in a Hall of the Imperial Palace called *Trullum*, by reason it was roof'd in form of a Cup or Cupulo, which some *Latins* call *Tivulla*. This was the third General Council of *Constantinople* assembled in 680, under the Emperor *Constantine Pogonatus*, against the Heretic of the *Monothelites*, who maintain'd there was but one Will in *Jesus Christ*. But there was another about 692, or according to others in 707, under the Emperor *Justinian II.* called *Rhinotmetus*: This second Council in *Trullo*, was held by 147 Bishops, under pretext of supplying what seem'd to be wanting in the fifth and sixth General Council, that is, to make some Constitutions or Rules for Discipline, which the Fathers of these two Councils did not meddle with, but only condemning the Hereticks of their Times. For which reason, this was called *Synodus Quini-sexta*, Πέμπτη, as much as to say, the fifth and sixth Council; they publish'd 102 Canons, which though they were received by the *Greek Church*, yet they were not altogether approved of by that of *Rome*, to which the sixth and thirteenth, not to mention any others, were directly opposite, about the Marriage of Priests and Saturdays Fasts. *Doviat. Hist. du Droit Canon.*

TRURO, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwall*, and the Hundred of *Powder*, honour'd with the Election of two Parliament Men. It is seated betwixt two Streams that run into *Falmouth Haven*, and gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Charles Bodvile Roberts*, Earl of *Radnor*. It hath the benefit of Coinage of Tin, and is the place where the Western Sessions are held; from *London* 212 Miles.

TRUSHES (*Gebhard*) Archbishop of *Cologne*, was Son of *William*, Baron of *Varbourg* in *Suabia*, and of *Jeanne* of *Furstenberg*: He was first of all Dean of *Strasbourg*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Cologne*, in 1577, after the Death of *John Gebhard* of *Mansfield*, having embraced the Reformed Religion, and married *Agnes* of *Mansfield*, Chanoiness of *Gerisheim*; he was banish'd out of *Cologne*, whither he had brought his Wife to the Bishop's Palace; and afterwards having lost *Bon*, where he subsisted a pretty long time, he retired into *Holland*, whence he came back again about 1589 into *Germany*, where he died a little after. *Thuan. Michel Jfvelt. Hist. Bell. Colon.*

TRUXILLO, or *Trughillo*, in Latin *Turris Julia*, a Town and Bishoprick of *America* in *Honduras*, a Province of *New Spain*. It was taken and destroy'd by the *Hollanders* in 1633, but was since rebuilt. It stands forty Leagues from *Porto de Cavallos* to the East, and sixty from *Valladolid* to the North, built upon an Hill between two fine Rivers, within one Mile of the Bay of *Mexico*, upon which it has an excellent Haven. The Air about it is very Healthful, and their Lands yield large Cattel, and Corn

in abundance; their Vines yield two Vintages a Year; and they have plenty of Oranges and all other Fruits. The Bishop of the *Honduras* first settled here, but afterwards removed to *Valladolid del Hondura*. This Port is called *St. Gil*; it was surpris'd by the *English* in 1576, and attempted without Success, in 1596, by reason of the natural Strength of it, being seated high, and encompassed by thick unpassable Woods.

TSCHELMINAR, that is, the 400 Pillars, a Name the *Persians* gave some ancient Ruins near the Town of *Schiras* in *Farsistan*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*; it's generally believed that there was formerly a famous Temple where these Ruins lye, built by *Assuerus* upon the Declivity of a Mountain, and that it was part of the ancient Town of *Persepolis*. It has a great Platform or Terrass with a Mountain to the East, and a great Plain to the West. In this place are also several Pillars that support some Remains of Images or Idols, a great square Basin all of one Stone, and abundance of old decay'd Walls, with Gates and Doors adorn'd with *Bass Relievo's*, and extraordinary great Characters that appear to have been formerly gilt, with the Remains of several Pipes, which carried Water to this place. There are also two Caves or Cellars work'd in the Rock, that served as Burying-places; and it's believed, there are above 2000 Figures in *Relievo* clad in long Robes and flat Caps. This is without doubt one of the finest pieces of Antiquity of all *Persia*; for though the Figures are not carved with the Art of the ancient *Romans*, yet they are very curious and well done. *Thevenot. Voyage de Levant. Des Landes des Bautes des Pers.*

TUBAL CAIN, Son of *Lamech* by his Wife *Sella*, was the first that used Iron and Brass whereof he made Arms; and it was then Men began to make and adore Statues: According to *Philo*, he also began to use other Metals, as Gold, Silver, &c. of which also they afterwards made their Idols, according to that Book, pretended to be *Enoch's*, quoted by *Tertullian*. It's not improbable, that the Name of the Heathen *Vulcan* was deriv'd from this *Tubal-Cain*. *Philo. lib. 4. Antiq. Tertul. lib. des Idol.*

TUBERO (*Ælius*) a *Roman*, had several considerable Employments in the Commonwealth in *Cicero's* time: He was a Man of Parts and Wit, and writ a History often quoted by Authors. There were other great Men of that Name. *Valer. Max. Oros. Vossius.*

TUBINGEN, a Town of *Germany* in the Duchy of *Wurtemberg*, upon the *Necker*, with an University founded in 1477, by *Eberard Long Beard*, Count of *Wurtemberg*. It's four Miles off *Stugard* and twelve off *Ulm*.

TUCCA (*Plantius*) a *Latin* Poet, who lived in *Virgil* and *Horace's* time, and was much in the Emperor *Augustus's* Favour, who order'd him and *Varius* to review their Friend *Virgil's* *Æneids*, as *St. Jerom* observes in *Chron. Euseb. Olym. CXC.*

TUCHET (*Thomas*) Lord of *Merton* near *Derby*, by his Marriage with *Joan*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs to *Nicholas*, Lord *Audley of Heleigh*, had that Honour conferred upon his Issue, *John* his Grandson bearing the Title of Lord *Audley*, in 5 *Hen. IV.* This latter was succeeded by Lord *James*, who was very serviceable to the Kings, *Henry IV.* and *V.* in their Wars in *France*. His Son *John* dying in the sixth of *Henry VII.* left Issue *James* his Son and Heir, who was made Knight of the *Bath* in 1534, upon the Creation of *Edward* Prince of *Wales*; and in 6 *Henry VII.* had a special Livery of his Lands, and had Summons to Parliament from 1 *Edw. IV.* to 12 *Henry VII.* inclusive; but in that Year taking Discontent at a Subsidy then granted in Parliament, he join'd with the *Cornish* Men in their Insurrection; whereupon being taken Prisoner in the Battel at *Black-Heath*, June 22. he was drawn from *Newgate* to *Tower-Hill*, with his own Coat of Arms painted on Paper, but reversed and torn, and there Beheaded. To whom succeeded *John* his Son and Heir, who was restored to all his Father's Lands in 25 *Henry VIII.* left Issue *George* Lord *Audley*, whose Son and Heir *Henry* accompanied *Robert* Earl of *Leicester* into the *Netherlands*, left Issue *George*, who was created Earl of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland*, 14 *Jac.* whose Son and Heir *Mervyn Tuchet* succeeded him in his Lands and Honours, but being accused of certain High Crimes, and by Virtue of a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* thereupon arraign'd, had Sentence of Death pass'd upon him, and lost his Head on *Tower-Hill*, 7 *Car. I.* leaving Issue three Sons, whereof *James* the Heir, was in 19 *Car. I.* restored to the Title and Dignity of Lord *Audley*, and Earl of *Castle-Haven*, and married *Elizabeth* one of the Daughters of *Grey Bruges*, Lord *Chandos*. *Dugdale Baronage.*

TUCUMAN, a Country of *America Meridionalis* belonging to the *Spaniards*. It lyes in the middle of the Southern Continent, between the River *Plata* to the East, and the Mountains and Kingdom of *Chili* to the West; the Capital of which is *S. Miguel de Ejlero*. It is 300 Leagues broad, 200 long, and has eight small *Spanish* Cities in it, inhabited by *Spaniards*, and three *Indian* Tribes, *Tucumans*, *Jurces*, and *Diaquits*, which are of late much civiliz'd.

TUDBURY or *Tutbury*, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Osofow* upon the River *Dove*.

TUDDINGTON, a Market Town of *Manshead* Hundred in the South parts of *Bedfordshire*. It lyes between *Ampthill* and *Dunstable* Southward, about 25 Miles from *London*.

TUFTON (*Nicholas*) descended of the Noble and Anci-

cient Family of that Name, in the Parish of *Northiam* in *Com. Suff.* was in consideration of the good Services which his Ancestors and he himself rendered the Crown, Knighted by King *James I.* at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, at his first coming into *England* in 1603, and afterwards by Letters Patents bearing Date the first of *November*, 2 *Car. I.* advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Tufton* of *Tufton* in *Suffex*, and upon the fifth of *August*, 4 *Car. I.* created Earl of *Thanet*, an Isle in *Kent*. *John*, his eldest surviving Son succeeding him, Married *Margaret*, the eldest of the two Daughters, and Coheirs to *Richard* late Earl of *Dorset*, by whom he had six Sons and six Daughters. He died in 1664, and was succeeded by *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who Married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*. *Dugdale's Baronage.*

TUILERIES, a Palace of the King of *France*, joining the *Louvre* by a great Gallery that faces the River *Seine*. This stately Building was begun in 1564, by *Catherine of Medicis*, *Charles* the Ninth's Mother; it consists of two great square Pavillions, adorn'd with *Pilasters* of the *Composite* Order, and a great Pavilion in form of a *Dome* in the middle, under which is the Hall and Stair-case that leads to the Apartments. *Henry IV.* finish'd it, and *Lewis XIV.* made it very Magnificent. The Front is towards the Garden, begun in 1600, which is also called *Tuileries*, and has its particular Embellishments. People go to this Garden to learn the Fashion for Cloaths, because of the great Resort of Persons of Quality to take the Air there. *Le Maire Paris Ancien & Nouveau.*

TUITZ, or *Duitz*, Lat. *Tuitium*, a Town opposite to *Cologne*, on the other side of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, formerly join'd to it by a Bridge, said to be built by *Constantine* the Great. This Town is famous for a Monastery, in which, in the twelfth Century, an *Hosia* is pretended to have remain'd unburnt in the midst of a Fire. The famous Abbot *Rupertus Tuitiensis* wrote a Book about this Miracle. *Ex. Bibl. Germ.*

TULCA XXIX. King of the *Goths*, he began his Reign in 638, and possessed all the Qualities requisite to gain him the Affection of all People. He died at *Toledo* after two Years and some Months Reign, much bemoan'd by all his Subjects. *Biblioth. Hisp.*

TULENUS, a very learned Man, who lived in the sixteenth Age, but was subject to strange Extravagancies; for at sometimes he fancied he was Bishop of *Cambray*, at others, was extraordinary enamour'd of a Princess dead a long time before; but in his sober Intervals, by his fine Thoughts, and the Justness of his Discourse, he was admired by all People. *Pasquier. l. 8. c. 8.*

TULLE, a Town of *France*, which the *Latins* call *Tutela* or *Tutella*, Capital of *Lower Limosin*. It is watered by two Rivers, whereof one is called *Coreze*, and the other *Soulane*. It is not doubted but it's one of the ancientest Towns of the *Gauls*, since it's recorded that *St. Martial* preach'd the Gospel there. It's a Bishop's See, and the Bishop is Viscount and Lord of the Town. It's adorn'd with a fine Cathedral, that has as stately a Steeple as most can be seen: It has also a Presidial and Election. It lyes 22 Miles West of *Clermont*, and 14 South of *Limoges*. *Du Chesne St. Marthe.*

TULLIA, Daughter of *Servius Tullius*, Sixth King of the *Romans*, being married to *Tarquin* the Proud, she put him upon killing her Father, that he might Rule alone himself; which being executed, this accursed Princess hastning to salute her Husband King, drove her Chariot over her Father's Body. *Livy. Florus.*

TULLIA, Daughter of *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, was successively marry'd to *Piso*, *Furius*, and *Dolabella*; after her Death, her Father was a most inconsolable Man, for a great while; during the Excesses of his Grief, he had a strong fancy to build her a Temple, and make a Goddess of her. *Rhodiginus* affirms, That the Body of this *Roman* Lady was found in the *Via Appia* in the Pontificate of *P. Sixtus IV.* towards the end of the fifteenth Century: Should this be true, 'twill follow, that her Body was neither burnt according to the custom of the *Romans*, nor her Ashes preserv'd in the Temple pretended; but these things are uncertain; however, 'tis strongly affirm'd, that in the middle of the sixteenth Century, in the Reign of *Paul III.* there was an ancient Tomb discover'd in the *Via Appia*, with this Inscription: *Tulliala, Filia mea*, in which there was a Woman's Corps, which, upon the first Breath of Air, turn'd all to Ashes. There was likewise a lighted Lamp, which by the Story, must have burnt above Fifteen hundred Years, which went out immediately upon the Graves being open'd. *Gasper Sagittarius* is positive for the Truth of this Relation, in his *Historia vite Tullie*; but this Book is confuted by *Ottavio Ferrari*, in his Treatise *De Lucernis Sepulchralibus*.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, Third King of the *Romans*, succeeded *Numa Pompilius* in 83, of the Foundation of *Rome*: He was a Warlike Prince, set the Temple of *Janus* open, and made his Guards march before him with Bundles of Rods, to make the People have a more awful regard for his Character and Authority. The Inhabitants of *Alba* were the first that felt his Arms; for after the Fight of the *Horatii*, *Curiatii*, and the Death of the Dictator *Metius Suffetius*, he destroy'd the Town of *Alba*, taking the Riches and Inhabitants along with him to *Rome*. Afterwards he made War upon the *Latins* and other People, always

ways with good success, until he was destroy'd by a Fire from Heaven the 114th of *Rome*, and 32d of his Reign. *Ancus Marcius* succeeded him. *Tit. Liv. Flor.*

TULUJAS, *Tulugia*, a Castle of the County of *Roussillon* in *France*, a League from *Perpignan*, famous for a Council held in it in 1050, called *Concilium Tulugense*. *Baluz.*

TUNBRIDGE, a Market Town of *Tunbridge Hundred* in the South-west of *Kent*, seated upon the *Medway*, and famous for its Wells, so much resorted unto by the Gentry, for the Mineral Waters that are in its Neighbourhood, at *Speldhurst*; from *London* 28 Miles.

TUNIS, a Kingdom of *Barbary* in *Africa*, lying between the Kingdom of *Alger* and *Biledulgerid*: The Soil is very fruitful in Grain, Olives, and other Fruits; and also very good for Pasture, especially towards the West. Its Capital is *Tunis*, built out of the Ruins of *Carthage*. Its Circuit is about five Miles, peopled with 10000 Families; very rich by its great Commerce with the *Venetians*, *Genoises*, and other Nations. The Town is thought to have been built by the first *Arabians* or *Saracens* that came to settle in *Africa*. It was at the Siege of this Place that *St. Lewis* died. It's situated in a Plain near the Lake of *Goulette*, four Leagues from the Sea. Its Figure is almost square, defended by a Castle built upon an Eminence towards the South. There are above 3000 Linnen and Woollen Drapers Shops, 10 principal Streets, besides a great number of lesser ones, all very well contriv'd, and in good order; yet most part of the Houses are but one Story high, but are built of Brick and Stone, imbellish'd with Mosaick Work both within and on the outside: the Floors are done with Mason's Work, pav'd with polish'd Stones for want of Wood; the Roofs are made like Terrasses, a little sloping, that the Water may drop off the better into the Cisterns that lie to receive it, for they have no other in the Town, and are forced to make use of this upon all occasions. It's true, there is a *Dabian* or Well of Spring-water without the place, but the Water is fold in the Streets, because it's esteem'd better than that of the great Cisterns: some few others that are about the Town are kept for the King's and his Officer's use. About the middle of the Town there is a great Square, surrounded with Shops, where the Merchants commonly meet in great numbers. The Perfumers Shops lie open all night, because it's then Women go to the Baths. They count 300 Mosques at *Tunis*, besides 12 Chapels in the Suburbs and Prisons for the Christians, 8 Synagogues of Jews, 24 Cells for their Hermits, 150 Stoves, 86 Schools, and 9 Colleges of such as learn and are kept at the publick Expences, and 64 Hospitals for Passengers and Strangers: Yet the chief Ornament of the Town consists in a magnificent Mosque, which has a Minaret or Tower very high and well built; and in the King's Palace, which is fortified with Towers embellish'd with some Portico's, a great Court, fine Gardens, Galleries, Chambers, and curious Halls. The Walls of this Town are flank'd with several small Towers: There were formerly some Ramparts, Bastions, and good Ditches, which were demolish'd by the *Turks* the last time they made themselves Masters thereof. *Goulette*, before *Barberossa* fortified it, was but a square Tower at the mouth of the Canal, by which the Sea enters into the Lake of *Tunis*. This Canal is about a Musket-shot in length, but so very narrow, that a Gally cannot row through. The Lake is about three Leagues in length, and two in breadth. Here is a great Port for Ships, a Magazine for Merchandises, a Custom-house, some Prisons for the Christian Slaves, with two Temples or Mosques: it's environ'd with two Walls, with their Ramparts and Bastions. In 1534 *Soliman* the Magnificent took this City, and drove the King into Exile. In 1535 it was taken by *Charles V.* In 1570 it returned under its former King, who was under the Protection of the Crown of *Spain*, in whose hands the Fort of *Goulette* was; but in 1574 *Amurath* took it by force, and since it is govern'd like a Commonwealth under the Protection of the *Turk*, but very infamous for Piracies. *Davity. Marmol.*

TURCOMANIA, or the *Armenian Turkey*, the Western part of the Modern *Armenia*, which belongs to the *Turks* in *Asia* near the King of *Persia's* Territories. This was the first Country the *Turks* possessed after they came out of *Tartary* under *Trangrolipix*, about A. C. 1037; but the present Line was begun by *Osman* or *Ottoman* about 1290, who was a Husbandman or common Labourer, and by his Valour raised his Family. See *Armenia*.

TURCOMANS or *Turcmans*, People of *Turcomania*, they follow the Turkish Religion as they imitate their Language; and it's said, they were the chiefest Instruments of the Rise of the *Ottomans*: they came along with them out of *Persia*, where they were Shepherds or Grasers, an Occupation they follow still; yet they neither love the *Turks* nor *Arabians*, by reason of the Tyrannies of the first, and the Persecutions they suffer under the latter. The *Turcomans* live in Tents, and often shift their Habitations for the Conveniency of Pasture; and go sometimes two or three hundred Families in a Company, the better to secure themselves against the *Arabians* their Enemies; and drive such vast numbers of Camels, Sheep, and Goats along with them, that the Ground seems all covered for above two Leagues together: so that they are accounted the richest Shepherds of the whole *Ottoman Empire*. They carry a Bow and Arrow, a Sword, with some Fire-Arms; have a Jurisdiction or

particular Government amongst themselves, independent of the *Bassa*; and their *Aga* or Lord, who is of their own Sect, pays the Sultan but a certain Tribute, according to Articles. *Michel Fevre Theatre de la Turquie.*

TURFORD, a mean Market Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 105 Miles from *London*.

TURIN upon *Po*, a Town of *Italy*, Capital of *Picmont*, with an Archbishop's Sec. It's the *Taurinum*, or *Augusta Taurinorum* of the Ancients, now the Residence of the Dukes of *Savoy*, one of the pleafantest and strongest Towns of *Italy*. There is the old and new, with Bastions, Walls, and good Out-works. It's situate in a great Plain 20 Miles from the *Alps*, with the *Po* on one side and the *Doire* on the other. The Duke's Palace is very ancient and magnificent, especially the Gallery, which is finely embellish'd with a great number of Paintings, Statues, Arms, Manuscripts, and other Rarities. There are also several other beautiful Palaces in the Town, with a great number of Noblemen that form the Duke's Court, which is one of the most polish'd of *Europe*. The Houses are well built, the Churches very magnificent, besides which there is a Citadel, an University, with all things else that can render a Town flourishing. It was taken in 1640 by the Count of *Harcourt* General of the *French Army*. *Philibert Pingon.*

TURKS, People of *Turkey*: Authors speak differently of their Original; but it seems very probable that they are descended of the *Scythians*, who lived between the *Euxine* and the *Caspian Sea*. *Ottoman* began this Empire in 1298, or 1300 according to others, by taking some Places from the Christians, as *Natolia*, *Ancyra*, *Nice*, *Prussia*. *Orchanes* his Son succeeded him, A. C. 1327, and made himself Master of all the Cities in the Neighbourhood of *Nice*: His Son *Soliman* crossed the *Hellefont*, and added to their Acquisitions. *Amurat I.* subdued *Adrianople* and other Cities of *Thrace*. *Bajazet I.* called the *Thunderbolt*, ran over *Bosnia*, *Servia*, overthrew *Sigismund King of Hungary*, and laid Siege to *Constantinople*, but was afterwards taken Prisoner by *Tamerlane*. After an Interregnum, *Emir Soliman*, or Prince *Soliman*, was killed by his Brother *Mula Zelebi*, and this by *Mahomet I.* *Amurat II.* succeeded, the beginning of whose Reign was troubled by a false *Mustapha*. *Mahomet II.* reign'd after him, subdu'd the Empire of *Constantinople*, A. C. 1452, that of *Trebesond* in 1460, and in the rest of his Reign 12 Kingdoms, and above 200 considerable Cities, but was beat from before *Croy* by the famous *Scanderbeg*, who put a great stop to the progress of his Arms. *Bajazet II.* took what he had left untaken of *Peloponnesus*. *Soliman I.* subdued *Syria*, *Arabia*, *Aegypt*, &c. *Soliman II.* his Successor, took *Rhodes* in 1521, and several places in *Hungary*. *Selim II.* took *Chios*. After these reign'd *Amurat III.* *Mahomet III.* *Achmet I.* *Ottoman II.* strangled by the Janizaries, *Mustapha*, *Achmet* his Brother, *Amurat IV.* Brother to *Ottoman*, *Ibrahim* who was also strangled by the Janizaries; then *Mahomet IV.* who took *Candia* from the *Venetians*, *Newheusel* from the Crown of *Hungary*, and *Caminiec* from *Poland*. But the *Turks*, discontented at the ill Success of their Arms in this present War against the Christians, depos'd him November 9. 1687, and placed *Soliman* his Brother, the present Emperor, on the Throne, who is the 12th of *Osman's* or *Ottoman's* Line. The Seat of their Empire at first was *Bursa* in *Bithynia*, afterwards it was at *Adrianople*, and is now at *Constantinople*. Their Religion, whereof *Mahomet* was Author, comprehends six general Precepts, Circumcision, Prayer, Fasting, Alms, Pilgrimage, and Abstinence from Wine. Circumcision is the chiefest of their Ceremonies, which they say has the same Effect with Baptism; and add, that it's impossible to be saved without it; wherefore they celebrate it with great Solemnity, and keep Feasts as the Christians do at their Marriages. Their Prayers are short, but frequent; for they go to them five times a day: *Mahomet* calls them the Pillars of Religion, and the Keys of Paradise: they consult most in Prostrations, Gestures, and Postures; and when they come to them they turn to the East, but more often to the South towards their Prophet's Tomb, and Pray with so much Application, that they would not interrupt them should the Sultan command it, or were their Houses on fire. *Friday* is their solemnest Day of the Week, which they distinguish by being a longer time at Prayers on that than other Days. They never enter their Temples or Mosques until they purifie themselves by washing their Bodies. They observe an extraordinary Fast in their ninth Month called *Ramadan*; this begins with the New Moon, wherefore they get a-top of their Houses, the sooner to discover this Planet, and acquaint the People therewith; and then they neither eat nor drink but at Nights, live very reserv'd, and leave off taking Tobacco. Any *Turk* that neglects or breaks this Fast, is certainly put to Death. When it happens in Summer, (for their Lunar Year consisting of 12 *Lunaisons*, has no fix'd beginning, so that the *Ramadan* falls successively in all Seasons,) Labourers ready to drop down for Thirst, dare not taste a drop of Water to refresh themselves with. They frequent the Mosques Night and Day, shun Conversations and Pastime or Diversion, and have a greater Abhorrence than ordinary for Blasphemy. They hold, that during this Month, God opens the Gates of Heaven, and shuts those of Hell. They have a sort of Monks, call'd *Dervis*, who live a very retired and austere Life, observing always a profound Silence and Humility, go bare-foot, with a Leathern Girdle round their Body

full of sharp Points to mortifie the Flesh, and sometimes beat and burn themselves with hot Irons. The *Turks* are very charitable, and spare nothing for the Maintenance of their Poor, and keeping their Hospitals, which are generally very magnificent Structures. Their Mosques also are stately Buildings, and their Revenues so considerable, that they are thought a third of the whole Empire: besides, all People are oblig'd to contribute the hundredth part of their Wealth towards the *Zagat* or Alms. This *Zagat* is not so exactly paid by the Rich as by the Poor, the former taking care to conceal their Wealth, which is look'd upon as a sort of Crime at *Constantinople*. Their Pilgrimage to *Meccha* is perform'd with much Devotion, for they go sometimes to the number of 50000, to whom the Grand Signior gives a Conimander or Leader, who sets out with the Caravan, and hinders the Disorders that might happen. This Officer carries an Alcoran cover'd with Cloth of Gold on a Camel, which at its return is crown'd with Flowers, and exempted from farther Toil all the rest of its Life: They also visit the holy Places of *Jerusalem*, but more out of Curiosity than Devotion; and believe *Jesus* is not yet dead: They have much Veneration for the Valley of *Jehosaphat*, looking upon it as the Place where the last Judgment will be held. Abstinence from Wine is also a Precept of the Alcoran; but the *Turks* say their Legislator doubted a long time, whether he had better prohibit it or no, because it's very bad, and even Poison when taken to Excess, yet it's a great Cordial when used moderately; and say, that what made him forbid it absolutely was, lest it should make Soldiers lose the Respect they owe their Officers, and neglect their Duty, especially Sentinels, on whom the Safety of Towns, and sometimes of whole Armies, depend. 'Tis often seen in *Germany*, that they have so many Carts taken up with Wine, that they sometimes want them to carry Powder and Ball: But this Disorder never happens among the *Turks*; for amongst them, the next Well they come at is their Cellar. The *Mufti* is chief Priest of the *Turks*, and has great Authority, but is rais'd and turn'd out of his Place at the Grand Signior's pleasure. The People have such Veneration for him, that they believe he knows the greatest Secrets of their Law, and therefore call him the Mind or Understanding that gives Life to Religion, looking upon his Decisions to be as authentick as their very Alcoran: so that the Judges in their Proceedings dare not contradict his Judgment, which has pass'd so far sometimes as to sentence the very *Sultan* to Death, as *Osman* and *Ibrahim*. However, the Veneration the *Turks* have for so elevated a Station, was not a sufficient Guard to secure the *Mufti* from the Violence of *Amurath IV.* who trampled upon the Dignity of the Office, and condemn'd this High Priest to be strangled, like a common Criminal. The *Saracens* and *Mameluks* profess'd the *Mahometan* Religion, and now it is the governing Religion amongst the *Moors*, the *Arabians*, and *Tartars*; and there are Schismatick *Persians*, *Azimes*, *Chiurdes*, and others, to the number of 67 Sects, different from that of the *Turks*; all which allow the Text of the Alcoran, but explain it in different Senses. This Variety of Opinions has often occasion'd War between the *Turks* and *Persians*: These last follow *Hali*, one of *Mahomet's* Disciples: His Tomb and *Omar's*, another famous Disciple of that Prophet, are to be seen at *Babylon*; the first in such great esteem, that thereon the Kings receive the Sword, a Ceremony equivalent amongst them to the Coronation of Christian Princes; and when they are Masters of *Babylon*, they light Lamps before it, and perfume and adorn it richly: and on the contrary, that of *Omar* is not only profaned, but despised as a wicked and infamous Place. And when the *Turks* get the better, and possess the Place, then is the Scene quite alter'd, and *Omar's* Tomb has its turn of Respect and Veneration. The Government is Monarchical, the Emperor absolute Master of the Life, Honour, and Goods of his Subjects: His Orders are above the Laws, which are but few, and those in favour of Arms, and for the enlarging of the State. The *Ottomans* believe firmly, that the *Sultan's* Will is the Will of God; that they deserve to be crown'd Martyrs who die in his Service; but for them that disobey his Orders, they condemn them as Reprobates. They love the *Sultan*, but fear him more. He is, as some Authors write, the only Heir of all their Possessions, for their Children and Friends never enjoy them but by his Permission: But this Absoluteness is contradicted by others, as we shall see by and by. If his Ministers grow rich they certainly suffer, right or wrong, their Wealth being look'd upon as a clear proof of their Guilt. It's these Practices that furnish him with a Fund for his numerous Armies and principal Ministers.

Of the Grand Signior's Seraglio.

The *Seraglio* where the *Sultan* keeps his Court, was built by *Soliman II.* in the pleasantest place of *Constantinople*, at the Extremity of the Town, towards the Canal of the *Black Sea*. This Palace has many Gates, whereof there is but one open, and that guarded by a great number of *Capigi's* or Guards under one of the ten *Bassas* that govern and are oblig'd to lie in the *Seraglio*; some *Azamoglan's*, who are Children of Renegado *Greeks*, keeping Centinel at Night in the Towers. On the Sea-side are several Field-pieces, to keep off all Ships that should approach the Walls. The *Sultan* takes the Air now and then in a Closet or Chamber,

which he built in one of the Towers towards *Asia*: There are also several *Chroscopes* or Balconies upon the tops of the *Seraglio*, from whence the Prospect is very pleasant: Lower, by the Sea-side, there is a Harbour for the Gallies, Caics or Brigantines, that wait on the *Grand Signior* when he goes to take his Diversion upon the Water: there are three great Courts which People are permitted to come into, the rest are inaccessible. In the first is the Apartment of the *Azamoglan's* on one side, and the Infirmary of the Slaves of the *Seraglio* on the other; the second Court is full of Cypress-trees, and the Wings built in form of Portico's, taken up with the Kitchens of the *Seraglio*, the *Grand Signior's* Stables, and the *Divan*, for so the great Hall is called where the *Vizirs* meet about business. The *Hafna* or *Treasure-Chamber* is likewise in this Court; and so is the *Oda*, i. e. the Lodgings of the *Iceglans*, a Name given to a select number of Children, which are taken as Tribute from the Christians, and made use of to serve about the Person of the *Sultan*. In the same Court is the *Chilar Oda*, i. e. a sort of Wardrobe for rich Furniture; the Presents which Embassadors make before their Audience being likewise laid up here. In the third Court there is a grand Hall, in which the *Grand Signior* gives Audience to Embassadors: The Throne in this Hall is richly ornamented. Beyond this is the *Odaliques* Apartment, or that of She-Slaves, reserved for the *Sultan's* Pleasure: What passes here cannot be known, but by some of the Eunuchs of the *Seraglio*, or by some banish'd thence for Misdemeanor, or married thence to some *Bassa*. People enter but very seldom into the *Sultan's* Apartment, and never but when he is absent, so great is their Veneration not only for his Person, but also for all things that he makes use of. This faces a great Court all pav'd with very fine Marble, adorn'd with Mosaick Work and a great number of Fountains. The Hall of the ancient private *Divan* is towards the East, supported with Pillars, and surrounded with a Lake which forms 30 Fountains round it. There is a small Brigantine upon this Lake, where his Highness diverts himself sometimes with his dumb Jesters or Buffoons. The Walls of the Chamber where the *Grand Signior* lies are lin'd with fine Porcelain, and enrich'd with painted Flowers; the Bed generally in form of a *Roman* Pavillion, of Cloth of Gold, with a Bedstead or Pillars of Silver, the Mats being likewise brocaded. In Winter there are very rich Furs laid upon and under the Bed, and the Boards are covered with *Persian* Carpets of Gold Tissue. The *Sultan* lies in a little *Turban*, and when he lies alone three of his Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber wait, one at the Door, and the two other near his Bed, to be ready at the least Signal, and put on the Cloaths if they should fall. Near this is the Apartment, where he exercises himself at shooting with Arrows. The *Turks* shew the Marks of his Shots with as much Veneration as the *Christians* do their most precious Relicks. The publick *Divan* is held to do Justice, or to grant some favour. Councils are kept in the particular Chambers of the *Grand Vizir*, where the two *Cadilechers*, Chief of the *Cadis* who profess the Law, meet to render Justice in the *Ottoman* Empire of *Greece* and *Natolia*: the *Tefterdars*, *Camerlingues*, the *Reichirap*, Chancellor or Recorder, the Secretaries and *Nisangis*, who seal all the Dispatches, are also there. The *Chiaoux Bassa*, Chief of the *Chiaoux*, who are the King's Messengers, is also at hand to give Orders to those he commands, to execute speedily what is resolv'd on. The *Vizirs* advise or give their Judgment, but have no Vote. When the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, and the Captain *Bassa*, are at *Constantinople*, they come to this Meeting, especially when it's necessary to inform the *Sultan* of what relates to the Arsenal or Army. If the last has no other Office but that of Captain *Bassa*, he sits in the last place; but if he be second or third *Vizir*, he takes the place due to his Quality. There is no proper Seat in the *Divan* for the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*; but when he comes to the *Divan*, he is the first that comes in and the last that goes out. The Clerks sit upon the Ground with Pen in hand: Those that sue for Justice stand, and hold their own Petitions. The *Vizirs* never speak but when the *Grand Vizir* asks their Advice. This first Minister sometimes refers the lesser Affairs to the inferior *Vizirs*, reserving the greater to himself: And here all Suits and Disputes about Property are determined by the Bench, without suffering any Lawyers to meddle in the matter. The *Sultans*, from their Apartment, can see and hear what is done in the *Divan*, without being seen, which keeps their Ministers to their Duty, and affords them the Pleasure of seeing and hearing what passes in their Interviews with foreign Embassadors. When the *Sultans* themselves take the Trouble to govern, they take an Account every *Sunday* and *Tuesday* of the Resolutions taken in the Assemblies. When the *Great Vizir* speaks to the *Grand Signior*, it's with a great deal of Humility, and delivers him the Peoples Petitions in a Silken Purse; but the rest, to shew their greater Distance and profound Respect, speak with both their hands joyn'd together. When the Embassadors of Crown'd Heads desire Audience, the *Vizir* assembles the *Great Divan*: the *Bassas* that are in Employment come thither, and in the next Court are the *Chiaoux*, the *Mutiferagues* or Pikes; the *Zen* or Armourers, *Spahies*, and *Janizaries*, drawn up on both sides: the *Vizir* sends the *Chiaoux Bassa* with all his Train to meet the Embassador, who is introduc'd into the *Divan*, and takes place over against the *Vizir*. After the ordinary Compliments on such Occasions, an Officer gives notice that Dinner is serv'd in; the chief

chief Officers and Men of Quality dine with this Stranger, and are feasted magnificently; for the *Sultan* allows 1000 Crowns of Gold for each such Dinner. The *Dragoman* assists to interpret what is said on both sides: In the mean time, the Officers of the Ambassador's Train are Feasted under one of the *Portico's*. These Ceremonies ended, the *Grand Signior* gives notice, That he is ready to give Audience; whereupon the Ambassador retires until all the Members of the *Divan* are met to assist; and the Master of the Ceremonies comes to lead him to his Highness's Chamber, through the *Capigis Bassaes*, who stand in order on both sides; two of these take the Ambassador under the Arms, and carry him to kiss the *Sultan's* Hand; after which he retires into a Corner, until the Gentlemen, Secretaries, &c. that have a desire to salute the *Sultan*, have paid him their Respects. Then the *Dragoman* or *Drogerman*, is sent for, who interprets what the Ambassador gives in Writing. To which the *Sultans* seldom answer, or if they do, say but very little; but this Brevity of the *Sultan* is supply'd by the *Grand Vizier*, who makes a Compliment proper to the Occasion. After this the Ambassador withdraws, his Gentlemen walking before him; and when he retires, he does not take off his Hat, but only bows his Head, according to the Custom of the Place. The *Sultan* gives the Ambassadors and chief of their Retinue Vests, before they come to their Audience. Ministers of less considerable Princes, are received according to the Quality of their Masters; some are not Feasted at all, others stand or sit before the *Vizir*; all which is regulated by Custom; for the *Turks* keep very exact Registers of the Formalities and Distinctions used on such Occasions, according to the Rank of the Princes from whom these Ministers come; and these they observe without the least Innovation. Extraordinary Ambassadors are furnish'd with Money to bear their Charges, and the *Turks* present them sometimes with Hangings for their Chamber.

Of the Womens Seraglio.

There are about 5000 Officers employed within the *Serrail*, and about 3000 Women, consisting of young Maids, who are there for Education, the grave Matrons that govern, and the Slaves that wait upon and serve them. Here are some of most Countries. The *Tartars* send the Choice of those they take in their Incurfions; and if in any conquer'd Country there is found any extraordinary Beauty, or any one of great Qualifications, she is reserved for the *Sultan*: When she begins to grow out of date, she is sent into the *Old Seraglio*. Let their Religion be what it will, they are all thought *Turks* that are in the *Seraglio*; nor is there any other Ceremony requisite to this, but to lift up a Finger and cry, *La Allah illa Alla Mochammed refoul Allah, There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet*. When they come to the *Serrail*, they are received by an Old Woman called *Chejaca Cadun*, the Women's Governante, or Mother of the Maids. They live retir'd in these Apartments, sleep in Dormitories, eat in long Refectories, always attended by their Old Matrons who never lose sight of them. They have their Baths, their fine Gardens, and Mistresses to learn them the Tongue, and to work some Curiosities for Diversion. The *Sultan* diverts himself with none but those the *Chejaca Cadun* presents him: she makes 'em dance before him, play upon Instruments, and do what else they are best versed in: When he goes away, he throws his Handkerchief to her he likes best, as a token of his Design: In the Morning he changes his Suit, and leaves that he wore, with all the Money in the Pockets, to his Bedfellow; and if he thinks her deserving of his Love, he makes her more considerable Presents. She that has the good Fortune to Conceive, is honoured with the Title of *Asschehi Sultana*, that is *Sultan Queen*, a Title that is confirm'd upon them, if they happen to bring a Prince; but if it be a Daughter, they are only called plain *Sultanes*; yet they have particular Apartments given them, with all that is necessary to support their Honour; and their Daughters are married to the principal *Bassas*, who have such great Veneration for them, that they look upon themselves as unworthy of possessing them. These Ladies wear always a Dagger enrich'd with Pearls, as a Mark of their Authority. The *Sultanes* are jealous of each other, and omit nothing to gain their Point over their Rivalleses. All their Happiness depends of Issue Male; but if they out-live the Children, they lose the Title and Honour they had by them. There have been *Sultans* formerly married solemnly, the Ceremony being perform'd in Presence of the *Mufti*; but that Custom is now abolished, to spare the great Portion amounting to Five hundred thousand Sequins *per Annum*, which *Selim I.* assigned them, to support their Rank, and enable them to build Mosques, Hospitals, and do other charitable Works: Now whether they are declar'd Wives or no, they are called *Sultanes* Queens when they are brought to Bed of Princes. The *Chiflar Agasi*, Chief of the *Black Eunuchs*, guards the Great *Sultanes's* Doors with thirty of his Moors. The *Sultanes* never go abroad but when the *Grand Signior* carries them to walk, and then they are not seen neither; and when they accompany the Court in any long Journey, they travel in such close Coaches, that it's impossible any but their *Black Eunuchs* should see them. The Old Matrons examine all that is brought them; the least Fault is sufficient to

have them sent to the *Old Seraglio*; and when they are convinc'd of Witchcraft, or any other considerable Crime, they are fown up in a Sack, and thrown into the Sea.

Of the Azamogians.

There are seven or eight hundred *Azamogians*, brought up from the Age of 12 to 30 Years in the *Serrail*; these are Sons of *Renegado* Christians, and Children levy'd by way of Tribute, in the Provinces of the *Ottoman* Empire. The *Bostangi Bassi*, or chief of the *Gardeners*, looks after and employs them in what he thinks 'em most fit for. They are always ready at a Call, and it's they execute the *Grand Signior's* Sentences of Death upon the most considerable of his *Bassas*. The *Janizaries*, *Azamogians*, and *Agalares*, according to the first Institution, were to be no other than the Children of *Renegado Christians*; but of late natural *Turks* have been receiv'd. These Young-men are under the Direction of the *White Eunuchs*, who persuade them from their Infancy, that nothing is so glorious as obeying the *Grand Signior's* Orders, and sacrificing themselves in the Execution; that if they die by his Hand or Orders, they are assuredly happy; which false Maxims have made such Impressions upon some *Turks*, that there have been very many considerable *Bassas* known, to have look'd upon their Fortune as imperfect if they could not crown their Life by dying by the Hand or Order of the *Sultan*, and so render themselves worthy of the Glory of Paradise. They keep a Register of the Name and Country of these *Agalares*; a *White Eunuch* having the charge of the Youth among them, whom he teaches to Read, Write, and speak the *Turkish* Language: Their Books are all Manuscripts, for the *Turk* suffers no Printing. The *Agalares* having staid a competent time at his School, are remov'd into another, where they write and speak more correctly, and where the *Persian*, *Arabic*, and *Tartar's* Languages are taught; they likewise spend five Years in Learning to Draw the Bow; to Wrestle, throw Darts; to Run, and handle the *Sabre*; till having reach'd the Age of full Strength, and then they are sent to a Third Apartment, where they repeat the same Exercises, and learn to Vault and Ride: And besides this, every one of 'em are taught some necessary Trade or Employment, for the Service of the *Sultan*; and after several Tryals and Proofs that they have quite forgot their own, and are fix'd in the *Mahometan* Religion, they are promoted to Offices according to their Deserts and Capacities. They that are about the *Sultan's* Person may come to these following Charges, to be *Beglerbegs* of *Greece* and *Natolia*, *Agas* of *Janizaries*, Chief of the *Spahies*, Governors of the Provinces of the Empire, and to several other less considerable, about the *Sultan's* Person, as *Barbers*, *Bathers*, *Secretaries*, &c. And they were some of these that were formerly sent in Quality of Ambassadors and *Chiaoux*, to carry the Princes of *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Transilvania* the confirmation of their Principalities; but now the *Capigis Bassis*, who are for the most part *Sultan's* Sons, are employed on these Occasions. The *Agalares* are not suffer'd out of the *Seraglio* until they are 30 Years of Age, and then neither appear in Publick until their Beard is grown, a Sign of Maturity and Judgment amongst the *Turks*. Besides Jesters, Buffoons, Wrestlers, Dancers, and Players upon Instruments, there are Mutes of both Sexes, who express their Meanings as well by Signs as if they could speak, and are of extraordinary Diversion to the *Grand Signior*.

Of the Eunuchs.

There are *White* and *Black Eunuchs* in the *Serrail*; the *White* guard the *Sultan's* Door, the *Black* the inward *Seraglio* of the Women. The most considerable of all, is *Capi Aga*, chief of all the *White*; the second is *Casnadar Bassi*, Great Treasurer; the third *Chilergi Bassi*, who takes an Account of what is laid out, and how; the fourth is *Serrai Agasi*, Warder of the *Seraglio*. These four, who are generally pretty well in Years, are in great Consideration, especially the first, who does the Office of first Groom of the Bed-chamber: He follows the *Grand Signior* where ever he goes, and accompanies him to the very Door of the Womens Apartment: His Pay is 10 *Sultanins* a day, and his Place is of great Perquisites, besides in Cloaths, Jewels, and Presents, because all that is done in the *Serrail*, or without, goes through his Hands. The *Casnada*, who has care of the *Casna* or Treasury, keeps one Key, and the *Sultan* another; and when any pressing Business of State obliges them to draw any Sum, or valuable Thing thence, it's only upon condition to return it thither again; for the Treasurer keeps an exact Register of the least pretious Stones that are taken in or out of the Treasury. The *Chilergi Bassi* looks after all the rich Furniture, Jewels and Plate that belong to the Crown: This Officer has 1000 *Aspers* a day, which amount to 10 Crowns. There is another Apartment called the Exchequer, where they put all the rich Furniture they take from the *Bassas* that are Strangled by the *Grand Signior's* Orders, unless these before their Death dispose of them in favour of some Mosque. The *Serrai Agasi*, the fourth of these *Eunuchs*, has the Guard of the *Seraglio*, which he never goes out of when the *Grand Signior* is absent.

His

His Salary amounts to eight Crowns a day, besides his other extraordinary Advantages. These four Officers wear *Turbans*, and because they are privileg'd by their Places to be about the *Grand Signior's* Person, are much respected. There are about 100 *Eunuchs* in the *Serrail*, which sometimes are rais'd to great Offices, as, to be *Bassas* of *Cairo*, *Governors* of Provinces, *Vizirs*, and have the Reputation of being very Faithful, and for that reason are intrusted with the Money and Women. The *Black Eunuchs* that serve the *Sultaneſſes* come from *Cairo*; they take the Name of some Flower or precious Stone, as, *Diamond*, *Jacinthe*, *Perle*, *Coral*, *Rose*, &c. The *Black* speak sometimes to the *Grand Signior* when they carry him a Message from his Favourites: They never go out of the *Serrail*, without the expreſs Permission of the *Sultan Queen*. The *White* dare not come into the Womens Apartment, but each keeps to his Poſt, and do their particular Offices.

Of the Sultaneſſes and their Children.

Young *Moorish* Maids are employed in the *Sultaneſſes* Service, and no Men enter their Apartment but ſuch Officers as are indiſpenſably call'd thither by their Employment; for the chief Phyſician cannot viſit any without the *Sultan's* Leave; and when he does, all the other withdraw whiſt he is led into the Sick Perſon's Chamber by the *Black Eunuchs*: She lyes all cover'd to a little part of her Arm, where he feels the Pulſe: If it be the *Sultan Queen*, or any other *Sultaneſſes*, ſhe has her Hand and Arm cover'd with a very fine Veil, that the Doctor may not touch her Skin; and he withdraws immediately after he has preſcrib'd her the Remedies he thinks fit. The young Princes, if they be of the ſame Mother, are brought up together by Nurſes taken from without the *Serrail*; but if the *Sultan* has different Favourites they are brought up in ſeparate Apartments, and each Mother takes care of her own Children. The *Sultan's* Daughters are alſo brought up with great Care, but not with ſo much as the young Princes, who have a *Chozza* who inſtructs them from the Age of five to eleven Years. Formerly the preſumptive Heir to the Crown being pretty big, was Circumciſed according to their Law; and when the Prince that govern'd thought fit, he had leave to come out of the *Serrail*, and had a Houſe given him, with one of the chiefeſt *Eunuchs*, to be his Governor, and a good number of Officers out of the *Seraglio* for his Train; then was he ſent to *Magneſia* a Town of *Aſia*, where he Commanded under his Father: The other Princes of the Blood whoſe Lives were ſpar'd, had alſo their *Apanages* and truſty People plac'd about 'em to keep 'em within due bounds, and hinder their Communication with any who might raiſe their Ambition, or move them to ſuch Diſorders as in theſe laſt Ages were like to be the utter Ruin of the Empire. They choſe rather to ſend theſe Princes to *Aſia* than into *Europe*, that they might be the farther remov'd from the Chriſtian Princes. But now the *Turks* have changed that ancient Cuſtom, and keep the Princes always in the *Serrail*; that ſo being conſtantly under their Fathers Conduſt, they might be the more ſubmiſſive, and leſs lyable to ill Impreſſions from Strangers.

Of the Grand Signior.

The *Sultan* gets up betimes; and generally eats four times a day. He ſits upon Pillows, and has his Meat ſerv'd upon a kind of Stool a little from the Ground: He holds his Napkin upon his Arm, has another Cloth upon his Knee, with his Legs acroſs, the *Turkiſh* way. He keeps no Taſter, as our Chriſtian Princes do, and ſeldom drinks more than once. *Selim* and *Amurat IV.* who were not very zealous obſervers of their Law, drank much Wine; and the laſt uſed to call the *Vine* the Tree of Life. The *Grand Signior* has his Buffoons and Mutes about him, who aſt a dumb Comedy by extravagant Geſtures, whiſt he is at Dinner. The *Sultan's* Plate at Table, is Maſſie Gold; the Baſin alſo in which he waſhes his Hands, is of the ſame Metal, and ſet round with precious Stones. During the time of the *Ramadan*, which is the *Turkiſh* Lent; the *Sultan* eats in yellow *China*, and only at night; it being unlawful for the *Turks* to eat in the day-time, till the *Ramadan* is over: But, notwithſtanding this Season of Abſtinence, there is Fleſh ſerv'd up always at Table; for the *Sultan* never eats any Fiſh, unleſs it be for his Fancy. There's little Spice uſ'd in the *Seraglio*, becauſe 'tis apt to make one very Thirſty: As to the Places whence the Proviſions come, *Aegypt* furniſhes Dates; *Moldavia*, *Valachia* and *Transilvania*, Honey: And Oil comes from *Coron* and *Modon* in the *Morea*; but the Oil from *Candia* is counted the beſt. The *Sultan's* Butter comes up the *Black-Sea*, and the Gardens about *Conſtantinople*, ſupply him with Fruit. When he deſigns any of his *Agalaves* a conſiderable Honour, he throws him a piece of Bread, which the other takes up with profound reſpect, breaks it ſmall, and diſtributes it to the other that are preſent, as if it were ſome precious Relick. After the Meat is taken away, the Prince quits his Gravity, and plays with his Mutes and Buffoons, to whom he gives Money, that they may ſuffer what he does to them with the more Patience. When he takes the Air in his magnificent *Saiques*, the *Agalaves* and chief Offices of the

Serrail that accompany him, ſtand; but the *Boſtangi Baſſi*, who is behind, and ſteers at the Helm, has the Privilege to ſit, and diſcourſes with him. When the *Sultan* goes a Hunting, or to the Moſque on *Fridays*, which are their Holy-days, he rides out of the *Serrail*, accompanied with the *Baſſas* and other principal Officers, which together make a great Squadron. Some Officers walk behind, to receive the Petitions the People preſent as he goes by; the meaner ſort that never go to Court, nor dare approach their Sovereign, burn Straw upon their Head whiſt they hold out their Petitions: This is done for two Reaſons, the firſt, that the *Sultan* might take notice of them, and order their Memoirs to be taken; the ſecond, to put him in mind that his Soul would burn ſo in Hell, if he refus'd to liſten to the juſt Complaints of his Subjects: This keeps Officers in awe, and hinders their abuſing the People. The *Sultan* has a thouſand choice Horſes in his Stables, which the Maſter of the Horſe furniſhes thoſe with that attend him when he rides abroad. He has very fine *Studs* in *Magneſia*, and at *Adrianople*, beſides other Places. The Number of his Mules is very great too; for when he marches in Perſon to the Field, there are Twelve thouſand that attend him. He appears in Publick on the Feaſt of *Bairan* or *Eaſter*, in all his Magnificence, ſeated upon a rich Carpet of *Persian* Tapeſtry, gives the *Baſſas* leave to kiſs his Hand, and receives his Subjects Homage. The *Vizir* that ſtands by, names ſome, and acquaints him when they that make profeſſion of the Law, or the great Men of the Port come, that he may receive them with ſome Diſtinction. This Ceremony ended, he marches in State to *St. Sophia*, and then returns to his Apartment, where he treats thoſe that accompany him, and preſents the *Sultaneſſes* and *Grand Vizir* with Jewels, Veſts, &c. At Night they light Torches, repreſent the Taking of Towns, with ſeveral other Diversions, which laſt three Days; during which, Perſons of Quality of both Sexes, ſtrive for the Favour of their Prince by the great Preſents they make him. Whiſt all *Conſtantinople* is thus in Mirth, the Chriſtians are forced to keep within their Houſes, from the Inſolence of the *Turks*, and Inſultings of Soldiers and drunken Men, that ask Money, and put all manner of Affronts upon 'em.

The Old Seraglio.

This *Serrail*, ſurrounded with very high Walls, is conſiderable for its Buildings, Fountains, and Baths. The *Grand Signior* has an Apartment furniſh'd in it, whither he comes when he Viſits any *Sultan's* Queen that retires thither after the Death of her *Sultan*. This *Serrail* is about a Mile round, and was built by *Mahomet II.* in one of the fineſt parts of the Town. It has but one Gate or Door to it, and that kept by *Eunuchs*: No Men enter but they who carry Proviſions, and they make no ſtay neither, nor ſee any Women. The Women that are out of date in the other, that are caſhier'd, grow old, or have forfeited their Prince's Favour by ſome conſiderable Crime, are ſent hither, under an old Matron that governs them with much rigour. The *Sultan Queen* and other *Sultaneſſes*, have their Apartments, and keep no Communication with the inferiour Women; theſe laſt are ſo ill provided for, that they ſometimes want Neceſſaries, wherefore nothing afflicts them more than when they are order'd to be ſent hither: All their Comfort is, that they are ſuffer'd to Marry: The *Eunuchs* are their Agents, and take care to provide them Huſbands. Their Portion is no more than what they ſav'd and hoarded up during their Proſperity, which they uſe to hide leſt it ſhould be taken from them.

Of the Turks Marriages.

There is no other Ceremony uſed in this, but a Contract made in Preſence of the *Cadi*, Preſident of the Law, which mentions the Portion and Conſent of Parties. Sometimes there are Witneſſes call'd; but there are ſo many falſe ones at *Conſtantinople*, that this Formality is but of little uſe. The very Deſcendants of *Mahomet*, diſtinguiſh'd by their Green Cloaths, are eaſily corrupted for Money. The *Turks* are allowed four Wives, and as many Slaves as they can or will maintain. Their Children inherit equally, and amongſt People of the higheſt Rank, eſpecially if allied to their Sovereign, the Slave's Children fare beſt; Jealouſie, or ſome Reaſon of State, hindring them to advance the other, leſt Birth ſhould make 'em Pretending and Troublem. And this is the reaſon the Legitimate Children are frequently Topp'd upon by the Baſtard Sons of Slaves. Huſbands may be divorc'd from their Wives, for ſeveral Cauſes mentioned in the *Alcoran*, eſpecially when their Humours do not agree. They that are thus Divorc'd, take their Portion with them; and if in their ſecond Marriage they have ſtill the ſame Miſfortune, they have the Liberty to return to their former Huſbands. The Slaves that bear them Children, cannot be ſold, but are look'd upon as incorporated in the Family, which is therefore oblig'd to maintain them; but if they are barren, they may ſell them at Market: The *Turks* can have Wives or Slaves of all Religions, and may do what they pleaſe with them except taking away their Lives. Chriſtians and Jews are not allowed to buy *Mahometans*, but only Women of their own Religion. There

is no Punishment inflicted on those that debauch Slaves, but they are severely dealt with that have any infamous Correspondence with those that are Free. The Traffick made of Slaves in *Turkey*, differs in nothing from that of Cattel amongst Christians; they are examin'd, their Age and Disposition of their Bodies consider'd, and a Price set according to the Strength and Quality of the Person: Children with or without the Mother: Young Girls are the dearest Commodity; these are examin'd by Matrons, and if they discover any Cheat the Seller is oblig'd to return the Price agreed upon, and mark'd in his Journal, which is as faithfully kept, and as formal, as for any other Merchandize whatsoever. The Customs and Ways of the *Turks* are very different from ours. The Left is the Upper-hand with them. They Bury in the dark, and carry the Dead out with their Head forward. In Christendom, Criminals are put to the Question, or Rack'd, to draw 'em to Confession; but in *Turkey*, they convict People only by Testimony. Christians keep good Tables, they but very ordinary, yet are very magnificent in the Equipage of their Horses. Christians retrench themselves in their Camps, but they not until of late. We have strait Swords, their Sabres are crooked. They neither make use of Pikes or Armour. Our Battalions are close and deep, theirs are large and take up much ground. Though it's generally thought they set no Value upon Learning, yet there are Professors at *Cairo* and at *Constantinople* that teach *Astrology*, *Astronomy*, *Geometry*, &c. the *Arabick* (which is the Language of the Learned, as *Latin* amongst us) and the *Persick*. They suffer no printed Books, but have a great many Manuscripts. The *Grand Signior* has a very curious Library, in which it was believ'd there was a perfect Copy of *Titus Livius*, for which the Library-Keeper was proffer'd considerable Sums, but he always answer'd, *He could not find it*. There is a *Bazar* or Market of Manuscript-Books upon different Subjects in the *Turkish*, *Arabian*, and *Persian* Tongues at *Constantinople*; but Christians are not permitted thither, because the *Turks* would believe Books profaned if sold to them. There are Historians now at this present hir'd to write the Annals of this Empire, which are already in five or six great Volumes that cost 200 Crowns. M. Batz a *Scotchman*, who travelled four or five Years in this Country, says he bought a great many curious Books, as that of *Chek Bouny* an *Egyptian*; of the Efficacy of Divine and Humane Words, with a great number of Lines and Figures, by which this Author pretends to shew fine things; another that teaches the Speculation of this *Cabalistic* Science, a *Turkish* and *Arabick* Dictionary, *Turkish* and *Persian* Grammars, Alphabets of all Tongues, and *Ephemerides* of the Increase and Decrease of the *Nile*, a Treatise of *Chiromancy*, more curious than those of *John Baptista Porta*, in which the Author pretends, that the Lines of the Hands are Letters, whereof he shews the Alphabet; with several other. The same Mr. Batz assures, that he saw a very ancient Astronomy-Book at *Constantinople*, that suppos'd the Use of the Needle, but did not apply it to Navigation but to other Astronomick Uses; all which shew, that the *Turks* are not ignorant. But they apply themselves most to useful Sciences, without troubling their Heads with such as amuse the Understanding, and content a vain Curiosity. *J. Spon. Voyage of Italy, &c. in 1575.*

TURKEY, or Empire of the *Turks*, comprehends many Provinces in *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, so that it's with reason the Sultan is called *Grand Signior*; for it's observ'd he possesses from East to West all that lyes between *Belis* of *Gomere* or the Western Extremity of the Kingdom of *Algier*, which is tributary to him, to *Balsora*, which is at the Extremity of the *Persian* Gulf, and is at least 800 Leagues from North to South from *Cassa* or *Taurica Chersonesus*, or rather from the *Tanais* above the *Palus Meotis* to *Aden* at the Mouth of the *Red Sea* or Straights of *Babelmandel*, is also 700 Leagues. In *Europe* he has *Romelia*, that comprehends *Greece*, *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Thrace*, with the Islands of the *Egean Sea*, *Sclavonia*, in which are *Servia*, *Croatia*, *Bulgaria*, and a part of *Hungary*, &c. In *Asia*, *Natolia*, *Sourie* *Soristan*, or *Syria*, *Turcomania*, *Diarbech*, and the three *Arabias*, which comprehend a great many large and fair Provinces. In *Africa* he has the Kingdoms of *Barca* and *Egypt*, with the States of *Tunis*, *Alger*, and *Tripoli*, under his Protection. The Princes of *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Valachia*, and Commonwealth of *Ragusa*, paid him Tribute. The Lesser *Tartars* depend on him as their Protector. To give the Reader a more perfect Idea of this Empire, we must observe, That it is divided into 25 Governments, of which there are seven in *Europe*, seventeen in *Asia*, and *Egypt* makes one by itself: Two of these Governments have *Beglerbegs* at the Head of 'em; the other are manag'd by *Bashas* with *Sangiacs* or subordinate Governors under 'em. Most of these Countries are fruitful, but neglected through the Laziness of the *Turks* and the Oppressions the Christians lye under, who chuse rather to let the Land lye untill'd, than to cultivate it for others. It's thin of Inhabitants, an Effect of the frequent Contagion and continual Wars which consume great Numbers of *Turks*. These are for the most part robust and well-limb'd, their Temperance contributing much to the strength of their Constitution; naturally more sincere and better than the *Renegadoes*. Though they are allowed four Wives, yet this Number is rare amongst them: It's but seldom also they repudiate their Wives. They are much accused of wicked and detestable Practices, Men with Men, and Women with their own Sex. Seve-

ral have published great Mistakes, in saying the *Grand Signior* was Proprietor of all the Land in *Turky*, and that Fathers cannot dispose of any in favour of their Children; for not only *Turks*, but the very *Grecians*, inherit their Parents and Relations Possessions, paying the *Grand Signior* only 3 per Cent. more or less upon every change of Heir. There is an Officer call'd *Beit-Elmal-Emini*, in each Town, to receive this Tribute. Their chief Merchandize is Silks, Cottons, and Oil. They are warlike and very stout. Their Troops consist in *Janizaries* which are the Christian Children levy'd for Tribute, in *Spahis* which are their Horse, and in *Zains* and *Timariots*, that hold Land during Life, to serve in the Army at their own Charges. The *Timariots* have less than the *Zains*, and differ as the Commanders of *Maltha* from the *Grand Prior*. Northern *Turky* in *Europe*, though it lyes in the middle of the *Temperate Zone*, yet the Air is not pure and healthful in all its Parts, especially *Hungary*, which does not agree at all, or but very little, with Strangers; the Land is Hilly, and full of Mountains to the North, and Plains to the South; the Mountains have several good Mines, especially of *Quicksilver*, and the tops are cover'd with Forests full of wild Beasts: The Wine is delicious, especially that of *Tokai* in *Upper Hungary*: The Plains of *Lower Hungary* and *Transylvania* bear the best Wheat in *Europe*, and their Rivers abound so in Fish that the Country People attribute their Inundations to the great quantity of 'em. The *Transilvanians* and *Hungarians* are not so tall as the *Moldavians* and *Valachians*, but have a frightful Eye, and Fury always painted in their Faces, and are of an irreconcilable Humour, bold and barbarous: The desire of Liberty is so natural to them, that their daily Study is how to defend themselves against the *Turks*. The greatest part of 'em who live in the Country, conquer'd by these Infidels, neglect the Improvement of their Land, and deprive themselves of the Conveniences of Life, making it their choice to live underground in Caves, into which they are forc'd to creep upon their Bellies, rather than dwell in open Air and commodious Houses, in which they would be oblig'd to Quarter the *Turks* and their Horses. The Women are handsom enough, but generally ill Dress'd, and Slatterns. Continual Wars have made the Country very poor, and destroyed most of those that used to work in the Mines. They have been always Warlike, sufficiently known by what they have done under *Attila*, and by their putting so long a stop to the *Turks* Encroachments in these latter Ages; and were it not for the Divisions and unhappy Quarrels of some of the chief amongst them, the Infidels had found it a very difficult matter to come into their Country. In the *Imperial Hungary*, the *Roman Catholique* is the swaying Religion, and the Endeavours of suppressing *Calvinism* by taking away their Churches, has occasion'd the Bloody War that is still on foot. In the *Mahometan Hungary*, there are *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Roman Catholics*, and some few *Calvinists*. This Kingdom in its flourishing Days was Elective, but since *Tekeli's* Rebellion, and that the Emperor obtained from the States in 1687, that it should be hereditary, he has almost reconquer'd *Hungary*, and had push'd his Conquests as far as *Belgrade*, but lost this last Place in 1690. *Valachia*, *Moldavia* and *Transylvania*, have their *Vaivodes*, *Hospodars*, or Princes, who pay Tribute to the *Turk*, and who are plac'd and displac'd at the Sultan's Pleasure; but lately, the Prince of *Transylvania* has renounc'd the *Grand Signior*, and put himself under the Protection of the Emperor, and the King of *Hungary*. *Chalcondylas Hist. Turk. Camerarius de Reb. Turc. Francois Sanson Orig. & Empire des Turcs. Baptiste, Montalban de Morib. Turc. Cluverius. Ortelius. Sanson. Duval, Briett, Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire, &c.*

TURNEBUS (*Adrianus*) one of the most Learned Critics of the 16th Century, was born at *Andely*, near *Roban* in *Normandy*. His Skill in the *Belles Lettres*, the Languages, and the Civil Law, made him admir'd by all the Learned in *Europe*. He publish'd several Treatises both in Prose and Verse, which were extraordinarily valued. He profess'd the Law both at *Toulouse* and *Paris*; at the latter of which Places, he died in 1565, being 53 Years of Age. *Thuanus. Lipsius. Barthius. Rosinus. La Croix du Maine, &c.*

TURPIN or **TULPIN**, a Monk of *St. Denys*, of the Isle of *France*, was nominated to the Archbishoprick of *Rheims*, by the Emperor *Charles the Great*, in 769. The Book, Entitul'd, *Historia de Vita Caroli Magni & Rolandi*, goes under his Name; but this History, or rather Romance, belongs to another Monk, who took the Name of *John Turpin*. *Holtoman, Franco-Gallia, cap. 5. Edit. 1665. Flodoard. lib. 1. cap. 5. & lib. 2. cap. 17.*

TURQUESTAN, a Province between *Great Tartary* and the Kingdom of the *Great Mogul*. Several Moderns think, there is no such Place as *Turquestan*, and that this Country is the Kingdom of *Tibet*, but it's hard to determine the Truth.

TURRECREMATA. See *John de Turre-cremata*.

TURRIANUS (*Francis*) born at *Herrera* in the Diocese of *Valencia* in *Spain*, was a Divine, and very well acquainted with Ecclesiastick Antiquity. He died at *Rome* in 1584. Father *Paul* takes notice, That *Turrianus* being at the Council of *Trent*, behav'd himself with a great deal of Heat and Indecency against those that mov'd for Communion in both Kinds. His principal Works are, *De summi Pontificis supra Concilium Auctoritate. Dogmaticus de Electione Divina & de Justificatione: De votis Monasticis: De Celibatu: De Matrimonii Clandestinis: De Hierarchicis*

rarchis Ordinationibus per Ministerium Ecclesiæ Catholice: De Sanctissima Eucharistia: De Ritibus Ecclesiasticis, &c. Thuan. Hist. Fra. Paolo Hist. Council of Trent.

TURSELIN (*Horace*) a Jesuit, Native of *Rome*, where he taught for 20 Years, and died in 1609, having writ a *Latin* Abridgment of the Universal History, with some other Works.

TUSCANY. See *Toscany*.

TUSCULUM, now *Frescati*, a small Town of *Campagna de Roma* in the Church Lands, is the Seat of a Bishop, who retains the Name of *Tusculanus Episcopus*, and is always one of the six ancient Cardinals. This Town was destroyed in Pope *Celestine* the Third's time, because its Inhabitants succour'd the *Imperialists*, and *Frescati* was built upon its Ruins, now about 500 Years ago. There are a great number of Palaces and Pleasure Houses to be seen in it. *Baud.*

TUSCUS (*Dominicus*) a Cardinal born at *Reggio*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the farther *Calabria*. He was a Person of great Parts and extraordinary Memory. He went out Doctor of Laws in his own Country, and after having practis'd at the Bar sometime at *Rome*, he was made Auditor of the *Rota*; in which Function, his Learning and Abilities appearing to Advantage; he had a Cardinals Hat given him by *Clement VIII.* and had been chosen Pope upon the Death of *Leo XI.* if Cardinal *Baronius* had not oppos'd the Election, being disobligh'd by some Freedoms of Conversation, which were customary enough in *Tuscus*; upon this Disappointment, *Tuscus* follow'd his Studies with greater Application, and publish'd eight Volumes, in which all the Learning and Cases in the Civil and Canon Law, are rang'd in Alphabetical Order, and in a very easie and intelligible Method. These he dedicated to Pope *Paul V.* and died in 1620. *Thomafini Elog. Vir. Illust.*

TUTULINA, a Goddess ador'd by the ancient Gentiles, and invoc'd for the Preservation of their Harvest when at home in their Rick Yards, that it might thenceforth be kept safe, that is, *Tuto*; whence comes the Word *Tutuline* and *Tutularis*: There is still this Inscription in the Palace of the *Ursins*, *Diis Tutularibus.* *Nonius. Macrobius. St. Augustin. De Civit. Dei. l. 4.*

TWEDE, the farthest River of *England* in *Northumberland*, and that which parts it from *Scotland*, at the Influx whereof into the Sea is seated *Berwick*, called from this River *Berwick upon Twede*. Noted for a good Salmon-Fishing.

TWERE, or *Twersco*, a Province of *Russia*, bordering to the West on *Livonia*, to the North on *Ingrain*, to the East on *Smolensco*, and to the South on *Litaw*. In it riseth the *Dwina*, which falls at *Riga* into the *Baltick* Sea. The Capital City of the same Name is seated on the *Wolga*, 200 *Russian* Miles from *Moscow* to the North, and 250 from *Smolensco* North East. This City is a Bishop's See. It was the Capital of a great Principality before it submitted to the *Russ*. It has the Right of a Mint with *Moscow* and two others. In 1569 *John Basilovitz* suspecting the Inhabitants of this City, *Great Novogrod* and *Plescow* to encline to the *Polish* Government, he surprized this City, and cruelly destroyed all the Inhabitants of it, without respect of Sex or Age. *Guagninus.*

TWITNAM Park, a stately House in *Middlesex*, just over against *Richmond*, belonging to the Right Honourable the Lord *Cardigan*.

TYCHES, a domestick God of the *Egyptians*. See *Anachis*.

TYDEUS, Son of *Oeneus* King of *Calydon* in *Ætolia*, being banish'd his Country for his Misfortune in killing his Brother *Menalippus*, he withdrew to *Adrastus* King of the *Argives*, who gave him his Daughter *Deiphila* in Marriage. *Polynices* who had married *Argia* Sister to *Deiphila*, having sent *Tydeus* to persuade *Eteocles* to deliver him the Kingdom of *Thebes* according to their Agreement. *Tydeus* upon his Disappointment and ill Reception, challeng'd *Eteocles* and all his Retinue in all sorts of Fights, and overcame them. The *Thebans* enraged at his Success, to the Number of 50, under *Meon* and *Lycophron*, way-laid him at his Return, but *Tydeus* kill'd them all except *Meon*, whom he spared to carry *Eteocles* the News: But coming with *Adrastus* and *Polynice* before *Thebes* a little after, he received his Deaths Wound from one *Menalippus*, after he had given signal Proofs of his great Strength and Valour. *Statius Theb.*

TYNDARO, in Latin *Tyndarus*, a Borough of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demona*, between the Towns of *Patti* and *Melasse*, where there is a Tower and Town dedicated to our Lady, call'd *S. Mary of Tyndaro*. It was formerly a Bishoprick under the Metropolis of *Saragossa*. *Strabo, lib. 6.*

TYNDARUS, King of *Oebalia*, Husband of *Leda*, and suppos'd Father of *Helena*, *Castor* and *Pollux*; from whence they are call'd *Tyndarides*. See *Castor*.

TYPHON, or *Typhens*, Son of *Hell* and the Earth according to *Hesiod*, or rather of *Juno* alone; for *Homer* says, that this Goddess being enraged that *Jupiter* had brought forth *Minerva* without Assistance, beat the Earth with her Hand, and received the strong Vapours that arose thence; whence this *Typhon* sprung, who was of such extraordinary Bulk that with one Hand he touch'd the East, with the other the West, whilst his Head rais'd it self to the Stars; both his Eyes seem'd Fire, and he vomited Flames out of his Mouth and Nostrils; his Body was feather'd, and his Thighs and Legs resembled two great Dragons. This Monster came with the other Giants to Fight and

Dethrone the Gods, who were so frighted at his Presence, that they fled into *Egypt* and changed their Forms; but at last *Apollo* kill'd him with his Arrows, or according to others, *Jupiter* struck him dead with a Thunderbolt, and buried him under Mount *Gibel*. *Ovid* describing his incredible Bigness, says, that he reaches under the three Capes or Promontories of *Sicily*, having the Cape *Peloro* or Cape de *Faro* upon his Right-hand, the *Pachino* or Cape of *Passaro* upon his Left, the *Lilybeans* or Cape of *Coco* upon his Thighs, and Mount *Gibel* upon his Head. Some say, *Typhon* was King of *Egypt*, who being very cruel, kill'd his Brother *Osiris* to usurp the Kingdom, but was at last overcome and punish'd by *Isis*, *Osiris*'s Wife. Dr. *Dickinson* thinks, that *Python* and *Typhon* are the same, and that they are the Greek Name of *Og*, King of *Bashan*, who was overcome by *Apollo* or *Pæan*, that is, *Joshua*. See *Delph. Phœniciz*. Naturalists apply this Fable of *Typhon* to the Nature of the Winds which blow from East to West, and rise to the Skies; the Feathers mark their Quickness, the Serpents the damage they do in Hurricanes and Whirlwinds, which resemble the Windings of those venomous Beasts; the Fire which he casts out at his Mouth and Eyes, shews the Quality of the Exhalations which are hot and dry. That they would Dethrone the Gods, is but a vulgar Opinion, which takes the Clouds for the Skies; and because the Wind is at times so violent that it drives the Clouds along with great Force, Poets have feign'd, that it troubled the Gods in their Seats: And because the Heat and Beams of the *Sun* or *Jupiter*, i. e. the good Temper of the Weather, does often appease this Violence, they said *Apollo* kill'd him, or that *Jupiter* struck him dead with a Thunderbolt: Finally, Because there are many Caverns and hollow Places in *Sicily* where there are abundance of subterranean Winds and Fires, and that these sometimes cause Earthquakes, and cast Flames and boiling Water out of the Earth, they took Subject thence to say, *Typhon* was laid under this Island. *Nat. Comes. Strab. lib. 13. Hesiod. in Theog. Ovid Metam.*

TYPICON, is the Name of a Liturgical Book of the *Greeks*, which contains the Form of Officiating in all their Publick Prayers for the whole Year; it answers to that which in the *Latin* Church is call'd, *Ordo Recitandi Divini Officii*, as *Allatus* has observ'd in his first Dissertation, *De Libris Ecclesiasticis Græcorum*; for as there are still variety of Rites in the Western Churches, and which were much more different before the Office of the Roman Church was receiv'd; so likewise, this *Typicon* of the *Greeks* is not every where the same, each Church having generally something of peculiarity and difference in their Forms; however, that which is most valued and made use of, is the *Typicon* of *Jerusalem* taken from the Monastery of *St. Sabas*. *Father Simon.*

TYPOT (*James*) a Learned Lawyer and States-man, of an ancient Family in *Brabant*: After having Travell'd to most of the famous Universities of *Europe*, and profess'd the Law in *Italy*, he settled himself in *Wirtzburg* in *Franconia*, from whence *John III.* King of *Sweden*, invited him to his Court, and bestow'd a great deal of Wealth and Honour upon him: This good Fortune drew the Envy of some great Men of that Kingdom upon him, who falsly accusing him of several Crimes, prevail'd so far upon the Princes Credulity, as to get him imprison'd; however, these Enemies were soon after punish'd for their Injustice, and lost their Lives in a very remarkable manner: *Typot* having languish'd out this Reign in Durance, was upon *Sigismund*'s, the next Successor's coming to the Throne, set at liberty, and employ'd in Business of the greatest Trust and Importance; but *Sigismund* being chosen King of *Poland*, *Typot* withdrew to the Court of the Emperor *Rodolphus II.* who did him the honour to make him his *Historiographer*. He died very old at *Prague* in 1604. His most considerable Works are, *Orationes ad Christianos, &c.* *Symbola Divina & Humana, Pontificum, Imperatorum, Regum cum Iconibus. Historia Gothorum. Historia Rerum in Suecia Gestarum. De Monarchia. De Fortuna. De Salute Rei-Publicæ. De Justo, sive De Legibus, &c.* Thuan. Hist. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

TYRE, now called *Sur*, a Town of *Phœnicia*, in Latin *Tyrus*. Its Antiquity and frequent Changes of Fortune have rendered it very famous. Some say, *Agenor* built it, and that *Phœnix* and *Cadmus* Reign'd after him: But *Josephus* is not of this mind, for he thinks the Town of *Tyre* was built 240 Years before the Temple of *Solomon*, that is, about the Year of the World 2783. Its eldest King within our Knowledge is *Abibalus*, *Hiram*'s Father, and Friend to *David* and *Solomon*. They who pretend this Town is more ancient, think the Proof is easie by the 14th Chapter of *Joshua* and 23d of *Isaiah*. This is certain, it has kept not only the Neighbouring Seas, but also all the others where its Arms have reached, under its Dominion; and if we may credit Report, the *Tyrians* were the first Inventers of Letters. *Alexander the Great* destroyed it when he made himself Master thereof, after seven Months Siege. It was afterwards Repaired, and the Emperor *Adrian* made it Metropolis of *Phœnicia*, in favour of *Paulus Reteur*, Native of *Tyre*. It was an Archbishop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and afterwards under him of *Jerusalem*; this was after the Christians had Conquer'd the Holy Land. Now it's but a mean Borough under the Dominion of the *Turks*. This is allowed to be one of the most ancient and celebrated Cities of *Palestine*, sup-

posed to be older than the coming of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*; but certainly at the latest built *A. M.* 1793, 240 Years before *Solomon's* Temple. It flourished, and had the Trade of the whole *Mediterranean* Sea, and settled Colonies on all its Coasts as far as the Western Ocean; and among the rest Founded *Carthage*. *Nebuchadnezzar* took and burnt it *A. M.* 3371. *Alexander the Great* took and ruin'd it the second time *A. M.* 3618. In the latter Ages it was often taken from the Christians by the *Saracens*. In 335 a Council assembled here by the Order of *Constantine the Great*, in which the *Arian* Bishops being the majority, *Athanasius* was accus'd of a great many Crimes; and notwithstanding, in his Defence, he detected the Injustice of his Enemies, and purg'd himself sufficiently; he was Condemn'd, Depriv'd of his Bishoprick, and Banish'd from that City. In 448 *Ibas* Bishop of *Edeffa*, accus'd of *Nestorianism*, was acquitted by another Council at *Tyre*. *Guliel. Tyreus* who wrote a Book *De Bello Sacro*, was Bishop of this City. *Josephus*, lib. 3. *Antiq. Euseb. in Chron. Quint. Curt. lib. 4. Strabo, lib. 17. Soerates, &c.*

TYRN, *Dyrn*, or *Tyrnaw*, a Town of *Upper Hungary*, upon a River of the same Name in the County of *Transchin*: The Archbishops of *Strigonia* make it their Residence since *Strigonia* was taken by the *Turks*. In 1414 twelve *Jews* and two Women exercised an unheard-of Cruelty upon a Christian Child in this Town; for having entic'd him into their House, they opened his Veins, and receiving the Blood, drank some, and laid the rest up for other Uses; then cut the Body in pieces, and buried it in a Cellar: Yet notwithstanding this Precaution, their Wickedness was discovered; for the Officers of Justice making a strict search in the Street of the *Jews* where the Child was last seen, found some drops of Blood in several Parts of the House, and thereupon seized all that liv'd in it, who being convicted of the Crime, were condemned to be burnt alive. When they were put to the Torture, they were ask'd, What put them upon such a horrible Cruelty? They answered, It was because they were taught by their Ancestors, That the Blood of a Christian was a powerful Remedy to stop the Blood in Circumcision; secondly, because it was a Philtre which created Love in them that eat Meat steep'd in it; thirdly, that it did stop the overflowing of the Hemorrhoids; fourthly, that it was to observe their ancient Custom of offering the Blood of a Christian to God yearly, adding, that the Inhabitants of that City were enjoined to perform their Sacrifice about that time. *Bonfin. lib. 4.*

TYRONE, Lat. *Tyronensis Comitatus*, the County of *Tir-Oen*, or as the *Irish* call it of *Thieroghain*, in the Province of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, between the County of *Antrim* to the East, *Londonderry* to the North and West, and *Fermanagh* and *Armagh* to the South. There is no Town or City of any Note in this County, which heretofore extended farther to the West than now it doth, a part of it being taken into the County of *Londonderry*.

TYRTEUS, a Poet, and excellent Player upon the Lute, Native of *Athens*, or of *Miletum* according to others, was cho-

sen, by Advice of the Oracle, to be Chief of the *Lacedemonians* in their War against the *Messenians*. This Choice was very happy, for this Poet animated the Soldiers so with his Verses and Tunes, that the *Lacedemonians* won the Day. *Plato de Legibus. Plutarch. Justin. &c.*

TYRWIT (Sir John) of *Stamfield* in *Lincolnshire*, Barr. Son of *Philip Tyrwhit*, Esq; by *Penelope* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Erasmus de la Fountain* of *Kirby-Bellers* in the same County. The *Tyrwhits* are considerably ancient, as appears by their being High Sheriffs of *Lincolnshire* in 22 of *Edward IV.* and of *Yorkshire* in 14 of *Henry VI.* Their Arms are, *Gules, Three Pe-wits, Or. Fuller's Worthies.*

TZERCLAS, Count of *Tilly*, General of the Troops of the Empire, *Bavaria*, and the *Catholic* Union or League; after he had signaliz'd himself in *Hungary* against the *Turks*, he was made Commander of the Troops of *Bavaria* under Duke *Maximilian*, and in 1620 distinguished himself at the Battel of *Prague*: Afterwards he took *Elbogen*, defeated Count *Mansfeld*, one of the chief of the Protestant Generals, and forced him out of the *Upper Palatinate*: And in 1622 having defeated the Marquess of *Baden* at *Wimphen*, he routed *Mansfeld's* Army near *Armstad*, and beat him quite out of *Germany*. Before this, he assisted the Arch-Duke *Leopold* at the taking of *Breda*; and afterwards took *Heidelberg*, Capital of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*. He was honoured with the Title of Count at the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, in 1623, and afterwards defeated the Army of the Duke of *Halberstad* at *Statlo*, killing 2000 upon the Place, and making 4 or 5000 Prisoners, amongst whom was the Duke of *Weimar*, the Duke of *Altembourg*, with several other Princes, and above 300 Colonels and Captains, and made himself Master of all their Baggage; all this with the loss of 200 Kill'd and 100 Wounded. He gained another glorious Victory a little after, and then took *Munden* and several other Places, obliging the Landgrave of *Hesse* to perform his Promise to the Empire. He defeated the *Danes* at *Lutter* in the Duchy of *Brunswick* in 1626, and made himself Master of 22 Pieces of their Canon, 80 Colours, and of all their Baggage in 1627. Having passed the *Elbe*, he took several Places, but was Wounded before *Pinneberg*; and in 1629 went to *Lubec*, as Plenipotentiary, to conclude a Peace with *Denmark*. In 1630 he was made chief General of the Army in *Wallstein's* Place; then having succour'd *Francfort* upon *Oder*, against the *Swedes*, he took *Brandenburg* by Storm, then *Magdebourg*, which was Plunder'd by his Soldiers, and almost burned to the ground; and having struck Terror over all *Thuringia*, took *Leipsic* in 1631, but was defeated three Days after by the King of *Sweden*; yet he rallied his Troops, took some Towns of *Hesse*, and beat *Horn* chief of the Protestant Party, but was afterwards mortally wounded, defending the Passage of the *Lech*, and died at *Ingolstadt* in 1632. He made great Gifts at his Death to our Ladies Church of *Ottingen*, and left 60000 Crowns to some old Regiments that were under his Command. *Julius Bellus. Maurea Austriaca. Petrus Lotichius. Le Blanc. Histoire de Baviere, &c.*

V.

V THIS Letter is a Consonant, as in *Navis*, *Gavisus*: In ancient Lawyers *b* and *v* are taken for one another; and the *Gascons* to this day, pronounce *vivere bibere* and *bibere vivere*; which made *Scaliger* joak upon them, saying,

Felices Populi quibus vivere est bibere.

VABRES upon the *Dourdan*, a Town of *France* in *Rouergue*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Abi*. It's called *Vabra*, *Vabrinum*, *Castrum Vabrense* and *Vabrium*. It was a famous Abby of *St. Bennet's* Order, changed by Pope *John XXII.* into a Cathedral Church in 1317. The Prelates have the Title of Bishops and Counts of *Vabres*.

VACCIA, *Waeca*, a City in the *Upper Hungary*, seated between *Gran* and *Pest* upon the *Danube*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Gran*. The *Hungarians* call it *Wai-zen*. The *Germans* took this Place from the *Turks* in 1596. *Bethlem Gabor* put it again into their Hands by a Treaty in 1622, and it was retaken in 1686 by the *Germans* in their March to *Buda*.

VACUNA, the Labourer's Goddess, which they invoked as propitious to those that sought their Quiet. They celebrated her Feasts in Winter, that they might rest after their Harvest.

VADIANUS (*Joachim*) born at *St. Gall* in *Switzerland*, was an eminent Doctor of Physick, and a great Traveller; and upon his return Home, was made a Senator, and several times Consul. He was, besides his own Profession, a Learned Mathematician, Geographer, Philosopher, Poet, and Divine. *Joseph Scaliger* counted him one of the best Schollars of his time in

Germany; but *Vossius* the Younger speaking of *Vadianus's* Commentaries upon *Mela*, censures them as being unpolish'd; his Words are, *Rus & stivam Olent*. He wrote several Books; the most considerable of those which are Printed, are, *Commentaria in Libros Pomponii Mela de situ Orbis. Epitome Asia, Affrica, & Europa. Scholia in secundum C. Plinii Librum; Naturalis Historia, &c.* *Thuan. Hist. Melchior Adam. Jos. Scaliger. Vadianus* died in 1551.

VAFERINE, a River that runs from the Valley of *Chefiris* in *Bugey*, under *Pont des Oules* below *Chatillon* of *Michaille*, and at the foot of the Mountain of *Credo*, then under the Bridge of *Bellegarde*, and joins the *Rhine* on this side *Pont Leucey*. It parts *Savoy* from the Country of *Michaille* in *Bugey*. The *Pont des Oules* is called thus, because the River *Vaferine* working it self a way through the Rocks, has formed many of them into the shape of Pots, called in Latin *Olla*. *Guichenon. Hist. de Bresse.*

VAG, Lat. *Vagus*, a River of *Upper Hungary*, which has its Source in the *Carpathian Hills* in the Borders of *Poland*, and running North-West, watereth *Trenschin*, *Freistadel*, *Leopoldstadt*, *Schinta*, and *Scheliz*, between *Comora* and *Presburgh*; and falls from the North into the *Danube*. Whilst *Newheusel* was in the Hands of the *Turks* this was the Boundary on that side between the two Empires.

VAGITANT, was a certain God whom the *Pagans* believed to preside over the first Words which Children pronounced. The Name was deriv'd from his Office; for *Vagitus* signifies a Child's Crying: This God had Altars erected for him at *Rome*. *Festus.*

VAISON upon *Louzeze*, a Town of the County of *Venaissin* in *Provence*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Avignon*, belongs to the Pope, and is the *Vasio Vocontiorum*, that *Ptolomy*, *Pliny*, *Pomponius Mela*, and other ancient Authors speak of. It was formerly far more considerable than now, being often destroyed by the *Goths*, *Vandals*, and *Saracens*, but was rebuilt since upon the side of a Hill. Its ancient Situation being in a Plain, where there is still our Ladies Church that was the ancient Cathedral; that in the Town has a Chapter with four Dignities, and the Canons are become Seculars, but were formerly of *St. Augustin's* Order. *Ptol. Plin. Pomponius Mela. St. Marthe.*

VAL DES ECOLIERS, an Abby in the Diocese of *Langres*, Head of the Congregation of Canon Regulars under *St. Augustin's* Rule. *William Richards*, with some other Doctors of *Paris*, retired into this Solitude with the Bishop's leave, where they were soon followed by a great number of the Scholars of the same University, which gave the Place the Name of *Val des Ecoliers* or *Scholars Valley*. In the mean time their Establishment encreased, so that in less than 20 Years they had 16 Houses. *St. Lewis* founded that of *St. Catherine* at *Paris*, whilst others were founded in *France* and the *Low Countries*. *Clement Cornuot*, Prior General of this Congregation, obtained the Title of Abbot of *Paul III.* for him and his Successors; and afterwards in 1653, this Order was united to the Congregation of Canon Regulars of *St. Genevieve* in *France*. *Alberic in Chron. S. Marthe.*

VAL DE GRACE, formerly called *Valprofond*, an Abby founded in the Parish of *Bievre le Chapel*, three Leagues from *Paris*, thence removed to the Suburb of *St. James* in that City. The ancient Abby was founded in the ninth Age, and continued in its Splendor until 1300, or thereabouts; but then falling into Disorder, and continuing to decline, *Lewis XIII.* named an Abbess there in 1618, to re-establish a regular Observance according to *St. Bennet's* Rule; and to facilitate the Reform, Queen *Ann of Austria* removed them to *Paris* in 1621, buying the Hotel or Palace of *Little Bourbon* for their Use. Some Years after this, the Nuns began to build a Monastery, where the Queen laid the first Stone in 1624; but the King dying then, she being left Regent, resolv'd to build a stately Church: The Foundations were laid open the 21st of February 1645, and *Lewis XIV.* then but seven Years old, laid the first Stone: It was not fully finished until 1665, nor were 20 Years too many to be employed in so accomplish'd a Work, whether the Structure, the Figures, the Marble Pillars, Reliefs, curious Paintings, or the Riches it contains, be considered. The chief Altar represents a Stable, environ'd as it were with twisted Marble Pillars, in the middle whereof is the Child *Jesus* in the Manger, between the *Virgin* and *St. Joseph*: All the Ornaments of the Sculpture are of Marble, or Brass gilt; the Paintings of the *Dome* admirable, and the finest Piece in *France*, done by the famous *Mignard*, call'd the *Roman*. The Building was continued and finish'd by *Gabriel le Duc*, the King's Architect, and the chief Sculptures done by *Michel Anguierre*; in *St. Anne's* Chapel, on one side of the great Altar over against the Nuns Grate, the Queens, the Princes, and Princesses of the Royal Families Hearts are deposited. *Le Maire Paris ancien & nouveau.*

VALACHIA or *Valaquia*, a Principality that depended formerly on *Hungary*, and whose Vaivode or Prince is now Tributary to the Grand Signior. The *Turks* call it *Carabogdana*, that is, *The Land of Black Corn*. The Plains would bear extraordinary Corn, were they well look'd after. There is hardly any Wood in the whole Province, which makes them burn Hemp and dried Cow-dung: Their Sand in Rivers is mix'd with several Grains of Gold, and they have good Mines in their Mountains, had they People to work in them; the frequent Incurfions the *Turks* make, obliging them that began it to abandon the Design. *Valachia* is divided into thirteen Counties, promiscuously inhabited by *Saxons*, *Hungarians* and *Natives*; the Vaivode has 10000 Crowns by his Tithes of Honey and Wax, a great Commodity in that Country; and his Customs upon the *Malinsie* of *Candia*, carried through his Lands into *Germany*, brings him a great Sum too. He has but three considerable Towns, *Zernowitz* where he lives, *Briel* and *Treslor*. There is a certain Salt in *Valachia*, that is as hard as any Marble, and of a kind of Violet Colour, but when pounded small looks white. The People are Inconstant and Wild; their Tongue inclines somewhat to the *Latin*, which makes some think, they are descended from the *Romans*. In the Ceremonies of their Religion, which is that of the *Greeks*, they make use of the *Lingua Franca*, used almost over all the Orient. The Vaivode generally pays the Port 70000 Ducats, but is sometimes obliged to pay 100000 to maintain himself in his Principality. He can raise Ten thousand Horse and a thousand Foot. *Histoire des Troubles de Hongrie, dans la Preface.*

VALAIS or *Walais*, in Latin *Valllesia*, a County of Europe, Confederates of the *Swissers* since 1553, bordering upon a part of the Alps. The *Germans* call it *Vallisserlandt*, and it was the Habitation of the ancient People of *Gallia Narbonensis* called *Seduni* and *Veragri*. It lyes between *Switzerland*, *Savoy* and *Milanois*; the chief Town is *Sion*; the others *Martinach*, *Saint Maurice*, &c. The Country is Fruitful enough considering its Situation; has Mineral Waters, several sorts of Wild Beasts, and some Mines. *Cluverius, &c.*

VALASCA, a famous Princess of *Bohemia*, that conspir'd with the other generous Women of that Country to banish the Men, and form a new Republick of *Amazons*, that subsisted several Years: The young Men Warr'd against them, and they defended themselves with much Courage and Conduct; yet this Heroine was at last surpris'd by a Stratagem, and lived to see the Fall of her Commonwealth. *Aeneas Sylvius. Hist. Bohem, &c.*

VALCKEMBOURG, which the *French* call *Faignemont*, is a little Town in the Dutchy of *Limbourg* in the *Low-Countries*, two Leagues from *Maestricht*; the King of *France* took it in 1676, and in 1679 restor'd it to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

VALCKEMBOURG, a little Borough a League from *Leyden* in *Holland*, has the Title of a County, and is considerable for a great Horse-Fair kept there every Year.

VALDRADE, Sister of *Gontier*, Archbishop of *Cologne*, and Niece to *Thiedgaud* Archbishop of *Treves*; by the Favour of these Prelates, and her own Beauty, she gain'd *Lotharius*, King of *Lorrain*, Son to *Lotharius I.* Emperor, who married her after he had turned *Thietbert* Duke *Hubert's* Daughter away. *Nicholas I.* having assembled a Council at *St. John of Lateran*, excommunicated all those that had assisted at this last Marriage, and forced *Lotharius* to put away his second, and retake his first Wife, which he did, but abus'd her, and then pass'd into *Italy*, and persuaded *Adrian II.* *Nicholas's* Successor, that there was a very good Understanding between him and *Thietbert*, and that he had quite forsaken *Valdrade*: This he confirm'd with an Oath, and thereupon was received into the Communion of the Church, but was soon after punished for his Perjury by a sudden Death. *Valdrade* was Mother of *Hugo* the Bastard, that called the *Normans* into *France*, had his Eyes put out by *Charles the Gros*, and was then cloister'd in the Monastery of *St. Gal*, in 885. *Fisen Hist. de Liege.*

VALENCE or *VALENCIA*, a Town and Kingdom of *Spain*, between *Catalonia*, the *Mediterranean*, *New Castille*, *Aragon* and *Meurcia*. It was the Country of the ancient *Edetani* and *Contestani*, and one of the best Parts of *Spain* along the *Mediterranean* Sea, with good Ports and considerable Towns, whereof *Valence*, that gives it the Name, is Capital; the other are *Segrove*, *Orighuella*, *Xativa*, *Elche*, *Alicant*, &c. The Country is well Water'd with fine Rivers, which render it extraordinary Fertile in Fruit and Grain. There is also great quantity of Silks and Salt made in it. *Valence*, in Latin *Valentia Contestinorum*, is upon the River of *Guadalaviar*, half a League from the Sea, with a Bishoprick and University, the Residence of the Vice-roy, and of most of the Gentry of the Country. It's a place of considerable Commerce, and one of the richest of *Spain*; it is round in Form, and encompassed with Walls, but no Ditch. The Town-House, the Palace of *Ciuta*, the Vice-Roy's, *St. Jerom's* Monastery, the Cathedral, and several Colleges, deserve to be seen. It has five Bridges upon the River *Guadalaviar*, Pope *Alexander VI.* founded an Archbishoprick in it in 1492. The Kingdom of *Valence* was establish'd by the *Moors*: The Famous *Ruis* or *Rodrigues* was call'd *Le Cid*, and recover'd the Town from them about the end of the 11th Century; they retook it sometime after, but were dispossessed again by *James I.* King of *Aragon*, about 1239, who Peopled this and the rest of the Country with several Christian Families. The Kingdom of *Valencia* is the most Fruitful and most Pleasant and Temperate of all *Spain*, much like that of *Naples*; their Silk and Wool are the best in the World; their Sheep were first brought thither from *Coltsfold* in *England*, in 1465, by the imprudent Courtship of *Edward IV.* In short, the Plenty, Delicacies and Pleasantness of this Kingdom, has effeminated its Inhabitants, and made them less able to defend it. *Philip II.* banish'd 22000 Moorish Families out of this Kingdom. *Merula, Mariana.*

VALENCE upon the *Rhone*, a Town of *France* in *Dauphine*, Capital of a Country called *Valentinois*, with an University and Bishoprick Suffragant of *Vienne*. The *Latins* call it *Valentia*, *Julia Valentia* and *Segalaunorum Urbs*. It's very ancient, being first a *Roman* Colony; now *Valence* is divided into the Town and Borough, is large and well built, with a Citadel, a Cathedral, a Collegiate Church, the Abby of *St. Ruf*, Head of the Order, and a great number of Religious Houses, an University, Prefidial and Election. It suffered much during the last Civil Wars. The *Valentinois* that first had the Title of County, and afterwards of a Dutchy, is divided into Upper and Lower, the first from *Ijere* to the *Droume*, along the *Rhone*; and the Lower from the *Droume* to the County of *Venaissin*. *St. Marcellin. Romans, Montelimar, &c.* are its Towns, besides *Valence* the Capital spoken of before. After the Death of Count *Lewis*, this County fell to the Crown of *France*, and was united to *Dauphine* by *Lewis XI.* *Lewis XII.* made it a Dutchy, and gave it to *Cesar Borgia*, Son to Pope *Alexander VI.*

VALENCE, which those of the Country call *Valenza*, a Town of *Italy* in the *Milanois*, near the *Po*, was taken by the *French* in 1657, and surrendred by the *Pyrenean* Treaty. After the Duke of *Savoy* had made a separate Peace with *France* in 1696, he in conjunction with the *French* Troops laid Siege to it; during which, the Neutrality for *Italy* was agreed on, and so the Siege rais'd.

VALENCE,

VALENCE, a Town of the Kingdom of Portugal upon *Minho*, often attack'd by the Spaniards during the last Wars, but to no purpose.

VALENCE of Alcantara, a strong Town of Spain in *Estremadura* upon the *Savar*: The Portuguese made themselves Masters of it about the middle of the seventeenth Age, but restor'd it again by the Peace of Lisbon in 1668.

VALENCIENNES upon the *Sheld*, a Town of the Low-Countries in *Hainault* that is very ancient and pleasant: It's thought our Ladies Church there was built by King *Pepin*. There are several other considerable enough, which with the Colleges and Town-house deserve to be seen by Strangers. The Inhabitants are noted for Commerce and Riches. The Latin Name of this Town is *Valentiana* or *Valenticana*. It was besieged in 1656 by the French, under the Command of *Turenne* and *la Ferte Senneterre*; but *Don John of Austria*, who commanded in the Spanish Netherlands, back'd by the Valour of the Prince of *Conde*, rais'd the Siege, and took *Marschal de la Ferte* Prisoner. *Lewis XIV.* having laid Siege to it in 1677, carried it by Assault; and to save it from Plunder, forc'd the Inhabitants to be at the charge of building a Citadel.

VALENS (*Flavius*) Emperor, Son of a Rope-maker, named *Gratian*, born near *Cibale* in *Pannonia*. His Brother *Valentinian* associated him to the Empire in 364, and gave him the Government of the East, but *Procopius's* Rebellion frightned him so much, that he had thoughts of quitting the Empire. He had better Success the Year after; for he defeated his Enemy, and sent his Head to *Valentinian*; the *Goths* that assist'd *Procopius* were still formidable; so *Valens* resolving to march against them, made great Preparations; was Baptized by *Eudoxius* of *Constantinople*, an *Arian*, who oblig'd him by Oath to support his Errors; his Wife also being of that Sect, contributed toward it; so that he had no sooner made Peace with the King of the *Goths*, but he issued an Edict to banish all Catholick Prelates, which was executed, and went in Person to *Cesarea* of *Cappadocia* to banish *St. Basil*; as also to *Antioch*, from which last he banish'd *Meletius* to *Edeffa*, persecuting the Orthodox wherever he went, but was more commendable in punishing some Philosophers, who pretended that his Successor would be a Man whose Name begun by these Letters *Theod*, and expected that a Person of great Quality, called *Theodore* a Pagan; was called to the Empire: Some assure he was worthy of it, and perhaps upon this Prediction had thoughts of it; but *Valens* having notice thereof, buried him alive, cut off the Prophets Heads, and made all those away whose Names begun with *Theod*. In the mean time he permitted the *Goths* to settle in *Thrace*, who being followed by several Barbarians, when that Province became too little for their Support, they encroach'd upon their Neighbours. *Lupicinus*, General of the Roman Army, endeavouring to beat them back, was worsted; and *Valens*, though he came in Person, could not effect it, but thereupon withdrew to *Constantinople*; the *Goths* pursuing their Incursions to the very Suburbs of that City, which made the People Murmur openly, and accuse him of Negligence and want of Courage, which put him upon taking the Field a second time. The *Goths* offer'd to come to a Peace, which being refused, a Battel was fought near *Adrianople*, where the Emperor's Army was defeated, and he himself wounded with an Arrow in the Retreat, which made some of his Men put him into a Cabin upon the Road; the Enemy not knowing he was there, set Fire to it, and burn'd him with it, in the fiftieth Year of his Age, and 378 of our Redemption. *Ammian. Marcellin. Rufin. Socrat. Sozom.*

VALENS (*Publius Valerius*) Proconsul of *Achaia*, was proclaim'd Emperor by his Legions in *Gallian's* time, and soon after defeated *Lucius Calpurnius Piso*, who was sent against him; at last he was Massacred by his own Soldiers. *Trebellius Pollio.*

VALENTIA (*Gregory de*) a Spanish Jesuit, counted one of the most celebrated Divines of his Order. He publish'd a *Folio* of Controversie at *Lions* in 1591, and two more afterwards at *Ingolstadt*. He wrote likewise four Volumes of Commentaries upon *Thomas Aquinas's* *Sums*. Pope *Clement VIII.* had a great value for him, and invited him to *Rome*, but immoderate Study threw him into an ill Habit of Body, and brought him to his end in 1603. The History of the Congregation, *De Auxiliis*, written by a *Jansenist*, affirms, That *Valentia*, being before this Congregation, fell down in a Swoon, upon his being discover'd to have falsify'd a Testimony from *St. Augustin*. *Ribadeneira, de Alegamb. Bibl. Script. Societat. Jesu. Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hisp. Mireus de Scrip. Sect. 16.*

VALENTINE (Pope) a Roman by Nation, succeeded *Eugenius II.* but died forty days after his Election in 824. *Baronius.*

VALENTINUS an Heresiarch, chief of the *Valentinians*, spread his Errors in the eleventh Age: He was an Egyptian, Learned, Eloquent, and made Profession of *Plato's* Philosophy. It's reported, that his Dissatisfaction that another was preferred before him to a Bishoprick, made him quit his Faith, and collect his Dreams of certain Gods to the number of Thirty, which he call'd *Aeones*, that is, *Ages*, out of the Poet *Hesiod's* Fables: He would have Fifteen of the Thirty to be Male, and the other Fifteen Female; and said, our Saviour sprung like another *Pandora* out of their Correspondence: And added, that he pass'd with a Body brought out of Heaven through the Vir-

gin, as a Conduit or Pipe, and that all Men would not rise to Life again. His Disciples followed also the Errors of the *Gnosticks*, and took their Name. *Valentine* publish'd a Gospel and Psalms: He came to *Rome*, and abjur'd his Errors, but it was but for a short time; for he relaps'd and maintain'd them with more Head-strongness than before. *St. Irenaus* and *Tertullian* both writ against him. *Theodoret. S. Epiphan. Her. 31. Euseb. Philastrius, &c.*

VALENTINIAN I. of this Name, was born in *Pannonia* near *Cibale*; *Gratian*, a Rope-maker by Trade, was his Father; but his Valour and good Qualities rais'd him to the Throne: After *Jovian's* Death in 364, he left his Brother *Valens* the Government of the East, and kept that of the West himself: He made a successful War against the *Germans*, and subdued several Barbarians that disturb'd the Quiet of the Empire: All Authors acknowledge, he had great Parts; but add, his Anger was almost a Madness, and stain'd these glorious Advantages: It's reported, that the *Quadi* having sent to him for Peace, he was much surpris'd at the Meanness of their Ambassador's Equipage, and awkward Mien; but when he understood they were the noblest and handsomest Men of their Nation, he cry'd, *The Romans Condition was very Unhappy, to be troubled with the Rebellions of such People so far unworthy of them.* With that he fell into such a Rage, that the Violence of his Passion broke an Artery in his Body of which he soon died. This hapned in 375, after eleven Years and some Months Reign. He left *Gratian* by his first Wife *Severa*, and of his second he had *Valentinian II.* and three Daughters, *Galla Theodosius's* Wife, *Grata* and *Justa* that both died single. *Ammian. Marcellinus, Prosper, Orosius.*

VALENTINIAN II. Son of the First, was saluted Emperor in the Town of *Anicium* in *Pannonia*; in 375, *Gratian* his eldest Brother, that was before his Father's Death declar'd *Augustus*, appeared first of all against his Proceedings, and term'd them rash, but afterwards consented. *Valentinian* was then but ten Years old; after *Gratian's* Death he sent *St. Ambrose* to stop the Usurper *Maximus*; but this not succeeding, he retired with his Mother to *Theffalonica*, to implore *Theodosius the Great's* Assistance; who when he had defeated the Tyrant, settled *Italy, Gaul, Spain* and *England* upon *Valentinian*, and made him sensible withal that he was to blame, for blindly following his Mother's Opinion, that was an *Arian*. After which time *St. Ambrose* was his Adviser. One *Arbogastus* a French Man, gave such great Proofs of his Courage, that he gain'd the Emperor's Love so far, that he did nothing without his Approbation; he engag'd him in a War against the French; but when he found he intended to follow other Measures, he strangled *Valentinian* at *Vienne* in *Dauphine*. He was then but a Catcumen, and expected *St. Ambrose* to be Baptized by him. This hapned in 392. *Marcellin. Socrates, Rufin.*

VALENTINIAN III. Son of *Constance* and *Placidia*, at seven Years of Age, received the Purple sent him by *Theodosius* the Younger, after the Defeat of the Tyrant *John*, and was declar'd Emperor over all *Italy* in 427. His Army was afterwards defeated by the *Goths* and *Gauls*; and *Attila* coming into *Italy*, frightned him strangely, and made him make use of Pope *Leo* to stop his Proceedings; which he did for a time, whilst the Emperor became enamour'd of a Roman Lady, Wife to *Maximus*, without being ever able to obtain the least Favour; but being at Dice with her Husband, and winning all his Money, and his Ring, he sent the Ring as a Token from her Husband to have her come to the Palace, where he forced her: The Lady made Complaint to her Husband; who resolving Revenge, contriv'd his business so well, that the Emperor by his Persuasions, made *Aetius* away, the only Man that could oppose his Enemies Designs, and then got him Murther'd in the *Campus Martius* in 455, the Thirty sixth Year of his Age. *Cassiodorus, Marcellin. Evagr. Procop.*

VALERIA, a Roman Lady, Sister of *Publicola*, was much honoured and beloved at *Rome*, because she saved it from the Arms of *Marcus Coriolanus* her Son; for being in the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, when *Marcus*, General of the *Volscei*, was preparing to destroy the Town he then laid Siege to, she went out to meet him, followed by *Volumnia*, *Vergilia*, and other Ladies, and by her Intreaties and Tears, dissuaded him from the Enterprize. *Plutarch.*

VALERIAN, was saluted Emperor by the Roman Legions after *Gallus's* Death; in 244 he associated his Son *Gallienus*, and both reign'd together six or seven Years: He pretended great Love for the Christians in the beginning of his Reign, and his Palace was always full of them, until being deluded by an Egyptian that profess'd Magick, he committed all manner of Impieties, making no Difficulty to offer Human Victims to Devils, and cut up Children to know things to come: Then he rais'd a crueller Persecution against the Church than it had ever suffered before; but God punish'd these Crimes, in suffering *Macrinus*, one of his Captains, to betray him to *Sapor* King of *Persia*, who kept him Prisoner; and to add to his Servitude, made use of his Back to get upon his Horse, and at last got him flead alive. This hapned in 260. *Aurelius Victor, Eutropius, Eusebius, Orosius.*

VALERIO (*Vincentino*) a famous Ingraver that imitated the Ancients; he wrought a Crystal Cabinet for Pope *Clement VII.*

with the whole History of Christ's Passion engraven on it; when this Pope came into *France*, he presented this to the King, who in Return gave him a Ring of great Value, and a very rich Suit of *Arras*: Besides this, *Vincentio* represented several Histories upon Crystal for the same Pope, who made Presents of them to other Princes; engraved the twelve Emperors, and made so many Medals and other Works, that it's strange one Man could ever compass them, considering the Difficulty and Tedioufness of the Work. He died in 1546, leaving an only Daughter that also engraved extraordinary well. *Felibien. Entretiens sur vies des Peintres.*

VALERIUS (*Cato*) tho' manumis'd by *Burfinus*, was born Free, as may be seen in his Piece, intituled *Dira*, or Imprecations, but was deprived of his Patrimony in the Wars of *Sylla*: He taught Grammar with Reputation, and was esteem'd the best Master of *Rome* for Poetry. He compos'd several Works that were much esteem'd by the Learned, especially his *Lydia* and *Diana*, whereof the first was call'd the *Delight of the Learned*, the other *The Glory of its Age*. *Suetonius* says, This great Learning did not shelter him from the want that attends most Men of Parts, for he was forced to make over his House at *Tusculum*, to satisfy his Creditors. *Sueton. de Illust. Gram.*

M. VALERIUS CORVINUS, or *Corvus*, was call'd by this Name, because a Crow help'd him to overcome a Giant-like *Gaul*, who had challeng'd the *Romans* to fight. *Aurel. Viſtor.*

M. VALERIUS CORVINUS MESSALA, a *Roman* Citizen, famous for his Birth, Parts and Wit. *Appian* tells us, that the *Triumvir* dreaded him when but very Young, and that he was afterwards Consul with *Augustus*, and had the considerable Employments of the Commonwealth. Both *Pliny* and *Seneca* report of this *Corvinus*, That his Memory was so entirely gone two Years before he died, That he forgot his own Name. *Plin. lib. 7. cap. 24. Seneca, Sueton.*

VALERIUS CYPRIANUS, a Protestant Author, who publish'd a *Spanish* Version of the Old and New Testament from the Originals. The Old Testament part on't, is commonly made use of by the *Portuguese-Jews* at *Amsterdam*. Father *Simon* observes, That this *Valerius* may be said rather to have publish'd a Second Edition of *Cassiodorus de Reina's* Bible, than to have made a new Translation of his own, and that he has left *Reina's* Faults uncorrected. *Father Simon Hist. Crit. Old Test.*

C. VALERIUS FLACCUS, a *Latin* Poet of *Sezzo* or *Setia*, a Town of *Campagna di Roma*, lived in the Emperor *Domitian's* time, and was much beloved by *Martial*; he compos'd a Poem of the *Argonautes* in Eight Books. *Quintilian* complains of the misfortune of their being left imperfect.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS was of *Rome*, thought to be of the Family of the *Valerians* by the Father's, and of the *Fabians* by the Mother's side. The first part of his Life was spent in the Study of the *Belles Lettres*; and afterwards he followed *Sextus Pompeius* to the War: At his Return, he resolv'd to write the Actions and most remarkable Sayings of the *Romans* and other great Men, which he execut'd in the Work which we have of his in Nine Books, dedicated to the Emperor *Tiberius*; other Works are attributed to him, but it's not known when he died: Several Learned Men believe, that *Valerius Maximus* is not properly the Author of the Work that has pass'd so long under his Name. It's certain that in *Tiberius's* time, that famous *Roman* collected in several Books, the Examples and memorable Actions both of the *Greeks* and *Romans*; but as this Work was very large, though otherwise written with all the Exactness of that Age, yet it was neglected, and would have been lost altogether as well as the Histories of *Trogus*, and several Decads of *Titus Livius*, if *Nepotian of Africk* had not taken the Pains to abridge them. *P. Cantel. in Commentar. Vossius, lib. 10. de Hist. Lat.*

P. VALERIUS PUBLICOLA, a *Roman* Consul, who with *Brutus* triumph'd over the *Veji* and the *Volsci*; he was call'd *Publicola*, because he was altogether Popular; for being suspected of designing upon the Publick Liberty, because he was building an House upon one of the Mountains in form of a Fortress, he presently rased it down, and built it in the Plain. He was four times Consul, yet died so poor, that People were forced to beg Money for his Burial. *Aurelius Viſtor. de vir. Illust. Livy. Florus.*

VALESIUS, an *Arabian* Heresiarch, who has given his Name to the Hereticks call'd *Valesians*. They made all their Followers Eunuchs, either by force or fair means, and often serv'd other People so too, when they could light of them handsomly; they also maintain'd other Errors, rejecting the Law and Prophets. *Epiphanius Her. 58. St. Austin Her. 37.*

VALESIUS (*Henricus*.) See *Valois Henry de*.

VALETTE, a Town of the Isle of *Maltba*, Residence of the great Master of *St. John of Jerusalem*. See *Maltba*.

VALETTE (*Parisot John of*) the 48th great Master of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*; the Convent residing at *Maltba* during his Reign, the Knights Gallies took above fifty Turkish Ships in less than five Years time, which enrag'd *Soliman II.* so, that he resolv'd to lay Siege to *Maltba*, and drive the Knights thence as he did before out of *Rhodes* in 1522; for that end he made *Mustapha* Bassa General of the Land, and *Piali* Bassa Commander of the Sea Forces, which set out from *Constantinople* the 4th of *April* 1565, and arriv'd at *Navarin* the 11th of *May*, where the Fleet consisted of 150 Gallies, nine

great Men of War, nine *Maones*, and three *Caramousflats* or Ships of Burthen; the 20th of *May* they built two Forts at the Mouth of the Port of *Maltba*, and put fourteen Pieces of Canon in them; then the Army moved to a place call'd *Sainte Marguerite*, where after hot Skirmishes the *Turks* were forced to retire to *la Marte*, where they encamp'd the 27th of *May*; the Bassa battered the Fort of *St. Elme*, and after five Assaults took the Castle the 23d of *June*, but with the loss of 4000 of his best Men, amongst whom was the famous Pirate *Dragut*. The 28th *Mustapha* laid Siege to the Isle of *St. Michel* or City of *Sengle*, and the next day rais'd his Batteries against the Borough, which the great Master had reinforced with 600 Men, who were the chief cause of the Preservation of the Island. The *Turks* continued their Batteries, and gave a general Assault the 21st of *August*, gain'd the Walls, and planted seven Standards over the Gate de *Bonne Enseigne*: But the great Master so encouraged the Knights with his Speech and Example, that they beat them off again with great Slaughter: *Mustapha* made several other Efforts, until the 13th of *September*, that 49 Christian Gallies arriv'd with Succor, and then he embark'd with great Precipitation, and went off at night. The Siege was so terrible and bloody for the four Months it lasted, that most of the Fortifications were ruin'd, there being above 70000 Shot made against them. The *Turks* lost 20000 Men, and of the Christians there died of their Wounds and of Sickneses about 9000, so that the great Master had but 6000 against 80000 when the *Turks* went. He lost no time, but seeing all destroy'd resolv'd to build the City new, which was call'd *Valette* from his Name. The first Stone was laid with much Ceremony the 18th of *March* 1566, and lest the Enemy should trouble the Design with any new Enterprize, Pope *Pius V.* commanded they should go on with the Work Holy-days and all. The great Master also repaired the Borough, which was since call'd the Victorious City, and fortified the Castle of the Isle of *Goze*, omitting nothing to put all in a posture of Defence: The same Pope sent him an Express, with an offer of a Cardinal's Hat, but he return'd this Answer, That he did not look upon that Dignity to become the Profession of Arms he had spent his Age in. To facilitate Payments, he made some Brass Pieces, with the Arms of the Order and great Master on one side, and on the other the Mark of Valour, with these Words round it, *Non Aēs sed Fides*, and made all good again to Merchants and Workmen, paying the Value they pass'd for in Silver or Gold. He kept Eight thousand Men continually at Work, until he died in 1586. *Bosio Naberat, &c.*

VALETTE (*John Lewis de la*) de *Nogaret*, Duke de *Espernon*, & de *Villebois*, Peer and Admiral of *France*, Governor of *Provence* and *Guyenne*, Collonel General of the *French* Infantry, &c. was born in 1554. He made his first Campaigns under the *Sieur de Caumont* at the Siege of *Rochel* in 1573; sometime after, he followed the Fortune of *Henry* King of *Navarre*, but continued not long in his Interest: And the War being declar'd against the *Hugonots*, he serv'd under the Duke de *Alençon*, and distinguish'd himself at the Siege and Taking of *la Charite d'Isseire*, and de *Bouage*, and became a great Favourite of King *Henry III.* who sent him to the Duke of *Savoy* to accommodate the Difference about *Geneva*, and made him Duke and Peer of *France* in 1582. In 1587, upon his going from Court to *Angoulesme*, he escap'd a dangerous Conspiracy against his Person. Afterwards he took *Gargeau*, *Estampes*, *Montereau*, and *Pontorse*, from the *Leaguers*, and was at *St. Cloud* when the barbarous Assassination of King *Henry III.* happen'd; upon which Accident, he quitted the Service of King *Henry IV.* contrary to the Advice of his Friends: Some time after he return'd to Court, and was in danger of his Life at *Corbie*, and the Siege of *Pierre Fonse*. During the Disturbances at Court, which happen'd after the Death of the *Mareschal d'Ancre*, he assist'd Queen *Mary de Medicis*, in her going off from *Blois*, and was serviceable in the Reduction of *Bearn*, which had Revolted: He likewise defended the Fort of the Isle of *Rhee* against the *English*, and died at *Loches* in 1642, being 88 Years of Age. See the History of his Life, written by his Secretary *Monsieur Girard*.

VALIERE (*le Chevalier de la*) wrote a Book, call'd *Pratique & Maximes de la Guerre*, printed in 1667. He was very fit to write upon that Subject, having ran through the Principal Commands in the Army, and always shew'n great Conduct as well as Courage.

VALLA (*Laurence*) a *Roman*, a Canon of *St. John of Lateran*, was in great esteem in the fifteenth Age, for his Works and Learning; he compos'd six Books of the Elegances of the *Latin* Tongue, three of the True and as many of the False; a Book of the false Donation of *Constantine*, three of *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon's* Reign; and Translated *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* out of *Greek* into *Latin*. The Learned look upon him as the chief Man that rescued the *Latin* Tongue from the Barbarity it had contracted from the *Goths*, and brought it back to its former Beauty: Yet he was accus'd in the Inquisition, of spreading Errors about the Mystery of the Blessed Trinity and Free Will, and of ridiculing Nuns where-ever he was. This severe Tribunal condemn'd him upon the Accusation, and he had accordingly been burn'd had not *Alfonso* King of *Naples*, interceded for him; yet it's said, he was whip'd round the *Dominicans* Cloister at *Naples*; at least *Poggius* of *Florentine*, who writ

sharp Satyrs against him, reproaches him with all these Misadventures. *Laurentius Valla* came back to Rome, where he died in 1495. the fiftieth Year of his Age. *Paul. Jov. Eras. Vofsius.*

VALLADOLID, a Town of Spain in New Castille, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of Toledo. It's call'd in Latin *Vallis Oletum*, and by others *Pintia*, and is one of the finest Towns in Spain, and has been the Residence of several Kings. *Philip IV.* built a magnificent Palace, and embellish'd it with fine Gardens. There are considerable Churches, amongst the rest that of the Dominican Friars, who have also a College here. It is sixteen Spanish Leagues from Burgos to the South-West, and twenty from Salamanca to the North-East. This City was built by the Goths, A. C. 625. made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Toledo in 1591. *Christopher Columbus*, the first Discoverer of America, died here in 1506. *Philip II.* King of Spain, by the Persuasion of Mr. Parsons an English Jesuit, erected a Seminary for English in this Town, in 1589.

VALLADOLIT, or *Camayagua*, a Town of America Septentrionalis in New Spain, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of Mexico, since the Year 1558. It's in the Province of Honduras.

VALLEY of *Jehosaphat*, to the East of Jerusalem between the Town and Mountain of Olives, is about 2000 Paces in length from North to South, which is the length of that City, to which it serves as a Ditch, lying about 250 Paces lower than the Town, which of that side is built upon the Mountains of *Moria* and *Sion*. It's call'd of *Jehosaphat*, because a King of this Name had his Tomb built there; or according to others, because it's the Place the Universal Judgment is to be kept in; for *Jehosaphat* signifies the Lord's Judgment. It also is call'd the King's Valley in Holy Scripture, because King Solomon had a very fine Garden at the foot of Mount Scandale, which is the third small Hill of the Mountain of Olives, and it is call'd the Valley of *Cedron*, because the little River *Cedron* runs through it. At the foot of the Mount of *Viri Galilai*, which is a Hill of the Mountain of Olives towards the North, is our Ladies Tomb in a Church built by the Christians. The Form is square, and the top of this Building flat, the Door adorn'd with several small Marble Pillars; thence fifty Steps downwards, about the middle of which are two Altars upon the two Tombs of St. *Joachim* and St. *Anne*, and at the left hand another Chapel with two Altars upon the Tombs of St. *Joseph* and *Simeon*; these four Tombs are Marble; at the foot of these Stairs is another Altar that belongs to the Armenians, near the Church-door. This Church is built in form of a Cross, being about forty Paces in length and about thirteen wide. Our Ladies Tomb, like that of our Saviour's, is in form of a little Chapel wrought in the Rock. There is an Altar cover'd with a Marble Table that lyes upon the place where the Body lay, and about twenty Lamps burning round it: Behind this, at the end of the Church towards the East, is the head Altar that belongs to the Greeks, with another lesser one on the Gospel-side, as they always have in their Churches. Over against the Sepulchre on the left-hand-side is the *Jacobites* Altar; and on the other side a Mosque for the Mahometans, that have a great respect for this Holy Place. At the other end of the Church, towards the West, is the *Abyssins* Altar; the whole Church receives no other Light but what it has by the Door and a Window in the Roof over the great Altar. People hold, that this Church was built in 326 by the Empress *Helena*. *Godfrey of Bouillon*, King of Jerusalem, bestow'd it richly endow'd, upon Monks which he settled there. Queen *Melissinda*, Daughter to *Baldwin II.* Wife to *Foulque* and *Baudouin* the Third's Mother, all three Kings of Jerusalem, was buried there in St. *Joachim's* Chapel. In this same Valley of *Jehosaphat*, is the Garden of Olives, and some Remains of the Wall that environ'd it; and a little farther towards the South and the Bridge of *Cedron*, are four Tombs, Works well worth being seen; the first is that of *Jehosaphat* King of Judah, who gave his Name to all this Valley, it's cut in a Rock in form of a little square Room with a Portal. That of *Abshalon* is the next, wrought in a great Rock that is separated from the Mountain, with a Roof of a Pyramidal Form. It's adorn'd on the outside with twelve half Pillars which environ it, and all full of Stones within, that the Passengers, as well Christians as Turks, throw into it, to shew how much they detest that young Prince's Rebellion and Perfidiousness against his Father *David*. *Abshalon* himself had this Place made, but his Body was not buried in it; for he being killed by *Joab* in the Forest of *Ephraim*, it was cast into a Ditch and cover'd with Stones, as unworthy of Burial. Not far from thence is the Grotto of St. *James*, which was a Tomb, but is call'd thus, because St. *James the Less*, first Bishop of Jerusalem, retired thither, when our Saviour was taken in the Olive Garden: A little way thence is the Prophet *Zacharias's* Tomb wrought in a Rock, with Pillars and Chapters curiously done. *Doubdan's Voyage de la terre Sainte.*

VALLIA or *Wallia*, King of the Goths in Spain, succeeded *Sigeric* in 416. His Subjects were in hopes he would continue the War against the Romans, but he chose rather to come to an Agreement with them; and offered his Assistance to drive the other Barbarians out of the Parts of Spain they had possessed themselves of: These were the *Alani*, the *Vandals* and *Suevi*, who settled there about the Year 400. So having received the Town of *Toulouse* and *Aquitania Secunda*, from Con-

stantius in *Honorius's* Name, he came to live in Gaul. *Idace & Isidore in Chron.*

VALLONA, a large Town in Albania, recovered out of the hands of the Turks by the Forces of the Republick of Venice, Sept. 18. 1690. There were in it 130 Pieces of Cannon.

VALOIS, a Dutchy in the Isle of France that reaches as far as *Picardy*. It was formerly but a County, being an ordinary Appenage of the Children of France, from *Charles of Valois*, Brother to *Philip the Fair*, and Father to *Philip of Valois*, King of France. The chief Town is *Crespi*.

VALOIS (*Henry*) Historiographer of France, was born at Paris in 1603, made great Progress in Learning, as may be seen by the several Works he publish'd, viz. A new Edition of *Amianus Marcellinus*, with Notes: The Ecclesiastical History of *Eusebius* Bishop of *Cesarea*, translated by him out of Latin, and enrich'd with Learned Commentaries, which he dedicated to the Clergy of France: The History of *Socrates* and *Sozomene*, translated into Latin, with Observations, which he presented to the present King. The History of *Theodoret*, and that of *Evagrius Scholasticus*, done into Latin with Notes, which he dedicated to *Colbert*, first Minister of State. In all which Works, appears a great depth of Learning and Judgment. *Andrian Valois.*

VALOMBRE, an Abby in Tuscany, Head of the Order, founded by *John Gualbert* under St. *Bennet's* Rule.

VALPON, a Town of Hungary, which a famous Lady, *Peter Piren* a Captain of *Pannonia's* Wife, defended three whole Months against all the Efforts of the Mahometans, no Officer either of Germany or Hungary coming to her Assistance. *Hilarion de Coste des femmes Illust.*

VALTELINE, part of the ancient *Rhetia*, between the State of Venice, the *Milanois*, *Tirol* and the *Grisons*, to whom it belongs. It takes its Name from the Town of *Teline*, in Latin *Telina Vallis* or *Vulturena*. It's the ancient Country of the *Vennonetes* at the foot of the Alps, and is divided into three Parts, *Terzero di Sopra*, *Terzero di Mezzo*, and *Terzero di Sotto*. It's Towns are *Tirano*, *Sondrio*, *Morbendo* and *Bormio*, which belong to the *Grisons*, as was mention'd, before the Spaniards usurp'd them; but the French, at Pope *Urban VIII's* Solicitation, dispossessed these, and gave it to their ancient Masters.

VAN, anciently *Areissa*, a great Lake of Armenia or *Turcomania*, which is the Sea of Van or of Armenia, calling it Sea by reason of its salt Waters. It's between the Sea of *Bacha* and the *Tigris*, in the Asian Turkey; People report that nothing sinks in it, the heaviest Bodies swimming a-top. It has near it a Town of the same Name that was formerly call'd *Artemita*, and is under the Turks, but most part of the Inhabitants are Christians. *Plinie. Baudrand.*

VANCARA, a Kingdom in Africa, which has the best Mines of Gold in the World; it has *Lamlenc* on the West, and is an Island made by the *Niger* 300 Miles long and 50 broad, which in August is overflow'd, and then the Inhabitants are forced to remove out of it, but return upon the falling of the River, and find much Gold. The principal Cities of it are *Tirca*, *Ghanara*, *Mavasa* and *Reghebil*. *Nub. p. 11.* by the Position this should be *Guangara*.

VANDALES, ancient People of Germany, that lived along the *Baltick* Sea, but joining with the *Alains* and other Barbarians, in the fifth Age they quitted their Country, and spread themselves in Gaul and Spain, but were not always Successful; for King *Godigefile* with 20000 of his Men, were killed by the Gauls in 405, and their whole Body had been quite destroy'd, had not the *Alains* come timely to their Assistance. After this they passed into Spain, and breaking their Promise with the *Sueves*, beat their King in 420, and in 422 defeated the Romans in the *Betick* Spain, which from that time has been call'd *Vandalousia* or *Andalousia*. *Geiseric* their King, pass'd into Africa, where he established the Kingdom of the *Vandals*. *Coun* *Boniface* invited him thither, and was succeeded by *Huneric*, *Guntbamon*, *Thrasimond*, *Herderic* and *Gilimer*, in whose Reign they lost it in 533. They were *Arians*, and the Zeal they shew'd for their Sect, or rather their natural Cruelty, put them upon persecuting the Orthodox. *Idacius & Isidore in Chron. Procop. de Bello Vand.*

VANDER LINDEN (*Johannes Antonides*) Professor of Physick at *Leiden*, was born at *Enkhuysen*, in January 1609. He Practis'd in his Faculty, with great Reputation; and was no less Eminent in the Chair, which he held till his Death, which happen'd in 1664. He wrote a great many Books: As, *Universa Medicinæ Compendium*, &c. *Medulla Medicinæ partibus quatuor comprehensa. Medicina Physio-logica, nova Curataq; Methodo optimis quibusq; Auctoribus, contracta, & propriis Observationibus locupletata. Selecta Medica & ad ea Exercitationes Batavicae. Dissertatio de Lactē. Meletemata Medicinæ Hippocraticæ. De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo; quibus præmittitur Manuductio ad Medicinam.* This last Book run through several Editions in the Author's Life time, having Additions made to every Impression; and after his Death, one *Merklinus* a German, has enlarg'd it to a thick Quarto, and printed it under the Title of, *Lindinius Renovatus*.

VANDER PIED (*Baldwin*) born at *Ghent*, profess'd the Law in the University of *Doway*, and was very Eminent for his Practice and Writings. He died in 1604. His Works are: *De Prædictis*,

Fruſtibus. De Duobus Reis. De Emptione & Venditione. De Pignoribus & Hypothecis. Valer. Andreas Bibl. Belg.

VANDYCK (*Anthony*) a famous Painter, born at *Antwerp* in 1599, ſerved his firſt Apprenticeship under *Henry Van Balen*, until ſeeing the admirable Performances of *Rubens*, he devoted himſelf altogether to that Able Maſter, who made it his chief buſineſs to render him Perfect. His particular Inclination to draw from the Life, made him apply himſelf wholly that way. His Maſter adviſed him to go into *Italy*; at his Return he wrought a great many fine Pieces in *Flanders* and *Holland*, whence he paſſed into *England*, where he ſoon received the Marks of the King's Eſteem, in being made Knight, and preſented with a Chain of Gold of great Weight; and with his own Portrait enrich'd with Diamonds, and aſſign'd great Penſions: So many Favours made him ſtick very cloſe to his Work, inſomuch that in a ſhort time he furniſh'd the King's Palace, and other Publick Places of *London*, with rare Pieces of his Invention: This drew him more and more Wealth, whereof he ſpent a great part in his Love Intreagues, and in Chimiftry, yet left his Wife to the Value of 100000 Crowns at his Death, which hapned at *London* in 1641. See the Modern Maſters in Painting, at the end of *Dryden's* Tranſlation of *Freſnoy*.

VANINI (*Lucilio*) an *Italian*, Native of *Naples*, taught Atheiſm in *France* about the beginning of the ſeventeenth Age, and being convicted at *Toulouſe*, he was condemned to die. He inſpir'd his deteſtable Maxims under colour of Philoſophy. It's ſaid, that being deſir'd to make publick Penance, and ask God, the King, and Juſtice pardon: He answer'd, He did not believe there was a God: Added, That he never offended the King; and as for Juſtice, That he wiſh'd it to the Devil. He confeſſed they were twelve that parted in company from *Naples*, to teach their Doctrin in all the Provinces of *Europe*. His Sacrilegious Tongue was firſt cut out, and then he was burned the 9th of April 1619.

VANNES. See *Vennes*.

VAR, in Latin *Varus*, a River of *France* in *Provence*, which it ſeparates from the County of *Nice*. It has its Source in Mount *Camelione* in the *Maritime Alps*, paſſes at *Entrevaux* or *Glandeves*; then, increaſed by the Waters of ſeveral Torrents, it empties it ſelf into the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Nice*. *Pliny, Strabo, Caſar*.

VARANES, or *Warranes*, firſt of this Name, King of *Persia*, ſucceeded *Hormiſdas* I. in 274. He formed great Deſigns againſt the *Romans*, but died before he could execute any.

VARANES II. Son of the firſt, whom he ſucceeded, and reigned ſixteen or ſeventeen Years. The Emperor *Carus*, aſſiſted by *Numerian*, defeated the *Persians* in *Meſopotamia*, and diſpoſſeſſed them of the Towns of *Seleucia* and *Cteſiphon*, which they had taken from the *Romans*. This was about 283, and *Varanes* died in 294, without being Succeſſful or Powerful enough to repair the Loſs. *Varanes* III. Son of *Varanes* II. was ſurnamed *Seganſa*, reign'd but four Months. *Varanes* IV. called *Kerman*, was crown'd King of *Persia* after *Sapores* III. in 389, and reigned eleven Years. His Son *Iſdigerdes* ſucceeded him.

VARANES V. Son of *Iſdigerdes* King of *Persia*, began to reign in 420, and is very famous in the Hiſtory of his time, for the cruel Perſecution he rais'd againſt the *Chriſtians* throughout all his Dominions, occaſioned by the indiſcreet Zeal of a Biſhop that burned a Temple where the *Persians* adored Fire. After this Perſecution he turned his Arms againſt the *Romans*, who under the Command of *Ardaburus*, *Theodoſius* the Younger's General, defeated him ſeveral times; after which, there was a Peace made between the two Crowns. *Varanes* died in 441. *Socrates, lib. 7. Theodoret. Procopius*.

VARGAS (*Francis*) a *Spaniſh* Lawyer, and Embaſſador for his Catholick Maſteſty at the Council of *Trent*. He wrote *De Episcoporum Jurisdictione, & Pontificis Maxima. Biblioth. Hiſpan*.

VARIUS, a *Latin* Poet, Friend to *Virgil* and *Horace*, was much in the Empror *Auguſtus's* Favour: He compoſed Tragedies, and is by ſome confounded with the *Varius* that *Virgil* ſpeaks of, but this is he ſo often mention'd by *Horace*; *ad Aug. Ep. l. 2. Serm. 6. de Art. Poetica*.

VARNA, Lat. *Dionysiopolis, Barna Tiberiopolis*, a City of *Bulgaria*, which is an Archbiſhop's See, and has a Port upon the *Euxine Sea* at the Mouth of the River *Zyra* now *Varna*; it ſtands between this River to the North, the Sea to the Eaſt, and the Lake of *Devina* to the South, ſtill a place tolerably well Peopled, ſeven German Miles from *Mofomber*, and the Borders of *Thrace* to the North, moſt taken notice of upon the account of a great Defeat the *Chriſtians* received here under *Uladiflaus* King of *Hungary*, in 1444.

VARRERO or VARRERIUS (*Gaſpar*) a Learned *Portugueſe*, who was particularly remarkable for his Skill in Geography. He wrote ſeveral Books, as, *Commentarius de Ophyra Regione, in Sacris Literis Commemorata. Cenſura de Beroſo. De Megasthine. Quinto Fabio Piſtore, & M. Porcio Catone, ſuppoſitiſis Auſtoribus. Bibl. Hiſp*.

VARRO (*M. Terentius*) the moſt Learned of all the *Romans*, was born the 638th of the Foundation of *Rome*, and died the Year 726, Ninety Years of Age. His Learning conſiſted chiefly in the Knowledge of Grammar, Hiſtory and Philoſophy. Some affirm, that he has writ near 500 Volumes: He dedicated

that of the *Latin* Tongue to *Cicero*: He compoſed one *de re Ruſtica*, a Treatiſe of Hiſtory, Annals of Famous Men, *Roman* Families, and a great number of others: *Verranius Maurus* writ his Life, and collected the Titles of his Works, as alſo thoſe of *Cicero*; *Aulus Gellius*, *Nonnius*, *Fulgentius*, *Macrobius*, *Servius*, *St. Auguſtin*, *Jerom*, *Prifcian*, and divers others. The Curious may conſult this Piece, and thoſe of *Scaliger*, *Turnebius*, *Voffius*, *Gefner*, &c. where they mention *Varro*.

VARRO (*P. Terentius*) was born at *Attace* upon the River *Aude*, in the *Narbonoiſe* Province; at the Age of 35 he learn'd the *Greek* Tongue, and was an excellent Poet; for he compoſed a Poem *De Bello Sequanico*, and one in four Books of the *Argonautes*. This *Varro*, ſurnam'd *Atacinus*, lived in *Julius Caſar* and the *Triumvir's* time. *Pliny*, *Seneca*, *St. Jerome*, &c. ſpeak of him as well as *Gefner* in *Bibliot*.

VARRO (*Marcus Terentius*) Colleague to *Lucius Aemilius Paulus*, in the Conſulſhip after *Fabius's* Dictature. *Varro*, a Man of no great Birth, obtain'd this Place by his Intreagues and Money; *Fabius* was againſt his having it, and foretold *Aemilius*, that he would trouble him more than *Hannibal* ſhould; and adviſed him not to engage the *Carthaginians*, whom he did not queſtion but his unexperienc'd Colleague would be for Fighting. *Aemilius* intended to follow his Advice, but it did not lye in his Power; for *Varro* having the Command in his Turn, engaged at the Battle of *Cannæ* the 538th Year after the Foundation of *Rome*. He himſelf commanding the Left Wing, *Aemilius* the Right, and *Cecilius* the Reſerve. The Succeſs ſhew'd how much *Fabius* was in the right; for *Aemilius* with 40000 *Romans*, were kill'd upon the Spot. *Terentius Varro* that was the cauſe of this Diſgrace, made his eſcape with fifty Horſe, and diſperſed the Remains of the Army the beſt he could into the neighbouring Poſts. When he came to *Rome*, the People welcomed and rendred him Thanks, becauſe that great Loſs did not make him deſpair of the Safety of their Commonwealth. *Tit. Liv. Flor*.

VARSOVIE or *Warſovie*, a Town of *Poland*, Capital of *Mazovia*, and the ordinary Reſidence of the Kings of *Poland*; at which the Diets are generally conven'd: It's built upon the *Viſtula*, and commonly divided into four Parts, which are the Town, the New Town, the Suburb of *Cracovia*, and the *Prag*; which have all of them their Beauties, but are moſt conſidered for the Market-place, the Arſenal, Palace, Caſtle and Royal Garden. This Town was taken by the *Swedes* in 1665. This City is about three *Polish* Miles diſtant from *Leſſer Poland*, about 24 from *Laſchil*, as many North-Eaſt of *Lublin*, 29 South-Eaſt of *Thorn*, 33 Weſt of *Gueſna*, and 40 to the North-Eaſt from *Cracow* and *Poſnau*; it lyes in the 43 Degr. of Longitude, and 52 of Northern Latitude.

VARUS (*Quintilius*) a *Roman* Proconſul, a Man of a mild and peaceful Temper: He had firſt the Government of *Syria*, and afterwards that of *Germany*, where obſerving the People to be Good-natur'd and Rational, he imagin'd they might be gain'd by Acts of Juſtice, and in thoſe Thoughts ſpent all the Summer in giving Orders in quality of a Magiſtrate, and not as a Commander. *Arminius*, Chief of the *Cheruſci*, ſeeing a favourable Occaſion to recover his Country's Liberty, communicated his Deſign to his Friends, who altogether fell upon, and entirely defeated the *Roman* Troops. *Auguſtus* ſhew'd a great deal of Concern for the loſs of his flouriſhing Army. *Velleius Paterculus, l. 2. Hiſt. Florus, Tacit. Virgil*.

VASARI (*George*) Native of *Azezo* in *Tuſcany*, rendred himſelf equally Famous by his Pen and Penſil. He ſhewed from his very Youth a particular Inclination for Painting, and exerciſed himſelf continually in Deſigning; and after he had perfected himſelf under *Michael Angelo* and *Andrew Deſſaro*, he employ'd almoſt all his Life in Travelling, leaving in all Places the Marks of his Industry and Wit. *Hannibal Caro* aſſures, that his Hiſtory of Painters was writ with much Exactneſs and Judgment; though *Filipien* denies it, ſaying, he miſtook in many things; and that having writ when ſeveral of whom he ſpeaks of lived, he ran more upon their Praise than true Merit, always affecting to raiſe thoſe of his own Country over Strangers. He died at *Florence* in 1574, being then 68 Years of Age.

VATABLUS (*Francis*) or *Guaſtebled*, according to *St. Martha* Profeſſor of *Hebrew*, was Native not of *Amiens* as *Thuanus* believed, but of *Gamache* a little Town in *Picardy*. He flouriſhed in *Francis* the Firſt's time, and had ſuch perfect Knowledge of the *Hebrew*, that the very *Jews*, who often came to his publick Lectures, admir'd him very much; he was alſo well verſed in *Greek*, and applied himſelf mightily to the Study of the Holy Scripture, which he explained with a great deal of Erudition; yet *Robert Stephens's* Collection of his Notes was condemn'd by the Gentlemen of the *Sorbonne*. *Vatablus* writ alſo a *Latin* Tranſlation of *Ariſtotle's* Books, Intitul'd, *Parva Naturalia*. The Bible called *Vatablus's*, contains the *Vulgar*, and that of *Leon* of *Juda* in two Columns. As for the Notes, it's ſaid, *Bertin* who ſucceeded him as Royal Profeſſor of the *Hebrew* Tongue, collected them as *Vatablus* pronounced them in his Auditory. *Vatablus* died in 1547. *Melchior Adam. P. Simon*.

VATICAN, a Hill of *Rome* near the *Tiber*, joyning to the *Janiculum* where *St. Peter's* Palace is. It has this Name from the

the Answers or Oracles, in Latin *Vaticinia*, which the Roman People formerly had there, according to *Varro*; for he says there was a God in this Place that was called by that Name, and therefore thought to be Author of Childrens first Words *Va va*, whence some think the Word *Vatican* was formed. *Gellius*, lib. 6.

VATIENUS (*Cneus*) a certain Roman, who was condemned to perpetual Imprisonment, and to have all his Goods forfeited because he cut off his Left-hand fingers lest he should be forced to go to the *Italic* War. *Cælius Rhodigin*. lib. 10. cap. 4.

VATINIUS, a Roman Citizen, so odious to the Roman People, that it gave place to the Proverb to call all irreconcilable Hatred *Vatinian*. *Catull*.

VAUCLUSE, so called *quasi Vallis Clausa*, is a Fountain in the Valleys of the Country *Venaissin*, at a Leagues distance from the Territory of *Gordes* in *Provence*. It runs out of a very great Cavern, as deep as any Well, at the foot of a Mountain, round which is a great number of lesser ones, which furnish so much Water, that it forms the River formerly *Salga*, but now called *Sorgues*, which made *Petrarch* call it the Queen of Fountains. It nourisheth a great number of Trouts, Crabs, and other Fish, and is become very famous because *Francis Petrarch* resided near it when he writ his Works about 1300. *Bouche de Chorog*, de *Provence*, lib. 1.

VAUDOIS, or poor Men of *Lions*, a Name given the Followers of *Peter of Vaud* or *Valdo*, a rich Merchant of *Lions* about 1160, who seeing a Friend of his die suddenly at a Feast, began to think seriously of Eternity, and study the Holy Scripture. He discovered the Errors of the Roman Church, and acquainted his Friends and the Poor who continually received the effects of his Bounty and great Charity with them; but had no Thoughts of making himself Chief of the Sect, until the Clergy Excommunicating him, and Persecuting some of his Disciples, they retired into the Valleys of *Piedmont*, where they found some ancient Christians that were also called *Vaudes*. The *Lyonnais* that were capable to Preach were Ordained by these ancient Ministers, and spread themselves thence into *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*. I will not deny but in this Dispersion there have been some irregular Ordinations; but I may safely affirm they were occasioned by the Rigour and Cruelty of the Roman Clergy. See *Leger* and *Morland* in their History of the Valleys. *Dr. Allix's Remarks upon the ancient Churches of Piemont*.

VAUGE, formerly *Vogesus* or *Vosagus*, is a Mountain that reaches very far upon the Confines of the *Franche County*, *Lorrain*, and *Alsace*. It's in that the *Moselle* and *Soane* Spring. There is also a Forest of this Name.

VAUGELAS (*Claude Favre*) sixteenth Son of the famous President *Favre* of *Chambery* in *Savoy*, became a great Ornament to the *French Academy*, whereof he was a Member. Cardinal *Richelieu* having settled a Pension upon him to engage him to help to carry on the Dictionary of that Academy, said to him in a Joak, Sir, you will take care not to forget the Word Pension in your Work: No, my Lord, answer'd he, that I will not, and much less the Word Acknowledgment. His Remarks upon the *French Tongue*, and his Translation of *Quintus Curtius*, upon which last he spent 30 Years, are esteem'd by all People. *Balzac* speaks thus in praise of the Translation; the *Alexander* of *Quintus Curtius* is invincible, that of *Vaugelas* inimitable. *Pelisson*.

VAUGHAN (*John*) Son and Heir to *Walter Vaughan* of *Golden Grove* in *Com. Caermarthen*, Esquire; was, for his good Service in *Ireland*, Knighted by *Robert Earl of Essex*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; and in the 18th of King *James I.* was raised to the Degree of Baron of that Realm, by the Title of Lord *Vaughan* of *Molingar*; as also by King *Charles I.* to the Dignity of Earl of *Carbery*. *Richard*, his Son and Heir, was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of King *Charles I.* and by him constituted Lieutenant General for the Counties of *Caermarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*, in the Civil Wars; and for his Service in that Station, advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Vaughan* of *Emlyn*, by Letters Patents bearing date at *Oxford* Oct. 25th, 19 Car. I. He married, first, *Bridget* Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Lloyd* of *Llanlleer* in the County of *Cardigan* Esquire, by whom he had Issue four Sons, who died in their Infancy; secondly, *Frances* one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *John Altham* of *Oxhey* in the County of *Hertford*, Knight; by whom he had Issue three Sons; viz. *Francis*, who married the Lady *Rachel* one of the Daughters and Coheirs to *Thomas* late Earl of *Southampton*, but died without Issue; 2. *John*, who married *Mary* Daughter and Heir to *Humphry Brown* of *Green Castle* in the County of *Caermarthen*, Esquire; 3. *Altham*; and six Daughters, whereof *Frances* and *Althamia* are now living, the rest died young. To his third Wife he had the Lady *Alice*, Daughter to *John* late Earl of *Bridgewater*, but by her hath no Issue. *Dugd. Baron*.

VAUX, in Latin *Romana ditio*, a little Country in *Switzerland*, that formerly belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, and now to the Canton of *Berne*. It's between *Mont Jura* and the Lake of *Geneva*. Its Towns are *Laufane*, *Tverdon*, *Moudon*, *Nion*, &c.

VAUX (*Anne* of) has done such glorious Actions, that they well deserve the publishing. She was born in a Village near *L'Isle* in *Flanders*. Reflecting on the miserable Condition of her Country, and the Danger she saw her self continually in, her

Honour and Life being exposed to the Fury and Violence of the Soldiers, took these Measures to preserve both: She lifted her self in a Company of Foot under the Name of *Anthony Atis*, and call'd her self *Bonne Esperance* or *Good Hope*; a Companion of hers that she acquainted with the Design following her Example, and calling her self *Jeunesse* or *Youth*. They behaved themselves so well, that they were taken into the Horse, and *Bonne Esperance* was made Lieutenant in the Baron of *Merci's* Regiment. She was in several Engagements, viz. at *Etampes*, the Suburb of *St. Anthony*, where she was desperately Wounded and taken Prisoner. Some time after returning into *Flanders* with about 30 Soldiers, they were met and strip'd by a Party of *Loirainers*; who discovering her Sex, carried her first to *Pont-a-Mousson*, and thence to *Nanci*, where she was kindly received by the Marechal of *Seneterre*, who offer'd her a Company, with a Promise of concealing her Sex: she answer'd, That the Consideration of her Honour put her first upon taking Arms, and that she should forfeit that in fighting against her Prince. The Marechal commended her Generosity, and gave her her Liberty. She came home in 1653, and became Nun in the Abbey of *Marquette*. *Parival Hist. de ce Siecle de Fer*.

VAUX de *Cernay* (*Pierre des*) a Cistercian Monk, living in the beginning of the XIII. Century. He wrote the History of the *Albigenses*, entertainingly enough, which is lately published in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He begins with the Expedition which *Simon Montfort* made against these People in 1209. The most correct Edition of this Work, is that printed by *Nicholas Camusat* in 1615. *Charles de Viseh Bibl. Cisterf. Mireus. Camusat*.

VAYVODE, the Name of the Sovereign Princes of *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Transylvania* in *Hungary*; whereof the two first pay the Grand Signior Tribute. This was also the Name that was given Governors of Provinces when they were under the King of *Hungary*. The Dukes or Governors of Provinces in *Poland*, and the particular Governors of Towns under a *Bassa* in the Turkish Empire, are called *Vayvodes*; wherefore the Princes of *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Valachia*, chuse rather the Title of Despote that signifies Lord, than that of *Vayvodes*. *Ricaut*.

UBBO (*Einmius*) Rector of the University of *Gronenghen*, was a good Grecian, Historian, and Chronologer. He wrote a History of *Freizland*; *De Republica Græcorum*; several Chronological Tracts; and died in 1625. *Valerius Andreas Bibl. Belg.*

UBERLINGHEN, in Lat. *Uberlinga*, a Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*. It's an Imperial Town, situate upon the Lake of *Constance*; but is neither so strong nor so rich as it was before the Wars of *Germany*, in which it suffered very much, being often taken and re-taken.

UBIENS, in Latin *Ubii*, People of that Part of *Lower Germany* which now makes the Archbishoprick of *Cologne* and Dutchy of *Juliers*. There is still a Place called *Ubich*, which keeps its ancient Name: Its Plains are remarkable by the Battle that *Clorius the Great* won there, in which, whilst Victory was doubtful, he made a Promise to become Christian if he Conquer'd. *Duplex. Paul Emilius. Ortelius*.

UBIQUITARIES. It's thus most of the *Lutherans* are called, who, to maintain the Real Presence, say with *James Fabri* of *Es Staples*, that our Saviour's Body is every where as well as his Divinity. From this *Ubique* they derive their Name. *Florimond*.

UDALRIC I. was the 20th Duke of *Bohemia*, and govern'd very well, though he usurped the State from his Brother *Hiaromirius*, whose Eyes he caused to be put out. He married *Beatrice* a Peasant's Daughter, but very vertuous, by whom he had *Bretislas*. He had not govern'd very long when he begun to repent him of the Injustice he did his Brother, and sought means to restore him again; for which end he employed *Helicardus* Bishop of *Prague*, who reconcil'd them: but *Hiaromirius* would have his Brother *Udalric* Govern with him. And it was about this time that *Bretislas*, *Udalric's* Son, first possess'd *Moravia* in Quality of Marquess. The Father died soon after of a Fever, on which Occasion *Hiaromirius* shew'd what a Brotherly Love could do; for stretching his hands over *Udalric's* Body, Let me feel the last time, says he, for him that I cannot see. And afterwards having led his Nephew *Bretislas* to the Throne, Mount, said he, whence I descend, and Reign happier than your Father or I. After that time *Hiaromirius* liv'd like a private Man, and did not appear at Court. *Julius Solimanus. De Elog. Ducum Regum, & Interreg. Bohemia*.

UDALRIC II. was the 7th that govern'd *Bohemia* during the Interregnum. He was Son of *Sobeslas I.* The Emperor *Frederic* made him take the Government of *Bohemia* after *Uladislaus II's* Death, to put an end to the Differences of several Princes that pretended to that Crown. This Prince soon after yielded it up to *Sobeslas* his eldest Brother, in which he gained more Credit than by commanding the Emperor's Army in *Italy*, for his over-easiness to the Soldiers occasioned its entire loss; so that he returned but with eight of the whole Body, the rest having either killed one another, or turned Highway-men. *Julius Solimanus*.

UDINE, in Latin *Utinum*, a Town of *Italy*, Metropolitan of *Friuli*, built, according to some, by the *Huns*, or by the Dukes of *Austria*, according to others. The Patriarch's See was removed hither when *Aquileia* was destroyed. The Republic of *Venice*

Venice keep a Governor here. It's above five Miles in compass, and has about 15000 Inhabitants. *Magin.*

VECCUS (*John*) first Keeper of the Records and Charters of *St. Sophy*, and afterwards Patriarch of *Constantinople*, flourished in 1270, under the Emperor *Michael Paleologus*. He was a profound Scholar, and one of those that laboured most for the Re-union of the *Greeks* and *Latins* at the Emperor's Solicitation: but not being a Man that could change with the Times, he was banished under the Emperor *Andronicus*. *Nicephor. Maimbourg.*

VEGA (*Andrew*) a *Spanish* Monk of the Order of *St. Dominick*, was a Person of Consideration for his Learning, and one of the Divines that assisted at the Council of *Trent*. He wrote, *De Justificatione, Gratia, Fide, Operibus, & Meritis. Biblioth. Hispan.*

VEGA (*Lopez of*) or *Lopez Felix*, or *Vega Carpio*, a famous *Spanish* Poet. He was Native of *Madrid*, and of a Gentleman's Family; was Secretary to the Bishop of *Avila*, to the Count of *Lemos*, Duke of *Alva* and others, and bore Arms with Reputation. He died in 1635, at 72 Years of Age. The *Spanish* Theatre was much oblig'd to him for his Ingenuity, for it's said he left a Collection of Comedies in 25 Volumes, each Tome containing 12 Plays. *Lorenzo Crasso.*

VEGETIUS (*Flavius*) of *Constantinople*, lived in the 4th Age, under the Emperor *Valentinian*: He writ a fine Treatise of the *Roman* Discipline, which is very useful for the Knowledge of the Order the *Romans* observed in their Wars. *Gesner.*

VEGLIA, an Island and Town upon the Coasts of *Dalmatia*, with a Bishoprick. It belongs to the State of *Venice*. The *Latins* call it *Vegia*; and the *Sclavonians*, *Kirk*.

VEJES, an ancient Town that was near *Rome*. *Cluvier* thought it was built in the same Place that *Scrofano* is now in; but *Lucas Holstenius* holds that it stood over-against the Borough of *Isoia* that belongs to the House of *Farnese*: but be it how it will, we know *Romulus* war'd against the *Vejentins*, and triumph'd upon that Victory. In 177 of *Rome* those of *Vejes* killed 300 Men of the Family of the *Fabii*: of which *Ovid*,

*Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes:
Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.*

And afterwards *M. Furius Camillus*, Dictator, having defeated the *Falisci*, took the Town of *Vejes* after a Siege of 10 Years. This was about the 358th Year of *Rome*. The Tenth of its Spoils were dedicated to *Apollo Pythius* by the Conquerors, who had taken Oaths from their Soldiers never to rise from before it until they had taken it. *Florus. Tit. Liv.*

VEJOVIS, or bad *Jupiter*, a God of the ancient *Romans*, whom they adore not out of hopes of any Favour, but that he should do 'em no Mischief: This his Statue shew'd; which, according to *Aulus Gellius*, resembled a Youngman holding Arrows in his hand, and ready to shoot; whence People conjectured, that by *Vejovis* they understood the Sun, which by its Beams, as by so many Darts, sends us several Sickneses. *Cic. de Natura Deor.*

VELAY, or *Veluwe*, a Country of the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, in the *Low Countries*, belonging to the *United Provinces*. Its Towns are *Arnhem*, *Harderwick*, &c. and it was here the *Marsacians* liv'd formerly. This Country contains all the Lands between the *Rhine*, the *Vabal*, and the *Zuider Sea*, which took this Name from the Barrenness of the Soil, which signifies a Heath or Wilderness. This Earldom is mentioned in the Year 1196, but the Names of the Earls lost. It belonged after this to the Bishop of *Utrecht*, who granted it in Fee to the Dukes of *Brabant*, from whom it came to the Dukes of *Guelderland* under *Otho I.* and at the time of the *Holy War* belonged to *Godfrey of Brillon*, who resigned it for Money to manage that War; and marrying *Seynara* his Daughter to *Henry I.* Earl of *Guelderland*, he quitted all his Claim and Right of Redemption to him. Yet his Posterity were molested by the Bishop of *Utrecht* till the Emperor *Henry VI.* put an end to the Controversies between them.

VELAY, a Country of *France*, depending on the Province of *Languedoc*; this is the Place which the ancient People called *Velani* lived in. Its Situation is between *Auvergne*, *Vivarets*, *Gevaudan*, and *le Forests*, which makes it be divided commonly into the Country on this side and on the other side of the Forest; the great Mountains of *Mezeres*, *Pertuis*, and *Meigal* covered with Woods making this Separation. The chief Town is *Puy*, besides which are *Montfauleon*, *Monistrol*, &c.

VELETRI, or *Veltri*, a Town of *Italy* in *Campagna di Roma*, with a Bishoprick, that was united to that of *Ostia*. *Titus Livius*, *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, *Suetonius*, and other Authors, speak often of it, but now it's but very inconsiderable.

VELLEIUS (*Paterculus*) a Latin Historian, lived in *Tiberius's* time. His Grandfather was in a considerable Post amongst *Pompey* and *Claudius Nero*, *Tiberius's* Fathers Friends, whom because he was not able to follow into *Sicily*, whither he retired during the Civil Wars, he kill'd himself for Grief. His Father served in *Germany* as Colonel of Horse, and he succeeded him in the Employment: Afterwards he commanded a Legion, then was made *Questor*, and at last *Tiberius's* Lieutenant General in the Armies of *Germany* and *Hungary*, and had as Colleague *Magius Celer*, *Vallejanus's* Father. Afterwards *Velleius* applied himself

to an Abridgment of History, in two Books, whereof we have lost a great part: He is very exact in marking the time when things happened, and has a good Stile, but is blamed for praising *Augustus's* Party too much, and to have given ridiculous Commendations not only to *Tiberius*, but also to *Sejanus*, whom he speaks of in two Places, as a Man of the greatest Merit of the whole Commonwealth. *Vossius, Aventin. lib. 1. Annal.*

VENAFRO, a Town and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Capua*. *Strabo.*

VENAISSE, or County *Venaissen*, a Country belonging to the Holy See, lying between *Provence*, *Dauphiné*, *Roan*, and *Durance*. Its chief Town formerly was *Venasque*, and since that *Carpentras*: This is a fruitful and fine Country: It has an Archbishoprick, three Bishopricks, and 68 Towns and Villages. *Avignon* is not in this County, as is commonly believ'd, though it stands near it.

VENANTIUS (*Fortunatus*) Bishop of *Poitiers*, liv'd in the 5th Century. He was, by Birth, an *Italian*, and studied at *Ravenna*. Poetry was his principal Profession in his Youth. His Works are printed in Quarto, by *Christopherus Browerus* a Jesuit. There is amongst 'em a Poem, in four Books, of the Life of *St. Martin*, to thank him for curing his Eyes, by virtue of his Intercession. There are likewise several other Poems, as, The Life of *St. Hilary* of *Poitiers*, &c. The Author's Life is prefix'd to his Works. *Gregor. Turon. Bede lib. 1. Hist. Eccles. Angl. cap. 7. Paulus Diaconus lib. 2. Hist. Long. cap. 3. Haimo lib. 3, Hist. Franc. cap. 13, &c.*

VENCE, a Town of *France* in *Provence*, with a Bishop's See Suffragant of *Ambrun*. It's the *Vidantiorum* of *Pliny*, called *Ventium*, *Vencia*, or *Vinciensium Urbs*. It's not great, but very ancient; for it was a *Roman* Colony, as appears by some Inscriptions. It has bred several famous Prelates, amongst whom *Eusebius* is the ancientest we know of. *Anthony de Godeau*, famous for his Piety and Writings, govern'd this Church, in which he was succeeded by *Monsieur Thomasin*. The temporal Jurisdiction of the City is divided between the Bishop, and the Baron de *Vence*. *Pliny lib. 3. cap. 5. Bouche's Hist. of Provence, &c.*

VENCESLAS, or *Venceslaus*, I. surnamed *The One-eyed*, because he lost one at Hunting; he succeeded his Father *Prezmislas*, and after several Adventures died in 1253, which was the 47th of his Age, and 24th of his Reign. He left *Ottocare II.* and *Venceslas II.* called the *Saints Father*, who succeeded him in 1278, under the Guardianship of *Otho* the Long, Marquess of *Brandenbourg*, being then but eight Years of Age. He was Crowned at *Prague* in 1237, and afterwards married *Andrew* King of *Hungary's* Daughter. The *Polanders* much taken with his Merit, chose him King in 1300. He died five Years after. His Son *Venceslas III.* King of *Bohemia*, was Murdered at *Olmutz* in 1306, as he was going to take Possession of his Kingdom of *Poland*. *Venceslas IV.* Emperor and King of *Bohemia*, was Son to *Charles IV.* who willing to have him enjoy the Crown after his own Death, motion'd it to the Electors, and had him Crown'd King of the *Romans* by paying each 100000 Crowns. So *Venceslas* succeeded his Father in 1378; but being by his Negligence in Business, and the many Vices he was given to, thought unworthy of the Place, he was deprived thereof, and *Frederick* Duke of *Brunswick*, and afterwards *Robert*, chosen in his Place. In the mean time *Venceslas* withdrew to *Prague*, where he continued his idle and debauched Life until he died of a Palsie in 1419. *Paul Stanki.*

VENCESLAS, or *Venceslaus*, Duke of *Bohemia*, who succeeded his Father *Vratislav* in 916, being then but eight Years of Age, and under his Mother *Diabomires* Care. *Venceslas* became a very pious Prince, and was killed by his Brother *Boleslas* at a Feast in 929.

VENCESLAS, or *Venceslaus*, (*Adam*) Duke of *Teschén*, a Town of *Bohemia* in *Silesia*, he succeeded his Father in this Kingdom in 1569, was brought up at the Court of *Saxony*, and gave the first Marks of his Courage in the War against the *Turks*. In 1617 he was created Governor and Captain General of *Silesia*.

VENDOSME, in Latin *Vindocinum*, a Town of *France* to the West of *Beauvais* upon the *Loire*, and Capital of a little Country called *Vendomois* between *Touraine le Perche*, *Anjou*, and the rest of *Beauvais*. There is an ancient Castle in the Town, a College of the *Oratorians*, with some Religious Houses. *Vendomois* had formerly the Title of a County, and was afterwards erected into a Dutchy, and *Charles* of *Bourbon* made the first Duke by *Henry IV.* *Ronsard* the Poet was of *Vendomois*.

VENEZUELA, a Province in the South America, discovered by *Oreda* a *Spaniard* in 1499, (the Name signifieth the little *Venice*) and was first attempted to be Conquered in 1528 by the *Germans*. On the East it is bounded by *Maracapaná*, and to the West by *Cape de la Veba*, in Length 200 Leagues. There was scarce a Year after this to that of 1553, but there was an Expedition made by the *Germans* or *Spaniards* for the Conquest or Discovery of this large Province, as is related by *Laert. lib. 18. cap. 8, 9, 10.* To the North it has the Bay of *Mexico*, and the South *Orenoque*, and the Provinces upon it. The principal Place in it is called *Coro*, *Corana*, and sometimes *Venezuela*.

VENILLE, a Nymph, Wife of *Faunus*, and Sister to *Amata* Wife to King *Latinus*. She was also thought *Neptune's* Wife, and

and to have been called *Salacie* before she was named *Venille*, from the Latin *Venire* that signifies to come, because the Sea goes and comes by its Ebb and Flow.

VENICE, in Latin *Venitia*, in Italian *Venitia* and *Vinegia*, a Town and considerable Commonwealth in Italy, begun according to the common Opinion in 421; and if we believe the *Venetians*, it was the 25th of March, which some will have the Day of the Creation of the World and Incarnation of Jesus Christ; this *Epocha* serving to render that Foundation more august and considerable. The Town consists of 72 Islands, which for 300 Years were separated from one another, and govern'd by a particular Tribune that each chose after its own Way, and changed Yearly; so that then, it neither was the same Town nor the same Commonwealth, but only a Confederation of several neighbouring Islands united together by common Interest, to oppose the *Barbarians* that ravaged all Italy: And as each Island had a spiritual Pastor as well as a Tribune, so the Town has now seventy two Parishes. The Towns that belong to this Commonwealth are of two sorts, some in *Lombardy* that compose the *Firm Land State*, the rest are *Maritime* and called the *Sea State*. The *Firm Land State* comprehends the *Treviso* or *Marchea Trevisana*, where the Bishopricks of *Ceneda*, *Belluna*, *Feltri*, *Udizzo*, whence the Bishop's See was removed to *Ceneda*, *Padua* and the *Padouan*, *Vincenza* and the *Vincenti*, *Verona* and the *Veronois*, *Bergamo* and the *Bergamasque*, *Crema* and its Channel, *Brescia* and the *Bressan*, the *Polesin*, otherwise called *Il Contado di Rovigo*, and *Friuli* which they call *Patria del Friuli*, where the famous Fortrefs *Palma Nova* is their Bulwark against the *Imperialists* Incursions and the *Turks* Invasions, that have entred several times into their Territories by that way. There are three Towns of *Friuli* that belong to the Emperor as Archduke of *Austria*, *Aquileia*, that is almost uninhabited, *Trieste*, which according to some Geographers, is rather a part of *Istria* than *Friuli*, and *Goritz*, that has a pretty considerable Territory. The *Sea State* comprehends the Province of *Venice*, called *Il Dogado*, that is, the Dutchy of *Venice* composed of several Towns, and the Islands of *Chiozza* or *Chioggia*, whose Situation resembles that of *Venice*, *Palestrina*; *Malamocco*, which is properly the Port of *Venice*; *Muran*, whence our fine *Venice* Glafs is brought, *Torcello*, *Buran*, *Majorka*, *Caorte*, and several others, whose Number amounts to 60 added to the *Dogado*, part of *Istria* of *Dalmatia*, *Albania*, the Isles of *Corfu*, *Zante*, *Cefalonia*, *Cerigo*, and some others; besides which, the *Venetians* are Sovereigns of the *Adriatick* Sea, commonly called *The Gulf of Venice*, and which *Andrew Morosini*, a Noble *Venetian*, terms *Reipublicæ Domum* in his History. The yearly Ceremony of wedding the Sea in Presence of the Embassadors of Crown'd Heads, and particularly of the Emperors, is a publick Proof that they are Sovereigns of that part of it, since the Dogat of *Sebastien Saini*, which was about the end of the 12th Century. This Ceremony is performed thus on every Ascension Day: The Doge goes aboard the *Bucentaur*, a very fine Ship, and throws a Gold Ring into the Sea, pronouncing these Words, *Desponsamus te, Mare, in signum veri & perpetui Domini*. Some Historians write, that because Pope *Alexander III.* ordered the Doge *Zani* to perform this Ceremony yearly in these Words: *Take here this Ring of Gold, and by giving it unto the Sea oblige it unto thee; a Ceremony which on this Day, the Ascension Day, shall be yearly observed both by thee and thy Successors, that so Posterity may know that you have purchased the Dominion thereof by your Valour, and made it subject to you as a Wife to her Husband*; that succeeding Ages might know, that tho' the Command of the Sea belong'd to them by the Right of Conquest and Arms, yet it was the Pope that gave the *Venetians* the actual Sovereignty of the *Adriatick* Gulf: But this is a popular Error; for he that was never Master of it himself, could not give any Right in it to others: Besides, it appears by the Embassador *Donati's* Answer to Pope *Julius II.* that the Commonwealth does not at all found its Right to it in the Pope's Gift; for when *Julius* asked *Donati* in a way of Raillery, *If he had the Evidences of the Right the Commonwealth pretended to the Gulf?* He made Answer thus, *That if his Holiness were pleased to find the Original of Constantine's Gift to Pope Sylvester, he would see there his Gift of the Adriatick Sea to the Venetians*. The General or Governor of the Gulf is the ancientest Sea-Officer that belongs to the Commonwealth, and for this Reason has always the *Van* in their Fights, with this Prerogative, that when the *Generalissimo* falls ill, he fills his Place before any other until the Senate names a General. The charge of Governor of the Gulf is perpetual, and that of *Generalissimo* ceases with the War. The Governor is changed every three Years, and it's always a Noble *Venetian* of a great Family that has the Place. It cannot be precisely mark'd when the Commonwealth began to create a General of the Gulf, because all Titles of Chancellery were burn'd by chance in 1230; but since this time, we find an uninterrupted Succession of Governors of the Gulf. As for the Government of *Venice*, it was Democratick at first, under Consuls and Tribunes, which *Cassiodorus* calls *Maritimorum Tribunos*. The Doges succeeded, the third whereof was Assassinated by the People for his Tyranny; and thereupon ensued an *Interregnum* of five Years, in which the State was committed to certain Officers every new Year chang'd and elected; and from 697 to 1177, they had about 34 or 36 Sovereign Doges. Since

1298, the Government is Aristocratick, the whole Authority being in the Hands of a certain number of Families written in the Golden Book, the Register of the *Venetian* Nobility. The Doge, who is the same with him that at *Rome* was Prince of the Senate, has only Precedency before the other Magistrates; but his Robes and Habits are so rich and distinguish'd, that they give him a majestic Air in Publick Ceremonies, if the Sword which the Senate orders to be carried behind him were not a mark of his Dependence. This slender share of Authority is recompens'd by the continuance of his Dignity, which is during Life, with this Restriction, that if Old Age or Sickness render him incapable of performing his Function, the Senate has Power to Depose him, as they did *Francis Foscarini*, to whom they refused the Satisfaction of dying Doge, though he was 84 Years of Age, and that his Dogat had been very successful to the Commonwealth. *Venice* has three principal Councils, the first called the Great, because it comprehends all the Nobility, chuses Magistrates, and makes all the Laws that are thought necessary for the Conservation or Reformation of the State. The second, called *Pregadi*, is what we call the Senate of *Venice*, that decides what concerns Peace and War, Confederacies and Leagues, &c. The third is the College, consisting of 26 Lords that give Audience to Embassadors and acquaint the Senate with their Demands, who alone have the Power to make Answer to them. There is still a very considerable Council, call'd the Council of Ten, who are Judges of all Crimes committed against the State; these Ten are inexorable Judges, and are chang'd every Year: Three of this Body are chosen monthly in their Turns, to enquire into the State; and this Triumvirat has such an absolute Authority, that they can condemn even the Doge to Death, without acquainting the Senate with it, so that they all three agree; for if any one of the three should dissent, then the Ten must be call'd to sentence him. What is most particular in this Government, is that all the Nobles that turn Ecclesiasticks, are excluded for ever from any Charge in the State; so that it's impossible for the Court of *Rome* to form any Intelligence that may serve it to come to the Knowledge of any of the Commonwealth's, or Senate's Secrets. As for Spirituals, *Venice* is govern'd by a Patriarch, who styles himself *Divina miseratione Venetiarum Patriarcha*, without adding what all other Prelates of the Church of *Rome* do, viz. *Sancta sedis Apostolicae gratia*, as if he were no Member of it. He is Primate of *Dalmatia*, and Metropolitan of the Archbishops of *Candia* and *Corfou*, and of the Bishops of *Chiozza* and *Toriello*: But the Ducal Church of *St. Mark* does not own him, because it has as it were a particular Bishop call'd *Primicerius*, who officiates with *Mitre*, *Crozier*, and *Ring*, gives Benediction, confers the four lesser Orders. The Patriarch is nominated by the Senate, and the *Primicerius* by the Doge. The Patriarch and this *Primicerius* are always noble *Venetians*, as are also the Archbishops of *Candia* and *Corfou*, and the Bishops of *Trevisa*, *Padua*, *Vincenza*, *Verona*, *Brescia* and *Bergamo*: The Commonwealth has also another Patriarch in their Lands, viz. of *Aquileia* whose Seat is at *Udina* in *Friuli*. The Town of *Aquileia* belongs now to the Emperor, who for that Reason pretends to the Right of Naming to the Patriarchate: But the *Venetians* have found out a way to hinder its being vacant, in empowering the Patriarch to chuse a Coadjutor, which the Senate confirms immediately under the Title of *D' Eletto d' Aquileia*. The Patriarch of *Aquileia* is Primate of *Istria*, and Metropolitan of the Bishops of *Trevisa*, *Ceneda*, *Belluna*, *Feltri*, *Concordia*, *Padoua*, *Vincenza*, *Verona*, *Como* and *Trente*. The Senate had formerly the naming of all these, and the other Bishops and Abbots of its Lands, but it renounced this by the Peace with Pope *Julius II.* in 1510, to separate him from the League of *Cambrai*, yet they endeavour'd to have that Privilege back again, and made use of the favourable Occasion of the Vacancy of the Church of *Trevisa*, which happen'd when Pope *Clement VII.* was kept Prisoner by *Charles V.* who when he was set at Liberty again, dispatch'd the Bishop of *Siponto* to *Venice*, to demand the Revocation of the Decree that was made the Year before touching the Nomination of Bishops. The Difference held until 1530, when the *Venetians* renounced their Pretention. Some of the Senators being of Opinion, that it was not the Commonwealths Interest to confer Bishopricks, because the Noble *Venetians* coming to enjoy those Dignities, might possibly neglect the Service of the Commonwealth; whereas had they no hopes of such Dignities, they would turn all their Care to the Administration of the State, whence they should expect their Preferments. The City of *Venice* is built upon Piles, the Streets watered with Channels that have Houses on both sides, which appear as so many Palaces. *St. Theodore* was its first Patron, but since *St. Mark's* Body was brought thither from *Alexandria*, it chose that Evangelist for its chief Protector. The Church consecrated to him is built of Marble, and divided into five Domes all cover'd with Lead, the Pavement of *Jasper* and *Porphry*, wrought in *Mosaic* Work, is extraordinary rich; the High Altar is supported by four great Pillars that have the History of the Old and New Testament done in imboss'd Work upon them. The Chapel of the Holy Sacrament is supported by great *Alabaster* Pillars, said to have been made use of in *Solomon's* Temple. It's in this that *St. Mark's* Body is kept, with many Relicks enrich'd with Pearls, Diamonds, and other precious Stones.

This Church has five Doors all Cast-metal, towards the place of St. Mark, over the chiefest of which are four Horses of gilt Brass, of the same bigness and Workmanship, made upon the Model of those that drew Nero's Triumphal Arch, when he returned Conqueror over the *Parthians*. This Church has 24 Canons. St. Mark's Square is environed with three great Marble Palaces, much admired for their Symmetry and Architecture. The Doge's Palace, and that of the Library, are on the Churches side, and on the other is the Port of *Malamocco*, that shews very finely. Upon the Shore are seen the two Pillars brought from *Constantinople* in *Sebastien Zani's* time, upon one of which is St. Theodore's Statue, and upon the other St. Mark's Lion. The Doge's Palace, whose chief Entry is joining to St. Mark's Church, deserves the Praises commonly given it: Its *Portico* supports a Lion with Wings, with Duke *Foscari's* Statue upon it: It has a great Court, three great Apartments, a Stair-case all Marble, with two Colosses, one of *Mars*, the other of *Neptune*. After this is the Prince's Apartment, the College-Hall, where they treat of the Affairs of the Commonwealth, that of the great Council, where Magistrates are chosen, that of the Council of Ten, and another with Arms for 1500 Men: It's said these Fire-Arms are all loaden, and that there are 600 Matches that take Fire in a moment by means of a Wheel. Nothing can be imagined so great as the *Arsenal* is, there being 40 great Halls, and 2000 Men continually at work in 'em. In the 72 Islands comprehended in this Town, are 140 Palaces, 17 Hospitals, 72 Parishes, 54 Monasteries for Friars, 26 Convents of Nuns, 165 Statues of Marble, 25 of Brass, with an infinite number of other Rarities, that manifest the Wealth and Greatness of this City, which has always preserv'd its Liberty, gain'd very considerable Battels, and oppos'd the *Turks*, those formidable Enemies of Christendom. The Gulf of *Venice*, in Latin *Adriaticus* or *Illyricus Sinus*, and *Mare Adriaticum*, is 50 or 55 Miles wide at the Mouth of it, between the Cape of *Otranto* and that of *Enquesta* near *Valonna*; and 700 long. The Places that are all along it on *Italy's* side, belong either to the Pope, to the King of *Spain*, or the States of *Venice*, besides *Trieste* and *Dulcigno* that depend on the Emperor as Archduke of *Austria*. The Coast of *Dalmatia* has also its several Princes; the small Commonwealth of *Ragusa* has its State; the *Turks* possess *Castelnovo*, *Narenza*, &c. yet the *Venetians* are Masters of the best part, viz. *Zara*, *Zelenico*, *Spalatro*, *Catara*, &c. with the neighbouring Islands. If we count the Beginning of the Government of *Venice* from 421, they were Consuls from *Padua* that then govern'd this State; for the *Padovans*, who were Masters of the *Lagune* Islands and had a Port in that of *Rialto*, designed to make it a considerable Place to secure their Commerce at Sea; for which end, their Senate sent three Consuls thither in 421, and had *Rialto* proclaim'd a place of Refuge for all that should retire thither, which got it peopled in a short time, as well by those that lay scatter'd in other Islands as several Inhabitants of the Firm Land: And in 453, when *Attila* King of the *Huns* ravag'd a great part of *Italy*, the great Numbers that fled from him not only peopled *Rialto*, but also the rest of the Islands, whereof the Town consists now. The Senate of *Padua* continued to send Tribunes or Governors for a time, until each Island chose its own Governor. In 709, the Tribunes of the 12 principal Islands resolv'd to compose a Commonwealth, and to chuse one amongst them to be chief: But as they owned still the Right the Town of *Padua* had to the Islands, they deputed some of their Members to the Emperor and Pope for their Leave to chuse a Duke or Doge. These reign'd absolutely, and sometimes constituted their Children and Brothers, their Collegues and Successors. In 1172, the powerfulllest Citizens abolish'd the Election that used to be made by all the People, and establish'd a Sovereign and Independent Council, whence the Electors were chosen. This Council consisted of 240 Citizens, chosen indifferently amongst the Nobles, the Burgeses and Tradesmen, and they created twelve Tribunes at the same time, that were empower'd to oppose the Prince's Ordinances, if they appear'd unjust. This kind of Government held 117 Years, i. e. till 1289, when the Doge *Peter Gradenigo* undertook to establish an Aristocracy, in reducing the Council to a lesser number of certain Citizens and their Descendants, to the Exclusion of all other. The *Venetian* Nobility is divided into four *Classes*; the first comprehends the Families of the twelve Tribunes that chose the first Doge, who by a sort of Miracle, have continued from the Year 709 till now. These are the *Contarini*, *Morosini*, *Badovari*, *Tiepoli*, *Micheli*, &c. After these are four other, almost as ancient as the first, having sign'd in 800 to the Contract of the Foundation of the Abby of St. George Major, with the 12 other Families. These four are the *Justiniani*, *Cornari*, *Bragadini*, and *Bembi*, and are called the four Evangelists, as the first 12 are term'd the 12 Apostles. The second Order of *Venetian* Nobility are those Families that began to be insert'd in the Golden Book, when the Doge *Gradenigo* established the Aristocracy in 1289; and these Families, being 400 Years standing, are much esteem'd. The third Order comprehends about 80 Families that have bought their Nobility, by helping the Commonwealth with 100000 Ducats in its pressing Necessities and Wars with the *Turks*. The fourth sort, is what the States confer upon Princes and Persons of great Merit. *Henry III.* and *IV.* of *France*, were of this Body;

and most of the Princes of *Italy* cover to be received into it. Besides these, there are *Citadins* that are good Families of Burgeses, that form a middle State between the Nobility and People: These are of two sorts, some being originally so, because descended of the Families that before the Establishment of the Aristocracy in 1289, were concerned in the Government, and are in the Order of *Citadins*, only because they were excluded out of the Council when it was reduced to a lesser number. Many of these Families have the same Names, and give the same Coats of Arms with the Noble *Venetians* of the first *Class*. The *Citadins* of the second Order have obtained this Title either by their Merit or Money; both enjoy the same Privileges, and have Places and Employments allotted them. The Doge presides in all the Councils of the Commonwealth, but is acknowledged Prince only at the Head of the Senate, in the Tribunals where he assists, and the Ducal Palace of St. Mark. On other Occasions he has less Authority than any private Man; for he is to concern himself in no Business: He must not quit the Town before he begs the six Counsellors of State leave; and when he does ride out, he has no exterior Mark that distinguishes him from the other Nobles. The current Coin bears his Name; but instead of his Image, represents a Doge clad in his Ducal Apparel, and upon his Knees before St. Mark, to shew he is subject to the Commonwealth, whereof that Saint is the Emblem. The Doge has the Precedency of all other Princes except Crown'd Heads, and appears at publick Solemnities in a very pompous manner. To chuse a Doge, there is a great Council or Meeting of the Nobles, where none is admitted under the Age of 30. The Names of these being call'd over; the like number of little Bowls all white, besides 30 that are gilt with Gold, are put into a Basin appointed for this use; each having drawn one, the 30 that happen to have the gilt Bowls, go into another Hall, where they reduce themselves to Nine, by drawing other thirty Bowls, whereof there are but nine gilt; these nine chuse 40, and the 40 reduce themselves to 12; the 12 chuse 25, and these are again brought to nine, who chuse 45 that are brought to 11; and it's these chuse the 41 Electors of the Doge: Thus they break Parties and Factions, and give all the Satisfaction of contributing to the Election of their Prince. After the 41 Electors are approved in the Great Council, they are shut up in St. Mark's Palace, and are not let out until they chuse a Doge, which for the most part is soon over, though sometimes they happen to be five or six Months before they have their number, because of 41 there must be 25 that Vote for the Doge. During all the time of their Confinement, they are observed narrowly, and treated much the same way the Cardinals are in the Conclave of *Rome*, when shut up for the Election of a Pope. The first thing the Doge does after his Election, and having taken the usual Oath upon such Occasions, is, to shew himself to the People: For this purpose, he gets into a Machine, called *The Well*, that is kept in the Arsenal for this Ceremony, and carried on such Occasions by 200 Masters of the Arsenal. The Doge seated in this Machine, has one of his Children, or next a-kin that stands behind him, and throws pieces of Gold and Silver amongst the People whilst he is carried round St. Mark's Square. This Custom of throwing Money was introduc'd in 1172, by the famous Doge *Sebastien Zani*, to make the People some amends for the loss of their Right to chuse the Prince of the Commonwealth, which they enjoyed for several Ages.

The Procurators of St. Mark.

These are the Executors of all charitable Legacies, the Tutors of Orphans, and Protectors of Widows, have the Management of the Riches left to St. Mark's Church, and to the Poor; they distribute Purfes yearly to marry poor Young-women, and allow them and others their Lodgings gratis in several Houses that depend on their Procuracies. This Employment is look'd upon to be so honourable, that several Noble *Venetians* purchase it by vast Sums; but these are distinguish'd from the Nine that possess the nine ancient Procuracies, and are called *Procurators by Merit*: All that are so, wear a Ducal Vest with Sleeves hanging to the ground.

Of the Great Chancellor.

This Officer keeps the Seals of the Commonwealth, and assists at all that is treated of in the Senate. He reads in the Great Council all that is to be transacted by allotting, and is Chief of the *Citadins*, as the Doge is of the Nobility. He has precedency of all other Magistrates, excepting the Counsellors of State and Procurators of St. Mark; wears a Purple Ducal Vest, and has the Title of Excellency.

Of the Great Sages.

These are they that consult about all that's to be moved in the *Pregadi* or Senate: They are six in number, and each has his

this Week to wait upon the Senate with the Result of their Consultations. They wear a *Ducal Vest* of a Violet Colour, and the Commonwealth sends no Ambassador to the Emperor, Pope, or Grand Signior, but has this Quality. The five Sages of the *Firm Land* have almost as much Authority in the College as these other, for they consult with them upon all Matters: They wear the same colour'd Vest, and have the Title of Excellency. The Commonwealth gives the Quality of Sages of the *Firm Land* to the Ambassadors that it sends to Kings and other Sovereign Princes; but they have no Vote in the Assemblies of the Senate where they assist.

Proveditors,

Are the Governors which the States send into the Provinces, with absolute Power in the Affairs relating to Peace and War. The *Proveditor General of Palma Nova*, is he that governs the Province of *Friuli*. There is also a *Proveditor General of Dalmatia*, and the three Islands of *Corfou*, *Zante*, and *Cefalonia*.

Of the Inquisitors of the Firm Land.

These are different from the *Inquisitors of State*, and are some of the chiefest Senators, sent every five Years into the Provinces to examine the Proceedings, and see Justice done. They are to exercise this Commission with much Rigour, which makes them unwelcome where they come, and in danger in Places beyond the Sea, so that no Senators will venture to go now.

Of the Officers the States send into the Provinces.

The Commonwealth of *Venice* sends two Nobles, one in Quality of *Podestat* to administer Justice, the other with the Title of Captain of Arms, to command the Soldiers in the considerable Towns of its Dominions, with *Proveditors* spoken of before.

Of their Forces by Sea and Land, and their Revenues.

All the Standing Forces that the States have kept on Foot, since its Peace with the *Turks*, after the loss of *Candia*, to its League with the Pope, the Emperor, and King of *Poland*, did not exceed 6000, both Horse and Foot; whereof a part was kept in *Dalmatia* under the Command of the *Proveditor General* of that Province, and a foreign General, the rest under Captains of Arms in the Towns of the *Firm Land*, and especially in those upon the Frontiers of *Milan*. The Foot they keep in time of Peace, consist most of *Capelets*, that is, *Slavonians*, *Morlaques*, and *Albanais*, arm'd with long Swords and Carbines, and great Enemies to the *Turks*. The Cavalry is composed in part of these *Capelets*, and in part of *Italians*, and *Ultramontains*, that is, *German* and *French*. When the States engage in any War, they chuse some Foreign Prince General of their Army, but give him two General *Proveditors* as Assistants, who leaving him the Title of *Generalissimo*, are generally Masters of the Resolutions and Undertakings relating to the Army. They have no certain Naval Army in time of Peace, but can Arm and fit out 25 Gallies upon a short Warning; and have for the most part, a Squadron of six Gallies, with some *Galiots* and *Brigantins* in the Gulf, cruising against the *Corfairs*. These Ships are commanded in chief by a Noble *Venetian* of the first Rank, that has the Title of General of the Gulf: The States never trust the Command of their Fleet to any Stranger in War-time, as they do their Land-Forces. The constant Revenues of the Commonwealth scarce amount to above fourteen or fifteen Millions of *Livres*, whereof the City of *Venice* pays the one half in Customs and other Impositions; the other half is raised the same way in the Islands and Provinces. There are several other things that augment the Standing Revenues, as the Casualties of Court, the Sale of Offices, Confiscations, &c. The Salt made at *Corfou* brings two Millions, and that of *Chiosa* a Million yearly. In the War-time they raise the Customs, Tax those that live most at ease, especially the *Jews* and *Clergy*, by the Pope's consent, sell the Title of Nobility to the richer sort, and by such Practices support the Burthen to the Admiration of all *Europe*. It's now very Flourishing by its late Conquests under *Morofini*, who has subdued all *Morea*, the Isle of *Negropont*, with several other important Places. The *Venetians* affect a great deal of Gravity in their Actions, speak very little at Table, are very severe where they have Authority, and many times to Excess: And yet such is the constant Temper of their Government, and their Impartiality in doing Justice, that they are very well obey'd, and generally well belov'd of all their Subjects; esteem'd in former times good Soldiers both by Sea and Land, maintaining Wars continually with the *Turks* in *Palestine*, the Emperors of *Constantinople*, the *Genoese* by Sea, and their Neigh-

bours of *Italy* in the Continent; but of late times they have more studied to preserve than enlarge their Dominions, and that too rather by Expence of Money than Blood; so Fortunate in this last kind of Practice, that *Machiavel* observed of them, that whatever they lost by War, they recover'd by Treaty. It's impossible to take *Venice* but by an Army which can stretch 150 Miles in compass: By *Rialto* runs the grand Canal, 1300 Paces in length, and 40 in breadth, adorn'd on both sides with stately and magnificent Palaces, and cover'd with an incredible number of Boats call'd *Gondolo's* very neatly built, and vail'd over with Cloth. Each Parish Church hath its Market-place and Well belonging to it. The Church of *St. Mark* is esteem'd the richest Church in the World, of admirable Work both within and without; this last being adorn'd with 148 Pillars of Marble, and eight of *Porphyry* near the Door, besides 600 Marble Pillars of a lesser size, which carry up an open Gallery round about the Church, for the Magistrates and principal Citizens to behold such Shews as are presented in the Market-place adjoining to it. For private Houses there are above 200 along the grand Canal, capable to entertain or lodge the greatest Prince in Christendom: Their Arsenal is a Prodigy, there being always 200 Gallies in a readiness, 100000 Arms of all sorts, amongst which are 1000 Coats of Plate, garnish'd with Gold and cover'd with Velvet, fit for the Use and Wearing of the greatest Princes. *Sannazarius*, a late *Italian* Poet, gives us this Epigram upon *Venice*.

*Viderat Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis
Stare urbem & toto ponere jura Mari:
Nunc mihi Tarpeas quantumvis Jupiter arces,
Objice, & illa tui mania Martis ait:
Si Pelago Tibrim præfers urbem aspice utramque,
Illam homines dices, hanc possuisse Deos.*

In English thus:

Neptune saw Venice in the Adrian stand,
And all the Sea brought under her Command:
Now Jove, said he, thy Roman Towers object,
And those proud Walls which Mars did once protect:
Before the Sea, if Tiber thou prefer,
Behold both Cities and thou wilt aver,
That Men built Rome, and Gods plac'd Venice there. }

The *Doge's* Revenue is as little as his Authority, being allow'd out of the common Treasury no more than 40000 Ducats a Year towards his Expence and Entertainment. This Commonwealth has lasted longer under one Form of Government than any Republick in the World, either *Greek* or *Roman*, and is justly accounted one of the strongest Bulwarks of Christendom against the Incroachments of the *Turks*; and one of the best Supporters of the Arms of *Europe*. The greatest Evidence of the Power they can make at Sea, was the great Fleet set out against the Grand Signior for the War of *Cyprus*, Anno 1570. in which they manned out one great Gallion, 11 great Gallies, 25 tall Ships, and 150 Gallies of lesser Burthen, being in all 187 Sail fit for present Service. They held a War by Sea and Land for seven Years together, against all the Princes of Christendom, excepting *England*, confederated against them by the League of *Cambray*, in all which time they neither wanted Men nor Money, and in the end were the least losers by the Bargain. *Venice* stands 260 Miles from *Rome* to the North, 280 from *Vienna* to the South, 100 from *Ravenna* to the West, 15 from *Milan* to the East. *Pierro Bembo Hist. Venet. Pierro Jusliniani Hist. Rerum Venet. Andreas Maurocenus Hist. Venet. ab Anno 1521 ad 1615. Fr. Sansovin de Script. Venet. Nicholas Doglioni & Paolo Paruta Hist. Venet. Caspar Contarin de Repub. Venet. Leand. Alberti de Script. Ital. &c.*

VENIERO (*Francis*) a Noble *Venetian*, was a Person of the greatest Genius, and the best Philosopher and States-man the City of *Venice* ever produc'd: Being but young, he wrote several Treatises, *Of the Will, Of the Soul, and of Destiny*, all in *Italian*. Afterwards he behav'd himself with great Prudence and Integrity in several considerable Employments. He liv'd to a great Age, and died when he was concern'd in recovering the Interest and Splendor of the University of *Padua*; having sometime before publish'd his Book of *Generation*. *Ghilini, Teat. d' Huom Letter. pars prima.*

VENIUS (*Octavius*) a Dutch Painter of a considerable Family of *Leyden*, where he was born in 1556. The Prince of *Parma* and Archduke *Albert* gave him good Employments, which did not hinder him from using the Pencil and composing Books. The King of *France* made him great Offers to come to *France*, but he could never be prevail'd upon to leave his Country or his Prince's Service. He publish'd *Bellum Batavorum cum Rom. ex Cornelio Tacito, lib. 4. & 5. cum iconibus Hist. Hist. Infantum latæ cum iconibus. Conclusiones Physicæ & Theologicæ notis & figuris dispositæ, &c.*

VENNES, a Town of *France* in *Britany*, with a Bishop's See Suffragant of *Tours*. It's spoken of in ancient Authors, under the name of *Venetia* and *Dariorigum Venetorum*. The Wars have deprived it of part of its ancient Lustre, but it begins now to flourish again since *Lewis XIV.* has removed the Parliament

thither from *Remes*. It lyes but two Leagues from the Sea, which Ebbs and flows there, by means of the Canal called the *Morbithan*. The ancient Castle of *Hermine*, that was formerly the Palace of the Dukes of *Britany*, is seen there still; as also the Cathedral of *St. Peter*, which has a considerable Chapter, with several other Churches. *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Cæsar*, *du Chesne*, *St. Martha*.

VENOSA upon *Ofanto*, a Town and Principality of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicate*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Matera*, united to that of *Cirenza*. Its Latin Name is *Venusia* or *Venusium*; it's ancient and famous for being *Horace's* Birth-place.

VENTIDIUS (*Bassus*) a Roman of mean Birth, being a long time nothing but a Muleteer, became so famous in the Army, first under *Julius Cæsar*, and afterwards under *M. Antonius*, that he rise to all the great Offices of the Roman Government; for he was Tribune of the People, Pretor, High-Priest; and at last a Consul; defeated the *Parthians* thrice, triumph'd, and after his Death was buried very honourably. *A. Gell. lib. 15.*

VENUS, which the Ancients made Goddess of Love, was Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Dione*; others say, she was formed of the Froth of the Sea, and will have it that there was another *Venus*, firnam'd *Urania* or *Celestis*. *Venus* was married to *Vulcan*, but had no Children by him, though she is called the Mother of *Hymeneus*, of Love or *Cupid*, of the Graces, and some others. She loved *Adonis* and *Anchises* passionately, and was particularly adored at *Paphos*, and in the Isle *Cithera*. *Ovid Metam. Hygin.*

VER SACRUM, was a solemn Sacrifice which the Romans offer'd their Gods upon very important Occasions, and when the Commonwealth was hardest prest: In this Sacrifice they offer'd every thing that was brought forth during one Spring, throughout their whole Dominions. 'Tis believ'd, that the *Sabins* begun this Practice in their War against the *Umbrians*; in which, having been several times beaten, they made a Vow to *Mars*, that upon condition they got the Victory, they would Sacrifice every Animal to him that was produc'd the ensuing Spring. It happen'd, that they gain'd a considerable Victory, and to make good their Vow, they sacrific'd all the Bruit Animals the Spring sent 'em; but upon Reflexion, that their Vow run in general terms without exception, they were afraid their Children were comprehended in it; so that between Religion and natural Affection, they found themselves in great Perplexity: At last, they found out an Expedient to disentangle the Difficulty in some measure, which was done by Consecrating all their Children to *Mars*, that were born the first Spring after the Vow was made. These Children were order'd to serve in this pretended Deity's Temples, till they were 20 Years of Age, and after that, all of 'em of both Sexes, were turn'd out of the Country to seek their Fortune; these poor Wretches, being thus deserted, were forc'd to submit to Servitude in the Neighbouring Commonwealths; and because they were born in the Spring-time, they were call'd *Vernæ* from *Vere nati*. The Error which the *Sabins* had committed in wording their Vow too generally, made the Romans more cautious afterwards; which made *Fabius Maximus*, when he was chosen Dictator against *Hannibal*, be very nice and explicite in this Matter, who in a full Assembly before the People, declar'd, That 'twas his Intention to sacrifice to the Gods all the Lambs, Pigs, Calves and Kids, that should be produced the next Spring-Season in all *Italy*. In the Year 536 of *Rome*, the length of the Spring was determin'd, during which time, all the Animals brought forth, fell under the Vow; and this Term the Pontifex Maximus decreed, should begin upon the first of *March*, and end the last of *April* exclusively. *Liv. lib. 23. cap. 29. & Lib. 34. cap. 43. Plutarch. in Fabio. Strabo, lib. 5.*

VERA-CRUZ, a Maritime Town of the Province of *Tepeaca* in *Mexico*, or *New Spain* in *America*. It's said, this Town is Peopled by 200 Spanish Families, most of them Mariners or Factors that receive Merchandizes from *Spain*, and Ship that Country Goods for *Europe*. The great Rains that fall here often from the Month of *April* to *November*, make it Unhealthful; but from *November* to the end of *March*, it does not Rain at all; and then the Northern Winds do so temper the great Heat, that the Air is as pure and good as in any Town of *New Spain*. The Inhabitants load and unload Ships from *April* to *August*, and then withdraw into the Country far from the Sea, to preserve their Health. This is the only Port in the Gulph of *Mexico*, and is called *St. Juan de Ulva*: The Town stood before five Leagues from the Port, but now it is removed nearer to it. Sir *John Hawkins* in 1578, entred this Port, and might have destroy'd twelve rich Spanish Ships, but trusting to the Spanish Faith, lost most of his own. This was the first place *Ferdinando Cortez*, the renowned Conqueror of *Mexico*, landed at on Good-Friday, in 1519, with 500 Spaniards, and immediately burnt all his Ships, to let them see they must Conquer or Die. In 1632, Mr. *Gage* estimated the Inhabitants at 3000, but the Houses were all built with Timber and covered with Boards, and has been often burnt down to the Ground. It has a Castle built on a Rock a Musket-shot from the Town, with a small Garrison for its Defence. *Le Laet. Hist. du Norveau Monde.*

VERA-CRUZ (*Alphonso de*, or *Alphonso Gutierrez*) born at *Caspuenio* in the Diocese of *Toledo*, in *Spain*; liv'd in the 16th

Century. He was Divinity Professor at *Salamanca*, and afterwards turn'd Augustinian Monk, and by his Merit run through the most considerable Stations in his Order. He died in 1564. His Works are, *Curfus Artium. Speculum Conjugiorum sive de Sacramento Matrimonii, &c.* *Nicholas Antonio Bibl. Hisp. &c.*

VERAGUA, the most Eastern Province in the Circuit of *Guatimala* in *America*, bounded on the West by *Costa Rica*, on the East by the Circuit of *Panama*, having to the North the Bay of *Mexico*, and to the South the *South Sea*. It stretcheth from East to West 50 Leagues, from North to South, where it is least, 25 Leagues; the Soil for the most part is Mountainous, and cover'd with Woods, yielding no good Pasture, nor any plenty of *Maze*, and no Corn, but it has Mines of Gold and Silver. The Inhabitants are Valiant, and oppose the Spaniards to the utmost. Christopher Columbus discover'd this Province in 1502, when the Inhabitants gave the Spaniards the Value of 90 Marks in Gold, for 36 Brass Bells; and said, there was much Gold in the neighbouring Provinces. This is the most Southern Province of *North America*.

VERA-PAZ, a Province of *New Spain* in the great Government of *Guatimala*; it was called thus, because it did not come under the Spanish Yoke by the Force of Arms, but through the Preaching of the Friars of *St. Dominick's* Order. It lyes upon the Frontiers of *Guatimala* and *Hondura*, part of the Savages have embraced the Christian Religion, but there are some that are not yet subdued. The chief Town is *Vera-Paz*, the Seat of a Bishop that is Suffragant to the Archbishop of *Mexico*. The Country is full of Mountains and thick Forests, that are daily cut down to render the Air the Purer, and the Plains Fruitful-ler. The Savages were formerly of Opinion, that the Devil appear'd under the Shape of a Tiger, therefore they ador'd them all as Gods, but now that they are disabused, they pursue them with their Arrows. In the Eastern part of *Vera-Paz*, is the Sweet Gulf or *Golfo Dolce*, call'd so from the Sweetness of its Waters: Some Adventurers endeavoured to find a Passage by it to the *Pacifick Sea*, or at least to the Coast of *Guatimala*, but the Endeavour proved Fruitless; for having advanced above thirty Leagues in the Gulf, they learn'd of some Savages, that the Southern Sea was above 20 Leagues from the Extremity of it; and that the way towards the Coast was full of Mountains and inaccessible Woods. It Rains excessively here for nine Months; they have plenty of Corn and Cattel, and Reeds as large as Trees, which serve for Building. The Country is poor, having no Trade with any of its Neighbours. *De Laet. Hist. du Nouveau Monde.*

VERCEIL, a Town and Lordship of *Italy*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*; it makes part of *Piemont*, situate upon the River *Sesse*, has a Castle, a Citadel, fine Churches, and a famous Hospital. *Verceil* flourish'd under the Romans, but has had several Masters since their time; for it has been a Commonwealth, afterwards under the Dukes of *Milan*, and since under those of *Savoy*. The Spaniards took it from the latter in 1638, but it was restor'd again by the Peace of the Pyrenees. The Country is Fertile and well Peopled, lying between *Montferrat*, *Ivree*, and *Milancse*; besides *Verceil*, it has *Biele*, *Sautia*, &c. Pope *Leo IX.* celebrated a Council here against *Berengarius*, Archdeacon of *Angres*, who was cited, but did not appear at the same. This Town is a Bishop's See Suffragant of *Milan*.

VERCINGETORIX, the famous *Gaul* that Warr'd against *Cæsar*, was of *Auvergne*, and had great Credit amongst his Country-men; his Father had also great Authority amongst the *Celtes*, but was Assassinated by his Citizens, because he design'd to make himself King. He that I speak of, form'd a powerful League against the Romans, but it being discover'd, he was banish'd out of *Clairmont*; but not concern'd at this Disgrace, he gather'd some Vagabonds together, and encouraged them to take Arms for their Liberty, and with their Assistance entred the City, and turned them out that had served him so before; afterwards he got himself declar'd King, and General of almost all the Gauls, who had taken Arms. After several Fights, wherein *Cæsar* had generally the Advantage, he threw himself into *Alexia*, and held out two Months expecting Relief, but was at last forced to Surrender. *Cæsar, Strabo, Orosius.*

VERDE (or *Velverde*), a City of *Peru* in a most pleasant Valley of the same Name, six Leagues in length, planted for the most part with Vines, which yield great Plenty of most generous Wines, the chief Riches of this Place. The City is beautifully built, very Wealthy, and in 1630 contain'd 500 Spanish Inhabitants, one Church, three Monasteries and an Hospital; the Air is Pure and Healthful, and the Women the most Beautiful in *Peru*: The Governor is nominated by the King of *Spain*. It stands 35 Leagues from *Lima* to the South, and six from the *South Sea*. South Lat. 14. 10. *Laert. p. 436.*

VERDIER (*Antoine du*) Sieur de *Vauprias*, a French Author, born at *Montbrisson* in *Forest*, liv'd in the 16th Century; and is famous for his *Bibliothèque*, which he wrote of French Authors. He likewise made a Supplement to *Gesner's Bibliothèque. Memoirs Historiques.*

VERDUN upon the *Meuse*, a Town of *Lorraine* belonging to the King of *France*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Treves*; Authors call'd it differently *Viridunum*, *Verodunum*, *Vereduna*. Our Ladies Church the Cathedral has a fine Chapter; it had famous

famous Prelates, that still'd themselves Counts of *Verdun*, and Princes of the Holy Empire. It's one of the biggest, strongest, and best situate of *Lorraine*; the *Meuse* forming several Islands there, that contribute to render it very pleasant. King *Henry II.* took it in 1552. *St. Marthe.*

VERGASILLAUNUS, an *Auvergnian* Lord, near Kinsman of *Vercingetorix*, was one of the four Commanders that led the Army of the States of *Gaul* to the Succor of *Alesia*, now called *Alise*. The greatest Advantage the *Gauls* had was at his Attack; for his Soldiers forced all the difficult Passes that lay in their way to the very Retrenchments; but *Cæsar* having detach'd a part of his Horse, and order'd 'em to charge the Enemy in the Rear, whilst they were charged in the Front by *Labienus*, they were utterly defeated. *Sedulius* that headed the *Limosins*, was killed, and *Vergasillaunus* taken Prisoner in the Retreat. *Jul. Cæsar. de Bell. Gall. lib. 7.*

VERGERIUS (*Peter Paul*) a Lawyer, and afterwards Bishop of *Capo d'Istria*. Pope *Paul III.* employ'd him to treat some important Business in *Germany*, where he imbrac'd the Protestant Religion at the very time the Pope design'd to make him Cardinal; he persuaded his Brother that was also a Bishop, into the same Belief. He died at *Tubingen* in 1565. He wrote several Books against the Church of *Rome*. *Paulus Jovius in Elog. Volaterran in Artbr. Vossius de Hist. Lat. lib. 3. Spondan in Annal. A. C. 1535. Num. 10, &c.*

VEGERIUS, or **DU VERGER DE HAURANE**, (*Johannes*) Abbot of *St. Cyran*, or rather *Siran*, in Latin *Sigiranni*; was born at *Bayonne* in 1581, and of a Noble Family. He studied first in *France*, and afterwards at *Louvaine*, where he grew acquainted with *Lipsius*, who gives him a great Character. He wrote against the *Calvinists*; but the Book which made him most famous, was that which went under the Name of *Petrus Aurelius*, &c. which he wrote against the *Jesuits*, in defence of the Hierarchy: This Book was Printed at the charge of the Clergy of *France*; in the Preface of which, there is honourable mention made of the Author, who was so modest as to conceal his Name. *Lipsius, Cent. 4. Ep. 62. & 92. & Cent. 5. Ep. 41. St. Marthe Gal. Christ. T. 14. p. 830.*

VERIN (*Michael*) a *Florentine* Poet, Author of the *Moral Disticks* in *Latin*, so famous for their Usefulness in reforming Peoples Manners: He died at seventeen Years of Age, refusing to follow his Physicians Advice, who were for his Marrying.

Sola Venus poterat lento succurrere Morbo.

Ne se pollueret maluit ille mori. Politian. Bacon Nat. Hist.

VERMA, a Kingdom of the Continent of *India*, beyond the River *Ganges*, which has its Capital of the same Name. There are a great number of Mines of Precious Stones in this Kingdom; the People go Naked, only hang a piece of Cotton or some other Stuff before, to cover their Nakedness. *Davity de l'Asie.*

VERMANDOIS, a Country of *France* in *Picardy*, with the Title of a Dutchy; it formerly had Lords of its own, but now is united to the Crown. Its Inhabitants were the *Veromandui* of the Ancients. The Capital was *Vermand* upon *Oumignon*, called *Augusta Veromanduorum*, but now it's but an Abby, and *St. Quentin* is the chief Place of the Dutchy.

VERNEVIL, Lat. *Vernelium*, a City in the *Upper Normandy*, situate on the River *Aure* in the Borders of *La Perche*, sometimes called *Vernevil au Perche*, eight Leagues from *Dreux* to the West, and seven from *Seez* and *Eureux* to the South, famous for the Overthrow the *English* gave the *French* in 1424, killing 4500 upon the Place; they took also the Earl of *Narbonne* Prisoner, whom they Hang'd for assisting at the Massacre of *John* Earl of *Burgundy*.

VERNON, a Town of *Upper Normandy* upon the River *Seine*, in the Diocese of *Evreux*. The Royal Palace called *Verno*, or *Vernum*, or *Palatium Vernis*, must be understood of *Vernon*, and not of *Verneuil*, a castle of the Isle of *France* in the Neighbourhood of *Oise*, and is called in Latin *Verniolum*.

VERON, a little Borough near the Town of *Sens* in *France*, there is a clear Fountain that runs by its Walls, and leaves the small Gravel it brings along with it amongst the Mud and Moss, which turns it into Stone, so that sometimes part is observed to be quite petrified, whilst the rest is but disposed to receive the like Form. *Pasquier.*

VERONA, a Town of *Italy* in the State of *Venice*, and Capital of a little Country called the *Veronois*, with a Bishop's See Suffragant of *Aquileia* or *Udina*. It's called *Verona* in *Latin*, and is one of the biggest and fairest Cities of all *Italy*. The River *Adige* runs through it, over which are two Bridges to go into *St. Thomas's* Island, all inhabited by a great Number of Silk-weavers. There are three Castles, a *Circus* and an *Amphitheatre*, with several other famous Monuments, that shew the Town is very Ancient. It has had famous Prelates, whereof *St. Zeno*, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated, was the most famous: Pope *Lucius* the Third's Tomb, with some other of several Bishops, and the admirable Steeple, deserve to be seen. There are other Churches, magnificent Palaces, a very regular Town-house, great Squares, and a thousand other things well worthy the Curiosity of Travellers. The most remarkable Curiosity, and the most Noble Antiquity in *Verona*, is the old *Roman Am-*

phitheatre, the most entire within-side of any now standing, and one of the first Magnitude when it was built; the Description of which deserves a Volume by it self, the Building being beyond imagination Glorious. These wonderful Structures were first raised by the *Romans*, for the more convenient Presenting of Shews and Fights to the People; and these Fights were either between Beasts and Beasts, Men and Beasts, or between Men and Men. The Fights between Beasts and Beasts are still continued; for the Gentlemen of *Verona* take that care of this ancient, venerable Building, that there is not at present one Stone wanting of all the Seats within; and when they would see any strange Hunting, Fighting or Baiting of Beasts, they presently enter their own old *Amphitheatre*, where at this time three or four and twenty thousand Persons may sit and see distinctly every Action. *Leandre Alberti descr. Ital. Dr. Brown's Travels, pag. 206. & deine.*

VERONICA, a Name commonly given to *Berenice*, a Jewess, who put a Handkercher upon our Saviour's Face, (when he carry'd his Cross to Mount *Calvary*), to wipe away the Sweat and Blood. Some say, the *Veronica* is properly the Pourtrait of our Saviour's Face, which remain'd imprinted upon this Handkercher, so call'd from the two Words *Vera*, *Icon*, i. e. True Likeness; and by corruption, *Veronica*: 'Tis believ'd by some of the Church of *Rome*, That this Handkercher lay in three Folds, and our Saviour's Face was taken by all three of 'em; one of which is kept at *Rome*, another in *Spain*, and a third at *Jerusalem*. Pope *Boniface VIII.* had this Relique carried from the Church of the Holy Ghost to that of *St. Peter*. There are now several Copies taken from it. *Baron. An. 34. Molan. lib. 5. Imag. cap. 2.*

VERRES, a *Roman* Citizen, who after having exercised the Charge of *Pretor* in *Sicily*, with all the Violence and Injustice imaginable, was accused by the *Sicilians* of Extortion. *Cicero* made them fine Orations against him, which we have under the name of *Verrem*.

VERROCHIO (*Andrew*) a famous Carver of *Florence*; he lived in the Sixteenth Age, and carv'd several Statues, much esteem'd at *Rome*, *Florence*, and *Venice*, where he died, at 56 Years of Age.

VERSAILLES, a Town and Royal Castle, four Leagues from *Paris*: This stately Palace lyes in the middle of a Valley, and all the Avenues open into Countries for Game; so that this was but an indifferent Building in *Lewis* the Thirteenth's time, being then only a Rendezvous for Hunting Matches; for there was but a single Building, with a Front, two Wings with four Pavillions at the end of 'em, and this with a Park and *Menagerie* belonging to it. But *Lewis XIV.* intending to keep his Residence with a great Court here, begun in 1661 to environ the old Castle with one far more Magnificent, and built *Hotels* or great Houses for Persons of Quality, at some distance from it; and upon the Avenue of *Paris*, is built a very regular Borough, both for the Plan and uniform Disposition of Houses: Though the old Castle had its Paintings, and was enrich'd with other Embellishments, yet the King not judging it proportionable to the Magnificence of the New, pull'd down the back part in 1678, which has much graced the New, there being now a fair sight of the Beauty and Symetry of its Apartments, embellish'd with the finest Paintings and Sculpture of the ablest Masters of our Age. Each Apartment has its particular Beauty, and deserves a larger Description than we can allow to make. The Park of this magnificent Castle is of an extraordinary Bigness, and comprehends a lesser with Gardens, where the Fountains play in abundance of agreeable Figures: There being great numbers of Marble and Copper Statues that spout up the Waters under several Forms, into Basins of most curious Workmanship; so that all the Walks have their particular Beauties. At the coming in on the left hand of the Castle, are seen the *Grotto*, the Basins of the Crown, the Basin of the Mermaid, the Fountain of the *Piramide*, the Cascade of the Water-Alley, the Water-Alley, the Triumphal Arch, the Dragon Fountain, the Pavillion Fountain, the Water-bower, the Fens, Theatre, Basin of *Ceres*, the Water-Mountain, the Basin of *Flora*, the Banqueting Hall, *Apollo's* Basin over against the great Canal, the Island or great Piece, the Basin of *Saturn*, the Thickets or Groves, the Basin of *Bacchus*, the Basin of *Latona*, the Labyrinth, and the Water Parterre. On the right of the Castle is the *Orangerie*, and on the left side of the Canal the fine Pleasure-house *Trianon*, the out-side done all with *Porcelaine*; over against this fine Place, and on the other side of the Canal, is the *Menagerie*, where all Outlandish Animals, rarely to be seen, are kept. In 1678, the King having a mind that the chief Officers of the Crown should lodge near his Person, began to build upon the side of the Castle towards *Paris*, two Pavillions of very magnificent Structure, the Roofs of which were ornamented with *Festons*, and gilt *Consoles*. The Ground between these two Wings, makes the first Court. At that same time the great and little Stables were built, the first towards the left of the Castle of *Paris* side, the other on the right; it's thought there are no Buildings in *Europe* that equal these, either for Symmetry or Conveniency; there are generally Five hundred Horses in them, which are the King's Pads and Hunters. In 1681, another great Building was raised on the right of the Castle, which is exactly the same with the Front of the Castle that looks towards the Garden.

VERTI-

VERTICORDIA, according to the *Latins*, and *Apostrophia* according to the *Greeks*, the Surname of *Venus* call'd *Urania* or *Celestis*, Worshipped by the Antients to get rid of their Lascivious Passions, and give themselves altogether up to the Pleasures of the Understanding. The *Romans* dedicated her a Temple in *Marcellus's* time, by Advice of the Books of the *Sybils*, and called her *Verticordia*, because she turn'd the Hearts of Debauch'd Women, and excited them to a more honest Life. Young Girls went thither to offer certain little Babies that they play'd with in their Infancy. *Pauf. lib. 9.*

VERTISCUS, General of the People of *Rheims*, though unable to fit a Horse, through his great Age, yet so far from shunning the Fight, that he fought it; being a thing customary amongst the *Gauls*, to endeavour to end their days in such honourable ways. *Hirtius de Bello Gall.*

VERTUE, Goddess of the Ancients. Her Temple at *Rome* joyn'd that dedicated to *Honour*, and was contriv'd so, that there was no coming into the latter but by the first, to shew that Vertue was the way to true Honour. She was painted several different ways; sometimes as a Gentlewoman of Quality, to shew the Veneration that People ought to have for her: Sometimes as a Man all arm'd, to shew her Courage and Constancy: But *Lucian* draws her a quite different way; for he describes her, in his Dialogues, Melancholy, sore Afflicted, ill Clad, and abused by Fortune, so that she was forbid appearing before *Jupiter*, that is, shewing her self before great Persons, or aspiring to Honours. She had two Temples built her at *Rome*, one by *Caius Marius*, the other by *Marcellus* in the time of his first Consulship. Amongst the different ways she was represented, there was that where she appear'd like a grave and modest Woman, clad in a plain White Apparel, and seated upon a square Stone, to shew her Candor, Simplicity, and Constancy. She also appear'd in the Shape of a venerable Old Man, with a long Beard, leaning upon a Staff, and covering himself with a Lyon's Skin. The Beard mark'd Wisdom, that is generally the Daughter of Experience: the Club denoted the Strength and Firmness, and the Lyon's Skin the Generosity of Mind. All this learns Men that they cannot be justly called Vertuous, without being Masters of all these Qualities.

VERTUMNUS, God of Gardens, called so because he chang'd his Form in all Seasons. Poets will have him to be the Husband of *Pomona* Goddess of Fruits. He is called *Protheus* by the *Greeks*. See *Protheus*.

VERTUMNALES, Feasts celebrated at *Rome* in Honour of the God *Vertumnus*, which some believ'd was called so from the Latin Word *Vertere*, to turn, change, &c. because they made him preside over Commerce and Traffick where Merchandises are exchange'd. Others think he presided over Mens Thoughts, which are unconstant and changeable; but the commonest Opinion was, that he was God of Gardens, and as another *Protheus*, assum'd what Form he pleas'd. These Feasts were kept in *Autumn*, because that being the time Fruit was gathered, they thank'd this Deity for preserving them to perfect Maturity. *Alexander ab Alexandro, l. 6. c. 8.*

VERUE, a Town of *Piemont* in the County of *Asti* upon the Frontiers of *Montferrat*, and the Banks of the *Po*, 16 Miles from *Turin* towards *Casal*. It stands upon an Eminence, and is well Fortified. The *Spaniards* laid Siege to it, but to little purpose, in 1625.

VERVINS, a little Town of *Tierache* in *Picardy* a Province of *France*. It's famous in History for the Peace concluded there in 1598, between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*. The Antients called it *Verbinum*. It lies between *Capelle* and *Male*, from which it is but 4 Leagues distance. *Baud.*

VERULAM, Lat. *Verolanium*, an ancient Roman City and Colony, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolomy*, in *Hartfordshire*, the Royal City of *Cassibelanus* a British Prince, Contemporary with *Julius Caesar*, by whom this City was taken 52 Years before the Birth of our Saviour in his second Expedition into *Britain*, and under *Dioclesian* had one famous Martyr called *Albanus*. In 429 there was a British Synod held here by *S. German* Bishop of *Auxerre* in *France* against the *Pelagians*. Soon after it fell into the hands of the *Saxons* about 465, but was retaken by *Uther Pendragon*, who began his Reign in 498, and reign'd 18. Again retaken by the *Saxons*, and entirely ruined. In 975 *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, built on the other side of the little River which wash'd the Walls of it, a goodly Monastery in honour of *St. Alban*. It became a great Town. King *James I.* revived the Memory of this place, when he made *Sir Francis Bacon*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, Lord *Verulam*, in 1620; who dying without Issue, the Title failed.

VESAL or *Vesalius* (*Andrew*) a famous Physician and Anatomist, who flourished in the 16th Age. He was born at *Bruxelles*, was Physician to *Charles V.* and afterwards to his Son *Philip*. He died at his Return from the *Holy Land*, being cast by a Storm upon the Desarts of the Isle of *Zanthe*. The occasion of his Voyage to *Jerusalem* was this: Having a Spanish Gentleman under Cure who after some time appear'd to him to be really dead, he ask'd his Friends leave to open him; which being granted, he no sooner put his Razor in the Body, but he observed some signs of Life; and having open'd his Breast, saw his Heart beat. The dead Man's Friends hearing of this sad Accident, not only prosecuted *Vesal* as a Murderer, but accused

him of Impiety before the Inquisition, hoping he might be punished with more Rigour by the Judges of that Tribunal. These would have him punished according to the nature of the Crime; but the King of *Spain*, partly by his Authority, and partly by his Intreaties, got him acquitted, upon condition, that to expiate the Crime, he should go in Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*. *Thuanus* relates another very particular thing of him, viz. That having foretold *Maximilian* of *Egmont* Count of *Bure* in *Guelderland* the Day and Hour of his Death, this Lord order'd a very splendid Feast, loaded the Table with all his Plate, invited his Friends, sat down with them, prest them to be merry, distributed his Treasures liberally amongst them: then having taken his Leave, without any Emotion in the least, laid him down, and died the same Hour that *Vesal* had foretold.

VESEL, a Hanse Town, with a Citadel, upon the *Rhine*, belonging to the Dutchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, is a strong place, often taken and retaken both by the *Spaniards* and *Hollanders*, who were Masters thereof from 1629, until the *French*, under the Prince of *Conde*, took it in 1672, after two days Siege; and having demolished the Fortifications, gave it two Years afterwards to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, to whom it belongs now. It was formerly a Free Imperial Town; but the Emperor *Rodolphus I.* gave it to *Thierry VIII.* Count of *Cleves*. It's situate near the Confluence of the *Lippe* and *Rhine*, four German Miles from the Town of *Gueldre*, and thirteen Northwards of *Juliers*. *Baud.*

VESPASIAN (*Titus Flavius*) Emperor, of the Family of the *Flavians*, which was in no very great esteem before his time. Through *Narcissus's* Favour he got the Command of the Armies of *Germany* and *England*, where he overcame the *Barbarians*, and subdued two powerful Nations and 22 Towns: He govern'd *Africa* with much Integrity, yet he was forced to quit *Rome* in *Nero's* Reign, who was enraged to see him sleep whilst he repeated Verses. It's said there was a Prophecy all over the East, that the Master of the World should come out of that Country; whereupon the *Jews* interpreting it in their own Favour, revolted; *Nero* who had recall'd *Vespasian* a little before, dispatched him with an Army to bring them back to their Duty. His Success here was very great; he defeated the *Jews* in several Rencounters, took *Ascalon*, *Japha*, *Joppa*, *Gamala*, and divers other places, and had thoughts of laying Siege to *Jerusalem*. In the mean time *Nero* being dead, and *Galba*, *Otho*, and *Vitellius*, his Successors, not out-living him long, *Vespasian* was saluted Emperor by the Army the 1st of *July* 69. He in the beginning made some Difficulty to accept of the Dignity, but the Soldiers forced him to it, and the Senate approved their Choice. He was received at *Rome* with great Acclamations and Joy, all People conceiving great hopes to see all things re-establish'd under a Prince esteem'd as Prudent as he had shewn himself Valiant. He sent his Son *Titus* into the East, who put a happy end to the Jewish War, by taking the Town of *Jerusalem*, and received the Honour of Triumph with his Father. *Vespasian* banish'd the Philosophers out of *Rome*, because they gave themselves the liberty of censuring all things. After this he built the Temple of Peace, and died the 24th of *July* 79, being then 69 Years of Age. He was a great Prince both in War and Peace, nothing but Avarice staining the Lustre of his Actions. *Dion* reports, That when *Vespasian* was in *Alexandria*, two Men came before him, the one Blind, and the other wanting the use of his Hand, and desir'd he would render them their Sight and Health. The Emperor would not hear them at first, but being much importun'd, put some of his Spittle in the Blind Man's Eyes, and passed his Foot over the other's Hand, as they had desir'd; whereupon the first recover'd his Sight, and the other the free use of his Hand. *Dion* adds, That both these declar'd they came in Obedience to the Oracle of *Serapis*, which had given them this Advice. This *Serapis* was the first or chief of the False Gods ador'd by the *Egyptians*. *Sueton. Aurelius Victor. Josephus.*

VESPRIM, in Latin *Vesprimum*, and *Weisbrun* in High Dutch, a Town of *Hungary*, with a Bishop's See Suffragant of *Strigonium*, or *Gran*. It belongs to the House of *Austria*, and is Capital of a pretty considerable County, to which she has given her Name. It was taken by the *Turks*, and retaken by the Emperor in 1565.

VESPUCCIUS (*Americus*) famous for his Voyages and Discoveries in the New World called *America*: He was an *Italian*, and Native of *Florence*; his Father being a Merchant, bred him so too, which gave him occasion to sail to *Spain* and elsewhere. He was Witty, Patient, Courageous, and Undertaking. *Christopher Columbus's* Discovery of a New World in the *Atlantick Sea*, gain'd such great Reputation to *Ferdinand* and *Isabelle* Kings of *Castile* and *Aragon*, who furnish'd him with Ships, that they resolv'd to send thither again. *Americus Vespucius* then in *Spain*, presented himself, and went as Merchant in *Alonso de Ojeda's* small Fleet: he sail'd from *Spain* in the Month of *May* 1497, and went all along the Coasts of *Paria*, then those of the firm Land, to the Gulf of *Mexico*, and return'd into *Spain* the 15th of *November*, 1498. He pretended to be the first that discover'd the Firm Land that is of the other side the Line, and had the Honour to have his Name given to all the great Countries of the *West-Indies* of *America*, not only to the Northern or *Mexicane*, but also to the Southern or *Peruane*, which was not discover'd till 1525, by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*. A Year after this first Voyage,

Voyage, *Vespucius* went a second, and commanded six Ships, with which he was at the *Antilles*, and afterwards upon the Coasts of *Guinea* and *Venezuela*, then return'd to *Cadix* in the Month of *November* 1500. The *Spaniards* did not much consider nor acknowledge their Obligation for his Pains, whereat he was much troubled. In the mean time *Emanuel* the Great, King of *Portugal*, through a secret Emulation of *Ferdinand* and *Isabelle's* great Fame, had sent and discover'd some Places too; and understanding *Vespucius's* Discontent, invited him into his Kingdom, and gave him three Ships to undertake a third Voyage into the *Indies*: *Americus* accepted the Offer, set out from *Lisbon* the 13th of *May* 1501, went along the Coasts of *Africa* as far as *Sierra Lione*, and the Coast of *Angola*: afterwards sail'd along the Coasts of *Brasil*, which he discover'd all to that of the *Patagons*, and beyond the River *Plata*, whence having repass'd towards *Sierra Lione*, and the Coast of *Guinea*, he return'd into *Portugal* the 7th of *September* 1502. King *Emanuel*, very well satisfied with this Expedition, gave him the Command of six Ships, with which he parted the fourth time on the 10th of *May* 1503, went along the Coasts of *Africa* and *Brasil* in the Design of discovering a Passage by the West to the *Molucco's*, which has been found since. He was at the Bay of *All-Saints*, as far as the *Abrolhos*, and the River of *Curubabo*. But having taken Provisions only for 20 Months, whereof he was forced to spend five upon this Coast that he had discover'd, despairing of being able to go through, by reason of the contrary Winds and bad Weather, he resolv'd to return to *Portugal*, where he arriv'd the 18th of *June* 1504, and was receiv'd with great Joy, because he brought a great quantity of *Brasil* Wood, and other rich Commodities. It was then he writ his Relation of these his four Voyages, and died soon after. *Lat. Herrera Dec. 1. lib. 1. & 6. Matth. Hist. Indiar. lib. 2. &c. Vossius lib. 3. Hist.*

VESTA, Goddess of the Earth, consider'd sometimes as the Mother, and at others as the Daughter of *Saturn*. *Numa Pompilius*, second King of the *Romans*, consecrated to her an Everlasting Fire, and to keep it, establish'd Priestesses call'd *Vestales*, who were priviledg'd to marry after they had pass'd thirty years in this Office: They were punish'd rigorously when they let it go out, for it could not be lighted but by Fire from Heaven, or with the Rays of the Sun. They were buried alive when they finned against Chastity. *Tit. Liv. Plutarch.*

VESTALIA, Feasts the *Romans* celebrated in the Month of *June*, in Honour of the Goddess *Vesta*. They kept their Feasts in the Streets before their doors, and chose some Messes which they sent to this Goddess's Temple: They led about the Town several Asses crown'd with Flowers, and having Collars of certain bits of Paste, in form of little round Cakes: The Mills were also adorn'd with Nosegays; and there was no Work done that day. The *Roman* Dames went bare-foot to the Temple of *Vesta*, and to the *Capitol*, where there was an Altar dedicated to *Jupiter Pistor*, that is, the Baker. It's observ'd in History, that *Brutus* made himself Master of *Spain* on the day of this Feast, and that *M. Crassus* was defeated by the *Parthians* on the same day. *Dempster, Sigonius.*

VESULE, now *Mont-viso*, a Mountain near the *Alps*, between *Dauphine* to the West, and *Piemont* to the East; where the *Po* has its source from two fine Fountains.

VESUVIUS, a Mountain in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, eight Miles from the Town of *Naples*, and near a Castle call'd *Somma*, wherefore the *Italians* call it, *Il Monte di Somma*. This Mountain casts up Fire from time to time, and destroys all round it: There were five of these Inundations of Flames before *Augustus's* Reign, and fifteen since; the first in 81 after the Birth of *Christ*; the second in 243, the third in 421, the fourth in 685, the fifth in 983, the sixth in 993, the seventh in 1036, the eighth in 1038, the ninth in 1138, the tenth in 1139, the eleventh in 1430, the twelfth in 1500, the thirteenth in 1631, the fourteenth in 1660. It's manifest, by the difference of these times, that the Conflagrations are very irregular, there being an Interval of almost 300 Years between some, as fourth and fifth, and scarce a whole Year between others, as the ninth and tenth. The last of all began the 14th of *August* 1682, and cover'd all the Country of *Masse* that lies about it with Ashes of a very bad smell; the Flames reach'd as far as the Woods of *Otaiano*, where they did great damage; the 16th there were great Rains; the 20th an Earthquake that lasted for three hours, and was felt as far as *Naples*; the 22d, towards night, the Mountain cast a great quantity of Ashes and Smoke towards *Mandaloni*, and afterwards a shower of small Coals, whilst in the mean time the Earth shook, and a frightful Noise was heard: a little after there appeared Flames of the colour of Blood, and it Thunder'd enough to frighten the most Resolute. The 23d it rain'd so that it was believ'd it would quench the Fire, but yet that continued, and rais'd Ashes, which were carried so far, that the City of *Naples* was full. In fine, on the 24th the Mountain threw up white Ashes, and then all was over. *Recupiti.*

VETRANIO, General of the *Roman* Army under the Emperor *Constantinus*, got himself declar'd Emperor in *Pannonia* in 350. *Magnentius* having revolted about the same time, the Emperor took the Field against both; but to go on with more security, he gain'd *Vetranio* from the others Friendship, and then spoke his Soldiers so fair, that they forced the Usurper to quit

the Purple, and resolve to live a private Life. *Ammian. Marcellin. Socrates.*

VETURIA, Mother of *Coriolanus*, accompanied with *Volumnia*, and several other *Roman* Ladies, visited him in his Camp, when he laid Siege to *Rome*, and by their Tears prevail'd with him to raise the Siege. *Volumnia*, *Coriolanus's* Wife, carried two of his little Children along with her, which made an Impression upon him. The Senate, to honour the Memory of those Noble Ladies, built a Temple to *Fortune*, wherein Women sacrific'd on the day the Enemy drew off. *Tit. Liv.*

VEXIN, a Country divided into two; viz. *Vexin François*, or *French Vexin*, and *Vexin Normand*. The first is in the Province of the Isle of *France*, between the Rivers of *Oise* and *Epte*, where are the Towns of *Pontoise*, *Mante*, *Meulan*, *Magni*, &c. the second in the Province of *Normandy*, between the Rivers of *Epte* and *Andelle*, where are the Towns of *Gilots*, *Andely*, *Aumale*, *Esprepagny*, *S. Cler* upon *Epte*, &c. All this Country is very fertile, and bears Corn in abundance. *Baudrand.*

VEZELAY, in Latin *Vezeliacum* and *Vizeliacum*, an Abbey upon the little River of *Cure*, in the Country of *Moruanz* and Diocese of *Autun*. Pope *Eugenius III.* celebrated a Council there in 1145, to recover the Holy Land.

UGENTO, or *Ugenti*, a Town of *Italy* in the Land of *Otranto*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Otranto*: Its Latin Name is *Oxentum*.

UGURLIMEHEMET, or *Gurlinnameth*, eldest Son of *Ussuncassan* King of *Persia*, having brought the Town of *Schiras*, one of the biggest and most flourishing of the Kingdom of *Persia*, under his Subjection, took Arms against his Father, who forced him to flee with his Wife and Children to *Constantinople*, where the Grand Signior received him kindly, and gave him an Army to return with to *Schiras*, and war against his Father. In the mean time *Ussuncassan* got it spread abroad, that he himself was taken ill, and some time after, that he was dead, so that Funeral Solemnities were performed all over the Kingdom for him, which made *Ugurlimehemet* conclude he was really dead; upon which he goes to *Tauris*, to take Possession of his Father's Kingdom, but was strangely disappointed, for he found his Father still living, who soon put him to Death. *Messer, Ambro, Contarin. His Voyage to Persia, Giovan, Maria Angiolillo.*

VIBIUS VIRIUS, Citizen of *Capoua*, Head of the Revolt in that City in favour of *Hannibal*, General of the *Carthaginians*; but finding that his was the weakest Party, and that the Town was ready to Surrender to *Fulvius* who Commanded the *Roman* Army, he retir'd to his House, accompanied with 27 Senators of his Confederacy, where after a great Feast, having drank to Excess, to deprive them of any sense of Pain, they took Poison, and having embraced one another, some staid to be burn'd together upon the same Funeral Pile, others return'd to their Homes, where they died before the Town was Surrender'd. *Tit. Liv. l. 6.*

VICENZA, or *Vincenza*, in Latin *Vicentia*, or *Vicentia*, or *Vicetia*, a Town of *Italy* in the State of *Venice*, and Capital of a little Country call'd *Vicentin*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Aquileia*. It has several fine Palaces, with a great Square, adorn'd with Porticos for Turnaments. The Cathedral is also very magnificent, and no small Ornament to the Town, which is one of the most ancient of *Italy*, being built by the *Euganei*, inhabited by the *Heneti*, and enlarg'd by the *Gauls*. After this it was subject to the *Romans* and *Lombards*, and after great Revolutions and divers Wars fell to the *Venetians*. It lies so amongst Rivers, that the Situation is advantageous and pleasant, and its Soil is so fruitful, that it deserves the Name of the Garden of *Venice*. Its Inhabitants are accused of being revengeful, and are generally stiled the Assassines of *Vicenza*. The *Vicentin* is between *Tirol*, *la Marcha*, *Trevisana*, *le Veronois*, and the *Padouan*. *Vicenza* is the Capital; the other Towns are *Mosstico*, *Lonigo*, &c. It has at this day more of its old Liberty than any Town under the States of *Venice*, which appears in the Riches of their Palaces and Churches, many of which are new built: It has also a Modern Theatre, built in imitation of the ancient *Roman* Theatres. This Town lies eighteen Miles from *Padua*, in a Country like a Garden. *Burnet.* Dr. *Brown* observ'd, that its Bishoprick is esteem'd at 12000 Ducats a Year, and faith, by reason of some very near Hills, it can never be made strong, and therefore has been forced to submit to all that have attempted it, and at last submitted to the States of *Venice* freely of its own meer Motion, in the Year 1404. It was taken by *Maximilian I.* in 1509, and restored in 1516. It is double walled, four Miles in compass, with its Suburbs; it has eight Gates, seven Bridges, and above 30000 Inhabitants, as *Schottus* computes them.

VICH, or *Vique*, a Town of *Spain* in *Catalonia*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Terragone*.

VICHY, a Village of *Bourbonnois* upon the River *Allier*, where there are six Fountains whose Mineral Waters are esteem'd very wholesome, as appears by M. *Fouet's* Observations upon their Nature and Effects.

VICO de SORRENTO, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Terra di Lavoro*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Sorrento*. Its Latin Name is *Vicus Aequensis*.

VICTIMS, Beasts offer'd up in Sacrifice to the Gods, the Barren to the Infernal, and Fruitful to the Celestial. To *Jupiter* were sacrific'd Oxen and white Cocks, to *Juno* a Cow or Sheep,

to Diana a Doe, to Ceres and Cybele a Sow, to the God Pan a Goat or Dog, to Mars a mad Bull, to Neptune a Horse, a He-goat, or a black Bull, to the God Terminus a Lamb, to Apollo a Horse, to Minerva a Mare, to Venus a Pigeon or a Turtle, to Isis a Goose, to Bacchus a Kid or a He-goat, and to some Deities were offer'd nothing but Fruit, Liquors, and other things of that Nature, as, to the Nymphs Wine sweetened with Honey, Metheglin, or Milk: but these Liquors were likewise expended upon the Victims which were offer'd to the other Gods. *Macrobius, Aul. Gellius.*

St. VICTOR Martyr, was put to Death under the Empire of Dioclesian, his Body being ordered to be laid under a Mill-stone that crush'd it to pieces: this happen'd in 302. *John Cassian*, so famous for his *Collationes Patrum*, built a Monastery upon the Tomb of this Saint, which is now that famous Abbey of St. Victor of Marseille of St. Benet's Order. *Colomesius* has printed the Passion of this Saint, reviewed and corrected, at the end of Dr. Cave's *Chartophylax*. Lond. 1685.

VICTOR, the first of this Name Pope, an African by Nation, succeeded Eleutherius in 193. There was a great Dispute in his time about the Celebration of the Feast of Easter: Victor held a Synod, wherein it was ordered, it should be kept the first Sunday after the fourteenth of the Moon of March. The Bishops of Asia were for celebrating it as the Jews did, and writ to this Pope about it; who looking upon their Decree to be contrary to the Apostolical Tradition, and the general Custom of the Church, return'd a sharp Answer, and separated them from his Communion. This rigorous Proceeding displeased several Prelates, and St. Irenaeus of Lyons reprehended him for it in one of his Letters, but it had no ill Consequence: and Victor was Martyr'd under the Emperor Severus, July 28. 201. *Euseb. Baronius.*

VICTOR II. called Gebhard before, Bishop of Aichster in Germany, was put in the Throne after Leo IX. He was chosen at Mayence, led to Rome by the Emperor Henry III. and crown'd 1055. He died at Florence two Years after. *Baron. in Annal.*

VICTOR III. Priest, Cardinal, was chosen after Gregory VII. in 1086, his Name was Didier, Native of Beneventum, and Abbot of Mount Cassin. It's said his Piety and Learning rais'd him to all these Dignities. He died at Mount Cassin in 1087.

VICTOR de Tunes, or of Tununes, Bishop in Africa in the 6th Age, compos'd a succinct Ecclesiastical History from the Beginning of the World to the Emperor Justin: He was engaged in the Defence of the three Chapters, whereupon the Emperor banish'd him into Egypt; but was recalled again to Constantinople, where, because he still maintain'd his former Opinion, he was shut up in a Monastery, where he died in 566. The part we have of his Chronology begins in 444, where that of Prosper ends. *S. Isidore, Baronius, Vossius.*

VICTOR of Utica, or Uticensis, as he is commonly call'd, though *Rhenanus* and *Chiffletius* call him *Vitensis*, was Bishop in Africa in the fifth Age. He writ the Persecutions of Africa under the Vandals, in three Books; the best Edition of this Work is a Volume in Quarto printed at Dijon by the care of Father *Chifflet*. Victor himself suffer'd in this Persecution of Huneric, but out-liv'd the Tyrant, as appears in his third Book, where he talks of his Death, which was much the same with that of Arius. *Vossius, Possévin, Baronius.*

VICTOR-AMEDEUS, Duke of Savoy, succeeded his Father Charles Emanuel in 1630, and gave proofs of his Courage on several Occasions: He was Wounded at the Siege of Verrue, and was General of the Armies of France in Italy. He died in 1637, leaving by his Wife Cristina of France, Daughter of Henry the Great, his Royal Highness of Savoy, Charles Emanuel II. with several other Children.

VICTOR, of Capua, Bishop of that City in Italy, liv'd about the middle of the 6th Century. He was eminent for Learning and Piety. He translated into Latin *Ammonius's* Book, call'd *Harmonia Evangelica*, which Victor mistook for a Composition of Tatian's. He wrote likewise, *Cycli Paschalis*, in which he disputes against the Paschal Canon of Victorius, and proves, that for the Year 455 Easter was to be kept on the VIIth of the Kalends of May, and not upon the XVth, according to the Computation of Victorius. *Catena in quatuor Evangelia ex veterum Scriptis consarcinata.* Beda lib. de Temp. cap. 49. *Biblioth. Patrum.* *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Feuardentius, &c.*

VICTORIN MARCUS PIAVONIUS, was associated to the Empire by Posthumus Usurper of Gaul, and on several Occasions shewed he neither wanted Courage nor Conduct. One of his own Party, call'd Aterianus, whose Wife he had violated, got him assassinated. His Son Victor, whom he had placed upon the Throne, perished at the same time, and both were buried at Cologne. *Trebellius Pollio.*

VICTORIN (Caius) or Fabius Marius, an African by Nation, lived in the fourth Age, and taught Rhetorick at Rome, where he was much esteemed. The most considerable Senators, who were his Scholars, for a publick Acknowledgment of his great Merit, erected him a Statue in the publick Place of Rome: he was then a Pagan, but being converted in his latter days, writ several Books: St. Jerom cites them against the Arians: it's true they were obscure, and his Commentaries upon St. Paul's Epistles did not very well agree with that Apostle's Sense; but this may be excus'd in him who had not applied himself to the read-

ing of Scripture until he was very crazy. *St. Jerom, St. Augustin, Bellarmine, Baronius.*

VICTORINA, or Victoire, Wife or Mother of that Victorin whom Posthumus associated to the Empire: She was very troublesome to the Emperor Aurelian in Gaul, having persuaded Tetricus to usurp the Empire: She was called the Mother of Armies, and had nothing of the Temper of her Sex, but her Natural or Violent Death deliver'd Aurelian from the Fear her Wit and Courage put him in. *Trebellius Pollio.*

VICTORINUS (Petabionensis) Bishop of Petaw in the Upper Pannonia, liv'd in the 3d Century, and was a Martyr in the beginning of the 4th. He wrote Commentaries upon a great Part of the Scriptures, as we may learn from St. Jerom, who says of him, That his Sense was great, though his Elocution was but ordinary. He has been charg'd as a Favourer of the Doctrine of the Millenaries; but Sixtus Senensis clears him of this Imputation. *St. Jerom. De vir. illust. cap. 74. In Epist. in Ezech. Gelasius in Decret. Bed. Usuardus. Ado-Vien. & Baronius in Martyr. Sixtus Senensis lib. 6. Bibl. S. Annot. 347.*

VICTORIO, or Victorius Marianus, born in Aquitania, and one of the best Mathematicians of his Time. Pope Hilarius, being satisfy'd of his Capacity, and considering that the Paschal Cycle made by Theophilus of Alexandria was almost run out, puts Victorius upon making a new one, which he perform'd, beginning at the Passion of our Saviour, and making it reach to the Year 532. This Work was done in the Year 464 or 465. *Genadius in Catal. cap. 48. Isidor. lib. 6. Orig. cap. 17. Beda lib. de sex Aetat. & Rat. Temp. cap. 48. Baronius, &c.*

VICTORIUS or Victor (Peter) born in the 15th Century, and extracted from a noble Family of Florence. He was a great Master in the Belles Lettres, as appear'd first by his Revision of Tully's Works. Afterwards, he made Remarks upon the Remains of Cato, Varro, and Columella. He likewise gain'd great Reputation by publishing his 25 Books *Variorum Lektionum*, &c. by his Commentaries upon the Politicks and Philosophy of Aristotle. These Performances made Victorius very much courted, both by the Italian Princes and others. Cosmo de Medicis employ'd him in several Embassies to Pope Julius III. who, to shew the Value he had for him, Knighted him first, and then made him a Count. To conclude with him, his Life was both prosperous and long, reaching to the Age of 87, dying in the Year 1585.

VICTORY, a Goddess ador'd by the Ancients, and esteem'd by Varro Daughter of Heaven and Earth. The Romans, during their Wars with the Samnites, built her a Temple under the Consulship of L. Posthumus and M. Attilius Regulus, and dedicated to her the Temple of Jupiter in the Capitol. After the Defeat of Cannæ, according to Titus Livius, L. Sylla established Plays in her Honour. The Athenians did also consecrate a Temple to her in their City; and painted her without Wings, that she might not fly away from them, as the Lacedemonians had Mars chain'd to keep him always with them. But she was commonly represent'd in the shape of a young Woman with Wings, holding in one hand a Crown of Laurel or white Olive, and in the other a Branch of Palm, adorn'd with Trophies: and sometimes she was represent'd arm'd, with a brisk Countenance, all in a Sweat, and cover'd with Dust, distributing with bloody hands the Spoil and Prisoners to the Victorious. The Egyptians in their Hieroglyphicks represent Victory by an Eagle, because he surpasses all other Birds in Vigour and Courage; for which reason also the Romans had one in their Standards. Victory is esteem'd a Goddess, Daughter of Heaven and Earth, because all the Victories and Conquests upon Earth are through the Favour of Heaven: She is painted Young and Fair, to manifest her Vigour, and the charming Lustre of her Glory: Her Sex and Wings denote the Inconstancy and doubtful Success of Wars: The Laurel, by its perpetual Verdure, intimates the eternal Renown of the Victorious; and the Palm signifies invincible Courage, because this Tree strives and raises it self, though never so much pressed down, and because its Wood is not so subject (if at all) to Corruption, as that of other Trees.

VIDA (Marcus Hieronymus) born at Cremona in Italy, was Bishop of Alba, a Town in the Duchy of Montferrat; and was famous for his Learning and Probity: to be a little particular, He was very considerable in the polite part of Learning, an excellent Poet and a great Divine: There are admirable stroaks in his Poem *Of the Art of Poetry*. His *Christiados* has a great deal of Wit and Piety in't: and his Poem of *Chefs* is remarkable both for Thought and Expression: but his Master-piece is that upon the Silk-worms. This Prelate, after having behav'd himself to advantage in his Episcopal Function, died in the Year 1566. Besides the Poems abovementioned, he wrote *Hymni, Bucolica, Epistola ad Johannem Matheum Gibertum. Dialogi de Reipublica Dignitate. Carmen Pastorale in obitum Julij 2da. Constitutiones Synodales Martyrium Sancti Dalmatij. Liber de Magistratu. Thuan. Hist. Lil. Girald.*

VIDAMES, Officers under the Bishops of France, for the Administration of Justice, and preserving the Rights of the Church. This Name comes from Vice-Dominus, which signifies a Lord's Substitute or Deputy. 'Tis thought that these Vidames resembled the ancient Oeconomia, whose business it was, to take care of the Temporalities of the Bishoprick: In process of time these Offices became hereditary, being made Fees, held of their respective Bishops, from whose Sees they take their Titles, as the

the *Vidame* of *Rheims*, *Amiens*, &c. *Du Cange Glossar. Lat.*

VIDOMAR, Viscount of *Limoges*, having found in his Lands some Statues of Gold that represented an Emperor sitting at Table with his Wife and Children, he fairly gave the one half to *Richard* King of *England* and Count of *Poitou*, his Lord, who pretended that the whole was his Right: The Viscount refusing to deliver the rest, drew a War on himself, that ended in the Siege of *Chalus*; for after some Assaults given and sustained, there were Proposals of Agreement made, which being rejected by King *Richard*, a Gentleman called *Bertrand* of *Gourdon*, then in the Castle, seeing the King at the Head of the Forlorn Hope, took his Aim, and wounded him mortally with an Arrow. This hapned in 1196. *Deuplix, Paulus Æmilius*, &c.

VIENNA upon the *Danube*, which the *Germans* call *Wien*, and the *Latins* *Vienna*, and formerly *Flaviana*, *Juliozona*, and *Flavianum*, a Town of *Germany*, Capital of *Austria*, with a Bishop's See Suffragant of *Salzburg*. The Name *Vienna* is deriv'd of that of the little River *Vien*, that joyns the *Danube* at this Town. It belongs to the Arch-duke of *Austria*, and is own'd Capital of all *Germany*, because the Emperor keeps his Residence in it. *Soliman* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, laid Siege to it the 26th of *September* 1529, with an Army of 200000 Men; but his Cannon being sunk and made useless by the Governor of *Presbourg* in their way up the *Danube*, after two general Assaults in vain, and the News of the March of the Emperor *Charles* V. to its Relief, he raised the Siege *October* 14. The *Turks* Besieged it again in 1532, and 1543, and a fourth time in 1683, when having reduc'd it to great Extremities, it was reliev'd by *John* III. King of *Poland*, on the 10th of *September* (the Anniversary whereof is religiously observed here) after it had been violently batter'd from the 14th of the foregoing *July* by an Army of 100000 *Turks*, who lost all their Tents, Baggage, Mortars, and Cannon, which amounted to 180 Pieces, whereof some were marked with the Arms of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. and *Rodulph* II. the Standard of the *Ottoman* Empire, engrav'd with these Words, *There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet*. The Crescent and the Star, the *Ottoman* Arms, till this had continued engraved upon the highest Pinnacle of the Tower of *St. Stephen's* Church from the Year 1529, when the Citizens placed them there in Acknowledgment of *Soliman's* Generosity, in ordering no Shot should be made against their Cathedral: but this being not observed by the *Turks* in the last Siege, a Cross was immediately advanced in the place of the Crescent. Its first vigorous Resistance shews that it was strong at that time; and yet it was regularly fortified since. It's not very big, but the Emperor's Court renders it rich and magnificent. The Prince's Palace is very stately, and his Closets well furnished with Curiosities. The Cathedral, Abbey of *St. Gregory*, the Jesuits two Houses and Colleges, are considerable, and well worth being seen. There is also an University, founded by *Frederick* II. in 1237, and re-established by *Albert* III. Arch-duke of *Austria*, in 1363. *Guy*, Cardinal-Legat of the Holy See, celebrated a Council there in 1267. We have the Acts in 19 Canons or Ordinances. The Suburb of *Leopoldstad*, before the last Siege, did almost equal the Magnificence of the Town. *Le Maison des Favourites*, and the stately Church of the *Scots*, were the chief Ornaments, besides which the Court Lords had their fine Palaces there; but all these were burn'd during the Siege in 1683. The Cathedral of *St. Stephen* is famous for its Spire, one of the finest in the whole World, adorn'd with Statues and other curious Embellishments of Architecture: the Steeple is accounted about 465 foot high. Our Ladies Church is also very considerable, both for its Bigness and the Beauty of its Pillars. The Town is environ'd with 12 good Bastions, which with the conveniency of the *Danube* to bring it Provisions, and the great number of its Inhabitants, render it very strong. The *Danube* forms the Isle *Preter* before the Gates, where a considerable Army may lodge conveniently for its Defence. *Dr. Brown*, in his Travels, gives the following Account of this Place. *Vienna* is not seated upon the main Stream of the *Danube*, but by a Branch thereof, for the River running through a low Country, it is divided into several Streams, and makes many Islands; a small River named *Wien* runs by the East part of the City, and enters the *Danube* below it. The City is now separated from the Suburbs by a fair Esplanade or open Ground, above a Musket-shot over; ten of its Bastions are towards the Land, and two towards the Water, so very large, that a great part of the Militia of the City may be muster'd on any of them; the Ditch is large and very deep, into which although they can let in the River, yet it is commonly kept dry, lest they shou'd incommode their deep Cellars. The whole compass, taking in the Suburbs, makes a very large circuit; but the City it self, which is walled in, may be about three Miles in Circumference, and is exceeding populous, and as full of Strangers, for the bigness of the place, as most in *Europe*, especially in time of Peace; *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Grecians*, *Transylvanians*, *Sclavonians*, *Hungarians*, *Croatians*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *French*, *Polanders*, *Dutch*, &c. being seen there all in their proper Habits. The City is fairly built of Stone, and well paved; many Houses are six Stories high, and somewhat flat-roof'd, after the *Italian* way. The Imperial Palace is very noble, substantial, and Princely furnish'd, consisting chiefly of two Courts; at the Entrance, over the Gate, are set in Capital Letters the five Vowels, *A, E, I, O, U*.

whereof Men fancy various Interpretations, as, *Austria est Imperare Orbi Universo*; and *Alles Amdreich est Osterreich Untherthan*; i. e. all the World is subject to *Austria*. *Vienna* stands 26 German Miles from *Lintz* to the East, 6 from the Borders of *Hungary*, 50 from *Cracow*, 34 from *Buda*. Long. 39. 10. Lat. 48. 22. The Curiosities of the Emperor's Closet are mention'd at large by *Dr. Brown* in his Travels.

VIENNE upon the *Rhone* and *Gere*, a Town of *France* in *Dauphine*, Capital of *Viennois*, with an Archbishoprick. It's the *Vienna* or *Vienna Allobrogum* of the Ancients, call'd so because it's probable the *Allobroges* were the Founders thereof: But let this be as it will, it's certain *Vienna* was since that time a *Roman* Colony, Seat of the Senate, and perhaps the Residence of the Lord Lieutenant of the *Gauls*, which made the *Romans* spare no Cost to render it considerable. The Remains of their Buildings to be seen there to this very day, are proofs of this Truth; for there are few Towns in *France* where there have been so many. *Vienna* became Capital of the Kingdom of the *Bourgundians*, in the fifth Century; but this State being shook by *Clovis's* Victories, and quite overthrown by his Children's Arms, the *French* were Masters of it until *Lewis* the *Lisper's* time. *Boson*, Brother in Law to *Charles the Bald*, had the Kingdoms of *Burgundy* and *Arles*. There have been several great Changes since that time, and *Vienna* has suffer'd very much, especially in the last Civil Wars; so that it was not without reason that some said it was buried in its own Ruins: however, it lies now between several Hills along the Banks of the *Rhone*: its Length is considerable, from the Gate of *Lions* to that of *Avignon*; but the Breadth bears no proportion to it. The Metropolis of *St. Maurice* is a very stately Building, and its Archbishop takes the Title of Great Primate of the *Gauls*. The Suffragants are *Valence* *Die*, *Grenoble*, *Viviers*, *St. John* of *Morienne* and *Geneva*. This Town is Capital of the Country called *Viennois*, which lies between the *Rhone* and *Isere*. This Situation got it the Name of the Island of the *Allobroges*; and afterwards it was called the State of the *Dauphins* of *Viennois*. There have been several Councils held at *Vienna*; amongst others, that wherein the *Templer's* Order was abolish'd, and Pope *Boniface* VIII's Proceedings against *Philip the Fair* revok'd. Hither *Pilate*, and *Archelaus* the Son of *Herod the Great*, were banished: *Valentinian the Younger* was here murder'd by *Arbagaustus* a treacherous Courtier in 392. Pope *Clement* V. held a Council here in 1311, which made the Feast of *Corpus Christi* instituted before by Pope *Urban* IV. to be universally observed. In 474, or 477, the Bishop of *Vienna* held a Council for the settling the Fasts of *Rogation-Week*. In one held in 1112 the Emperor *Henry* V. was Excommunicated, and the Treaty betwixt Pope *Paschal* II. and him touching Investitures, made null. *St. Marthe*, *Du Chesne*, *Genebrard*, *Bzovius*.

VIENNE, in Latin *Vigenna*, a River of *France*, that has its Source in *Limousin*: It passes by *Limoges*, *Confolant*, *Chauvigni*, *Chastelleraut*, enters *Tourane*, waters *Chinon*, and empties it self into the *Loire* at *Cande*.

VIESTE, in Latin *Apenesta* and *Viestæ*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Capitanate, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Manfredonia*.

VIETUS (*Franciscus*) Native of *Fontenay* in *Poitou*, was an excellent Mathematician: He discover'd many Faults in the *Lilian* Calendar, and made a new one conformable to the Feasts and Rites of the Church of *Rome*. During the Disorders of the League, the Cypher made use of by the *Spaniards* consisted of 500 different Characters, so that though their Letters were often intercepted, they could never be decypher'd, until they were sent to *Vietus*, by the King's Orders: he read them, and all the other sent him afterwards; which so disappointed the *Spaniards* Designs for two Years, that they published at *Rome* and other places, that the King had recourse to Magick to read their Character. This great Man died in 1603. *Vietus's* Essay upon *Apollonius* was so much valued, that seven Years after, in imitation of him, *Marinus Gellandus*, an excellent Mathematician of *Ragusa*, publish'd a Book call'd *Apollonius Redivivus*, with a Supplement of *Apollonius Gallus*. *Thuan. Vossius*.

VIGAND (*John*) a *German* Minister, and excellent Divine: He was one of those that help'd *Flaccus Illyricus* to compose his Centuries of the Ecclesiastical History; and when he had done, was made Bishop of *Pomerania* in *Prussia*. He exercised this Charge 12 Years, and died in 1587: His chief Works are, *De Deo Methodus*, *De imagine Dei in hominibus*; *De Libero hominis arbitrio*, *de Legibus Divinis*. *Historia de Alce vera de sac-cino de Sale*, *Catalogus Herbarum in Prussia nascentium*.

VIGEVANO, or *Vigève*, in Latin *Viglebanum*, a Town of *Milan* upon the *Tesin* in the County *Vigevano*. It has been lately made a Bishop's See under the Metropolis of *Milan*, whence it is but 20 Miles. It was the pleasantest Residence these Dukes had, though it lies in a very barren place. *Hermolaus*, *Barbarus*, *Merula*.

VIGILANTIUS, a *Gaulish* and no *Spanish* Priest, as most Historians thought, that took *Calaguri* or *Calaborre*, a Town of *Spain* in *Old Castile*, for *Calaguri* a little Borough near the Town of *Cominges*. This *Vigilantius* taught that People should render no Honour to the Relicks of Martyrs, calling those Idolaters that worshipped them, and saying, Their pretended Miracles were real Illusions and Cheats. He added, that People should shun their Conversations that frequented Churches dedicated to

Martyrs : That none should Pray for the Dead ; and that it was an unwarrantable Folly to light Candles and Lamps in Churches in the day time. He also condemn'd Fasting, Watching, and Vows of Virginity. The Learned Dr. *Cave* represents the Charge objected against *Vigilantius*, as follows, viz. He affirm'd, That the Relicks of Martyrs were not to be over-worshipp'd ; and that the Miracles wrought at the Places where they were lodg'd, might be taken for Diabolical Illusions ; that the Celebacy of the Clergy was not more acceptable to God than the State of Marriage ; that the Commands of our Saviour did not oblige a Man to sell his Estate, and dispose of it all at once to the Poor ; that the use of Candles, in the Day-time in Churches, and the customary Observation of *Vigils* were indefensible. St. *Jerome*, who had formerly been an acquaintance of *Vigilantius*, had a warm Dispute with him about these Points : But notwithstanding St. *Jerome's* Vehemence, 'tis certain, even by the Confession of this Father, that after this Controversie was begun, *Vigilantius* was not esteem'd unworthy of Communion even by his own Bishop. *Cave Histor. Liter. pars prima. Baronius, Godeau, Gennad.*

VIGILIUS (Pope) a Roman by Nation. Before his Pontificate, when but Deacon, Pope *Agapetus* sent him to *Constantinople* ; where *Theodore*, Wife of the Emperor *Justinian*, was so taken with his Parts, that she promised she would settle him in St. *Peter's* Chair, upon condition he would engage to annul the Acts of a Council held at *Constantinople* against the Schismatick Prelates whom she supported. *Vigilius* promised he would ; so return'd into *Italy* laden with Presents, but found *Silverius* chosen, which broke all his Measures ; yet he neither lost Courage nor the Hopes of compassing his Designs ; a favourable occasion presented it self so, that he persuaded *Belisarius* to banish *Silverius*, and got the Clergy that durst, or could not resist his Authority, to chuse him ; but after *Silverius* died in his Exile in 540, he depose'd himself, and was chosen a second time, and became a new Man, acquainted *Justinian* that he condemn'd all the Hereticks whom that Prince supported ; and going to *Constantinople*, excommunicated the Empress *Severa*, and all the *Acephali*. He defended the three Chapters, but afterwards for Peace-sake condemn'd them again. This anger'd the Bishops of *Africa* who separated themselves from him, as well as the Deacons of his own Church, whom he excommunicated. In the mean time the Emperor finding that *Vigilius* refused to come to an Assembly of Bishops, banish'd him ; but his Exile was not long ; and as he had leave to return into *Italy*, he died of the Stone at *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, in 555 ; his Body was carried to *Rome*. We have eighteen Epistles of his. *Platina* says, That the Empress *Theodora*, enraged that *Vigilius* broke his Promise, sent *Athemius* to *Rome*, who seiz'd and conducted him to *Constantinople* ; and adds, that the *Romans* at his passage down the *Tyber*, followed him with Curfes, pelting him with Sticks and Stones ; and that upon his obstinate Resolution of not complying with the Empress, and his saying, that he was come to a *Dioclesian*, not to a *Justinian*, he was roughly handled, beaten and dragg'd from St. *Euphemia's* Church, whither he fled for shelter, by certain rude People, who put a Halter about his Neck, and led him like a common Criminal publicly through the City till the Evening. *Liberat. in Brev. Evag. lib. 4. cap. 18. Niceph. lib. 17. Baron. in Annal. Cyacon, &c.*

VIGILIUS TAPSENSIS, Bishop of *Tapsus* or *Thapsus* in *Barbary*, flourish'd about the Year 484, being summon'd to *Carthage* by *Hunnerick* King of the *Vandals*, to give an account of his Religion : He subscrib'd *Eugenius*, Bishop of *Carthage's* Confession of Faith, and maintain'd the Catholick Belief with great Constancy. The Persecution of the *Arian Vandals* growing severe, he went to *Constantinople*, where he wrote against *Eutiches*. This *Vigilius* has been often mistaken for *Vigilius* Bishop of *Trent*. His Writings were publish'd under other Men's Names which *Chiffletius* believes ; was done by himself, either to avoid the ill Usage of the *Arians*, or else to recommend his Works the better, by their passing under Authors of Reputation. The Creed which goes under the Name of *Athanasius*, was most probably drawn up by this *Vigilius*, and publish'd under *Athanasius's* Name. *Chiffletius* has now Collected his Works, and Publish'd 'em under the Name of the right Author. *Chifflet. in Edit. Illius Operum. Cav. Histor. Liter. pars prima.*

VIGILIUS, Bishop of *Trent*, lived in the fourth Age, and gave great Proofs of his Piety and Learning. He writ to *Simplicius* of *Milan*, or to another Bishop of this Name, an account of the Martyrdom of *Sisinnius Martyrius*, and *Alexander* Massacred by the *Pagans* near *Trent*. Afterwards he came to the place of Execution, and broke *Saturn's* Idol that was worshipp'd there ; which so enrag'd the Idolaters, that they ston'd him to Death. *Usuard* speaks of *Vigilius*, as of one that had suffer'd under the Consulship of *Stilicon*, that is, in the Year 400 and 405. *Vossius.*

VIGILIUS DE ZUICHEM, a famous Lawyer of the *Low-Countries*, flourish'd in the 16th Age : He printed the *Greek Institutes* of *Theophilus*, which he had drawn out of Cardinal *Bessarion's* Library, and after several important Employments which he had gone through, died of Grief ; that the Duke of *Alva* and Don *John* of *Austria*, instead of following his mild Advice, by their rigorous Measures, threw the People into a Rebellion. He was buried in the Cathedral of *Gant*, whereof he was Bishop.

VIGNACOURT (Alof of) 53d great Master of St. *John* of *Jerusalem's* Order, succeeded *Martin de Carce* in 1601, being before that, great Hospitaller, and chief of the *French Nation* : during his Reign there were no troubles in the Order, and far from losing any thing by the *Turks* ; the Fortresses of *Lepanto*, *Lango*, *Chateau-roux* in *Greece*, the *Mahometan* in *Barbary*, with several other Places, were taken and plundered, and a great number of *Turks* made Slaves. He built several Towers and Fortresses round the Isle of *Maltha* upon the Coasts, and made a fine Fountain in the middle of the City *Valette*. He died in 1622. *Naberat.*

VIGNES (Peter of) a German Lawyer, and Chancellor of the Emperor *Frederick II.* was in great Esteem in the Thirteenth Age. He was Witty, Eloquent and Learned, and served his Master in the important Affairs between him and the Popes *Gregory IX.* and *Innocent IV.* He writ several Treatises upon this Subject, as *De Potestate Imperiali*, six Books of Letters, &c. Yet was accused of persuading *Frederick's* Physicians to poison him. The Intreague being discover'd, the Physician was hang'd, the Chancellor condemn'd to have his Eyes put out, to be led in this condition through the Town, and then to be deliver'd to the Inhabitants of *Pisa* his cruel Enemies : But all this was not executed, because this unhappy Man hastned his own Death, by knocking out his Brains against a Pillar, to which he was bound. This hapned in 1249. Several Authors affirm, that his Accusation was Unjust, and that he was treated so ill in the Prison of *Capua*, that he knock'd his Brains out against the Walls for Despair. *Volateran, Sigonius, Sponde.*

VIGNIER (Nicholas) a Burgundian of a good Family, practised Physick with great Reputation in *Germany* in the Sixteenth Century ; so that coming into *France*, he was chosen to be one of the King's Physicians, and honour'd with the place of Historiographer of *France*. He was accused of want of Respect to the Pope ; but commended for his Skill in his Calling, and his French and Latin Works, as his *Ecclesiastical History*, his *Historical Bibliothecue*, his Summary of the History of *France*, his *Fasts* of the ancient *Hebrews, Greeks* and *Romans*, *Rerum Burgundiarum Chronicon*, his Discourse concerning the Original of the Royal Family of the *Capets*, &c. *Thuan.*

VIGNOLE (James de) a great Master in Architecture, living in the Sixteenth Century. He went to *Rome*, and improv'd himself by studying the Remains of Antiquity there, and by reading *Vitruvius*. He was employ'd by *Francis I.* King of *France*, in casting of Statues in imitation of the Originals of the Ancients. *Accad. des Arts.*

VIHITZ, or *Bigihon*, a Town of *Hungary*, Capital of *Croatia*, belongs to the *Turks* ; its Latin Name is *Vibitza*, but it's believ'd it was formerly called *Ausantala*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1592, after a stout Resistance, and the Garrison basely Murther'd contrary to Articles.

VILAINE, in Latin *Vindana* or *Vidana*, a River of *Britany* ; it passes by *Remes*, and discharges it self into the Sea, between *Vennes* and the Mouth of the *Loire*.

VILIMER, or *Gilimer*, Nephew of *Huneric* King of the *Vandals* ; his Ambition to Reign made him take Arms against King *Hilderic*, and got himself chosen King by the *Vandals*, keeping *Hilderic* Prisoner, whom he afterwards put to Death ; he reign'd over the *Vandals* for three Years. *Procopius.*

VILLA FRANCA, the principal Town in the *Tercera* Island, being very Beautiful, and rich in Wine and Corn : It was taken by the *English* without Resistance in 1597, and plunder'd, to the great enriching of the Army.

VILLARET (Foulques) 25th great Master of the Order of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, whose Convent during his Reign resided in the Isle of *Cyprus* and *Rhodes* ; in 1308 he succeeded *William* of *Villaret*, and soon after his Election resolved to quit *Cyprus*, that he might give no Jealousie to the King thereof, and form'd the Design of the Conquest of the Isle of *Rhodes*, whereof the *Sarazens* had made themselves Masters. To speed the better in this Undertaking, he went to the Emperor *Andronic II.* who willingly gave him the Investiture of the Island, which being confirm'd by Pope *Clement I.* residing then at *Avignon*, he equip'd a strong Fleet, beat the *Sarazens* out of *Rhodes* in 1309, and seiz'd several other Islands in the *Archipelago*. History does not give us the particulars of this Conquest, but there are Representations of Assaults, Fights, Scaling of Walls, &c. in the ancient Tapstries that belonged to the great Master of *Aubusson*. Though some are of opinion, that *Rhodes* was taken by a Stratagem, several valiant Knights covering themselves with Sheepskins, and mixing with a Flock of Sheep that was driven into the Town in the Dark ; they were no sooner got in, but falling upon the Guards, they secur'd the Gates for their Army. The Convent was removed thither, and the Hospitallers, called *Rhodiens* or Knights of *Rhodes*. *Othoman I.* Emperor of the *Turks*, besieged it in 1310, before the Town was well fortified, but the Great Master defended it vigorously, and with the assistance of *Amedeus IV.* Count of *Savoy*, forced the *Turks* to raise the Siege. A little after this, Pope *Clement V.* gave the Knights of *Rhodes* all that belonged to the Templers, whose Order was abolish'd at the Council of *Viene* in *Dauphine*, in 1311. The same Pope had united before the Hospital of St. *Samson* of *Constantinople*, that was in the Town of *Corinth* in *Greece*, to the Order of the Knights of *Jerusalem* ; but this was done at the request, and by the

the free consent of the great Master and the Brothers of that Hospital, who yielded all their Spiritual and Temporal Possessions to the great Master of *Villaret* and his Successors. After so many great Actions, this good Man was accused of neglecting the Interest of the Order, and labouring to enrich himself. The Disobedience broke out into open Rebellion to that degree, that the Knights met of their own Authority, form'd a Chapter, deposed the great Master, and chose *Maurice de Pagnac* in his place; upon this Contestation of both Parties, the Pope took to himself the Dignity of great Master, and nam'd *Gerard de Pins* his Vicar General. The Suit held five Years, until *Maurice de Pagnac's* Death, which hapned in 1321, and then the great Master of *Villaret* was restor'd again; but he abdicated two Years after, and return'd into *Provence*, where he died in 1325. His Successor was *Elion de Villeneuve*, chosen in 1323. *Bosio, Naberat.*

VILLEBRIDE (*Peter* of) 18th Master of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, whose Convent resided then at *Ptolemais* or *St. John of Acre*, succeeded in 1248 *Bertrand de Comps*. During his Reign, *St. Lewis* of *France* cross'd himself for the Conquest of the *Holy Land*, and arrived in the Isle of *Cyprus* in September 1248. The great Master accompanied him to the Siege, took *Damietta* in 1249, and the Year after was taken Prisoner with him and the King of *Cyprus*, the great Master of the *Templers*, and several other Princes, in a Battel fought against the *Souldan*. A Truce being agreed upon for 10 Years, this great Master not only paid his own Ransom, but would contribute to the Payment of the King's, which the *Templers* being against, the Door of the Treasury was broke open, and 30000 Crowns, the Sum the King wanted, taken out. After giving great Proofs of his Courage and great Prudence in the Government of his Order, this great Master died in 1251. *Bosio, Naberat.*

VILLEFRANCHE, a Town of *France*, Capital of *Beaujolais*. It has a Collegiate Church, and an Academy that consists of some learned Members. There are several other Towns of this Name in *France*, but less considerable; one in *Perigord*, one in the County of *Nice*, which is a Sea-Port, &c.

VILLE GAGNON (*Nicholas Durant* of) Knight of *Malta*, Native of *Provence*, proposed the Design he conceived of establishing a Colony in *Southern America* to Admiral *Coligni*, and told him that amongst other Advantages that would accrue thence to the Kingdom, it would prove a safe Retreat for the Protestants. The Admiral lik'd the Project, and with the King's leave equip'd three great Ships, on which *Villegagnon*, with a great number of *Calvinists*, embarked themselves; and about the latter end of *November* 1555, enter'd into the River of *Janeiro* upon the Coasts of *Brasil*; and landing, built a Fort, which he called *Coligny* from the Admiral's Name, and sent back two of the Ships laden with Merchandizes and the Rarities of that Country, and desir'd Succour to settle himself, and put things into a Posture of Defence against the *Barbarians* and *Portuguese*, who had made themselves Masters of most Places upon the Coast of *Brasil*. The Admiral sent him three other Ships the next Year after, in which, amongst a great number of Protestants, were two famous Ministers of *Geneva*, *Peter Richer* and *William Chartier*; these arrived in *America* in the Month of *March* 1558, and celebrated the *Lord's Supper*, according to the Discipline of *Geneva*. But the *Calvinists* happening to fall out among themselves, occasion'd a great deal of Disturbance, inso-much that *Villegagnon* was so far shock'd at it, that he openly declar'd himself a *Roman Catholic*, which the Admiral understanding, refus'd to send him any more Succours; so that, not being in a condition to resist the *Portuguese* and Natives, he was forc'd to quit the Fort of *Coligny*, and return into *France*, where he wrote against *Calvinism*. *Maimbourg Hist. du Calvinisme.*

VILLE NEUVE (*Elias* of) 26th Great Master of *St. John of Jerusalem's* Order, whose Convent resided then at *Rhodes*, succeeded *Foulques de Villaret* in 1323. The first thing he did was to clear the Order, then much in Debt; and for that end, rais'd the Taxes paid by the *Commandaries* for the Profit of the common Treasury of the Order, and sold the Pope for 2500 Crowns, some Places that belonged to the Order at *Cahors* in *Quercy*: Then he held a General Chapter at *Montpelier*, wherein many Abuses were reformed, and new Laws and Ordinances made; but notwithstanding his care, some envious People writ to the Pope about 1340, that the *Knights of Rhodes* being then become very rich, began to follow the Disorders of the *Templers*, and that it would do far better if their Possessions were divided between two Orders, that so by a constant Emulation they should keep to their Duties; but neither the Complaint nor Advice was listned to; and the Great Master of *Ville Neuve*, to shew his Zeal, armed six Gallies to assist the League of the Christian Princes, and omitted nothing to prove his Inclinations were bent to the good of Christendom. His good Conduct appeared in reducing the Isle of *Lango* that had revolted against the Order, in the great Treasure he left the Religion, his Magnificence in the Church he built at *Rhodes*, and the Castle that was called by his Name. He died in 1346, and had for Successor *Deodat de Gozon*. *Bosio, Naberat.*

VILLERS. That this Family, originally of *French* Extraction, hath been of great Antiquity in *Leicestershire*, is clear enough from what *Mr. Burton*, in his Historical Work of that County, under the Title of *Brokesby*, their Seat, hath well ob-

served; of which was *Sir George Villers* Knt. a Person of eminent Note, who by his first Wife, had *Sir William Villers* Knt. and Bar. Father of *Sir George Villers*, now of *Brokesby* Bar. and *Sir Edward Villers* Knt. from whom the now Viscount *Grandison* in *Ireland* is descended, and by *Mary* his second Wife had three Sons, *John* afterwards Viscount *Purbeck*, *George* who by his great and high Advancements to Honor added no small Lustre to this worthy Family. This *George*, born at *Brokesby* 1592, 34 *Eliz.* was bred up to, and became so great a Proficient in all manly Exercises, and in the *French* Tongue, during three Years that he continued in *France*; that King *James* was presently taken with his graceful Deportment, and first entertained him as Cup-bearer, afterwards gave Order to swear him of the Bed-chamber, installed him Knight of the Garter, advanc'd him to the Degree of Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Whaddon* in the County of *Bucks*, and in 1616 created him Earl of *Buckingham*, advanc'd him in 1617 to the Title of Marquess of *Buckingham*, made him High Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and Principality of *Wales*; and having heap'd other Favours upon him, sent him with Prince *Charles* into *Spain*, to accelerate the Marriage then in Agitation. They set out the 18th of *February* 1623, with disguised Beards, and under the borrowed Names of *Thomas* and *John Smith*; they arrived at *Paris* the 22d of *February*, and having spent a Day there to view the City and Court, they got to *Bayonne* the utmost Town of *France* in six Days, and in four Days thence to *Madrid*, viz. the 5th of *March*, where it's said he was disrelish'd for his height of Spirit, *French* Garb, and taking upon him over-much Familiarity with the Prince: However, before his Departure thence, he obtained another Patent from King *James*, bearing Date the 18th of *May* 21 *Jac.* whereby he was created Earl of *Coventry* and Duke of *Buckingham*. That Match being broke, it's said, he drew the Prince to close with those of the Privy Council and Nobility, who were most opposite to *Spain* and best lik'd by the *Puritans*; and that thereupon he projected the Calling of a Parliament, to gain the greater Credit with the People; which so incensed the *Spaniards*, that their Embassadors aspersed him with a Design to take off King *James*, and dispose of him to his Country-Houses and Pastimes, the Prince having Years and Abilities sufficient for Publick Government; and thereupon advis'd the King to rid himself of this Captivity. King *James* dying soon after, he was sent to treat with the *United Provinces* and Ministers of the Confederate Princes, for the Recovery of the *Palatinate*; at which time, he purchased a choice Collection of *Arabick* Manuscripts, gain'd in remote Countries through the Industry and Diligence of *Erpenius* a famous Linguist; which Manuscripts were, after his Death, bestowed on the University of *Cambridge*, whereof he was Chancellor. Being King *Charles* his chief Favourite, he was sent to conduct the New Queen from *France*, and afterwards sent to make a League with the *United Provinces* against the Emperor and the King of *Spain*: Notwithstanding all which, the Commons, in two subsequent Parliaments, fell upon him sharply, as the prime Cause of all publick Miscarriages; and the Earl of *Bristol* exhibited Articles against him, but nothing was done by reason of the Dissolution of the Parliaments. Some time after, his Majesty being provok'd by the King of *France's* obstructing the Landing of Count *Mansfield's* Army, design'd for the Relief of the *Palatinate*, and his ill Treatment of his Protestant Subjects, and Seizure of 120 *English* Ships with their Merchandize and Artillery, rais'd considerable Forces, and made this Duke General of them, as also Admiral of his whole Fleet, to the end he might demand just Reparation therein. He landed in the Isle of *Rhe* in Aid of the *Rochellers*, then Besieged by the *French*; in which, finding two strong Forts, he fruitlessly attempted one of them; and after three Months stay, discerning fresh Forces brought in by the *French*, he made a disorderly Retreat, wherein he lost 200 brave Gentlemen, and near 2000 of his Common Soldiers, e'er he could reach his Ships: This was imputed to his imprudent Conduct; and the ensuing Parliament voted his great Power to be the Cause of all the Evils that befel the Kingdom. This touching him so nearly in point of Honour, he intended by a second Expedition thither, to do his utmost to regain what he had lost in that unhappy Attempt. Having made large Preparations, he came to *Portsmouth* in *August* the ensuing Year, where he was stab'd by *John Felton*, Lieutenant of a Foot Company in *Sir James Ramsey's* Regiment in 1628, in the 36th Year of his Age. It's said, *Felton* was mov'd to this wicked Act by the Duke's denying him a Captain's Place upon a Vacancy: He acknowledged that he had bought the Knife he killed him with, in an obscure Cutler's Shop on *Towerhill*, for 10 Pence; and that he fix'd the Sheath to the Lining of his Pocket, that he might draw it with one Hand, his other being maim'd: Also that he hastned to *Portsmouth*, partly on Horseback and partly on Foot, being indigent of Money. This Duke of *Buckingham* had three Sons, *James*, *George*, and *Francis* who was born after his Death; *James* died young, *George* succeeded in the Honours, was made Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter by King *Charles II.* Master of his Horse, and Lord Lieutenant for the County of *York*: He died without Issue. *Francis* was killed in a Skirmish with the Parliament Forces at *Kingston*, *An.* 1648, intending to rescue King *Charles I.* out of the Isle of *Wight*. *Dugdale.*

VILLICUS (*Joffelinus*) born at *Refel*, a Town of the Province of *Wermerland* in *Prussia*. He taught Youth at *Franckfort* upon the *Oder*, and read upon *Virgil's Ecloges* when he was but 15 Years old: Sometime after he was made *Greek* Professor there, and Rector of the University; and lastly, having profess'd Physick with great Reputation, he died of an *Apoplexy* in 1552, being 51 Years of Age. He was a Person of a great compass of Learning, as appears by his Works; the Principal of which are, *Compendium Artium*. *De Formando Studio in quolibet Artium genere*. *De Locustis Dialogus*. *Explicatio de Zytho succino, &c.* *Magirica*. *Commentarius Anatomicus*. *Consilia Medica*. *Observationes in Laetantium de Opificio Dei*. *Expositio in Evangelia*. *Commentaria in Epistolas Pauli ad Timotheum, &c.* *Thuan Hist.* *Melchior Adam*.

VILLIERS (*John of*) 22d Great Master of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, was of the *French* Nation, and chosen after the Death of *Nicholas de Lorgue* in 1288, Reigned three Years in the *Isle of Cyprus*, and was the last great Master of the Order in *Syria*; for in his time all the Towns that were left the Christians were taken by *Melac Seraf*, Souldan of *Egypt*, who made himself Master of *Ptolemais* or *Acre* in 1291. *Henry of Lusignan*, King of *Jerusalem* and *Cyprus*, the Great Master *Villiers*, and the chief of the Militant Religious, made Head against the Enemies until all the Christians were embarked; then yielding ground by little and little, fought to their Vessels. The King of *Cyprus* gave the Town of *Limisson* to the *Hospitallers* and *Templers*, where the Great Master *Villiers* seeing no likelihood of Succour to return into the *Holy Land*, applied himself to regulate the Affairs of his Order; and for that purpose, kept two general Chapters, wherein it was order'd, That all the Knights should come to the Convent with their Equipage, to defend the *Isle of Cyprus* against the Souldan. It was he established the Form of Electing the Great Master, almost as it is observ'd now, as may be seen by the Statutes he made. He died of Age and Grief in 1294, and had for Successor *Odon de Piss*. *Bosio Naberat*.

VILLIERS ILE ADAM (*Philip of*) 43d Great Master of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, succeeded *Fabrice of Carrette* in 1521. He reign'd almost two Years at *Rhodes*, eight Years without any Settlement, and three and a half at *Malta*. Before his Election he was great *Hospitaller*, chief of the *French* Nation, and Ambassador from the Order to their King. He arrived at *Rhodes* in the Month of *September*, the same Year of his Election, fortified the Town against the Siege it was threaten'd with; but whilst he was employed to preserve this Bulwark of Christendom, a *Jewish* Physician gave the *Turk* an Account of all Things, by the means of a *Grecian* of *Scio* that carried his Letters to *Constantinople*; besides *Andrew of Amarat*, Prior of *Castille*, and afterwards Chancellor of the Order, a great Enemy to *Villiers*, because he was prefer'd before him to this Dignity which he pretended to, gave private Instructions to the Grand Signior by a *Turkish* Slave, whom he said he sent to get Money for his Ransom, but instead of that brought him back Letters from *Soliman*, as was discovered since. In the mean time the *Turkish* Fleet appear'd before *Rhodes* in *June* 1522, which made in all 400 Sail, with 200000 Men, whereof 60000 were to work in the Mines; and during the Siege, new Succors arriv'd that made above 100000 Men. All this did not shake the great Master's Courage, who reduced the *Turks* so low, that they sent to the Grand Signior to come in Person if he design'd to take the Place; when come, seeing his Men so vigorously repulsed in their Assaults, he design'd to have rais'd the Siege, had not his fresh Advice from the Traitors in the Town made him alter the Resolution. This Treachery being discover'd, *Amarat* was Beheaded, and the *Jew* Hang'd and Quarter'd; but at last the Christian Princes sending no Succor during a Siege of six Months, the great Master was forced to Surrender the Town and Island upon Composition the 24th of *December* 1522. This Conquest cost *Soliman* immense Sums, and above 100000 fighting Men. The Great Master left *Rhodes* the 1st of *January* 1523, with about 50 Sail that carried his Knights, and about 4000 Inhabitants; and having passed the Winter in *Candia*, arrived at *Messina* in *Sicily* about the end of *April*: Thence he continued his Voyage to *Rome*, where he was at *Pope Adrian VI.* his Death, and was made Guardian of the Conclave when *Julius of Medicis* was chosen, who was Knight of the Order, Great Prior of *Capoue*, Cardinal, Nephew to *Pope Leo X.* and nam'd *Clement VII.* This new Pope gave him the Town of *Viterbo* until a better Place offer'd, where the Knights might be more serviceable against the Infidels. The Great Master held a General Chapter in 1527, wherein it was resolv'd they should accept of the *Isle of Malta*, which the Emperor *Charles V.* offer'd the Order: And thence he went to *Saragossa* in *Sicily*, where he received this Donation of *Malta*, *Goze*, and *Tripoli* of *Barbary*, by Letters Patents from this Emperor. He arrived at *Malta* in the Month of *October*, and gave the necessary Orders for this new Establishment. And having thus signaliz'd his Reign by his Courage, Prudence, and Piety, he ended his Days as he was fortifying the *Isle of Malta* and Town of *Tripoli*: This happen'd in 1534. His Successor was *Perrin de Pont*. See *Rhodes*. *Bosio. Naberat*.

VINCENNES, a Castle somewhat Eastward from *Paris*. *Philip of Valois* laid the Foundation of it in 1327. King *John* rais'd it to the third Story; and *Charles V.* finish'd it. Queen

Mary of Medicis begun the fine Gallery on *Paris* side in 1614, and King *Lewis XIV.* put it in the Condition it's now in, in 1660. This stately Palace has a strong Castle join'd to it, which serves for a Prison for Persons of Quality. In the Court of this Castle is a Chapel, that was founded in 1379 by *Charles V.* with a Treasurer, a Singer, seven Canons, four Vicars, and two Clerks. This Castle of *Vincennes* is environ'd with a great Park, which *Philip the August* walled in, in 1183: There was then a Castle, which the same *Philip* demolish'd to build it a-new. King *Charles V.* was born at *Vincennes* in 1338, and three Kings of *France* died there, viz. *Lewis X.* in 1316, *Charles IV.* called *The Fair*, *Charles IX.* in 1574, and *Henry V.* King of *England*, in 1422. *Le Maire Paris ancien & nouveau*.

S. VINCENT, Deacon and Martyr, liv'd about the end of the third Age, under the Reign of the Emperors *Dioclesian* and *Maximian*. Decian, these Emperors Lieutenant in *Spain*, having formed a Design of exterminating and rooting out Christians, took *Valerius* Bishop of *Saragossa*, and *Vincent* Deacon of the same Church, and led both to *Valentia*, where, after many vain Endeavours to shake their Constancy, he banish'd *Valerius* because he was old and crazy, and kept *Vincent* to make him undergo all the Torments his Fury could invent; first putting him upon a Rack, then upon a Grid-iron with Fire under it; and at last stretching him out upon broken Pots: But when he found this Rigour would not do, he had him put into a good Bed, hoping to gain more by that apparent Mildness; but was disappointed, for the Saint expired immediately. This happened the 22d of *January* 305. *S. Augustin. Metaphrastus*.

S. VINCENT's Rock in *Somersetshire*, is of Note for its great store of Diamonds, which are known by the name of *Bristol Stones*: These for a bright Lustre, come little short of those of *India*; and had they their Hardness, might easily pass for the same. At the Foot of the Rock is a hot Well of Medicinal Water.

VINCENT (*de la Loupe*) was originally of *Perche*, of a very antient and noble Family: He was likewise considerable for his Learning, as appears by the Tracts written by him; the most considerable of which are, his *Annotations upon Tacitus*, his *Book of the French Magistracy*, and his *History of the Hospital General of Chartres*, Founded in 1556.

VINCENT (*Victor*) an *African*, was a Donatist, but counterfeited himself to be Orthodox. About the Year 415, he publish'd a new Error about the Origin of Souls, which he said were Parcels of God's Substance, and not created by him out of nothing. He writ two Letters in Defence of this erroneous Opinion, which *St. Augustin* confuted so clearly, that the new Donatist confess'd himself overcome.

VINCENT (*Elizabeth*) Daughter of *John Vincent* of *Uffington* in the County of *Lincoln*, a very Loyal Gentleman, (Wife of *Henry Carrington* of *Barnesley* in *Yorkshire*, Gent. whose Father was an Officer under *Sir George Wentworth*, in King *Charles* the First's Army, and suffer'd very severely for his Loyalty in the late Rebellion; his Father was a Physician, descended from the *Carringtons* in *Cheshire*, a very antient Family;) which said *John Vincent* was Lineally descended from *Richard Vincent* of *Bernake* near *Stamford*; from whom descended *Sir Thomas Vincent* Knt. who exchanged the Estate of *Bernake* near *Stamford* aforesaid, with *Thomas Cecill* Earl of *Exeter*, for other Lands in *Survey*; Father of *Sir Francis Vincent* Knt. and Bar. (now living) Father of *Sir Anthony Vincent* of *Stoke-daberton* in *Survey*, Knt, *John Vincent* of *Uffington* above-mentioned, had for his Arms, Gold upon a Pile Blew, three quarter *Gules* pierc'd Silver, and for his Crest on the Helm a *Beur's Head* Silver, colour'd Black, out of a Crown Gold, thereunto adding *Mantelles* of his Colours, viz. *Azure* lined *Argent*.

VINCENTIUS (*Samotule*) Palatin of *Pojnania*, being enraged against *Uladislaus* King of *Poland*, who deprived him of the Government of Great *Poland* to give it his Son *Casimir*, solicited the Knights of *Prussia* to break their Truce, entred with the *German* Troops into *Poland*, defeated Prince *Casimir*, and plundered and burn'd several Towns; but being reconciled to *Uladislaus*, he turned his Arms against the *Germans*, gave them Battel with *Uladislaus* near the Castle of *Bleme*, where 20000 *Germans* were killed. *Bibl. Hist.*

VINCENTIUS (*Lirinenfis*) a *Gaul* by Birth, and of a very Noble Family. His Father's Name was *Epirochius*, and his Brother *Lupus*, 'tis said, was Bishop of *Troyes* in *Champaigne*. He follow'd the Profession of Arms in the first part of his Youth, but soon quitted this way of Living; and going to *Lerinum* in *Provence*, turn'd Monk, and went into Priests Orders. He died in the Year 550, in the Reign of *Theodosius* and *Valentinian*. He wrote under the counterfeit Name of *Peregrinus*, *Adversus Hereticos*, *Commonitorium duplex*, in a very clear and entertaining Style; but the latter part of it was stole from him; for which reason, he makes a kind of Summary of it at the end of his first: The last Edition of this Work was printed at *Cambridge* in *Twelves*, in 1687. *Gennad. in Catal. cap. 64. & 80. Baron. in Annal. Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Baluzius in Edit. & Anot. ad Vincent. Lirin. Cave Hist. Liter. pars prima*.

VINCI (*Leonard of*) a Painter of the State of *Florence*, flourish'd about the latter end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th Age. He was one of the greatest Genius's of his time, and best furnished with Perfections both of Body and Mind; was an excellent

excellent Sculptor and Architect, a skilful Musician, an admirable Poet, very expert in Anatomy and Chymistry, and thoroughly Learned in the Parts of the Mathematicks: He also understood Riding, Fencing, &c. So strong withal, that he could bend a Horse-shoe as if it was Lead. All these were accompanied with honourable and generous Inclinations. *Lewis Sforza* called the Moor, gave him the Direction of the Academy of Painters and Architects, which he had established; and knowing he was a good Engineer, and well skill'd in Mathematicks, put him upon making a Canal to bring Water from the River *Adda* to *Milan*, which had appear'd almost impossible until that time. When the Inhabitants of *Milan* desired him to make some extraordinary Thing upon *Lewis* the Twelfth's Entry into their Town. He made the Figure of a Lion, contrived so, that after it walk'd before the King in the Hall of the Palace, it turn'd short, open'd its Breast, and shew'd the Arms of *France*. The Duke of *Milan* being defeated and led Prisoner into *France* in 1500, *Leonard de Vinci* retir'd to *Florence*, and there in 1503 painted the Great Council Hall. He stay'd here until 1513, and became a great Enemy to *Michael Angelo*, who was then in great Reputation. This Enmity, first caused by Emulation, encreased at *Rome*; so that *Leonard* came to *France*, where he was very well received by *Francis I.* it's said, he fell ill in this Country, and the King coming to visit him, he forc'd himself up from his Bed, to shew his Obligation for that Honour he received, and became speechless, and died in that Monarch's Arms. This happened about 1520, the 75th Year of his Age. He was bred up under *Andrea Verrocchio*, but so far surpass'd him, and all other his Predecessors, that he is own'd to have been the Master of the Third, or Golden Age of Modern Painting. *Felibien Entretien des Pientres. The Appendix to Dryden's Translation of Frefnoy.*

VINDEX (*Julius*) a famous *Gaul*, who having persuaded the *Gauls* into a Rebellion against *Nero*, made Offer of the Empire to *Galba*, who was then in *Spain*. *Nero* hearing of this, made his Complaint to the Senate, bidding a great Sum to any that should bring *Vindex's* Head. Whereupon, *Vindex* promised a greater to any that brought him *Nero's*. *Sueton in Galba.*

VINDICIUS, a *Roman Slave*, enfranchis'd by the People for discovering the Conspiracy of some Citizens who designed to re-establish King *Tarquin*. He was the first Slave that was made Citizen by the People with Power to Vote in Elections: But afterwards *Appius*, to gain the Peoples Favour, established a Law by which he gave all those that were made Free the Privilege of Voting in Elections: And this Law was called *Vindicta* from this *Vindicius*, the first that was made Free. *Plutarch. in Poplic.*

VINIERI (*Sebastien*) a Noble *Venetian*, commanded in the *Isle Cosfo* with Sovereign Authority, when he was chosen General of the *Venetian Fleet* in 1571, being then 70 Years of Age, *Augustin Barbarigo* was given him for Colleague; yet it was observed, that during the Battel of *Lepanto*, no other General shew'd more Courage or Conduct than did this vigorous Old Man. After that Victory, he endeavour'd to make himself Master of the *Isle of St. Maure* near the Western Coasts of *Epirus*; but did not succeed: Whereupon *James Sorannico*, one of the *Proveditors* of the Fleet, who was no Friend to *Vinieri*, writ to the Senate, that he had blemish'd the late Victory by his Slowness and Imprudence. The Senate observing by this that *Sorannico* aim'd at his Place, punish'd his Ambition by their choice of *James Foscarini*; and that *Vinieri* might not have the discredit of being depos'd, they confirmed the Title of *Proveditor General* on him, with the care of the Coasts of the Gulf of *Venice*, enjoining *Foscarini* to obey him when they should happen to be together. *Vinieri* added so much to his Fame after the Victory of *Lepanto*, that he was nam'd *Doge* after *Mocenigo's* Death, by the unanimous consent of all the Electors, the very first Day of their Meeting. *Gratiani Histoire de Cypre.*

VINISAUF (*Geoffery*) a *Norman*, or as others say, an *Englishman*, living in 1199. He was much esteem'd for his Talent in writing both in Prose and Verse. His Works are, *Itinerarium Regis Anglorum Richardi, & aliorum in Terram Hierosolymarum. De Statu Curia Romana. De Poetria Nova. De Rebus Aethicis. De Arte Dicendi. De Vinis & Fructibus conservandis. Pits de Script. Angl. Historia Anglicana. Scriptor. Vol. 2. publish'd by Dr. Gale.*

VINTIMILLE, or *Ventimiglia*, a Town of *Italy* upon the Coasts of *Genoa*, with a Bishoprick. Its Latin Name is *Vintimilium*, *Albintimilium*, and *Albintemelium*.

VIO (*Thomas* of) firnam'd *Cajetan*, because he was Native of *Cajeta*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples*, became a *Dominican*, and was one of the greatest Ornaments of that Order, being made Doctor at 22 Years of Age. He taught Philosophy and Divinity at *Paris* and *Rome*, then explain'd Scripture; and having pass'd through the other chief Charges of his Order, exercis'd that of General for 10 Years; afterwards was made Prelate of *Palermo*, and then a Cardinal by Pope *Leo* in 1517, who sent him Legat a little after into *Germany*, to oppose *Luther* that began to spread his Doctrin. He was also employ'd on several other Occasions, until he died in 1534, the 65th of his Age. *Bellarmin. Bzovius. Sponde in Annal.*

VIRBIUS, otherwise *Hippolytus*, Son of *Theseus* and *Hippo-*

lyte, Queen of the *Amazons*; his Hatred for Women made him give himself altogether to Hunting. *Phedra*, his Step-Mother, fell so much in love with him, that she could not forbear discovering him her Passion; but upon his Refusal to satisfy it, she pretended an Abhorrence of what she was so much for, and accus'd him to her Husband of having endeavour'd to corrupt her. *Theseus* gave credit to the Accusation, banish'd *Hippolytus* with a Curse, and pray'd *Neptune*, whose Son he said he was, to punish that Treachery. *Hippolytus* flying his Father's Anger, took his Chariot, and met by the Sea Coasts as he was Traveling, a Sea Monster, which so frightned his Horses, that they ran over the Rocks, and threw *Hippolytus* down, who in the Fall entangled himself so amongst the Reins that he was torn and batter'd to pieces: But because he was a lover of Hunting, *Diana* obtain'd of *Esculapius* to restore him to Life again; and in Deifying him she chang'd his Name, and called him *Virbius*, as if she had said *Twice-born*: Withal, she desired he would keep in the Forest of *Aricie* near her Temple. Some say, he was removed thence, and placed in Heaven; and add, that he is the Sign we call *Carter* or *Charles's Wain*. *Ovid. Eurip. Hippol. Coron. &c.*

VIRET (*Peter*) Native of *Orbe* in *Switzerland*, studied at *Paris*, where he became acquainted with *Farel*; both went afterwards to *Geneva*, where they associated themselves to *Calvin*, and banished the *Roman Catholics* out of the Town in 1535. In the mean time *Viret* was Minister at *Lausanne*; but when *Calvin* went to the Conference of *Worms*, he was called to preach at *Geneva*: After this he lived five Years at *Lions*, and died at *Pau* in 1571, being 63 Years of Age. He was very Eloquent, which gain'd him great Esteem among those of his Party. *Melchior Adam. Sponde.*

VIRGIL, Bishop of *Saltzburg*, was of a Noble Family of *Ireland*. He came to *France*, and was in great credit at *Pepin's* Court; afterwards he went into *Bavaria*, where he differ'd with *Boniface* about a Formula an ignorant Priest made use of in Baptizing; for instead of *In nomine Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti*; he always said, *In nomine Patria, & Filia, & Spiritus Sancta*: *Boniface* pretended, that Baptism under this Form of Words was invalid; *Virgil* maintain'd the contrary. In 754, the Dispute came to Pope *Zachary's* Ears, who decided it in favour of the latter. It's said, that *Virgil* after his being made Bishop, built a fine Church, and dedicated it to *St. Rupert* his Predecessor; and that it was he who converted the *Carinthians*. He died in 784. *Andreas Brunner.*

VIRGILIUS (*Publius Maro*) the most excellent *Latin* Poet, was born at *Mantua* the 15th of *October* in (as is generally suppos'd) the 683d Year of *Rome*. His Father, according to the most probable Opinion, was a Servant or Assistant to a wandering Astrologer, who practis'd Physick: This Man had the good Fortune to marry his Master's Daughter, by whom he had *Virgil*; this Wife of his by the Mother's side, seems to have been of good Extraction, being nearly related to *Quintilius Varus*. *Virgil* pass'd the first seven Years of his Life at *Mantua*, from thence he remov'd to *Cremona*, a Noble *Roman* Colony, and afterwards to *Milan*; in all which Places, he prosecuted his Studies with great Application. He read over all the best *Latin* and *Greek* Authors, frequented the most eminent Professors of the *Epicurean* Philosophy; but finding no satisfaction in that System, pass'd over to the *Accademick* School, to which he adher'd. *Virgil* likewise understood Physick, and was a great Mathematician: He was also a good Flow'rist, Naturalist and Geographer. The Story of *Tully's* admiring his *Eclogues*, is inconsistent with the truth of Chronology; it being certain, that these Pastorals were not written till after the Triumvirate of *Octavius*, *M. Antonius*, and *Lepidus*; in which 'tis well known, *Tully* was Proscrib'd and Murther'd. As to the Temper of this Poet, he was exceeding good natur'd, and free from Envy and Vanity, which made his contemporary Poets, how much soever dissatisfy'd with each other, generally love him. He was a Person extremely difficult to please himself in his Compositions, which made him review what he had written, altering and correcting with great severity of Censure. His *Eclogues* and *Georgicks* are the only finish'd Pieces he left. As for his *Aeneis*, notwithstanding the Nobleness of the Poem, he look'd upon it as imperfect, and design'd to have spent three Years in touching it over again; and therefore in his last Sickness, when he found the Disease too strong for him, he call'd earnestly for his *Scriptoire*, that he might burn his *Aeneis*; but *Augustus* not permitting this to be done, the Poet oblig'd *Tucca* and *Varius* to add nothing, nor so much as to fill up the Breaks which he left in his Poem. He died at *Brundisium*, now *Brindi* in *Italy*, in the Fifty third Year of his Age, and was buried at *Naples*. To conclude, he was, besides his admirable Genius and great Learning, a Person of extraordinary Judgment, which always govern'd the Heats of his Imagination, and made even his Silence considerable. *Donatus. Vavafor de Ludicra Dictione. Servius de la Cerda. Dryden, &c.*

VIRGINIA, a *Roman* Lady, of a Noble Family, who marrying a mean Man, built a Temple of the *Plebeian* Pudicity or Chastity. See *Pudicity*.

VIRGINIA, part of *Northern America*; has for its Southern Limits, *Carolina*; for its Eastern, the *Atlantick Ocean*; for its Northern, *Mary-land*; and for its Western, that vast Tract

of Land which runs into the *South Sea*: It is divided into *Southern* and *Northern Virginia*; the first reaches from the 37th to the 39th Degree of Latitude, and the other from 33 to 36. This *Southern America* is a pretty temperate Climate, the Summer as hot as in *Spain*, and the Winter cold as in *France*. The Heats reign in the Months of *June*, *July*, and *August*, and are temper'd by an Easterly Wind which the *Spaniards* call *Briezes*, and by other Winds that blow there from the Sea. The Cold is often very severe from *September* to *March*, not constantly, but at times, and Thunders far more frequent than in *Europe*. People enter into this Country by a large Gulf that lyes between two Capes or Promontories, whereof the Southern is called the Cape of *Henry*, the other *Charles's Cape*, from the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Tork*, who was afterwards King *Charles I.* of *England*. The *Mid-Land* is very fruitful and pleasant: The Natives are but few; for though the Soil would produce all things in abundance, yet it cannot nourish many Inhabitants, because it's not cultivated. The Savages are strong, nimble, and witty withal: They never steal, because they believe the *Witches* can discover the Theft and seize the Offender. They wear the Skins of wild Beasts, and some have Cloaks curiously wrought of Turkey-Cocks Feathers. They paint their Hands, Face, Arms, Thighs, &c. to appear finer: Their Ears are pierc'd in three several places, whence hang Shells instead of Pearls; some have a Bunch of Feathers upon their Head, others the Skin of a Hawk, Kite, &c. The richer sort have a Plate of Brass at their sides, and some carry a dry and shrunk Hand of some Enemy they have overcome, as a sign of their Man-hood. The Women wash their new-born Children in Rivers, rub'em over with Drugs and Paint to harden the Bodies against Cold and other Injuries of the Air. The Men Hunt, Fish, and go to the Wars, while the Women do all the rest, Till the Ground, and look after the Family Affairs. Their Religion is no other but a Worship of what they fear, as Fire, Water, Thunder, Cannons, Horses, but chiefly the Devil whom they call *Oke*: They have his frightful Images in their Temples, and offer him Blood, and the Fat of their wild Beasts with some Tobacco, when they return from the War or Hunting. As for *Southern America*, it was discovered in 1584 by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who called it *Virginia* in Honour of Queen *Elizabeth*. The *Indian Wheat* which the Natives call *Pagatouu*, grows here in abundance; the Stalk bears three or four Ears laden with five or six hundred Grains, some Yellow, Red, and of several other Colours. There are also great Numbers of Deer, Rabbits, Squirrels, Bears, and Lions, with many Turkey-Cocks, Partridges, and other Land and Water-Fowl, a great many Otters and other Beasts, whose Furs are in great Esteem; and some *English* assure there are Civet Cats. There are also Pearls seen amongst the Savages, but it's not known where they have them. Their Cabins are along the Shore. They call their Governors *Weroans*, and these they think command several Gods; yet they have a light Knowledge of a sovereign God, Creator of the World, and of the other meaner Gods. Their Prophets are Magicians, who consult the Devil to fortel their Idolaters what will happen. They believe the Immortality of Souls, that they enjoy eternal Happiness with the Gods, or are punish'd in burning Wells, which are, say they, at the end of the Earth, towards the West, in a Place called *Popogusso*. The People, when this Place was first discover'd, used Snake-Skins of six foot long for Girdles, and were more afraid of two *English* Mastiffs than of 20 Men. Now the Land is much cleared of its Woods, the Climate agrees very well with the *English*, and but very few die of the Country Disease, called *Seasoning*. The Soil is so fruitful, that an Acre yields 200 Bushels of Corn. Here is plenty of Fowl, and amongst others, wild Turkeys which usually weigh 6 Stone, and Mock-Birds which counterfeit the Noise of all other, and wild Beasts of all sorts, Tygers, Buffeloes, Musk Rats, flying Squirrels. The Commodities of the Country, are Hemp, Flax, Hops, Rape-feed, Anniseed, Wood, Madder, Pot-Ashes, Honey, Gums, Balsams of sovereign Vertues, rich Furs, Elk Skins, Tobacco, &c. The Number of the *English* here, is between 30 or 40000. The chief Town *James Town*. The Laws are agreeable with those of *England* for the Decision of all Causes both Civil and Criminal. These Laws are made by the Governor with the consent of his Council and the Burgesses chosen by the Freeholders. The *Virginians* are not born so swarthy as they appear, but use an Ointment that makes'em look so. They are of a ready Wit, very subtle and treacherous, Lovers of their Ease, and much given to Hunting. They wear their Nails long to flea their Deer: Their Houses are no better than our *English* Hogsties; and their Diet but very mean. *De Laert. Histoire du Nouveau Monde.*

VIRIATUS, Captain of the *Lusitanians* in *Spain*, now the *Portuguese*. Of a Huntsman he became Captain of a Troop of Robbers, and afterwards General of an Army; with which having made himself Master of *Portugal*, he over-ran and ravag'd with Fire and Sword, for 14 Years, all the Country on both sides the Rivers *Ebro* and *Tagus*, beat the Prætors *M. Ventidius*, *Cl. Unimanus*, and *Cn. Plancius*, so that the *Romans* were forced to send a powerful Army under the Command of a Consul to resist him; and at last *Cepion* the *Roman* Consul was forced to have recourse to Treachery, and get him murder'd. *Viriatius* was much lamented, and honorably buried. *Tit. Liv.*

VIRIDOMARE of the Country of *Eduens*, now *Autun*,

commanded the Horse jointly with *Eporoderix* before *Gergovia*. The Affection his Countrymen had for the *Romans*, being changed by the Practices of the *Vergobletus* or Sovereign Magistrate, he withdrew his Troops from that State under Pretext of preventing *Litaricus*, and securing the Country; but his real Design was, to pass into *Vircingetorix* his Army, whom he never obeyed for all that but with Reluctancy. *Jul. Cesar.*

VIRIDORIX, of the Country of *Vuellians* in *Lionnese*, General of the Rebels that assembled from all Parts of *Gaul* against the *Romans*. He often offer'd Battel to *Titurius Sabinius*, *Cesar's* Lieutenant: But he who sought to overcome him with some Trick or Stratagem, effected it at last. He laid his Plot thus; He sent a *Gaul* to *Viridorix's* Army, to tell that his own was ready to decamp, and all in Disorder, whilst at the same time his Men were drawn up in good Order, and ready to receive the *Gauls*, who had a great height to mount before they could attack them. *Cesar* says, that *Viridorix* and the other Commanders were much against Fighting with that Disadvantage, but that the fiery *Gauls* forced them to it. *Jul. Cesar, lib. 3. de Bell. Gall.*

VIRIPLAQUE, Lat. *Viriplaca*, a Word compounded of *Vir* a Husband and *Placare* to Appease, was a Goddess adored by the antient *Romans*, who believed she presided over the good Understanding and petty Quarrels of Man and Wife, and took care to reconcile and bring them to Peace when they happen'd to be at any Variance. The Temple of *Viriplaque* was on Mount *Palatin*; there did the Husband and Wife meet, and there discoursed and laid open the Occasion of the Difference, and having pleaded each for themselves, laid their Grievances at the foot of this Goddesses Altar, and went home good Friends. *Val. Max. lib. 2.*

VISANDER, a *Gothish* Soldier, who signalized his Valour in the Battel fought by the *Goths* against *Belisarius*, standing to the last, notwithstanding his great and continual loss of Blood out of his many Wounds. He fell amongst the Dead, and lay so for three Days, until the *Goths* returning to bury their Soldiers, found that he breath'd, and carried him into their Camp, where he was cured of 13 Wounds, and acquired much Reputation. *Procopius de Reb. Gothor.*

VISAPOR, or *Visapour*, a Kingdom in *Decan* towards the Western Coasts of the Peninsula of the *Indus*, on this side the Gulf of *Bengala*. The King of *Visapor* is the most potent of all *Decan*, which makes him be often called King of *Decan*. The Capital, *Visapor*, has given its Name to the Kingdom, and is four or five Leagues round, all environ'd with a strong double Wall well furnish'd with Canon. The King's Palace in the middle of the Town, has a deep Ditch, full of Water round it, wherein are Crocodiles. The King that reign'd in 1666, was an Orphan adopted by the former King and Queen for their Son, and after the King's Death, by the Queen's Intrigue and Credit, placed upon the Throne; but because he was but young, she herself was declar'd Regent of the Kingdom. *M. Thevenot Voyage des Indes, Tom. 3.*

VISIGOTHS, that is, *Western Goths*. See the Article of *Gothia*.

VISITATION, a Religious Order, Founded by St. *Francis* of *Sales* and Mother *Chantal*. In the beginning they made but simple Vows in the first Convent of the Institution at *Annessi* in *Savoy*. See *Francis* of *Sales*.

VISSAN, or *Essen*, according to some Sea-men, was formerly *Iccius Portus*; now it's a little Castle with a Port upon the Coasts of the *Britanick* Sea in the *English* Channel, three Leagues and a half from *Calice*, and four from *Bologne*. The Promontory which the *French* call *les Mottes Noires*, the *Flemings* *Swarteneß*, and which the *Romans* call'd *Icium Promontorium*, is near this, upon the same Coast. *Cesar in Comment.*

VISTULA, or *Wesiel*, a River of *Poland*, is the *Vistula* of the *Latins*, which *Pliny* calls *Vistullus*, *Ptolomy Istula*, *Pomponius Mela Visula*, *Ammianus Marcellin. Bisula*, and the People of the Country *Veissel*. It has its Source at the foot of a Mountain of the Country of *Tescheu* in *Silesia* upon the Frontiers of *Hungary*; thence being increased by the Waters of some Rivers, it enters *Poland* at *Zalor*, runs by *Cracovia*, &c. and afterwards having received other more considerable Rivers, it washes *Warsaw*, *Plosko*, *Uladislaw*, enters into *Prussia*, passes by *Thorn*, *Chulmc* or *Herzegovina*, and *Graudentz*, and at last under the Fortrefs of *Heust* divides it self into two Branches, whereof one enters into the Gulf of *Frunh Haff*, and the other into the *Baltick* Sea near a Castle called *Weissel Munde* by those of the Country, being at its Fall one of the noblest Streams in the World, but so shallow, that a great Ship cannot come up to the City.

VITALIN (Pope,) Native of *Seigin* in *Champagne* in *Italy*, was chose after *Eugenius I.* in 655. He laboured much for the Good of the Church as well with the Emperor *Constans II.* as against the Prelates of *Ravenna*; sent Missioners into *England*, and held several Councils. He died in 669. He regulated Singing in the Church, and introduced Organs to be used with the Vocal Musick. In his time *Casarea* the *Persian* Queen, attended only with a few of her Confidants, and without the Knowledge of her Husband, came to *Constantinople* in 683 to be Baptized. The King her Husband having Intelligence hereof, sends Embassadors to *Constantinople* to demand her; to whom the Emperor answered, That it was in her Choice either to go or stay, and bid

bid them to know her Pleasure. The Queen being asked, made Answer, that she would never return into her Country unless the King would become a Christian; who being acquainted herewith, came in a peaceable manner with 40000 to *Constantinople*; where being received by the Emperor with all Expressions of Kindness, he, together with his Soldiers, were Baptized, and then he returned with his Queen into his own Country. *Ciaconius. Du Chesne. Possevin. Platina.*

VITALIAN (an Usurper) was a *Scythian* by Nation, and to settle himself the better upon the Imperial Throne, made Profession of the Orthodox Faith which the Emperor *Anastasius* persecuted, but at bottom was as bad as the other, and set on work only by his boundless Ambition. He made himself Master of *Thracia, Scythia, and Maxia*, came to the Gates of *Constantinople* with a powerful Army of *Huns, Bulgarians*, and some Roman Troops, who wasted and destroyed all things in their March. *Anastasius* seeing himself unprovided of Men, made use of Money to remove *Vitalian*, and promis'd he would recall the banish'd Prelates. This last dazled with the Money, and deceiv'd by the Promises, withdrew, and dismiss'd his Army: Whereupon the Emperor soon found means to turn him out of his Military Employment. But *Justin*, who came to the Crown a little after, knowing him to be an ill Man, and mistrusting some Design against himself, invited him to *Constantinople*, made him Consul, and afterwards got him killed in the Palace. This happen'd in 520. *Marcellin. in Chron. Evagrius, lib. 3. & 4.*

VITALIS of *Africa*, maintain'd that God's Concourse or Assistance depended so much on us, that, if we will, God's Operation has its Effect in us; but that if we do not consent, 'tis altogether unprofitable. That to consent to the Preaching of the Gospel, we want no other Grace besides the Preaching. *S. Augustin. Baronius.*

VITEBSK, a City and Palatinate in *Poland*, upon the *Dwina*, a great and Navigable River, which runs by *Riga* in *Livonia*. This City is great, built all with Timber, and has two large, strong, well-seated Castles; the lowest stands in a Plain, and is as big as a small City; the higher is less, but they are both built with Timber, Earth and Stone mix'd together, and well stor'd with Cannon. The *Dwina* runs on the East-side of the City, and above it receives the *Viczba*. This City is the strongest Fortrefs in *Lithuania*, and the Defence of that Province against the Incurfions of the *Russians*. It lyes 80 *Polish* Miles from *Vilna*, and was once an independent, free State. In the Palatinate are also *Orsha, Surras, Ula, Turowla, Sufza, Crusniki, Sienna, Lepto, Cioteza, Crassne, Woronic, Strz yow.*

VITELLESCHI (*John*) Cardinal-Archbishop of *Florence*, was of *Cornero*, a Town of *Tuscany*. He was very witty, bold in Undertaking, and a great Dissembler. All these Qualities help'd to raise him to the great Dignity he came to. His first Preferment was, to be Secretary to a little Usurper of *Italy*, call'd *Tartaille*; but he being beheaded by Pope *Martin* the Fourth's Orders, *Vitelleschi* took new Measures, came to *Rome*, got into Pope *Eugenius* IV. *Martin's* Successor's Favour, and did him considerable Service in delivering *Rome* and all *Italy* from its Tyrants, and re-establishing Peace and Quiet in all Parts: So, besides the Pope's good Will, he won the Hearts of all the People. The Pope rewarded him with the Bishoprick of *Recanati*, Patriarchship of *Alexandria*, Archbishoprick of *Florence*, and at last made him Cardinal in 1437. His Favour increased daily, until he began to form Designs that displeased his Benefactor, who got him cunningly surpriz'd and kept in the Castle of *St. Angelo*. This unexpected Change troubled the Cardinal to that Degree, that he died of Grief in 1440. *Roscio. Platina. Ciaconius.*

VITELLIUS, was saluted Emperor by the Soldiers, after *Otho's* Death. He insinuated himself by base Flattery into the Favour of *Caligula, Claudius* and *Nero*. In *Claudius's* Reign, he used to carry one of *Messalina's* Shoes in his Gown, and kiss it as a most sacred Thing. These mean Cringings got him considerable Employments; for he was Proconsul in *Africa*, where he behav'd himself pretty well; but was not so moderate in his Place of Overseer of the Works and publick Buildings of *Rome*, for he is accus'd of rifling the very Temples. His Advancement to the Empire serv'd only to satisfy his Passions, whereof that of Intemperance was the most predominant: He used to feast himself four times a day, and spend 10000 Crowns in each Meal. *Suetonius* is our Author for this, who also speaks of a Feast made by *Vitellius's* Brother, wherein were 2000 different sorts of Rarities in Fish, a Pasty of Pheasant's Tongues, Peacock's Brains, and of the Livers of Foreign Birds, which he sent for from the remotest Part of *Spain*: 'Tis said, it cost 25000 Crowns, and that by reason of the Bigness, he call'd it *Minerva's* Buckler. His Cruelty equall'd his Gluttony, it reach'd even to his very Friends and Servants; and some will have it that he did not spare his Mother. These Proceedings made the Armies revolt in *Pannonia, Moesia, Judea* and *Syria*, where *Vespasian* was chosen Emperor. *Vitellius* endeavour'd to punish the promoters of these Rebellions, but was always worsted; and because he continued his Debauches and wicked Life, he was torn in pieces by the Soldiers, and thrown into the *Tiber* by the People. This happen'd in 69. the 57th Year of his Age, and the 9th Month of his Reign. *Sueton. Tacit. Hist. lib. 2, 3. Eutropius, &c.*

VITERBO, Lat. *Viterbium*, a Town of *Italy*, Capital of

the Province called *St. Peter's Patrimony*, with a Bishop's See; remov'd thither from *Ferente*, and depending immediately on the Holy See. 'Tis one of the best Towns of the Ecclesiastical State, has a Mountain behind it, and is water'd by several Fountains. In the Cathedral are the Tombs of four Popes, and in other places very magnificent Palaces, with all that can contribute to the Imbellishment or Conveniency of a Town. *Leander. Albert. Guicciardin.*

VITERICUS, King of the *Visigoths* in *Spain*, mounted the Throne by *Leva's* Death, whom he assassinated about 603. He reigned till 610. *Mariana Hist. Hisp.*

VITIGES, who was Master of the Horse to *Theodat*, King of the *Goths* in *Italy*, got himself put in his Place; and being lifted upon a great Shield, hasten'd to *Rome* with 4000 Men, and receiv'd the Oaths of the Inhabitants. In the mean time he put away his Wife to marry *Marasunta*, Daughter of *Amalasontha*, and seiz'd upon the Exchequer of his Predecessor. But the *Romans* hearing of *Belisarius's* Approach, open'd him their Gates; which so enrag'd *Vitiges*, that he came to besiege them with 50000 Men in 537. This Siege lasted a Year and 10 Days, and then the *Gothish* King rais'd it to re-take *Rimini*, taken from him by some of the *Roman* Forces. He did not succeed in this Undertaking; neither had *Belisarius* better Luck in his Attempts upon *Milan, Novaro, Bergama, &c.* In the mean time *Vitiges* being forced to raise the Siege of *Rimini*, retired to *Ravenna*, where he was attack'd, and forced to yield to *Belisarius*, who sent him, with his Wife, and all the Persons of Quality of his Court to *Constantinople*, where, of a King, he became a Partrician. *Procop. de Bell. Goth.*

VITIZA, King of the *Visigoths* in *Spain*, reign'd five Years with his Father *Egica*, and afterwards govern'd alone from the Year 701 to 710. 'Tis said, he was a very Tyrannical and Debauch'd Prince, and that fearing the Revolt of his People, who gave broad Signs on't, he Fortify'd his Great Towns by way of prevention. *Mariana Hist. Hisp.*

VITOLDUS, Great Duke of *Lithuania*; so careful of what regarded the Good of this State, that he gave Audience to Embassadors as he sat at Table, and judg'd the Differences of such as sought Justice. *Gaguin. in Descript. Lithuan.*

VITOLDUS, Tyrant of *Lithuania*, was so cruel, that at his Command his Subjects did any thing, even killed themselves for fear of incurring his Displeasure; because if any did disobey, he had him sow'd up in a Bear's Skin, and expos'd to be torn in pieces by wild Beasts. When he travell'd in the Country he always carried a Bow full bent, to kill any that went otherways than he would have them: And this was his ordinary Pastime. *Aeneas Silvius Hist. Bohem.*

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a Town of *France*, in *Champagne*: Its Latin Name is *Victoriacum*. *Francis* I. whose Name it bears, built it upon the *Maen*, in the Neighbourhood of that call'd *Vitri the Burnt*, which was formerly a considerable Castle.

VITRUVIUS (*M. Pollio*), a famous Architect, lived in the Reign of the Emperor *Augustus*, to whom he dedicated his excellent Work of Architecture, divided into 10 Books. We have several Editions, but that which *William Philander* procured in the last Age, and dedicated to *Francis* I. is much the most esteem'd; but not so much as the Translation by *Claude Perrault*, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of the Faculty of Physick at *Paris*; who being equally learned in Humanity, and expert in Mechanicks, has done it perfectly well, and enriched it with Notes. *Possevin.*

VITUNE, a certain God of Paganism, which was believed to give Life to Children in their Mothers Wombs; and was called by that Name from the Latin Word *Vita*. *August. de Civit. Dei. lib. 7.*

VITZIPUTZLI, a monstrous Idol, with a Lion's Head at the Belly, Bat's Wings at the Shoulders, and Goat's Feet. The People of *Mexico* in *America* ador'd this Idol, and celebrated its Feast about May. The Priests of the Temple of *Mexico* made an Idol of Paste like this of Wood, and carried it in Procession; and when they came back young Maids presented Garlands of Flowers, and certain pieces of Paste in form of great Bones, which the Priests lay at the Feet of the Idol, and afterwards distributed them to the People as the Flesh and Bones of *Vitziputzli*. The Temple where this Statue stands, has a great Cloister about it, where about 20000 Persons meet during the Feasts, to Dance, and act their superstitious Ceremonies. And there was a great Walk of Trees, loaded with the Heads of Men that were sacrificed, according to the barbarous Custom of that Country. *Jovet Hist. des Religions.*

VIVARAIS, a Country of *Languedoc*, between the *Rhone, Le Forests, Velai*, and *Gerardan*. The Land in some places is full of Hills, and produces little but Rye and Wine, and nourishes great Numbers of Cattell: But in the Plains, especially along the *Rhone*, there is Corn, Fruit, excellent Wines, all sorts of Pulse, and a great quantity of Hemp. The chief Town is *Viviers*, in Latin *Vivarium*, or *Vivario Albiensium*. 'Tis a Bishop's See, which has 150 Parishes in it, and depends on the Archbishoprick of *Vienne*.

VIVES (*Lewis John Ludovicus*) of *Valentia* in *Spain*, one of the learnedst Men of his Time, lived in the 16th Century. He studied Philosophy at *Paris*, whence he afterwards went to *Louvain*, where he taught with great Applause. He went hence

to England, and there he had the Honour to teach the Princess Mary (afterwards Queen of England) Latin. His Freedom in speaking his Thoughts concerning the Divorce, occasion'd his being imprison'd by King Henry's Order. When he was set at liberty he cross'd the Seas to Spain, and married at Burgos; whence being return'd to Bruges in Flanders, he died in 1536. suspected by his Party to be tainted, as they call it, with new Opinions. He wrote Commentaries upon St. Augustin, *De Civitate Dei*, and several other Tracts; printed at Bazil in two Volumes in Folio, in 1555. Paul. Jov. Valerius.

VIVIERS, near the Rhone, a Town of France in Vivaret, with a Bishoprick suffragant of Vienne. Its Latin Name is *Vivarium*. But it has not always been Episcopal; for the Bishoprick was at Abs, in Latin *Abba Helviorum*, until this was destroyed by Crocus King of the Germans, in 430. Now there is a Chapter, with several other Churches; and the Bishop takes the Title of Count of Viviers, and Prince of Doufere and Chateau-neuf. This Town is Capital of the small Province of Vivarets, a Country that stretches along the Rhone, which parts it from Dauphine to the East; the River of Ardeche parts it from Languedoc to the South, Lionnois and the Forests are to the North, and Velai to the West. Its Length is about 22 Leagues, and its greatest Breadth 17. 'Tis generally divided into Upper and Lower, the River Erieu parting both. With two Bailiwicks, or Royal Seats; one at Annonay for the Upper Vivarets, and the other at Ville Neuve de Berg for the Lower. The other Towns of this Country are, Privas, Tournon, Aubenas, Le Bourg, Andance, Seriere, St. Marthe Columbi.

VIZIR, (Great) in the Turkish Empire, is First Minister of State; they call him *Vizir Azem*: *Vizir* signifies him that bears, and *Azem* very great, because 'tis he is charged with the whole Burthen of the State. He is also sometimes called the Grand Signior's Lieutenant, or the Vicar of the Empire, because he is trusted with its whole Strength and Power. The Ceremony observ'd in creating a Great Vizir, is, to put the Prince's Seal into his Hands; this has the Emperor's Name engraven in it; the Vizir carries it always in his Bosom. It was Amurath I. third Emperor of the Turks, that established this Charge in 1355. when passing into Europe with his Governor Lala Schachin, he made him Chief of his Council, and gave him the Command of his Army. Since which time the Emperors have always made use, and do still, of the like Officers; and call them *Lala* in familiar Discourse. In publick Solemnities they wear very costly Turbans. He assists four times a Week in the *Divan*, viz. Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays; and the other Days, except Fridays, holds the *Divan* in his own Palace. He is chief Judge and Chancellor of the Law, and annuls the *Cadileker's* Sentences when he pleases. In fine, He is sole Disposer of his Master's Power, only cannot put a Bassa to Death without an express Order sign'd by the Grand Signior; nor punish a *Spahi* or *Janisary*, without the consent of their Officer. But if it happens that they refuse to do any one Justice, then that Party can appeal to the Grand Signior: To come to his Hearing, he puts a lighted Match upon his Head, and then none dares hinder him from going into the *Seraglio*. Sir Thomas Bendysh, an English Ambassador at Constantinople, did what was much of this nature; for, having tied Pots with Fire in them to the Masts of Eleven English Ships, he went to cast Anchor near the *Seraglio*. The Great Vizir being acquainted with it, sent to the Ambassador to put out the Fire, lest the Grand Signior should see it; promising he should have Justice done him. Sir Thomas had just Reason to do what he did, because some considerable Officers of the Port took some Goods that belonged to English Merchants, and upon pretence that what they did was by the Grand Signior's Order, refused to pay for them. Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.

VIZIR, in Persia, a Name given to the Governors of considerable Towns.

VIZIRS of the Bench, or six Vizirs that sit with the Great Vizir in the *Divan*, or Council, to try Causes. They have no Authority in the Government of the Empire, and speak but when the Great Vizir pleases. These are grave Persons, and very learned in the Law. Each of them has the Privilege of writing the Grand Signior's Name at the top of his Orders; and here it is the custom of the Country, to put the Turkish Emperor or King of Persia's Mark, consisting of several Letters wrought into a Cypher, called *Togra* or *Autogra*, which is put at the top of Patents, to Authorize them; and not at the bottom, as the Seal of the Kings of France. The Vizirs of the Banc are sometimes admitted into the Cabinet-Council with the Great Vizir, the Musti, and Cadilekers; especially when important Matters are under consideration. Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.

VIZZEGRAD, or Plindenburg, Lat. *Visegradia*, a small, but strong City in Hungary, upon an Hill near the Danube, three Miles from Gran, and eight from Buda. It was one of the Country-Palaces of the Kings of Hungary; and has a Castle which Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, very much beautified. Lewis King of Hungary, died here in 1382.

UKRAINE, or the Country of the *Cossagues*, is the Southern Part of the States of Poland, comprehending the Provinces of Podolia and Volhinia; to which some add Black Russia. The Turks have taken the Palatinate and Town of Caminie in Podolia from the Polanders, and the Moscovites possess some

Places about Kiour in Volhinia; all the rest of this great Country belongs to the Polanders. The Country of Okrania, or Ukraine, is a Province of the States of Moscovia to the South, and upon the Frontiers of Little Tartary. The Moscovites have built some Forts in it against the Incursions of the Nogais Tartars.

ULADISLAUS I. King of Bohemia, received his Title and Crown of Bohemia from the Emperor Frederick Barberossa, for his good Government of Germany, whilst that Prince was in Italy. Notwithstanding this Degree of Honour, he still retain'd his Warlike Inclinations, and fought with great Success for Frederick and Stephen Geza, for whom he retook the Dutchy of Milan. He made Alliance in Hungary, with Emanuel Emperor of Constantinople: And what he did in time of Peace, did not contribute less to his Glory than his Exploits in War; for he join'd the old Town of Prague to the new Town, by a Bridge of 24 Arches, which he built upon the River Moldaw; and founded several Monasteries; among others, that of Strahow, where his Tomb stands. Julius Solimanus.

ULADISLAUS II. King of Bohemia and Hungary, was Son to Casimir King of Poland. Matthias Hunniades disputed the Crown of Bohemia with him, and his Brother Albert that of Hungary; but his Merit carried both. When he was ready to fight his Brother, he called to Peter Sternbergius, who commanded his Troops, and bid him remember his Brother was in the other Army, and then left the Camp with Tears in his Eyes. He fought with such Success in Hungary against the Turks, who ravag'd all Bosnia, that these Infidels were never able to stand the first Shock. He died after he had reigned 45 Years, a great Prince. Julius Solimanus de Elog. Ducum, Regum, & Interregum Bohemie.

ULADISLAW, a Town of Poland upon the Vistula, Capital of the Province of Cujavia. It has a Bishoprick founded since 1173. and suffragant to Gnesna.

ULM, an Imperial City, Capital of the Province of Suabia, is very well inhabited, and of good Commerce; the Fortifications regular, and the publick Places imbellish'd with a great Number of fine Fountains. It was first of all but a Burrough, given by Charlemaigne to the Abby of Richenaw, from which the Inhabitants purchased their Liberty and Independency, and afterwards obtain'd it should be put in the Number of the Imperial Towns; so that at last it became the chief of the Province of Suabia. Roman Catholics have but two Churches in it, the Protestants are Masters of all the rest. The Senate is composed of 41 Magistrates; whereof the two Antientest, with the first Five, make up the Privy Council, where no Papists are admitted. Heiss. Histoire de l' Empire, lib. 6.

ULPHILAS or GULPHILAS, Bishop of the Goths, who liv'd in Moesia, part of Dacia. He flourish'd about 370, under the Empire of Valens. 'Tis thought he invented the Gothic Letters; at least, 'tis certain he was the first that translated the Bible into the Gothic Language; and this perhaps, was the Reason they attributed to him the Invention of the Letters, because few were acquainted with them before this Translation. Sozomen, Socrates.

ULPIAN, a famous Lawyer, was Tutor, afterwards Secretary and Counsellor to the Emperor Alexander Severus. His Merit raised him to the Dignity of *Præfectus Prætorio*, the considerablest then of the Kingdom. His great Love for Pagan Superstitions inspir'd him with a very deep Hatred against Christians, whom he persecuted severely: But God punish'd this unjust Aversion, by making him a Prey to his own Soldiers. Dion. & Lampridius.

ULSTER, Lat. *Ultonia*, the most Northern of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of Ireland; called by the Irish, *Cui-Gulli*; by the English, *Ulster*; by the Welsh, *Witw*; bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the West by Connaught and the Ocean, on the South by Leinster, and on the East by the Irish Sea. 'Tis in length, from North to South, 100 Miles; in breadth, from East to West, 130; in circumference 420. Though it lyes so far to the North, yet it is not subject to any Extremity of Weather; the various Winds cooling it in Summer, and frequent Rains mollifying the sharpness of the Air in Winter. The Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit-trees: It abounds with Lakes and Rivers, which are well stored with Fish and Fowl; and of sufficient depth for carrying Boats and Vessels. It wants not excellent Harbours, either on the Irish Sea, or Ocean. It contains Dunghall or Tyrconnel, Upper Tyrone, Lower Tyrone, Fervinagh, Cavan, Managhan, Colrain or London-Derry, Antrim, Downe, Ardmagh and Louth. The capital City is Ardmagh; the others of Note are, London-Derry, Dungal, Downe and Knock-fergus.

ULTZEN, a small Hanse-Town of Germany, in the Dutchy of Lunenburg, in the Lower Saxony; built upon the River Ilmenow, five German Miles from the Town of Lunenburg towards the South, and as far from Daneberg towards the East.

ULBA, one of the Scottish Western Islands, about five Miles long, and very fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It hath an Haven very commodious for Gallies or Long-boats. Buchan.

ULVERSTON, a Market-Town in Lancashire, in Lonsdale-Hundred, upon a Stream falling into an Arm of the Sea near Liversand; 147 Miles from London.

ULYSSES,

ULYSSES, King of *Ithaca*, was forced to the Siege of *Troy*, where he continued 10 Years; and after this, was 10 Years more wandering on the Sea; when, after many Dangers, he at last came to his own House; but being assur'd by the Oracle, that he should be kill'd by one of his Children, he resolv'd to withdraw into some solitary place to avoid that unlucky Accident. But before he could execute his Design, *Telegonus* his Son by *Circé*, arriv'd at *Ithaca*; and being denied Entrance, killed *Ulysses* without knowing him. *Ovid. Homer.*

UMBRIATICO, Lat. *Umbriaticum*, or *Brustacia*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the hithermost *Calabria*, with a Bishoprick suffragant to *Santa Severina*.

UMEQUINAIBE, a Town of the Province of *Cutz* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in *Africa*, between the Rivers of *Mulvia* and *Esacha*. The Inhabitants being persuaded, that if they do not Dance in going up a Heighth near the Town, they will fall into a Fever, leap and caper always when they have occasion to go that way; as they do in *Italy* when bit by the *Tarantula*. *Marmolo.*

UNDERWALD, or UNDERWALDEN, Lat. *Sylvania*, or *Sylvaniensis*, and *Undervaldensis Pagus*, one of the 13 *Swiss Cantons*. 'Tis altogether Roman-Catholick. The chief Town is *Stantz*. It is divided on the North from *Schwitz* by the Lake of *Lucerne*, on the East it has the Canton of *Uri*, on the South that of *Berne*, and on the West *Lucerne*. This is one of the lesser *Cantons*: A Wood or Forest called *Kernwaldt*, or *The Oak-Forest*, divides the Canton in the midst; and from thence it has its Name. This Canton became free about 1260, so that it was admitted into the general League in 1307. From thenceforward they have had the 6th Place in the Roll or List of the *Cantons*. See *Suisse*.

UNESLAUS, the Eighth Duke of *Bohemia*, succeeded his Brother *Vogenus*; and tho' 'twas in his Power to have reign'd alone, yet took his Brother *Uratislaus* to govern with him. It was in his Time *Charlesmaigne* warr'd against the *Bohemians*, and render'd them tributary. And during his Reign, happen'd a terrible Storm that lasted two Months, blew Trees up by the Roots, and threw down Houses. This was followed with a Famine; during which, this Prince help'd his Subjects whilst his Exchequer lasted. What happen'd after this was really very surprizing: There were Gold Mines discover'd; and Corn became so plentiful, that they sold Horse-Loads out of the Country for some few Pence. *Julius Solimanus de Elog. Ducum, &c. Bohemia.*

UNGHWAR, a Town in *Upper Hungary*, Capital of a Country of the same Name, far more considerable for its Situation and natural Strength, than by any other Advantage. It lyes at the Foot of *Mont Crapack*, water'd with the little River called *Wngh*, upon the Frontiers of *Red Russia*. The *Hungarian* Historians pretend, that this Town or River gave its Name to their Kingdom. Count *Tekeli* is now Master of this Place; and 'tis here he keeps his Treasury, with the best Things he has, because he thinks it impregnable by its Situation. *Hist. de Honga.*

UNITARIANS. The Name given to the *Anti-Trinitarians*, call'd also *Socinians*, from *Faustus Socinus*, the Head of the Party. At the end of the Catalogue of the *Bibliotheca* of their Authors, printed at *Amsterdam* in 1684, there is added a short History of these *Unitarians*, written by one of their Clergy: Their first Settlement was in *Poland*, where they declar'd, that they admitted no other Creed but that of the Apostles, rejecting that of *Nice*, and the other ascrib'd to *St. Athanasius*; and in a word, all those that were drawn up by General Councils, pretending them not agreeable to the Word of God, meaning God the Father. They deny the second Person of the Trinity to be the supreme Being; 'tis true, they acknowledge him to be God, but hold him inferiour to the Father, as being created by him and dependent on him. The Catechism of these *Unitarians* was printed in 1619, in which their Doctrine is explain'd intelligibly enough: The Title of this Systeme, is *Catechesis Racoviana*, or *Catechesis Ecclesiarum Polonicarum*, *Unum Deum Patrem, illiusque Filium Unigenitum Jesum Christum, unum cum Spiritu Sancto ex Sacra Scriptura consensientium*: The best Edition is that of 1680, Revis'd, Corrected and Enlarg'd, with Notes, by *Crellius*, *Schliëngius*, *Ruar*, and *Wissowats*. The Text of this Catechism is almost all taken out of the Works of *Socinus*; and to speak generally, there is no great Learning to be met with in the Books of the *Unitarians*; and tho' they have made the Holy Scriptures very much their Study, yet none of 'em appears to have understood the Oriental Languages: But then they are great Logicians, and in rejecting all manner of Authorities excepting that of the Scriptures, they seem to make Divinity nothing more than a Critique upon the Bible. Father *Simon* affirms, that they are unacquainted with Ecclesiastical History and the Writings of the Fathers, and that they are satisfy'd with learning just so much *Hebrew* and *Greek* as is necessary to qualify 'em to consult Concordances and Dictionaries: He observes farther, That the *Unitarians* make use of some *Latin* Versions of the Bible, Translated from the *Hebrew* and *Greek*, and a few literal Commentators; that when they meet with any Difficulty, they run immediately to the Concordance, and interpret the obscure Words by others which appear more clear, and which make for the Sense they are willing to find; and if it happens that these obscure Passages are explain'd by others

more intelligible, which will not comply with their Prejudices, they let them alone, and only make choice of those that favour their Opinion. *R. Simon's Answer to the Divines of Holland, and his Critical History upon the Old and New Testament. See also the Sentiments of some Dutch Divines upon his Critical History of the Old Testament.*

UNIVERSITY, a Place where Liberal Sciences are publicly taught, and where the Degrees of Master of Arts, Bachelors, Doctors in Divinity, Law and Physick, are conferr'd. There are some where all these Degrees are given; as *Oxford*, *Paris*, &c. Others that are established for some particular Science only; as, *Orleans* for Law, *Montpellier* for Physick and Law, &c. There are 24 Universities in *France*, 18 in *Italy*, 30 in *Germany*, comprehending *Transylvania*, 20 in *Spain*, three in *Portugal*, two in *England*, four in *Scotland*, one in *Ireland*, seven in the *Low Countries*, four in *Poland*, four in *Swedeland*, one in *Denmark*, two in *Switzerland*, five in *America*, and one in *Goa* in *Asia*. To say something of the University of *Paris*, and particularly of the *Sorbon*: The Degrees of the Faculty of Divinity in this College, are those of *Batchellor*, *Licentiate* and *Doctor*. After a Master of Arts of the University has studied Divinity three Years, he offers himself to the Examination of four Doctors, whose Opposition he is oblig'd to Answer, upon those Subjects which he has heard treated by the Professors during that time. After this Examination, if he is thought sufficiently qualify'd, he keeps an Act, or defends a *Thesis*, which they call *A Tentative*, because 'tis the first Essay or Tryal of those who pretend to any farther Degree; if he comes honourably off in this Exercise, he is made *Batchellor of Divinity*. And to go on to farther Degrees, the *Batchellor* must qualify himself for a *Licentiate*; this Degree is given every two Years; before the granting of which, the Candidates pass through a strict *Examen*; the Tryal of their Sufficiency being made upon the *Scriptures*, *Councils*, and *Scholastical Divinity*. During these two Years of Probation, the *Batchellors of Divinity* keep several Acts: These Acts are *Theses*, which they call *Le grand Ordinaire*, *Le Petit Ordinaire*, and *La Sorbonique*; this last Exercise is so call'd, because 'tis always perform'd in the *Sorbon*, and lasts from six in the Morning till six at Night. Beside these *Theses*, those that have a mind to be of the *Hospitality* of the *Sorbon*, keep another Act which they call *Robertine*, from *Robert Sorbon* the Founder. The *Licentiates* keep another Act, call'd the *Vesperies*, where they defend Questions upon the *Holy Scriptures*, *Ecclesiastical History* and *Morality*; which Performance continues from three in the Afternoon till six; and here the Doctors dispute against them: After this Exercise, they have the Privilege of receiving the *Doctor's Cap* from the Chancellor of the University at *Notredame* in *Paris*. The Act which they keep at this Solemnity, is call'd the *Aulique*, because 'tis kept in the Hall of the Archbishop's Palace. Some Years since, there was an Order made by the Faculty of Divinity, That the Doctors, six Years after their taking their Degree, should be oblig'd to keep an Act, call'd the *Resumpta*, i. e. a Recapitulation of all the Subjects of Divinity. The Faculty of Civil and Canon Law in this University of *Paris*, have their Schools in the Street, call'd *La Rue de St. Jean de Beauvais*. There are six Professors who Read publicly, three in the Morning and three in the Afternoon. In the Faculty of Physick, ever since the Year 1646, there has been four Professors in the College of Physicians, i. e. one for *Physiology*, and another for *Botanicks*, both which Read in the Morning. The third and fourth concern themselves with *Pathology* and *Chirurgery*, and have their Lectures in the Afternoon: Besides the Lectures of these four Professors, those of *Physiology* and *Pathology* are oblig'd to make a Publick Dissection every Year, where the Professor of *Chirurgery* shews the Operations of that Art. As to the Professor of *Botanicks*, the custom is for him, to carry his Scholars into the Fields in the Spring-time, to make 'em understand the different sorts of Plants, together with their Properties and Virtues: Beside these four Professors, whose principal Business it is to Read in the Physick Schools, there are two others who do not concern themselves in Publick Lectures, being only chosen to examine those who are Candidates for the Employment of Apothecaries, and to inspect the Druggs in the Apothecary Shops of *Paris*. *Memoirs Historiques.*

UNNA, an Hanse-Town in the County of *Mark* in *Westphalia* in *Germany*. It was once very considerable, but is now much decayed. It is subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, 10 Miles East of *Dartmund*, and as many South of the Borders of *Munster*.

VOCONIUS (*Victor*) an excellent Poet, of a very Noble Family of *Spain*: His Father was of *Rome*, his Mother of *Saguntum*, now called *Morvedre*. *Martial* esteem'd him so acute and judicious, that he sent his Verses to be corrected by him. He flourish'd about 240, under the Emperor *Adrian*, by whom he was esteem'd for his Learning. *Biblioth. Hispan.*

VODOMARUS, King of part of the *Gauls* in the Fourth Age. The Emperor *Constantius* solicited him to make War against *Julian* the *Apostate*. He promised Compliance; but his Letters fell unfortunately into *Julian's* Hands, who thereupon sent him Prisoner into *Spain* without farther Punishment. *Amman. Marcellin.*

VOETIUS (*Gisbert*) a famous Professor of Divinity in the Academy of *Utrecht*, assisted at the Synod of *Dort*, and since that time was a zealous Defender of *Calvin's* Opinion. This raised his Passion against *Des Cartes's* Philosophy, and against *John Cocceius* and his Disciples: Nor did he spare *Samuel Desmarets*, or *Marifius*, who indeed had writ a Personal Satyr against him. He writ several Books of Divinity. The *Holland* Divines are divided, since the Disputes of *Voetius* and *Cocceius*, into *Voetians* and *Cocceians*; but these are rather Names of Factions than Sects. *Des Cartes Epist. Marefius in Voetium.*

VOGENUS, the seventh Duke of *Bohemia*, succeeded his Father *Mnata*, who left him young, under the Guardianship of *Rohovitus* of *Warsaw*; but he refused him the Possession of *Bohemia* when he came of Age. This put *Vogenus* upon taking of Arms. *Rohovitus* put himself in a posture of Defence, and raised Soldiers too, but no sooner saw *Vogenus's* Troops appear but he fled into a well-fortified Town; wherein being besieg'd, he was taken Prisoner in a Sally. When he was carried before *Vogenus*, he begg'd he might not die by the hand of the common Executioner: The Prince granted this, but upon condition he should hang himself publicly, which the Usurper did accordingly. His Death put an end to the Civil Wars: But soon after, the *Misnians* and *Moravians* began to make War against *Bohemia*: *Vogenus* defeated them near the River *Elbe*, and pursued his Victories as far as *Moravia*, where he burnt and plunder'd *Lipnisia* and *Butoria*, the two Fortresses of the Country. These Victories augmented the Number of his Citizens, so that he was forc'd to make the Town of *Frague* bigger. *Julius Solimanus.*

VOITLAND, a Country of *Germany*, comprehended in *Misnia*, and belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*, between *Bohemia* to the East, and *Franconia* to the West. Its principal Places are *Swukaw*, *Plawwen* and *Gratz*.

VOITURE (*Vincent*) born at *Amiens*, but brought up at the Court at *Paris*; where his good Parts, notwithstanding his Birth was not very pretending, got him the Acquaintance and Love of Persons of the highest Quality. He travell'd into *Spain*, went twice to *Rome*, and carried the News of *Lewis* the Fourteenth's Birth to *Florence*. His Employments were considerable at Court, being at the same time Steward of the King's Household, and Master of the Ceremonies to the Duke of *Orleans*. The Academy of *Humourists* of *Rome*, sent him Letters of Incorporation into their Society. He died very old; and a Volume of Letters and Poetry made by him, were publish'd after his Death. The Piece intitled his *Funeral-pomp* contains a great part of his Adventures. *Pelisson. Hist. de l'Acad.*

VOLDEMAR II. of the Name, Elector Marquis of *Brandenburg*, Nephew and Successor of the two Electors, *John III.* and *Voldemar I.* quitted his Country in 1320, (after having been Elector three Years,) with Resolution to go to the *Holy Land*, and left *John IV.* his Brother, in possession of his Estate. To perform this Pilgrimage with more Piety, he dismiss'd his Train, taking but two Servants along with him, without acquainting any with the Way he took, or giving any Instructions how to hear from him. His Brother died 24 Days after his Departure, and *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, then in possession of the Empire, dispos'd of this Electorate as a vacant Feoff, investing his own eldest Son in it. *Voldemar* was 25 Years out of his Country, and return'd in 1343. Some Authors say, this was an Impostor, and was therefore condemn'd to be burnt alive, and that the true *Voldemar* died at a certain place called *Korchei*, or according to others, *Stenduil*, in 1322. Others affirm, that this Elector died at *Dessau* in 1354, nine Years after his Return; and that he was buried in the Chapel of the *Holy Ghost*, the Burying-place of the Princes of *Hainault*. Their Reasons for this are, First, That the Princes of his Family own'd him, the Testimony of the Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, of *Charles IV.* and several other Princes that declar'd for him. Secondly, The adverse Party do not agree in their Objections; some publishing, that he that appear'd in 1345, was a Miller of *Sendeßlaw*; and others, that he was of *Belziz*. *De Reolos les Imposteurs signes.*

VOLFEMBEUTEL, a Town and Fortrefs of *Germany*, in *Lower Saxony*. It is the Residence of the Dukes of *Brunswick*. See *Wolfembutel*.

VOLGA, or *Wolga*. See *Rha*.

VOLHINIA, which those of the Country call *Volhin*, Lat. *Volhinia*, a Province of *Ukrania*, sometimes comprehended under the Dependences of the great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, is divided into the Upper, or Palatinate of *Lusuc*, and Lower, or the Palatinate of *Kiow*. It often lay expos'd to the Incurfions of the *Cossagues* and *Moscovites*, who have possessed themselves of *Kiow*, *Liuko*, &c. *Volhinia* is possessed by a valiant and hardy People. It is of large Extent, and great Fertility. The Woods are full of Wild Beasts for Hunting, and Lakes for Fish. It belonged antiently to the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, and with it was united to the Kingdom of *Poland*. The Inhabitants of it came from the *Walga*, or *Wolga*, a great River, dividing *Russia* from *Tartaria*, to inhabit here, and called it *Vulgaria* or *Volgaria*; and by length of Time that Name was changed into *Volhinia*. They still retain the *Russian* Speech, Manners and Religion. It is divided into three Districts; 1. *Luczko*. 2. *Wolodomira*. 3. *Czemenec*. The other principal Places are, *Chabno*, *Owrickzi*, *O-*

lewsko, *Zithomir*, *Koreck*, *Caminiec* and *Sbarasz*. *Guagninus, Tom. 2. pag. 78.*

VOLO, a Fortrefs that gives its Name to the Gulf of *Thesfaly*, to the North of the *Negropont*. The Antients called this Town *Pagasa*, and the Gulf *Pagaficus Sinus*. The Fortrefs has a good and spacious Port; and it was here the *Turks* kept the Magazines which they gather'd in the neighbouring fruitful Provinces. General *Morofini* resolv'd in 1655, to pass to *Volo*, to possess himself of the Provisions the *Turks* had laid up there: He batter'd the Place, and then mounted the Assault. The *Bassa* that commanded in the Place, retir'd to a corner of the Town that was pretty well retrench'd, but at last quitted that Post. *Morofini* found above four Millions of Pounds weight of Bisket, with other Provisions, and 27 Pieces of Cannon, which when he had Shipp'd, he set Fire to the Magazines, Houses and Mosques; and before he parted, beat down all the Walls to the Ground. *P. Coronelli.*

VOLOGESES, King of the *Parthians*, seeing his Brother *Tiridates* banish'd out of *Armenia*, and *Tigranes* set up in his place by the *Romans*, resolv'd to revenge this Affront, and maintain the Grandeur of the Family of the *Arfacides*; but the great respect he had for the *Romans*, his Allies, and the War which the Rebellion of *Hyrkania* engag'd him in, put a stop to the Design, until he heard that *Tigranes* had ravag'd the Province of the *Adiabeniens*; and not content to make his Incurfions into the Frontiers, had destroy'd all the Country with Fire and Sword. This Affront irritated him more and more, so that at last he undertook a War, which had different Success. This was in *Nero's* Reign, and *Vologese's* Son made War against the *Romans* under *Mark Anthony*. *Tacit. Jul. Capitolin in M. Anton.*

VOLSCI, the antient People of *Latium* in *Italy*, who inhabited part of the Country call'd *Campagna di Roma*. They were often beaten by the *Romans*. The Consul *T. Sicinius* overcame them in 257 of *Rome*, *Q. Capitolinus* in 316, the Dictator *A. Posthumus Tubertus* triumph'd in 323. The War was afterwards renew'd, and *Camillus* compell'd them to submit in 365. *Tit. Liv.* Their Country now makes a part of *Campagna di Roma*.

VOLTERRA, Lat. *Volaterra*, a Town of *Italy* in *Thuscany*, with a Bishoprick suffragant of *Florence*. 'Tis situate upon a Mountain, and has several antient Statues. The Soil is fruitful, and abounds with Mineral Waters, and several Quarries of fine Stone, much sought for. *Leander. Albert.*

VOLUMNUS, was the Name of a certain antient God of the *Pagans*, which, they said, ruled Men's Desires and Passions, and inclin'd them to Good. There was also a Goddess that did the same Function to Women. Both were ador'd together by the *Romans* as favourable to Matrimony, in maintaining a good Correspondence between Man and Wife. *Tit. Liv. S. Augustin de Civit. Dei.*

VOLUMNIIUS (*Lucius*) was a *Roman* Citizen, famous for his Merit tho' but a *Plebeian*. He was Consul in 447, and afterwards in 458, both times with *Appius Claudius*, surnam'd *Cæcus*; who standing upon his Quality, was much troubled such a *Plebeian* should be join'd with him. Nevertheless, *Volumnius* had all the Honour of the Defeat of the *Thuscans* and *Samnites* during his second Consulship: This troubled his Collegue to the Heart. *L. Volumnius* married *Virginia*, of the Blood of the *Patricii*; and she built a Temple to *Plebeian* Chastity. *Tit. Liv.*

VOLUMNIIUS (*P.*) stuck to *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and writ an Account of the Battel they lost at *Philippi*. There were other great Men of this Name.

VOLUPTAS, the Goddess of Pleasure, to which the *Romans* built a Temple near the Gate *Rumona*. Her Statue was a Queen seated upon a fine Seat, with Vertue at her Feet. *Lil. Girald.*

VOLUSIAN, associated to the Empire by his Father *Gal-lus*, was kill'd by the Soldiers.

VOPISCUS (*Flavius*) a *Latin* Historian, liv'd in the time of *Dioclesian* and *Constantinus Chlorus*. He was a *Sicilian*, Native of *Syracusa*. He writ the Life of *Aurelian*, *Tacitus* and *Florianus*; and having afterwards compos'd that of *Probus*, which he dedicated to *Celsus Rufus*, he added the Lives of the four Usurpers; *Firminus*, *Saturninus*, *Proculus* and *Bonofus*, and then the Lives of *Carus*, *Numerian* and *Carinus*. The Order he has observ'd is very commendable. He intended to write the Life of *Apollonius Tyanæus*, as may be seen in his Life of *Aurelian*, wherein he very much commends this famous Impostor. *Vofsius.*

VORTIGERN, a *British* King, reigned in the Fifth Age, and was the chief, rather than the sole Monarch of *Britain*, upon the *Romans* quitting this Island, which happen'd about 447. He was a proud and unfortunate Prince, neither skill'd in War, nor witty in Counsel; covetous, lustful, luxurious; in a word, prone to all Vice; careless of the common Danger, unapprehensive of his own. He wasted the publick Treasure in Riot and Gluttony; therefore well beloved of the People, because his Vices suited with theirs: But being threatned with an Invasion from their troublesom Neighbours the *Scots* and *Picts*, they address'd him from all Parts for Relief, and at last made him summon a General Council of the Nation, to provide against their approaching

approaching Ruin. The Saxons, then a People of Germany, barbarous in their Principles, and Heathens in their Religion, were noted for their Piracies by Sea, and Robberies by Land, to Britain particularly, where the Roman Emperors, when possessed of this Island, were fain to maintain a Military Force purposely against them, under a special Commander, whose Title was, Count of the Saxon Shoar in Britain. These the unwary Britains fix'd upon for a Refuge, who had been so long a Terror to the whole Nation. Therefore King Vortigern, in the Name of all the Britains, sent Embassadors to them, with great Gifts. The Saxons, having first consulted their Gods, whose Answer was, That they should long enjoy the Land whereto they went, did readily comply with the Britains Desire. All things being fairly agreed on both sides, and the Isle of Thanet in Kent, bestow'd upon them for their greater Encouragement, they landed in the Island An. 450, under the Conduct of two Brothers, Hengist and Horsa, who shortly after encounter'd the invading Picts, then advanced as far as Stamford in Lincolnshire, and put them to flight more than once. Thus the Britains under King Vortigern, rid themselves of the Picts, by the help of the Saxons : But these having now a Footing in so rich and fruitful an Island, pick'd Quarrels with the Britains, which broke out into Wars, and ended at last in a total Overthrow and Ruin of the Natives. Vortigern, nothing better'd by these Calamities, grew at last so obdurate as to commit Incest with his Daughter, by whom he got *Faustus*, (who prov'd a religious Man :) For which Incest he was censured, condemned and deposed in a Synod of Clerks and Laicks. Whereupon he retired into Wales, and built there, by Merlin the Prophet's Advice, a strong Castle in Radnorshire. His Son Vortimer reigned in his stead, who bore a strong Hand against the Saxons ; but he dying before his Father, Vortigern, by the power of his Faction, re-assumed the Government. He had two Wives ; one of them Daughter of Hengist, which easily dispos'd him, when restored to the Crown, to a new Treaty with his Father-in-Law ; in order to which, a place is agreed upon, whither both Parties were to repair without Weapons. But Hengist's Design being to murder, not to treat, ordered his Men to be secretly arm'd, and gave them the Watch-word for Execution ; so that a Quarrel being designedly rais'd, his Men upon the Signal, fell to work, and stabb'd each his next Man ; so that no less than 300, the chief of those that could act against him, either by Counsel or Arms, were slain by this Treachery. Indeed, they spar'd the Life of Vortigern, but they bound and kept him in Custody till he granted Hengist for his Ransom those Provinces which were afterwards called *Essex*, *Suffex* and *Middlesex* : Hengist had already got the whole Province of Kent upon the Marriage of his Daughter. At last, being retired to his Castle in North-Wales, he was burnt there with Fire from Heaven. *Speed. Daniel.*

VORTIMER, a British King, who reigned in the Fifth Century. He was the Son of Vortigern, and prov'd a Scourge to the Saxons, with whom he fought several successful Battels, in so much that he drove them thrice to their proper Bounds within the Isle of Thanet : But his Death soon alter'd the Scene ; for his Father being re-inthron'd upon it, gave an opportunity to the Saxon King Hengist, not only to keep what he was possess'd of, but to enlarge his Dominions, by the Addition of *Essex*, *Suffex* and *Middlesex* ; as may be seen farther in the foregoing Article.

VOSSIUS (*Gerard*) Provost of Tongres, was Cousin to the other famous Vossius. He understood Greek very well, and published the Writings of several Fathers ; amongst others, those of St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, and St. Ephrem. He died in 1525. *Suvert. Athen. Belg.*

VOSSIUS (*Gerard John*) of Ruwemonde, was one of the most laborious and learned Men of this Age, in History and Humanity. He was born in 1577, and studied at Dort with the learned *Ericus Puteanus*. He was afterwards Regent of the Colleges of Dort and Leiden ; after which, he was promoted to the Place of Professor of History in this last ; whence he was called into the great School of Amsterdam, where he continued his Place. One may see several Circumstances of his Life, in his Letters printed at London in 1590. He was a Man of very great Reading. His chief Books are, *De Idololatria*. *De Historicis Græcis, Latinis ; Poëtis Græcis & Latinis*. *De Scientiis Mathematicis*. *De quatuor artibus popularibus, Hist. Pelagiane*. *Institutiones Rhetoricæ, Grammaticæ, Poeticæ*. *Theses Chronologicæ & Theologicæ*. *Etymologicon Lingua Latine, de vitiis Sermonis, &c.* He died in 1650. Here follows his Epitaph :

*Hoc tumulto plorat pietas & candida virtus,
Et luctu Pallas Saxeæ dirigit :
Invida mors ridet, ridet quoque Vossius illam,
Dum Calamo mortem vincit & ingenio.*

This great Man had five Sons, all very learned Men, especially the youngest, called *Isaac Vossius*, who was Canon of Windsor in England. He published the Epistles of St. Ignatius, more correct than they appear'd before ; writ in favour of the Septuagint, whom he believ'd inspir'd ; compos'd several Dissertations of Philology and Philosophy, made Observations upon *Pomponius Mela*, and Notes upon *Catullus*. He was also a good Critick in Greek, Latin, and in History. He had a very fine Li-

brary, very valuable for a great many Manuscripts, which the University of Leyden bought after his Death at Windsor, in 1688. The French King presented him with a considerable Sum of Money, which was sent to him by Monsieur Colbert, with the following Letter :

S I R, Though the King is not your Sovereign, yet he is willing to be your Benefactor, and has commanded me to send you the inclosed Bill of Exchange, as a Mark of his Esteem, and Pledge of his Protection. All Men know how worthily you follow the Example of the great Vossius, your Father ; and that having receiv'd from him a Name which his Writings have render'd famous, you continue its Glory in yours. His Majesty being no Stranger to those Things, takes pleasure to gratifie your Merit : And I take the greater Satisfaction in the Orders I received from him to acquaint you with it, because they give an Occasion to assure you, that I am your humble, and very affectionate Servant,

Colbert.

VOUT, or VOET (*Simon*) a famous Parisian Painter, flourish'd in the 17th Century, and left very fine Pieces in the Louvre, the House of Luxemburg, and the Castle of Ruel, &c. *Felibien Entret des Paint.*

UPLAND, a Province of the Kingdom of Swedeland. The chief Town is Upsal, with an Archbishoprick and University. It lyes upon the River Sall, that empties it self into the Lake of Ekolen ; and has a Fortres.

UPPINGHAM, a pretty, compact, and well-built Market-Town in Rutland, accommodated with a very good Free-School, and an Hospital. It is 64 Miles from London.

UPSAL, an ancient Town of the Kingdom of Swedeland, in the Province of Upland. It was formerly the Residence of the Kings, who were Crowned in its Cathedral, the Archbishop's Sec. It still has a famous University, a fine Citadel, with a Clock of very admirable Work. The Cathedral is covered with Brass, and has several magnificent Tombs of the Kings of Swedeland in it. And it was in the Royal Palace of this Town, that Queen *Christiana* abdicated the Crown in 1654. *Hem. Lomen.*

UR, a Town of the Chaldeans, the native Country of *Tharé*, and his Son *Abraham*. *Genesis 11.*

URANIA, one of the Nine Muses, whose Name signifies Heavenly, to shew it rais'd the Learned to the Heavens. She is represented generally in Cloth of Azure Colour, crowned with Stars, and bearing a great Globe in both her Hands, to signify she teaches the Way to Heaven.

URANISBOURG, a little place built by *Ticho-Brabé II.* a Danish Baron, with an Observatory, in the Isle of Ween, between Zelande and the Province of *Skone*, or *Schonen*. He also built a Dungeon, called *Stalle Borgo*, with Looking-glasses and Crystals all round. He used to sit here, and observe the Stars in all Seasons.

URATISLAUS I. was the 14th Duke of Bohemia. *Borivorius*, after the Death of his eldest Son *Spirignus*, gave the Government of Bohemia to his Second, who neglected nothing that could equal him to the best of Princes. The Hungarians that begun to disturb the Quiet of his Subjects, soon experienced his Valour, being forced to lay down their Arms, and receive the Conditions he propos'd them. *Dragomira*, Daughter of the Governor of *Loket*, promised to become a Christian to marry this young Prince ; but the Marriage was no sooner over, but instead of standing to her Word, she endeavour'd to oppress that Religion. *Julius Solimanus.*

URATISLAUS II. was the first King of Bohemia, settled upon the Throne by the Emperor *Hemy IV.* who endeavour'd to gain him to his Party by this new Honour. He was no sooner crowned in 1086, but he was forc'd to raise an Army against his two Brothers, *Gerard* and *Conrade* : Gerard died of a Fever before the Fight ; and *Conrade* being besieg'd in *Brinn*, was received into Favour upon his Wife's Tears and Intercession. The King, during this Siege, without thinking on't, made his Son *Bretislaus* his Enemy. *Dieder*, or *Desiderius*, one of the most considerable Courtiers, having made a good lively Jest upon *Bretislaus*, the King could not forbear laughing ; which made the Prince conceive so implacable an Enmity against both, that having contriv'd *Didier's* Death, he took Arms against his Father, and had given him Battel, had not *Conrade* hinder'd it. The King would have pardon'd and receiv'd him into his Favour again, but he chose rather to retire to *Ladislaus*, King of Hungary's Court. *Uratislaus* died some time after, being the 7th Year of his Reign, depriv'd his Son of the Succession, and left the Crown to his Brother *Conrade*. He lyes buried in the Church of *Vissgrade* founded by himself, and dedicated to the Apostle St. Peter. *Julius Solimanus de Elog. Ducum, &c. Bohemia.*

URBAN, the first Pope of this Name, was chosen after *Calistus I.* in 225, and was beheaded in 231, under the Empire of *Alexander Severus*. Urban, by his eminent Piety and Learning, proselyted Multitudes to the Christian Faith, ordain'd that the Church might receive Estates in Land and Houses given and bequeathed to her by any of the Faithful ; and that the Revenues of them should not be any ones Property, but for the com-

mon good be distributed among the whole Clergy, to every one his share. *Platina, Baron. Annal, &c.*

URBAN II. call'd *Odo* or *Eudes*, a French-man, Native of *Chatillon* upon *Marne*, was Monk of *Cluni*. Pope Gregory VII. made him Cardinal and Bishop of *Ostia*. He was chosen Pope after *Viktor III.* in 1088, the Church of *Rome* being then divided by the Schism of the Anti-Pope *Guibert*. *Urban* ruled with great Prudence. Being forc'd out of *Rome* by the Schismatics that made the stronger Party, he retir'd to *Puglia*, and thence came to *France*, where he held several Councils, whereof the most considerable was that held at *Clermont* in *Auvergne* for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*. Being returned into *Italy*, he died at *Rome* in 1099, *Baronius* in *Annal*.

URBAN III. call'd *Lambert Crivelli* before, Archbishop of *Milan*, was chosen after *Lucius III.* reigned but one Year and ten Months. He died in 1187, of Grief it's thought, upon the News of the taking of *Jerusalem* by *Saladin* whilst he was sending fresh Succours to the Christians of the *Holy Land*. *Du Chesne. Papire Masson. in vit. Pontif.*

URBAN IV. a French-man, Native of *Troyes* in *Champagne*, was but a Cocker's Son, yet rais'd himself by his Learning and Merit to the Dignity of Pope, after *Alexander IV.* in 1261. He was a good Divine, well vers'd in the Canon Law, was Archdeacon of *Liege*, then Bishop of *Verdun*, and afterwards Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, when he was chosen Pope. He created eight Cardinals, and published a *Croisade* against *Mainfroy* that usurp'd the Kingdom of *Sicily*. Soon after he went to *Orvieto*, whence he sent to *Charles*, Count of *Anjou* and *Provence*, to come into *Italy*, to receive the Crowns of both *Sicilies*. He instituted the Feast of *Corpus Christi* in 1264, and died the 20th of *October* the same Year. *Possévin. Papire Masson. Platina.*

URBAN V. a French-man, Native of the Diocese of *Mende* in *Gervaudan*. His Name before the Election was *William* of *Grisac*, Son of the Baron of *Grisac*, &c. He became Monk of *St. Benet's* Order, took his Degree of Doctor in Canon Law and Divinity, and profess'd publicly at *Montpellier* and *Avignon*, where after he was made Abbot of *St. Germain*, of *Auxerre*, &c. he was chosen Pope after *Innocent VI.* in 1362. at *Avignon*. The first thing he did was to condemn *Barnabon* Tyrant of *Milan*, and some other Lords of *Italy*, that exercis'd unheard-of Cruelties upon the People. His Arms were very successful against these; who being defeated, *Italy* began to enjoy some Peace. This, with some other Reasons, mov'd the Pope to take a Journey to *Rome*, where having order'd things to his mind the two Years he staid there, he embark'd for *Marseilles*, and return'd to *Avignon*, where he died on the 19th of *December* 1370. *Bzovius. Ruffi. Du Chesne. Spondan.*

URBAN VI. that was call'd before *Barthelemi Pregnani*, Archbishop of *Barri*, was a *Neapolitan*. After Gregory the Eleventh's Death, the *Romans* fearing if they chose a French Pope, he would remove the See to *Avignon*, forc'd the Cardinals to chuse one of their own Nation, came insolently to the Conclave, crying, *Volemo un Papa Romano, O vero Italiano*, and threatening to put fire to the Fagots they had heaped under the Conclave if they had not their Will. The Cardinals protested against this Violence, and chose the Archbishop of *Bari*, though no Cardinal, thinking he himself, so well vers'd in the Canon Law, would disapprove of an Election carried on against the usual Form. This happen'd the 8th of *April* 1378. He was Crowned on the *Easter-day* following, upon the Steps of *St. Peter's* Church, and took Possession according to Custom. Seeing himself thus acknowledged by all the People, he began to be very haughty and severe; which when the Cardinals observ'd, they put him in mind that his Election was not legal; and then retiring to *Agnani*, and thence to *Fondi*, they chose Cardinal *Robert* of *Geneva*, who took the Name of *Clement VII.* This occasion'd a long and troublesom Schism: *Clement* retir'd to *Avignon* after being at *Naples*, where he was very well receiv'd by Queen *Joan*. This displeas'd *Urban*, who having Excommunicated this Princefs, desir'd *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, to send *Charles* of *Duras* to invade the Kingdom of *Naples*, which *Joan*, by her last Will, had bequeath'd to *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*, who was thereupon Crowned by *Clement VII.* at *Avignon* in 1382; and on the other side, *Urban* had procur'd the same Honour for *Charles* the Little, but upon some Difference excommunicated him afterwards; whereupon *Charles* takes Arms, which made *Urban* retire to *Genoua*, where in 1386, he put five Cardinals to Death. This alienated all those from him that had any Inclination to be of his Party. He soon after return'd to *Rome*, instituted the Feast of the Visitation, reduced the Jubile of 50 Years to 33, and died the 15th of *October* 1389, after a Reign of 11 Years and 6 Months, being very little lamented. *Platina* says, that the French Faction hated him because he sought to diminish their Grandeur: He forbid them to take Bribes, to promote unjust Suits, or be guilty of Simony; and knowing themselves guilty of robbing the Church's Treasure after the Death of several Popes, they withdrew, and chose *Cevennes* for Anti-Pope. In *Urban's* time was that terrible War betwixt the *Venetians* and *Genoese*, which *Urban* did not endeavour to appease as he ought, being intent to revenge himself upon *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, who favoured the Anti-Pope. He had also a Difference with the King of *Naples*, for refusing to make his Nephew Prince of *Campania*: And having escaped that King who came to Besiege him in *Nocera*, he

took seven Cardinals from thence, and putting five of them into Bags, drowned them in the Sea. This Pope created 29 Cardinals in one Day, three whereof were *Romans*, and the rest *Neapolitans*. *Platina.*

URBAN VII. a Roman, called *John Baptist Castanet*, Cardinal of *St. Marcel*, famous for Learning. *Platina* adds, that his Learning consisted chiefly in the Canon and Civil Law; that he was intrusted in several great Employments by the Popes, *Paul IV. Pius IV. Pius V. Gregory XIII. and Sixtus V.* during whose Reign, not only he himself, but all the Princes and People, design'd *Urban* for his Successor: So that after *Sixtus's* Death he was unanimously chosen: He took the Name of *Urban* from his courteous Disposition. *Ciaconius. Sponde.*

URBAN VIII. call'd *Maffeo Barberin* of *Florence*, Cardinal of the Title of *St. Bibiene*, was chosen in 1623, after *Gregory XV.* He was a very active old Man, reunited the Dutchy of *Urbino* to the Holy See, reconcil'd Princes, maintain'd Wars, &c. besides, he was a great lover of Learning, and as great a Protector of Learned Men. He compos'd Hymns, and several Pieces in *Latin* and *Italian* Verse. He died in 1644, after he had held the See 21 Years. *Du Chesne. Sponde.* Sir *Paul Ricaut* in his Continuation of *Platina*, adds, that he was chosen contrary to the Expectation of all, being but 56 Years of Age, and of a vigorous Constitution. He had been promoted by *Sixtus V. Gregory XIV. Clement VIII. Leo XI. and Paul V.* who made him Cardinal and Protector of the *Scotch* Nation; and *Gregory XV.* made him Patron of the *Greek* and all the Oriental Nations. The *Romans* extremely rejoiced at his Election, and the World expected great Things from his Learning and Ability. He was particularly devoted to the Worship of the Angel *St. Michael*, whose Image he erected in *St. Peter's* Church, with himself on his Knees before it, uttering these Words, *Te mane, te vespere*. He confirm'd *Pius* the Fifth's Decree against Alienation of Church-Lands, as also of the Towns, Mannors and Demesns. He instituted a new Order of Knights, call'd by the Title of *The Conception of our Lady*, the first of which were *Charles Gonzago* and *Uladislaus IV.* King of *Poland*: Of the whole Order were 70, whose Banner was a Red Cross, carrying a Flag fastned to it with a golden Chain, representing a bright Image of the Blessed Virgin, with the Devil under her Feet, and this Motto, *Vince hoc Insigne vere nostro*. He also appointed Visitors of Monasteries, Colleges, and Hospitals, and exhorted Bishops and Cardinals to reside in their respective Dioceses. He solemnized a Jubile in 1625, and among other Embassadors who made their Tenders of Obedience during this Solemnity, that of King *Philip* of *Spain's* Embassador is remarkable, which he express'd to this effect: King *Philip* doth offer and present to you, most Holy Father, all that Duty and Obedience which may evidence the Subjection and Reverence due to Your Holiness and Apostolical See, and therewith subjects all his Kingdoms, Provinces, Seas and People, as a most obedient Son, and offers them at your Holy Feet, adoring thee on his Knees, acknowledging thee to be Vicar of Christ, Successor of *St. Peter*, Head of the Catholick Church, and of all the Christian Commonwealth, vowing to send all his Force, Riches and Strength, in Defence of the Apostolical See and Orthodox Religion. He promoted his Nephew *Francis Barbarino*, making him Cardinal-Patron, and Protector of *Arragon*, *Portugal*, *England*, *Scotland*, &c. Library-Keeper and Vice-Chancellor of the Church, and sent him Legat à latere first into *France*, and then into *Spain*, in 1626. He consecrated the great Basilicon of *St. Peter's* Church, which was first erected by *Constantine the Great*, and adorn'd the Apostolical Sepulchre with the *Corinthian* Brasts taken from the Roof of the *Pantheon* built by *Agripina*, and of the remainder cast a huge Cannon; which gave occasion to that Libel put into the hands of *Pasquin*, *Quod non fecerunt Barbari fecerunt Barberini*, meaning the Destruction of that noble Monument of Antiquity. In 1627, he concluded the Wars about the *Valtolin*; and in 1631, he bestowed the Title of Eminence upon the Cardinals. He also declared, that the Commonwealth of *Venice* was a Crown'd Head, and was to be treated with Royal Dignity. He established a Peace betwixt *France* and *Spain* about the Dutchy of *Mantua*, by the Mediation of Cardinal *Mazarin* his Nuncio. He also re-annex'd the Dutchy of *Urbino* to the Patrimony of the Church without Arms, in 1623. He made his Nephew *Thadeo* Prætor of *Rome*, which Officer was of great Authority in the Time of the *Cæsars*; and the Nephew relying on the Greatness of his Uncle, would thereupon take place of the Embassadors of Princes, which occasion'd a general Distaste: The Embassador of *Venice*, who pass'd this Prætor without receiving a Complement, was order'd by the *Venetians* to leave *Rome*, and they suspended the Nuncio from Audience, which with other Things had like to have ended in a Rupture; but by the Mediation of the French Embassador, it was brought to an Accommodation in 1633. *Centini*, a Cardinal's Nephew, to make way for his Uncle by *Urban's* Death, attempted it by Witchcraft, fashioning the Pope's Image in Wax, and wounding it with Pins and Needles; for which, with a Friar his Associate, he was Executed. In the Great Hall of the *Vatican*, there was a Picture representing the History of *Alexander III.* with a Commendation of the *Venetians*, by whose Assistance he had overcome the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, which *Urban* causing to be blotted out, occasion'd new Disturbances; so that the *Venetians* recall'd their Embassador, and denied Audience

to the Nuncio. In 1640 he was engag'd in a War with *Edward Duke of Parma*, through the Arbitrary Proceedings of his Nephews, who afterwards rais'd an Army, and invaded *Castro*, which that Duke holds of the Pope, and took the City of that Name. The Great Duke of *Tuscany*, Vice-Roy of *Naples*, and the Republick of *Venice*, took part with the Duke, and the French with the Pope, promising to assist him to drive the Spaniards out of *Italy*, and settle the Crown of *Naples* on his Nephew. In the mean time the Prince of *Parma* being Excommunicated, the Ministers of *Venice* and *Florence* did mediate for a Peace; which not taking effect, they took Arms, and enter'd into a League with the Duke of *Modena*, to assist the Duke of *Parma*; whereupon the latter enter'd the Ecclesiastical State with 3000 Horse, without Foot or Cannon, which the Confederates look'd upon as a rash Attempt, and their Men as lost; but he had better Success; for *Bologna* it self, and other great Towns, submitted to him, and *Rome* was in great Consternation, which induced the Pope to come to a Treaty, but his Terms were rejected. The Duke of *Parma* being disappointed in his Design of retaking *Castro*, enter'd *Ferrara*, and took *La Stellata*, and Things went on with various Success, so that they came to a Treaty, and a Peace was concluded, and *Castro* restor'd. *Urban* was chiefly blam'd for being too fond of his Nephews, and too indulgent to his whole Family, which he was resolv'd to make rich and great. At nine several Creations, he made 74 Cardinals, three of which were his Nephews. *Ricaut's Continuation of Platina*.

URBANE A, a little Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Urbino*. It was formerly but a pitiful Village called *Castrum Durantium* and *Tiferium Metaurum*, until Pope *Urban VIII.* made it bigger, gave it his own Name, and founded a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Urbino*.

URBIN, a Town and Archbishoprick of *Italy*, Capital of a Dutchy of the same Name in the Ecclesiastick State. The County which the Inhabitants call *Lo Stato* has *Romandiola* and the *Adriatick Sea* to the North, the *Marcha Aconitana* to the East, *Ombria* to the South, and *Tuscany* to the West. It comprehends the Dutchy of *Urbino*, the County of *Montfeltro*, the County and Territory of *Gubbio*, the Lordship of *Pezaro* and *Vicariat of Sinigaglia*. The Capital City is *Urbino*. The others are *Pezaro*, *Gubbio*, *Sinigaglia*, *Urbanca*, *Cagli*, &c. The Country is fruitful, and has fine Towns, three Sea-Ports, seven or eight Fortresses, and near 350 Boroughs. The State of *Urbino* was possess'd by the House of *Rovere*; but that Family failing, it fell to the Popes under *Urban VIII.*

URBIN (*Blamante* of) a learned Architect of *Rome*, was born in 1444 at *Castel Durante* in the Dutchy of *Urbino*, whence he took his Name. Having studied Mathematicks, he learn'd to design and paint; but despairing of ever reaching the Fame of those of that Profession then flourishing in *Italy*, he applied himself to Architecture, wherein he became very famous by the many Works and Designs he left at *Rome*; amongst others, that of our Lady of *Loretto*, and of *St. Peter's Church*, which he began, and was continued by *Raphael of Urbino*, *Julian of St. Gall*, and several others after them; who not able to hit the Perfection of *Bramant's* Design, form'd new ones that differ'd very much from that great Man's. He died at *Rome* in 1514, at 70 Years of Age. *Acad. des Arts*.

URBINO, is a great and flourishing City near the Fountains of the River *Foglia*, in a very rich and pleasant Soil, and built in the form of a Mitre. *Francisco Vhalidi*, the first Duke, built in it a noble Palace, and a stately Library, which in the Time of *Cesar Borgia* was wholly dispersed and embezzel'd. *Polydore Virgil* was a Native of this City.

URGEL, called by the Inhabitants *La Seu de Urgel*, upon the *Segre*, a Town of *Catalonia*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Tarragone*. Authors have nam'd it diversly *Orgelum*, *Orgia*, *Orgella*, and *Urgela*. It's five Leagues South from the Borders of *France*, 28 from *Barcelona*, and nine from *Perpignan*. It had Counts of great Power under the second Line of the Kings of *Aragon*. *Peter de Marca in Marca Hispanica*.

URI, *Oriensis Pagus*, one of the 13 *Swiss Cantons*. They are all Roman Catholics that live in it. It lyes at the Foot of the Mountains along the *Rufs*. The principal Borough is *Altorf*.

URIAH, Priest of the *Jews*, who in complaisance to King *Achaz*, took the Altar consecrated to God out of the Church to build another in its place, according to the Model that impious King sent him, which was that of the Altar of *Damascus*. See *Bathsheba*.

URIAS, or *Urie*, the Prophet that foretold the Destruction of *Solomon's Temple*, and the Miseries that were to befall the *Jews*. King *Joakin* order'd his Servants to apprehend him and put him to Death; which *Urias* having notice of, fled into *Egypt*; but being taken, was brought back to the King, who order'd his Death, and that his Body should be thrown upon the Dunghill. *Torniel, A. M. 3426*.

URIM and **THUMMIM**. We know nothing certain of the *Urim* and *Thummim* of the *Hebrews*, but that they were certain Ornaments belonging to the High Priest's Habit, by which he gave Oracular Answers to the People. The Word *Urim* signifies Light or Explanations. The High Priest of the *Jews* consulted God in the most important Affairs of their Com-

monwealth, who acquainted them with his Pleasure by the *Urim*. Dr. *Spencer* pretends, that what was call'd *Urim* was nothing else but the ancient *Theraphims*, or little humane Figures which the Priest carried hid in the Folds of his Robe or Gown, and by which God answer'd their Questions. This he explains by the Example of *Laban*; whence he concludes, that the use of these prophetick little Images was common in antient Times. He believ'd moreover, that *Urim* and *Thummim* were two distinct Figures. The *Septuagint* translated the Word *Thummim*, *Truth*; which agrees very well with the like Ceremony much in use with the *Egyptians*, as has been observed by *Diodorus Siculus*, and some other Greek Authors, who tell us, That the principal Minister of Justice amongst the *Egyptians*, carried an Image of precious Stones hung at his Neck, and this he call'd *Truth*; whence it's probable the *Septuagint* deliver'd the Word *Thummim*, *Truth*. Monsieur le *Clark* believes it very probable, that the *Urim* and *Thummim* were a Collar of Pearl and Carbuncles. See *Le Clark Comment. Philolog. in Exod. 28. M. Simon*.

UROOM (*Henry Cornille*) a Dutch Painter, born at *Harlem* in 1566, was the first who excell'd in painting Navigations. Amongst several Pieces of this nature, he drew his own Shipwreck upon the Coasts of *Portugal*, and the Rocks called *Los Barlangos*, and the general Rout of the Invincible Armado in 1588, by *Thomas Howard*, Admiral of *England*. *Vasari, &c.*

URSACIUS, Bishop of *Singidon* in *Mesia*, made himself much talk'd on in the Fourth Age, by his Defence of the Errors of *Arius*, and his Persecution of the Orthodox. He and *Valens* of *Mensis* in *Pannonia*, who had also been brought up in *Arius* his Doctrine, join'd *Eusebius* of *Nicomedia*, all Abettors of *Arianism*. They appear'd at the Council of *Tyre* against *St. Athanasius*, and afterwards at that of *Sardica*, where they were depos'd. They retract'd at the Council of *Milan*, but soon renew'd their Errors, and were again depos'd in the Council of *Rimini*; but upon a feign'd Recantation were re-establish'd by the same, and continued their *Arianism* in *Illyrium*, till they were excommunicated at *Rome* by *Damasus*. *Theodoret, lib. 2. Socrates, lib. 2. Baronius*.

URSIN (*Joseph*) the Name of a monstrous Child found by Huntsmen in 1661, in the Forest of *Lithuania* in *Poland*, where he liv'd amongst Bears. The Huntsmen pursuing their Prey, discover'd a great many Bears together, and observ'd two little ones in humane Shape amongst the rest. This made them follow so close, that they took one of the two, though it defended it self with its Nails and Teeth. They brought him to *Varsovia*, before the King, Queen, and Gentry, that flock'd from all parts to see this strange Child, which seem'd to be about nine Years old. Its Skin and Hair were extraordinary white, the Members well proportion'd and strong; the Visage fair, and Eyes blue; but his Senses were so abrutis'd, that it seem'd to have no more of Man than the Body; it could not speak, and all its Inclinations held altogether of the Beast. Yet he was Christen'd by the Archbishop of *Poshania*, and call'd *Joseph*, the Queen of *Poland* standing Godmother, and the French Ambassador Godfather. Afterwards there was great care taken to tame his fierce Nature, and learn him some Principles of Religion: But he could never be brought to speak, though there appeared no fault in the shape of his Tongue; yet it was observ'd, the time was not altogether lost that was employed in his Instruction, for at the Name of God he learn'd to lift his Hands and Eyes to Heaven. The King bestow'd him upon one of the Lords of *Poland*, who took him into his House to serve him; but he could never be brought to leave the natural fierceness that he had learn'd amongst the Beasts; yet he learn'd to go upright, and upon his Feet only, and went where he was sent. He lik'd raw as well as boil'd Fleish, could suffer no Cloaths on his Back, nor ever wear Shoes, nor any thing upon his Head. Sometimes he wou'd steal to the Woods, and there suck the Sap of Trees, when he had torn off the Bark with his Nails. It was observed, that he being in the Wood one day when a Bear had kill'd two Men, that Beast came to him, and instead of doing him any harm, play'd, and lick'd his Face and Body. *Redwiz Carm. Alc.*

URSIN, or *Fulvius Ursinus*, a Roman, flourish'd in the 16th Century, was a good Linguist and Philologer. He died at *Rome* in 600, being 70 Years of Age; and left a Treatise, *De Familiis Romanorum*, *Comment de Triclinio Romanorum*; and wrote Notes upon *Tully*, *Varro*, *Columella*, *Festus Pompeius*, &c. *Mireus de Script. Sac. 16. Janus Nicius Erythraeus. Pinac. 1. Imag. Illust. cap. 4.*

URSINE, Wife of *Guy Torello*, first Count of *Guaftalle*, a Town of *Italy* in the Dutchy of *Mantua*. She shew'd extraordinary Courage against the *Venetians* that Besieg'd the Town in her Husband's Absence; for sallying at the Head of her Troops, she defeated a great Body of 'em, killing many with her own hand. *Fulgos, lib. 3. cap. 2.*

St. URSULA, Daughter (as 'tis said) of a Prince of *Great Britain*, was martyr'd near *Cologne* upon the *Rhine*, with a great number of other Young Women that accompanied her. The Story runs thus: *Maximus* being saluted Emperor in 382, by his Army in *Great Britain*, pass'd into *Gaul* to establish his Throne, and dispossest the Emperor *Gratian*. One of his Commanders, call'd *Conan*, a *Britain* Prince and Christian, signaliz'd himself so in this Expedition, that to recompence his great Service, *Maximus* gave him the Government of *Armorica* or *Little Britain*.

Britany. Conan having established his Residence in *Nantes*, sent Deputies to *Great Britain* to demand *Ursula* for him in Marriage of her Father *Dumnat*, a *Britain* Prince, or according to others King of *Cornwal*, with as many other Young Women of that Island as would bear her Company, for the *Britains* that had accompanied him into *Little Britany*. These Embassadors being well receiv'd, the Princess took Ship with the rest of her Companions at *London*; but the Fleet being cast by Storm on the Coasts of *Gaul Belgick*, they made *Tiel*, a Port towards the Mouth of the *Rhine* in the Country call'd now the Dutchy of *Gneldres*, and advanced thence towards *Cologne* upon the *Rhine*. The *Huns* commanded by *Gannus*, then in the Field for the Emperor *Gratian* against the Tyrant *Maximus*, observing these Vessels to belong to the *Britans* their Enemies, attack'd and soon became Masters of them, they being of no great Force. These *Barbarians* would have forc'd the Women; but they being exhorted by *Ursula* to die rather than stain their Honour, made such Resistance, that the *Huns*, not able to satisfy their Lusts as they would, massacred them all most barbarously: Nor did they spare any of their Retinue or Guards. This happened in 383. It's not easie to determine how many were kill'd, for *Uward* that liv'd in the 8th Age, says only, that the Number was very great. *Sigibert* who lived in 1110 writes, that 11000 Virgins were slain; though others affirm, there were but Eleven in all; which Opinion they ground upon antient Titles, wherein this Number is marked in *Roman Figures* thus, XI.M.V. which they will have to signifie *Eleven Martyr'd Virgins*: They add, that the antient Arms of the Town of *Cologne* were eleven Flambeaux, because being Besieg'd in 1205 by the *Swedes*, these Virgins (say they) presented themselves for its Defence with each a Flambeaux; but they that follow the common Opinion say, that each Flambeaux represent a thousand. Archbishop *Usher* in his *Antiquitates Ecclesiarum Britannicarum*, confutes this Story of the 11000 Virgins.

St. URSULA, or the *Ursulines*, a Religious Congregation of Young Women and Widows, that follow *St. Augustine's* Rule under Bishops. *Angele* of *Bresse* establish'd 'em first of all in *Italy*, where they were approv'd in 1572 by Pope *Gregory XIII.* at the Sollicitation of *Charles Borromeus* Archbishop of *Milan*, and *Paul Leon* Bishop of *Ferrara*. Afterwards *Madelain Lullier*, a Nun of *S. Benve*, founded the *Ursulines* in 1611 in *France*: Pope *Paul V.* approved this Establishment and the Constitutions. The first Monastery was that of *Paris*, but now there are many other in the Kingdom; they teach Young Girls, which is one of the chiefest Ends of the Institution. *Spond. Hilarion.*

USBECK *Tartars*, *Sogdiana* and *Bactriana*, a single Province now of the Kingdom of *Persia*, to the North-East, the chief Cities of which are *Balk*, *Samarband*, and *Bocarra*. *Tavern.* pag. 142. This Province is not so much subject to the *Persians*, but that the *Kans* of the several Cities send Embassies, and make War and Peace, without consulting the King of *Persia*. The Country yields excellent Apples, Pears, Raisins, and Melons, which are sent as far as *Detbi*; excellent Camels, and gallant Horses, with which they serve both *Indostan* and *Persia*. They are a very covetous and nasty Nation, and so ignorant, that they know not the Confines of their own State. This Kingdom was erected by *Tuxius* Son of *Chingues*, *Cham* of *Tartary*, about the Year 1200, and left by him to his Son *Badu* in 1232, who Conquered *Comania*, *Russia*, *Poland*, *Silesia*, and *Hungary*. If this be Mr. *Jenkenson's* *Osveke*, its Lat. is 51.40. *Tavern.*

USCAN, the *Armenian* Bishop's Name that printed the whole Bible in the *Armenian* Tongue, with several other Books, at his own Expences, in *Holland*, in 1664, and who afterwards came with the *French* King's leave to settle at *Marseilles*, where he printed many Books for his Nation, and there died. He was Bishop of *Vuschavanch*, a Place situated at the foot of *Mount Aracos*, where there is a Monastery of *S. Sergius*, and was deputed in 1662, by his Patriarch that resides at *Egmiazin*, to come to *Europe*, and print the *Armenian* Bible and some other Books, for the conveniency of their Churches; and likewise some Tracts of the History of his Nation. Mr. *Simon* has printed a *Notitia* of the Churches which depend upon the Patriarch of *Armenia*, who resides at *Egmiazin*: This List was dictated by the Bishop of *Uscan*, but being printed in *Holland*, there are some Mistakes made in the proper Names of the Churches. *R. Simon.*

USCOQUES, People of the Imperial *Croatia*, that is, of that that belongs to the House of *Austria*. The first of these People fled out of *Dalmatia*, to be out of the reach of the *Turk's* Tyranny; whence some derive the Word *Scoco* a Fugitive. The most considerable Place they chose, was the Fortrefs of *Cliffa*, built above *Spalatro*; but this being taken by the *Turks* in 1537, they fled to *Segna*, a Town situate over against the *Isle Veglia*, which then belonged to Count *Frangipani*; but the Emperor *Ferdinand* united it to the Crown, because this Lord was not strong enough to defend it against the *Mahometans*, and gave it to the *Uscoques*; who being a fierce kind of People, accustomed to run through Woods and over Rocks, seem'd to promise great Service against the *Turks*, as indeed they did for a time; but soon afterwards changed the creditable way of fighting fairly in the Field against the Infidels, into Theft and Robbery, not sparing the very *Christians*; which made them odi-

ous to all, and drew the *Venetians* upon them. Though in the beginning, their Number of Fighting Men hardly amounted to 600, yet it's incredible how troublesome they were to the *Turks* in their Marches, and sometimes made Incursions to their very Houses, returning commonly with Prisoners and Booty. This made the *Turks* oppose them with another kind of People worse than themselves, called *Martelosses*. There are three sorts of *Uscoques*; *Citadins*, *Stipendaries*, and *Adventurers*. The *Casalins* or *Citadins* are they that are born in the Town of *Segna*, and have a fix'd Mansion from Father to Son. The *Stipendaries* are such as receive Pay, and are divided into four Companies, consisting each of 50 Men under four Commanders: There are other Officers that arm each a Barque to turn Pirate with. The *Adventurers*, Vagabonds, or Fugitives of *Turkey* and *Dalmatia*, join these last. These Barques have generally 30, and some 50 Men in them, and go out at several times of the Year, especially at *Easter* and *Christmas*; Then the *Uscoques* of *Vinadol* join those of *Segna*, who leave the Town guarded only by antient People, Women and Children, Priests and Friars, &c. Sometimes they have good Successes, not so much by their Valour, as the conveniency of the Islands, Rocks, and deserted Ports that the Gulf of *Venice* abounds with, very proper to lye hid in. These Peoples Arms are Firelocks, Battle-Axes, and Bajonets. For Religion, they are Roman Catholics; but we cannot say they are good Christians, because their Profession is Robbery and Plunder. *Amelot. de la Houffaye Hist. des Uscoques.*

USHER (*James*) Archbishop of *Ardmagh* in *Ireland*, was born in *Dublin* in 1580, of an antient Family, whose surname was formerly *Nevill*; but one of his Ancestors being Usher to King *John* about the Year 1200, chang'd the Name of *Nevill* into that of his Office. His Father *Arnold Usher*, one of the six Clerks of Chancery, sent him to the University of *Dublin*, settled in that condition it was, chiefly by the Interest and Application of *Henry Usher* his Uncle, Archbishop of *Ardmagh*; where he made great Progress in Learning, and gave extraordinary proof of his Parts and Capacity at 18 Years of Age. In 1615, there being a Parliament and Assembly of the Clergy at *Dublin*, he drew up Articles about Religion and Church Discipline, which were approv'd of by King *James*, though they differ'd somewhat from the Tenets of the Church of *England*; upon which account, he was by some, charg'd of *Puritanism*: But their Suggestions avail'd nothing, for King *James* gave him the Bishoprick of *Meath* in 1620, and the Archbishoprick of *Ardmagh* in 1626. Five Years after he published the History of *Godefralc*, a Monk of the Abby of *Orbay*; and about the latter end of that Year came into *England*, and published a Treatise of the antient Religion of *Ireland*. He came into *England* again in 1640, and sent for his Library, thinking it unsafe to return into a Country so embroil'd in War and Troubles as that was then. The University of *Leyden* invited him to *Holland*, offering him a considerable Pension, and the Title of Honorary Professor: Cardinal *Richelieu* sent him his Picture in a Medal, promising him also a great Pension and free Exercise of his Religion, if he would be pleas'd to come to *France*: But he preferred staying in *England*, where he continued to compose several learned Works. Whilst the Parliament kept the King Prisoner in the *Isle of Wight*, and was resolved to abolish Episcopall Government, he propos'd this Expedient for Agreement between both, to moderate the Power of the Bishops, rendering them only Moderators or Presidents of the Synods of their Dioceses; which made some call him Enemy of Hierarchy. He was extremely sensible of the King's Misfortune, insomuch that seeing his Execution from the Countess of *Peterborough's* House near *Whitehall*, he swooned away, and being carried to his Bed, is said to have prophesied what happened in *England* ever since. *Cromwel* sent for him in 1655, promis'd to make him Satisfaction for his Losses in *Ireland*, and order'd that the Episcopall Clergy should not be molested, but did not keep his Word. The Archbishop sickned a little after, and died of a Pleurisie the 21st of *March* 1655. *Cromwel* knowing he was well belov'd by the People, had him solemnly buried at *Westminster*, in *St. Erasmus's* Chapel, and made his Library be sold for much less than it was worth, to bestow it upon the University of *Dublin*, and to disappoint the King of *Denmark* and Cardinal *Richelieu*, who would fain have bought it. His own Works are full of Erudition, especially his *Chronological History* or *Annals*, which has been abridg'd by those who have added the *Chronological Tables* that are at the end of the *Latin Bible* of *Vitre*. We have a valuable Collection of the Epistles of *St. Ignatius*, *St. Barnabas*, and *St. Polycarpus*, compil'd by him, with some Remarks upon them. He publish'd *Antiquitates Ecclesiarum Britannicarum*, or *De Præmordiis Ecclesiarum Britannicarum*, wherein he prov'd, that the Christian Religion was receiv'd in this Island soon after our Saviour's Death. His *Syntagma de Editione LXX Interpretum*, is a very learned Piece; but there are singular Opinions in't, to the disadvantage of that Version; which the Learned *Valesius* has confuted, in a Letter of his to the Archbishop. He wrote likewise several other Tracts both in *Latin* and *English*. *Rich. Parr. M. Simon Biblioth. Univers. Tom. 2.*

USK, a Market Town in *Monmouthshire*, the Capital of an Hundred, situate upon a River of its own Name, over which it hath a Bridge. It's well built, large, and Fortified formerly with

with a Castle now in Ruins. The antient *Burrium* of *Antonius* is suppos'd to have stood here. The Duke of *Beaufort* possesses a Noble Seat, call'd *Ragland Castle* in the Vicinage of this Place, from *London* 108 Miles.

USUARDUS, a *Benedictine*, living in the 9th Century. He wrote a *Martyrology*, which he Dedicated to *Charles the Bald* of *France*. *Sigebert*, cap. 58. *De Vir. Illust. Trithemet*, *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. &c.*

USUM-CASAN, otherwise called *Ozun-Afembec*, of the Family of the *Assembies*, was Son of *Alibec*, and became King of *Persia*. Some affirm, he descended of *Tamerlan* of the Faction of the *White Ram*, there being another that was called the *Black Ram* actually reigning. *Usun-Casan* that was Governor of *Armenia* revolted, and kill'd King *Jooncha*, with his Son *Acen Hali*, both of this last Faction, put himself upon the Throne of *Persia*, made War against the *Turk*, and, though a *Mahometan*, married the Daughter of the Emperor of *Trebizonde*, then a *Christian*. He also join'd the *Christians* against the *Turks*; but though he did great Exploits, yet they profited the others but little. He died in 1572. *Angiolel. Chalcondilas.*

UTENHOVE (*Charles*) born at *Ghent* in *Flanders*. He was a Person of Birth and Learning. He Travelled into *France*, where he made an Acquaintance with *Turnebus*. From thence he Travelled into *England*, wrote several Things in Defence of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was taken Notice of, and gratify'd by her. Beside *Greek* and *Latin*, and the *Oriental Tongues*, he understood most of the Languages of *Europe*. He died at *Cologn* in 1600. The most considerable of his Works are, *Epigrammata*, *Epitaphia*, *Epithalamia Græca & Latina*. *Xeniorum Liber*. *Epistolarum Centuria* *Mythologia Æsopica Metro Elegiaco, &c.* *Thuan Histor. Melchior Adam. Valerius Andreas.*

UITILO, or *Odilon*, Duke of *Bavaria*, succeeded his Father *Theodon*, and made War a long time in *Italy*. He died in 565, 10 Years after the *Goths* were driven out of *Italy* by the *Eunuch Narses*. *And. Brunner.*

UITILO II. Duke of *Bavaria*, succeeded *Hugibert* in 739, and in 741 join'd *Charles Martel* against the *Saracens* that then threatened all *Christendom*. He gave great Proofs of his Valour in the Battel wherein these Infidels were defeated. He married *Hiltrude*, *Charles Martel's* Daughter, that same Year, and took the Name of King, which he was afterwards forced to quit by *Carloman* and *Pepin* his Brothers-in-Law. He built seven considerable Monasteries. *And. Brunner.*

UTRECHT, a Town and Lordship of the *Low Countries*, one of the 17 Provinces, with an Archbishoprick. It was of the Circle of *Westphalia*, but it's now Capital of one of the seven United Provinces. The Antients called it diversly, *Ultrajectum*, *Trajectum inferius*, *Utricensium*, and *Antonina Civitas*. It lyes upon the antient Channel of the *Rhine*, in a convenient and fruitful place. It has a Castle that was built by *Charles V.* who in 1546 kept a Chapter of the Order of the *Golden Fleece* there; besides which, there were four Collegiate Churches, two Commanderies, and several Abbeys. The first Bishop was *Wilhelrod* about the end of the 7th Age, and then the Bishoprick was Suffragant of *Cologne*; but in 1557 it self was erected into an Archbishoprick, and had for its Suffragants *Harlem*, *Middleburg*, *Daventer*, *Leerwarden*, and *Groningue*. Its first and last Archbishop was *Frederick Schenck*. This place was taken by the *French* in 1672, but they quitted it two Years after. The Province of *Utrecht* lyes between those of *Holland* and *Gueldres*. The other Cities besides the Capital, are *Wyck*, *Amersfort*, *Montfort*, &c. It was powerful in former times, the Prelates being Lords thereof, until one *Henry* of *Bavaria*, banish'd thence by its Inhabitants, made his Right to it over the Emperor *Charles V.* Several of the Emperors of *Germany* resided, and some died here, amongst whom are reckon'd *Conrad II.* in 1039, and *Henricus V.* in 1122. The Inhabitants were so jealous of their Privileges, that they would not suffer any of their Bishop's Officers to have any share in the Government of this City; nor would they suffer the Bishop to enter the Town with more Men than they allow'd him, or to stay in it above five or eight Days. They maintain'd this Liberty, though it was sorely envied, and laid at by *John* Count of *Holland* in 1297, and *William* Count of *Holland* in 1324, till in 1327 he pass'd over his Right to *Charles V.* who being a potent Prince, easily reduced this City under his Obedience, and built a Castle in it. In

1577, this Town with the rest of *Holland*, revolted from the *Spaniards*. In 1636, the *States* made it an University, having beautified it before with a fair Piazza or Market-place, and a Pall-Mall that has five Rows of Trees on each side. *Guicciardin. Valer. Andr.*

UTTOXITER, a pretty large and indifferent well built Market Town in *Staffordshire*, situate amongst excellent Pasturages. Its Market is said to be the greatest in that part of *England*, for Cattel, Butter, and Dairy Commodities. From *London* 104 Miles.

VUIST, one of the *Scotch Western Islands*, about 30 Miles long, and six broad. The Tide flowing into this Island in two places, makes a Representation of three Islands; but at the Ebb they appear to be but one. There are many Lakes of fresh Water in this Island, and particularly one which is three Miles long, into which the Sea hath made it self a Passage, and cannot be kept out though the Inhabitants have endeavour'd it by a Bank of 60 foot high. In this Lake, there are Fishes taken resembling a Salmon in every respect, save that his Belly is white, and his Back black. There are five Parish Churches in this Island. *Buchan.*

VULCAN, look'd upon to be God of subterranean Fire, and to preside over Metals, Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*. It's said, his Father angry to see him ugly and ill-shap'd, kick'd him out of Heaven, and that his Fall on the Earth made him lame. He married *Venus*, but she could never abide him: Poets have several other things of him. *Vulcan* was Prince of *Sicily*, and his care in digging Mines and preparing Metals, gave subject to these Fables. *Hesiod. Ovid. Plut. Natalis Comes.*

VULFRAN, or *Wulfran*, Bishop of *Sens*, Native of *Milly* in *Gastinois*, accompanied with some Friars of the Abby of *St. Vandrille*, went to *Friesland* to preach the Gospel, where he Converted a great number of Idolaters. He Baptiz'd amongst others, Duke *Radbod's* Son, who died in his white Garment, which was worn then by all Converts a Week after Baptism. After *Vulfran* had preach'd five Years in *Friesland*, he return'd into *France*, and became Monk of the Abby of *St. Vandrille*; went back again into *Friesland*, but died in his Abby in 720. *P. Mabillon. Aët. Sanct.*

UZANGUE, General of the Emperor of *China's* Army; in 1644 he was sent against the *Tartars* that were making Incursions into *China*; but whilst he defended the Frontiers of the Kingdom, a *Chinois* Captain, called *Licungs*, revolted, and surprized the Town of *Peking*. The Emperor fearing to fall into his hands, fled out of his Palace into the Gardens, and hang'd himself upon a Tree. *Uzangue* having an Account of this Rebellion, of the Emperor's Death, and the taking the Town of *Peking*, sent to the *Tartars* for Help against the Rebels: Whereupon *Tjunte* King of *Tartary*, march'd with 80000 Horse, and was followed with 200000 Foot to join him. The *Tartars* being admitted into the Country in this vast number, forc'd *Uzangue* and his whole Army to shave, according to the *Tartars* Custom. But in 1674, *Uzangue*, though he accepted the Title of Vice-Roy of *Quangsi*, sought an Occasion to shake off their Yoke; therefore let his Hair grow, declared against them, and in a little time made himself Master of the four great Provinces to the Western-side, and drew the Vice-Roy of *Fokien*, whose Lands lay to the East, and Vice-Roy of *Canton* that commanded in the South of *China*, to his Party in 1676; but these Allies soon submitted, and he still maintains himself in the Possession of *Quangsi* and *Huquan*. *Relations de la Chine.*

UZERCHE, or *Usarcha*, *Usarchia*, or rather *Usarcha* upon *Vezere*, a Town of *France* in *Low Limousin*, with a Castle and Abby. Its Situation is advantageous. The Town depends on the Abbot, who is Lord thereof.

UZES, upon the little River of *Eisent*, a Town of *France*, in *Lower Languedoc*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Narbonne*. It's the *Uzelei*, or *Castrum Uzelicense*, of the Antients: It was first a Barony, then a Viscounty, and at last made a Duchy and Peery in favour of *Anthony* of *Crussol*. The Bishop has the Title of Count, the King is also Lord of it, and has a Castle there as well as the Bishop and Duke. The Town is rich in Traffick, and noted for the Manufactories and Cloth made in it. It suffered very much in the 16th Age, during the Wars about Religion.

W.

W THIS Letter is only used by the Germans, and those who imitate their Dialect; as, the English, &c. whose Language is originally Saxon.

WAIGATS, a Chanel or Streight between the Country of *Waigats* and the Firm Land of *Moscovia*. The Current of the Water lyes from West to East, and it's by this that the Seas of *Moscovy* and *Tartary* join or communicate. The *Hollanders* discovered this famous Streight in 1594, when they endeavour'd to find a Passage to *China* by the North, and were stop'd by the Ice. They landed in two Islands, whereof they call one that is to the East of this place, *Staten Eyland*, and the other to the West *Maurice*. They met with nothing in either but Rocks and Lakes, with great Numbers of Swans, wild Ducks, Falcons, &c.

WAINFLEET, or *Waynfleet*, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*, in *Lindsey* Division, and Hundred of *Candlehow*, upon a Wash in a Fenny Ground, which empties it self into the Sea not far from hence; made famous by giving Name and Birth to *William of Waynfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, the Founder of *Magdalen College* in *Oxon*, and of a Free-School in this Town. It's 102 Miles from *London*.

WAKEFIELD, a Market Town in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*, in *Agbridge* Hundred, upon the River *Calder*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. King *Edward IV.* adorn'd it with a stately Chapel. It's now a large Town, well built, of great Antiquity, and drives a good Clothing Trade. From *London* 133 Miles.

WALA (Prince) Cousin to *Charlemagne*, and Abbot of *Corbie*. His Life was writ by *Paschasius Radbertus* his Disciple, under borrow'd Names, because there were several secret important things relating to the Deposition of *Lewis the Meek* in 835, not safe to be spoken in that Emperor's nor his Son *Charles the Bald's* time, when *Paschasius* wrote. This History informs us, that *Wala* was married to the Daughter of *William Duke of Septimania*, and became General of *Charlemagne's* Army; that he afterwards retired into the Monastery of *Corbie*; and left it again to take care of *Lothaire's* Education, and to govern the Kingdom of *Italy* for him. Some think he had a hand in Deposing *Lewis the Meek*, and others hold he was very much against it. *Asta ff. Ordinis. S. Benedicti.*

WALACHIA, or *Valaquia*, a Principality of *Europe*, was formerly part of the antient Kingdom of *Hungary*. It lyes between *Bulgaria*, *Moldavia*, *Transylvania*, and the modern *Hungary*. It is not very long since it was divided into *Great Valachia* or *Cisalpina*, the present *Moldavia*, and *Little Valachia* or *Transalpina*, the which is now only called *Valachia*. It has Mines of Gold, Horses the most esteemed of *Europe*, and a great number of Rivers. The chief Town is *Tarvis* or *Tergowisk*. The Prince, who takes the Name of *Vaivode*, that is, Chief of the Troops, is tributary to the *Turk*, and pays 120000 Livres a Year. *Corban*, a Greek by Religion, had *Valachia* from the *Grand Signior* in the 17th Age. See *Valachia*.

WALCHEREN, or *Walachia*, an Island of the *Low Countries*, in *Zealand*. Its principal Towns are *Middlebourg*, *Flushing*, *Vere*, *Armuede*, &c.

WALCHEREN, or the *New Walcheren*, an Island of *North America*, otherwise called *Tobago*.

WALDECK, a County of *Germany*, in the Landtgraviat of *Hesse*, rich in Corn and Wine, and Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, Quicksilver, Iron, Lead, Salt, and Allum. The Prince of this Name, who was Field-Marshal to the States-General, a Protestant, and good Soldier, but not reckon'd very successful, died in 1692.

WALDEN, a Market Town of *Uttlesford* Hundred in the North-West part of *Essex*, seated on an Ascent, water'd by the River *Grant*, amongst pleasant Fields of Saffron; whence it's also called *Saffron Walden*. From *London* 35 Miles.

WALDESWICK, a Sea Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and Hundred of *Blithing*, near *Southwold Bay*, adorned with a remarkable, high, and fair Church.

WALES, once a Kingdom, and now a Principality, is a Country on the West of *England*, bounded on all sides with the Sea, except on the East, where it joins to *England*. Antiently it extended Eastward as far as the *Severn*, till *Offa* the Great (King of *Mercia*, in the time of the Heptarchy) drove the *Welsh* out of the plain Countries beyond that River, to the Mountains; where he caused them to be shut up, by making a Dike, called *Offa's Dike*, which parted *England* from *Wales*. And a Law was afterwards made by *Harold*, that if any *Welsh man* was found with a Weapon on this side of the Ditch, he should have his Right-Hand cut off. This Dike reach'd about 100 Miles, from the Fall of the *Wye* into the *Severn*, not far from *Chepstow*, to *Chester*, and is in many Places to be seen at this Day. This Country, by the Natives called *Zambre*, in Latin *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, got the Name of *Wales* among us, from the

Saxons Wallis; who, considering the *Welsh* or *Britains* as descended from the antient *Gauls*, might call it so instead of *Gallia*, it being usual with the *Germans* to use in some Cases a *w* where the *French* use a *g* or *gu*, as in the Words *Warden* and *Warre*, in *French Gardien* and *Guerre*. And that which makes the Thing most probable, is, that *Wales* is to this Day called by the *French Galles* or *le Pais de Galles*. The antient Inhabitants hereof, in the time of the *Romans*, went chiefly under these three Names, viz. the *Silurès*, *Dimetæ*, and *Ordovices*, who possessed all that Tract which lyes on the West of the *Severn*. To this Country fled the antient *Britains*, driven out of their Native Seat (the Kingdom we live in) by the invading *Saxons*. *Wales* hath many goodly Rivers, the principal whereof are the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Tivy*, *Tovy*, *Usk* and *Conway*. And as for Harbours, no Country can boast of a safer and more capacious than that called *Milford Haven* in *Pembrokeshire*. The Inhabitants being the Off-spring of the antient *Britains*, are look'd upon as Men of honest Principles, but much inclined to *Choler*. Always very troublesome to the *English* during their Subjection to them, seldom keeping themselves within the Bounds of true Allegiance, till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who being born in this Country, calmed their restless Spirits, being pleas'd to see themselves under a King of their own Nation. A People, said *Henry II.* in a Letter he wrote to *Emanuel Emperor of Constantinople*, so adventurous, that naked they dare encounter with armed Men, ready to spend their Blood for their Country, and pawn their Life for Praise. The Truth is, that since their Incorporating with the *English*, they have shewed themselves very hearty and affectionate Subjects of the State, and as ready to defend their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, as the best of their Fellow-Subjects. Their Language is the old *British*, the least mix'd with foreign Words of any in *Europe*; but, by reason of its many Consonants and Guttural Letters, not very pleasing to the Ear, nor much regarded by other Nations. But, as *Barren* as this Country is, it has yielded some Men of good note: And (to pass by *Merlin*, who lived at the latter end of the 5th Century, of whom strange Things are reported) here was born *Gildas*, for his great Knowledge surnamed *Sapiens*, or the *Wise*, *Geoffrey of Monmouth* who lived in the 12th Century, *Giraldus Cambrensis*, and of latter Times *Sir John Price* the Antiquary, *Owen* the Epigrammatist. Formerly this Country was divided into three principal Parts, viz. *North-Wales*, *Powis-Land*, and *South-Wales*, each of them under its own Princes. The first being the most barren and unfruitful part of *Wales*, contained the Counties of *Merioneth* and *Caernarvan*, the Isle of *Anglesey*, and the greatest part of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires. *Powis-Land*, a more fruitful part, contained the Counties of *Montgomery*, *Radnor*, all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, and the rest of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires. *South-Wales*, the greatest and most fruitful part of the three, comprehended the Counties of *Monmouth*, *Glamorgan*, *Caermarthen*, *Cardigan*, and *Brecknock*. But since *Monmouthshire* and all *Shropshire* were taken out of *Wales*, and reckoned as part of *England*, the whole Country has only been divided into two Parts, to wit, *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*; and each of them subdivided into six Counties, viz. *Flintshire*, *Denbighshire*, *Caernarvanshire*, *Merionethshire*, *Montgomeryshire*, and the Isle of *Anglesey* in *North-Wales*; *Cardiganshire*, *Radnorshire*, *Brecknockshire*, *Glamorganshire*, *Caermarthenshire*, and *Pembrokeshire*, in *South-Wales*. So that the length of the Whole from North to South, may be reckoned 120 Miles; from East to West 80, where it is broadest. These 12 Shires are again contracted or subdivided into four Circuits, for the Administration of Justice. The first of which contains the Counties of *Montgomery*, *Flint*, and *Denbigh*; the second, those of *Caernarvan*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*; the third, those of *Caermarthen*, *Cardigan*, and *Pembroke*; the fourth, those of *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock*, and *Radnor*. For the Church-Government, the whole Country is divided into these four Bishopricks, of *St. David's*, *Landaff*, *St. Asaph*, and *Bangor*; all four belonging to the Province of *Canterbury*. In these 12 Shires there are reckoned 1016 Parishes; amongst which, 4 Cities, 55 Market-Towns, and 41 Castles of the old Erection. The Cities (says *Heylin*) small, poor, and inconsiderable. The Market-Towns, those especially on the Marches and Out-parts of the Country, both fair and strong; as being not only built for Commerce and Trade but fortified with Walls and Castles to keep in the *Welsh*, and were so employed, till the Incorporating of *Wales* with *England* took away all Occasion for Hostilities. As for the Inland Castles, the very Ruins of them are now brought to Ruin, partly by the Force of Time, but chiefly by the Policy of the Kings of *England*, who would not suffer any Places of Strength to remain in a Country almost inaccessible, and amongst Men apt to take all the Advantages which offered. When, upon the *Saxon* Invasion, the Natives were forced to make this Country their Place of Retreat (at least the main Body of them) then

was

was *Cadwallader* their King; who, sometime after being wrought upon by a superstitious Zeal, travelled in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, there to receive the Habit of a Religious Order from the Hands of Pope *Sergius*: And, upon his Departure, *Ivor* an Intruder, took upon him the Government; but kept it only till *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, was restored unto his Father's Throne; which happened *Anno* 690, the next Year after his Father's Death at *Rome*. But then the Title of King of *Britain* began to be diffus'd, and that of King of *Wales* to be taken up; which continued for almost 200 Years, till *Roderick* II. thought fit to divide his Kingdom, how small soever it was, amongst his Sons, who were three. To *Amarawd* the eldest, he gave *North-Wales*; to *Cadel* his second Son, *South-Wales*; and to *Mervin* his youngest Son, *Powis-Land*: But with this Proviso, That the two younger Sons, and their Successors, should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales*, and be Homagers unto them. And such was the Influence of *Roderick's* Example, that some of his Successors subdivided their Estates also, though small enough, into smaller Parcels; insomuch that of the eight Tributary Princes which rowed King *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of them were Princes of *Wales*. In short, these Princes grew so weak, that so early as the Reign of the Saxon King *Ethelstan*, they paid to the Crown of *England* a yearly Tribute of 20 Pounds of Gold, 300 Pounds of Silver, and 200 Head of Cattel. A Tribute afterwards exchanged for a certain number of Wolves; which made the *Welsh* so skilful in Wolf-hunting, that they cleared *England* of them. They resisted indeed for the space of 400 Years, not only the private Undertakers and Adventurers of *England*, but even the Forces of several mighty Kings, whose Attempts they frequently balked by retiring into the Heart of their Country, and leaving nothing for the *English* to encounter with but their Woods and Mountains. Yet when the fatal Period of their Liberty was come, they were forced at last to submit; which hapned *Anno* 1282, under the Reign of King *Edward* I. who had the Fortune, by the Force of his Arms, to add this Principality to the Crown of *England*. King *Edward* having thus effected this great Business, took all imaginable care to secure *Wales* to the Crown. In order to which, he gave the *English* Barons, and other Gentlemen of Note who had served him in this Expedition, many fair Estates, as well to reward them for their Service, as to engage so many able Men both in Purse and Power, for the perpetual Defence and Subjection of it. And, as he placed an *English* Lieutenant in every Shire, so he was very desirous to have one general *English* Vicegerent over the whole Body of the *Welsh*. But the *Welsh* not liking of it, he sent for the Queen, then great with Child, who was deliver'd of a Prince at *Caernarvan*. Upon the News whereof, the chief Men amongst them being sent for to the King, he offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could not speak one word of *English*, and whose Life no Man could expect against. Such a one they all swore to obey. And then he named unto them his young Son *Edward*, who was upon this created Prince of *Wales*; a Title ever since appropriated to the eldest Son of the K. of *England*. But, notwithstanding all the care of King *Edward* to fix this Peoples Loyalty to him, still the desire of Liberty made them restless, and willing to embrace any Opportunity for the Recovery of it. In the Reign of *Henry* IV. they Rebelled again under the Conduct of *Owen Glendower* their Leader, and the King found it a hard Task to suppress that Rebellion. In short, till the Reign of *Henry* VII. who was born in their Country, they could not brook their Subjection to this Crown. But in the Reign of his Successor King *Henry* VIII. their Loyalty was thoroughly fix'd, when of *Aliens* they were made by Act of Parliament one Nation with the *English*, subject to the same Laws, capable of the same Preferments, and privileged with the same Immunities; so that the Name and Language excepted, there is now no difference betwixt the *English* and the *Welsh*. By the said King *Henry* VIII. a Court was established at *Ludlow*, for the conveniency and ease of his *Welsh* Subjects; which is kept after the manner of the King's Courts of *Westminster*: And for the general Command of the *Militia*, a President of *Wales*, who is usually one of the Nobility. Here are also two Vice-Admiralties, one for *North-Wales*, the other for *South-Wales*.

WALGRAVE (. . . . Lord) Son of the Right Honourable *James*, created Baron *Walgrave* of *Cheuton* in *Somersetshire*, by King *James* II. in 1685. His Lordship's Arms are, *Party per Pale*, *Pearl* and *Ruby*.

WALLACE (Sir *William*) the great Champion of *Scotland* in the Reign of *John Baliol*, when the Kingdom was overrun by the *English*. He was a Gentleman of very low Fortune, but Noble Birth, great Spirit, and strong Body; so that he performed Things beyond Belief. Having, when very young, slain an *English* Nobleman who insulted over him, he was forced to hide for several Years, which inur'd him to Hardship; but growing weary of this kind of Life, he resolved to attempt something considerable, though never so hazardous; and gathering to him a great number of Men of like Fortune, he fell upon the *English* where ever he found them, though superior to him in number; and having Success by his Conduct and Boldness, his Fame did quickly spread, and his Number increased; so that having formed a considerable Army, they proclaim'd him Regent: And though he had no other Authority but from the

promiscuous Multitude who followed him (the Nobles being either slothful, or most of them having submitted to the *English*.) yet he acted as lawful Vice-Roy for *Baliol*, who was then retired to *France*. The first thing he performed with his Army, was the Seizure of *Lanerk*, killing the *English* Governor, and reducing the West of *Scotland*; after which he reduc'd the North, and took most of the *English* Garrisons. Whereupon *Edward* I. who thought he had secur'd that Kingdom by making himself Master of all their Strongholds, and carrying most of the Nobility whom he suspected, Prisoners to *England*, wrote to *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, and *William Latimer*, to raise Forces and join *Cressingham*, who was still in *Scotland*, to fight *Wallace*; who meeting them at *Sterlin Bridge*, gave them a total Overthrow, killing their General the Earl of *Warren* with a vast number of his Men, *Sept.* 15. 1297; after which he took the rest of the Garrisons, and in a little time left not an *English*-man in the Kingdom, as *Buchanan* reports, but such as were Prisoners. And the Country being so long harass'd with War, that a Famine and Pestilence both ensued; *Wallace* entred *England* with his Army, and staid there from the first of *November* to the first of *February* without having Battel offer'd him, and returned laden with Spoil and Honour. This Expedition, as it increased his Fame, did also procure him the Envy of the Nobles, who hated that another should perform what they had not the Courage to attempt. *Edward* I. understanding the Business to be too great to be managed by Deputies, return'd from *France*, and levying a great Army, march'd against *Wallace*, who met him in *Stammore*; and the Camps being within half a Mile of one another, King *Edward*, who had formerly despised *Wallace's* Host as a Band of Rovers, perceiving their Courage and Discipline, did like an experienc'd General, make an honourable Retreat; whilst *Wallace*, knowing his Conduct, and dreading an Ambush, kept in his Trenches. This glorious Success of *Wallace* increased his Enemies Malice, so that they falsely accused him of aspiring to the Crown; and therefore gave out, that if they must be Slaves, they had rather be so to a great and mighty King than a new Upstart: And thus did they derogate from *Wallace's* Authority. *Edward* being informed of this, levied a great Army next Summer; and being join'd by the *Scots* who adher'd to him, he attack'd the *Scottish* Army, consisting of 30000 Men, near *Falkirk*, and just as he was about to Engage them; *Cummin*, *Stuart* and *Wallace*, contending for the Post of Honour, he obtain'd an easie Victory, *July* 22, 1298. *Cummin* retir'd with his 10000 in a cowardly manner, without striking one stroke: *Stuart*, with most of his 10000 was cut off; and *Wallace* with his, after a gallant Fight, made a noble Retreat beyond the River of *Carron*. *Robert Bruce*, who was *Baliol's* Rival for the Crown, pressed hard upon him, but being much taken with his Valour and Conduct, desired to speak with him, which he agreed to; and standing on the Banks of the River which ran betwixt them, *Bruce* spake to him thus: That he wonder'd how the Applause of the *Vulgar* should influence him to make War against the most powerful King of his time, who was also assisted by a great number of *Scots*; adding, That if he should overcome, he must never think to have the Crown; and if he should be conquered, he had no Refuge but in the Mercy of his Enemy. *Wallace* replied, That as his Fortune was not capable, neither was his Mind ambitious of the Crown, which was never the scope of his Undertaking; but seeing his Country destitute of Governors, and exposed to the Butchery of a cruel Enemy, by the Slothfulness of him to whom it did of Right belong, he had espoused their Cause, which he had deserted, and would never forsake it till Life forsook him: But as for you, says he, who love Servitude with Security rather than Liberty with Hazard, hug the Fortune which you esteem so highly; as for me, I will willingly die in my Country, which I have often defended, and my Love to it shall last as long as my Life: And so the Conference ended, each of them returning to their Forces. Some of the *Scottish* Historians say, That *Bruce* and he understood one another ever after; but *Wallace* was unfortunately betray'd e'er *Bruce* could make his Escape. Upon this unhappy Battel *Wallace* march'd his Army to *Perth*, where he dismiss'd them; and at the same time finding himself overpower'd by the Nobility, he laid aside his Title of General, but never ceased, with such of his Friends as adher'd to him, to infest the *English*. *February* 24. 1302. the *Scots* obtained three Victories over the *English*; to blot out the Memory whereof, *Edward* levied a greater Army than ever he had done before, and ravaged the whole Kingdom, no Man daring to oppose him but *Wallace*, who sat continually on his Skirts, and cut off abundance of his Men. Whereupon he sought to bring him over by great Promises; but all in vain, his constant Answer being, That he had devoted his Life to his Country, to which it was due; and if he could do it no other Service, yet he would die in its Defence: And so he was the only Person of Note that held out against King *Edward*, and did not swear Allegiance to him in a Parliament which he called at *St. Andrews* after that Expedition: And being afraid that the Envious and Treacherous Nobility would have deliver'd him up, he retired to Places of Security; but was at last betray'd by his intimate Friend *John Menteith*, who was brib'd by the *English*; and being sent to *London*, was woefully butcher'd by *Edward's* Command, and his Limbs hanged up in the most noted Places of *London* and *Scotland*. This fate had *William Wallace* the famousst Man of his time, and comparable to the greatest

Heroes of Antiquity, both for his Courage in Undertaking Dangers, and Wisdom and Valour in overcoming them. For Love to his Country he was second to none; and when others were Slaves, he alone was Free: neither could he be induced by Rewards or Threats, to forsake the publick Cause which he had once undertaken. And his Death was the more to be lamented, because he was not Conquer'd by his Enemy, but betray'd by his Friend. *Buchanan.*

WALLINGFORD, a Market and Borough Town of *Mortenhundred* in *Barkshire*, situate upon the *Thames*. 'Tis a Place of great Antiquity, and was formerly of great Strength. This is it which by the Ancients was call'd *Gallena* or *Caleva Atrebatum*, the chief Town of the *Arabatii*, and afterwards of the *Saxons* that inhabited this County. It was then above a Mile in compass within the Walls, fortified with a strong Castle, and had 12 Parish Churches. But in 1348 was so desolated by Pestilence, that there is now but one Church left, hardly Inhabitants enough to keep that in Repair, and little or nothing of the Walls but their Ruins; yet it retains the Honour of the Election of two Members to represent it in the House of Commons. It's 38 Miles from *London*.

WALLISSERLANDT, Lat. *Vallesia*, a great Canton in *Switzerland*, between the Canton of *Schvitz* to the North and East, the Dukedom of *Milan* and *Aouste* to the South, and *Savoy* to the West. Its Capital is *Sytten* or *Syon*, and the other principal Cities *Martigny* and *S. Maurice*. This Canton was united to the rest in the general League in 1533. Its Extent from East to West is almost 100 Miles, its Breadth between 15 and 30. The Religion profess'd here is the *Roman Catholick*. It's a pleasant fruitful Valley, abounding with Saffron, Corn, Wine, and delicate Fruits, enrich'd with Meadows and excellent Pastures, furrounded every way with craggy and unpassable Rocks and Mountains, which afford but one Entrance into it; and this is also defended by two Gates and a Castle. These Mountains are at all Times cover'd with Ice and Snow, not to be pass'd by an Army, nor easily by a single Person.

WALSINGHAM (*Sir Francis*) descended of the flourishing Family of *Chiselmurst* in *Kent*, was bred in *Kings College* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards travell'd into Foreign Countries, where he improv'd himself so much, that at his Return he was employ'd in the chiefest Affairs in State, being first sent Embassador into *France*, and afterwards made Secretary of State at home, for which Place he had all the necessary Qualifications, a quick Apprehension, a solid Judgment, an insinuating and reserv'd Converse, with this Maxim, that *Knowledge could not be too dear bought*. He out-did the Jesuits in their own Bow, and over-reach'd 'em in their Equivocation, never telling a Lye, but warily drawing out and discovering Truth, this *Spanish Proverb* being very familiar with him, *Tell a Lye and find a Truth*; and this, *Speak no more than you may safely retreat from without Danger, or fairly go through with without Opposition*. He could overthrow any Business by undertaking it, and move it so that it must fall. He maintain'd 53 Agents in foreign Courts, and 18 Spies; for two Pistoles an Order, he had all the private Papers of *Europe*. He would cherish a Plot some Years together, admitting the Conspirators to his own and the Queen's Presence familiarly, but dogging 'em out watchfully. His Spies waited upon some Men every Hour for 3 Years, and lest they could not keep Counsel, he dispatch'd them to foreign Parts, taking in new Servants. The Q. of *Scots* Letters were all carried to him by her own Servant, and decypher'd to him by one *Philip*, and seal'd up again by one *Gregory*. *Video & Taceo* was his Saying before it was his Mistress's Motto. In fine, he was a studious, temperate, and publick-spirited Man. He left extraordinary Books of Politicks. *Fuller's Worthies.*

WALSINGHAM, a Market Town of *Grenehoe Hundred* in the North of *Norfolk*, otherwise call'd *Great Walsingham*, to difference it from *Old Walsingham* a small Town two Miles North from it. Here was formerly a College of Canons, and a continual Concourse of Pilgrims, who came hither to pay their Devotion to the Blessed Virgin at a Chapel near the two Wells, call'd to this Day the *Virgin Mary's Wells*. It's 89 Miles from *London*.

WALSTEIN (*Albert*) a Baron of *Bohemia*, and Duke of *Fridland*, having no Inclination for his Studies, was made Page to the Marquis of *Burgan*, Son to the Archduke *Ferdinand* of *Inspruck*, where falling out of a high Window that he lay asleep in, he became *Roman Catholick*. Having left his Place of Page he travelled *Spain*, *France*, *England*, and *Italy*. He stop'd at *Padua*, betook himself again to his Studies, and apply'd himself most to Politicks and Astrology. After this he return'd home, and married. His Wife being dead, he made Offer of his Service to the Archduke *Ferdinand*, against the *Venetians*. At the Siege of *Gradisca* in *Friuli* he gain'd this Prince's Friendship, who made him Colonel of the Militia of *Pomerania*. In the Troubles of *Bohemia* he offer'd his Service, with 30000 Men, to the Emperor, on condition that he should be made General; under which Title he subdued the Diocese of *Alberstat* and the Bishoprick of *Hall*, ravag'd the Lands of *Magdebourg* and *Anhalt*; He first defeated Count *Mansfield* alone, and afterwards him and *Bethlem Gabor* who had join'd him, and drove him out of *Germany*; He retook all *Silesia*, with the Reinforcement of *Tilly's* Troops, defeated the Marquis of *Urtach*, subdued the Archbishopricks of

Bremen and *Holfate*, made himself Master of all that lies between the Ocean, the *Baltick Sea*, and the *Elbe*, leaving no more but *Gluckstadt* to the King of *Denmark*, whom he drove out of all *Pomerania*, and rendred it usefess till the Treaty of *Lubeck*. After this Treaty, came out a Proclamation of the Imperial Court against those who were Accomplices in the Revolt, which chiefly affected the Duke of *Mecklenbourg*, whose Possessions and Titles being confer'd upon *Walstein*, he grew so very proud, that he would be treated with the Title of *His Highness*. About this time the Emperor's Declaration for the Restitution of the Church-Lands, and other Procedure against the Protestants, did so alarm them, that they call'd *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, to their Succor. The Emperor being frighted at this, did, at the Duke of *Bavaria's* Request, in Conjunction with the Council of *Spain* and most part of *Germany*, set *Walstein* aside, and sent only *Tilly* against *Gustavus* then in *Pomerania*. *Walstein* submits, being flatter'd with the Hopes which his Astrologer *John Baptista Seny* gave him of a greater Rise of Fortune afterwards. *Tilly*, a great General, but too much dependent on the Councils of *Vienna* to perform any considerable Exploits, is beat by the *Svedes* at *Leipsick*; and then the Conqueror over-running all *Germany*, the Emperor was forced to recall *Walstein*, and give him the Post of *Generalissimo*, and left him at Liberty to make Peace or War at discretion. It was now that *Walstein*, seeing himself necessary, began to have Thoughts of ordering Things so that he should have no farther Occasion of Fear. He takes the Field against the King of *Swedeland*, whom he had the vanity to say he would have whip'd out of the Field, had he been in Commission soon enough. He beat the King of *Sweden*, and was beaten again, took *Prague*, and had sometimes good, sometimes bad Success, untill the Battle of *Lutzen*, *Novemb. 26. 1632.* where the Fight was maintained by the Duke of *Weymar* notwithstanding *Gustavus's* being slain at the very beginning of the Battle, and *Walstein* was defeated; This great Prince being dead, and *Walstein*, having no such formidable Enemy upon his Hands, began to act Politickly for himself, and draw out the War into unnecessary lengths, pretending his priviledge of Independency, and refusing to obey, or be guided by the Council of *Vienna* in his Enterprises, made the Emperor suspect his integrity, who thereupon declar'd his Commission void, and confer'd it upon *Galas*. *Walstein* being alarm'd at this, receives an Oath of Allegiance from all his Officers at *Pilsen*, *January 12. 1634.* whereof *Piccolomini*, one of his Confidants, acquainted the Emperor by *Galas* and *Aldringuer*, which made his Imperial Majesty take the last Resolutions against him. *Walstein* then unmask'd his Inclinations for the Protestants, and sent to engage them on his side; and at the same time thought no Place so sure as *Egra*, a strong Town situated upon the Frontiers of *Bohemia* and *Saxony*, whereof *Gordon* his Creature, and Lieutenant-Colonel to his Brother the Count of *Tersky*, was Governor. *Gordon*, acquainted with his Design by *Galas* and Colonel *Butler* his Friends, and flatter'd with hopes of great Reward, plotted *Walstein's* Death with *Butler*, *Walter Lesley* Serjeant-Major to *Gordon*, *Robert Fitzgerald* Serjeant-Major to *Butler*, Captain *Debbrock*, and several others, whom, for the Execution of the Design, he invited to a Supper with *Tersky*, *Kingsby*, *Illo*, and *Newman*, all particular Confidants of *Walstein*, who was glad of this Occasion to be alone, and at leisure to consider of his Measures. Between 9 and 10 at Night, *Gerardin* and *Debbrock*, who were not at Supper, came in, each with 10 or 12 stout Men, well arm'd, and ask'd, *Qui vive?* To which *Gordon*, *Lesley*, and *Butler*, answer'd, *Vive Ferdinand & la Maison d'Autriche*, and then joining *Debbrock* and *Girardin*, they fell upon and massacred *Tersky*, *Kingsby*, *Illo*, and *Newman*. *Gordon* staid to guard the Castle, *Lesley* went to the Market-place to hinder Disorder, whilst *Butler* and *Debbrock* went to *Walstein's* Apartment: they broke open the Door, and finding him at the upper end of the Stairs in his Shirt, where the Story was too high to get out at a Window, *Debbrock* run him through the Body with his Pike. This happen'd the 15th of *February 1634*, *Walstein* being not then full 50 years of Age. *Spond. Puffendorf.*

Sir WALTER Rawleigh, Son of *Walter Rawleigh Esquire*, by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Philip Champvernon* Kt. was born at *Budeley* in *Devonshire*: though brought up in the University, and in the Inns of Court, he was through the straits of his Circumstances forced to expose himself in the Land-Service of *Ireland*; where the Lord *Grey*, under whom he serv'd, and he differing, both were sent for to be heard before the Council-Table. *Rawleigh* stated his Cause with that Clearness, urg'd his Arguments with such Evidence and Reason, and manag'd himself with that Discretion, that the Queen took particular notice of him. He had a good Presence, a handsome and well-compacted Person, a strong natural Wit, and a better Judgment, with a bold and plausible Tongue; and to these he had the Adjuncts of some general Learning, which his Diligence enforced to great Perfection, being an indefatigable Reader whether by Sea or Land, and a great Observer both of Men and Times. His Motto was, *Either die nobly, or live honourably*. Five Hours he slept, four he read, and two he discours'd, allowing the rest to his Business. There was not an expert Soldier or Sea-man but he consult'd, not a Printed or Manuscript Discourse of Navigation, of any value, but he perus'd, saying, That there was nothing of greater Consequence for the advancement of

Learn.

Learning, than to find out those particular Advantages which there are for the shortest way of knowing and teaching Things in every Profession. With these Qualifications he gain'd Queen Elizabeth's Favour, and kept it by his successful Services for her both by Sea and Land, being very active against the Armado in 1588, and joint Commander with the Earl of Essex when he sack'd Cadiz. She made him Captain of her Guards, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Governor of Virginia, a Place of his own Discovery; leaving the Arrear of Recompense due to his Merits to be paid by her Successor. But Raleigh falling into his Displeasure in the very beginning of his Reign, by combining with the Lords Cobham and Grey, Sir Griffin Markham, George Brook Esq; and several others, to subvert the State, and set up the Lady Arabella Steward, he was Arraign'd, Found Guilty, and Condemn'd: But King James unwilling to stain the beginning of his Reign with Blood, contented himself with his Imprisonment, which continued for above 13 Years; during which time he writ that elaborate Work intitl'd, *The History of the World*. At last, desirous of his Liberty, he propos'd the obtaining of a rich Mine of Gold, which he himself had formerly discover'd by the Information of the Indians in the Country of Guiana. His Proposition was condescended to by the King; but he commanded him to give him down not only the Country, but the very River by which he was to enter it; as also, to name his Ships, Number, Men, and Artillery: which being known to Gundamora, Ambassador then from the King of Spain, Letters were sent to all Parts of the Indies to provide for his Coming; so that his Voyage proved unsuccessful. At his Return into England, Gundamora so exclaim'd against him to the King for breach of Peace, that he re-committed him to the Tower, where expecting every hour to be sacrific'd to the Spanish Cruelty, he sent for Mr. Burre, who formerly printed his first Volume of *The History of the World*, and ask'd him how that Work of his had sold? Mr. Burre answer'd, That it sold so slowly it had undone him: at which Sir Walter stepping to his Desk, took the other unprinted part, and fetching a Sigh said, *Oh my Friend, hath the first Part undone thee, the second Volume shall undo no more; this ungrateful World is unworthy of it*: Then immediately going to the Fire-side, he threw it in, and set his Foot on it till it was consumed. He writ a very pathetick Letter to King James to give him his Life, or a Commission to die honourably in his and his Countries Service; and at the place of Execution, with a chearful Countenance and undaunted Look made a Speech, wherein he denied several Things laid to his Charge, and prayed God might blot him out of the Book of Life if either he spoke or thought a Thought hurtful or prejudicial to the King, as he was accus'd by a French-man whom he had entertain'd for his Jest. He own'd he endeavour'd his Escape, but not out of any ill Intent, or consciousness of Guilt, but barely to save his Life, which he was assured the Spanish Faction thirsted for. He farthermore confest, that he had feign'd himself sick at Salisbury, and by Art made his Body full of Blisters, but said it was thereby to defer his coming before the King and Council, and to gain time for his Friends to endeavour to obtain his Pardon; and brought an Example out of Scripture for his Warrant, viz. That in case of Necessity, and for the Safeguard of his Life, David feign'd himself Foolish and Mad, yet it was not imputed to him for Sin. Then having saluted the Company, he submitted his Neck to the Axe. Besides his *History of the World*, he writ several other Pieces, as, *The Cabinet Council*, containing the chief Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State; *An accurate Account of his Catholick Majesty's Power and Riches; the rising and Ruin of the Saracen Empire; of Mines, and Tryals of Minerals: The Prerogative of Parliaments in England, &c. Instructions to his Son and his Posterity. Divers Speeches and Arguments in several Parliaments, &c. Townsend's Hist. Collat. Athen. Oxon.*

WALTER of Brienne King of Sicily, third of that Name, the Son of Erard II. signaliz'd his Courage in the Defence of the City of Acre against the Saracens in 1188. Afterwards he was made King of Sicily and Duke of Puglia by his Marriage with Mary, called Alberia, Sister to William, the third of that Name, King of Sicily, and Son of Tancred the Bastard. He neglected nothing to assert his Wife's Right, in defence of which he died of a Wound receiv'd before the Castle of Sarno in Puglia in the Year 1205.

WALTER of Brienne, his Posthumous Son, surnam'd *The Great*, was under the Tutelage of John his Uncle, who restored to him the County of Brienne. After which he went into the Holy Land, and was made Count of Joppa. He signaliz'd his Courage upon several important Occasions, against the Saracens, by whom he was at length taken Prisoner in 1244, and put to a most cruel Death in 1351.

WALTER of Brienne, Duke of Athens, and Constable of France, was the sixth of that Name of the Family of Brienne, and Son of Walter V. He was Lieutenant-General to Charles Duke of Calabria, who sent him invested with that Character to Florence in 1326. The next Year he was sent by Robert the Wise, King of Naples and Sicily, to oppose the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, designing to invade the Kingdom of Naples. In 1331 he attempted to recover the Dukedom of Athens; and then returning into France, serv'd Philip of Valois in the Years 1340 and 1350. After which, he was made Lieutenant-General of Florence a second time: but his Ambition reaching after the

Sovereignty of that City, he was expell'd from thence. Upon which returning into France, his Services procur'd him to be made Constable of that Kingdom, conferr'd upon him by King John in the Year 1356; toward the end of which Year he was kill'd at the Battel of Poitiers by the English.

WALTER of Bruges, Bishop of Poitiers, being deposed by Clement V. whom he had Excommunicated before he came to be Pope, held a Paper in his hand upon his Death-bed, with which he was also buried at first, out of the Pale of holy Ground, wherein he appeal'd from the Pope's Sentence to the Tribunal, or Judgment-Seat of Heaven: Which the Pope hearing of, made a Journey to Poitiers, caused his Body to be taken up, and finding the Appeal in his Hand, order'd his Body to be remov'd to a more sacred place. *Thuan. lib. 131.*

WALTHAM-ABBEY, a Market-Town of Waltham Hundred, in the farthest West parts of Essex. It stands on the East Side of the River Lea, which parts this County from Hertfordshire; and was of great Note in the Times of Popery for its rich Abbey. It is 12 Miles from London.

WALTON (Dr. Bryan) a learned English Divine, who, towards the latter end of his Life, was promoted to the See of Chester, gain'd great Reputation by his Edition of the Poliglot Bible. Beside the great number of Oriental Versions which are in this Work, there is in the beginning some Dissertations upon all these Bibles, which are commonly call'd *Walton's Prolegomena*. Father Simon observes, that this preliminary Discourse before the English Poliglot, is not only larger, but more exact than any other which had been publish'd on that Subject: That Walton was both judicious enough to make use of the best Authors who had written before him, and likewise so far unbiass'd as not blindly to follow the Prejudices of some Protestants who had handled that Argument. Father Simon adds, That Dr. Walton's Moderation in this matter was owing to his being of the Episcopal Persuasion, those of that Party having a greater Veneration for the Fathers and the ancient Traditions of the Church, than the Presbyterians. He died in 1661. *Father Simon, &c.*

WANDSDIKE, a famous Ditch of old, in Wiltshire, supposed by the Vulgar to be the Work of the Devil; whereas such Ditches were usual in the time of the Heptarchy, and serv'd for Limits betwixt two neighbouring Kingdoms. Such another is *The Devil's Ditch* in New-Market Heath. 'Tis like *Wandsdike* got its Name from the Saxon God Woden; from whence is deriv'd *Wednesday*, being a Day set apart by the Heathenish Saxons for his Worship.

WANTAGE, a Market-Town of Wanting-Hundred, in Berkshire, in the Western Parts of the County, situate upon a small River that runs into the Ock, and noted for being the Birth-place of the learned and most judicious King Alfred, the Scourge of the Danes in England. 'Tis 50 Miles from London.

WARADIN, or Wardin, situate upon the River Kere, in the Borders of Transylvania; to which Principality of latter Times it belonged: And it is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Croloca, defended by a strong Castle. In 1660. it was taken by the Turks; before which the *Crim-Tartars* took it in 1242. In 1290 Ladislaus King of Hungary built the Cathedral Church. 'Tis defended by a Castle that stands on the East, and Ramparts, with five Royal Bastions, and a good regular Ditch, which may be fill'd, upon occasion, by the River-water. Within there is another Inclosure of five Bastions, and an high Wall, which may serve instead of a Citadel. This City stands 22 Miles North of Giula, 80 West from Weissenburg, and 100 East of Buda. It has been recover'd by the Imperialists, from the Turks, after a Siege and Blockade in 1692.

WARD (Humble) Son and Heir to William Ward, a wealthy Goldsmith in London, and Jeweller to the Queen, descended from an ancient Family of that Name in Norfolk: For his seasonable Supplies to King Charles I. having married Frances, the Niece and Heiress to Edward Lord Dudley, was by that Prince made Knight at Oxford in the 19th Year of his Reign, and soon after advanced to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Ward of Bretingham in the County of Warwick. By which noble Lady he had Issue two Sons, Edward and William; and three Daughters. Edward succeeding him in his Honours, married Frances, Daughter to Sir William Brereton, late of Hanford, Baronet; and by her hath had three Sons, John, William, and Ferdinando; and two Daughters, Catherine and Humbletta. *Dugdale.*

WARHAM, a Market and Borough-Town of Winfrith-Hundred, in the South-East Parts of Dorsetshire, commodiously seated betwixt two Rivers, the Frome and the Biddle, near their Fall into the Sea, with Stone-Bridges over them; formerly a place of good Trade, and full of rich Inhabitants, inclosed with a strong Wall, and defended by a goodly Castle; but the Haven is now choak'd up, the Castle fall'n to Ruin, and most of the Churches pull'd down and demolish'd. It is 90 Miles from London.

WARE, a Market-Town in Hertfordshire, in Branching-Hundred, upon the River Lea; from whence a Chancel of the New-River Water is cut for serving of London. It is 21 Miles from London.

WARHAM (William) Archbishop of Canterbury, extracted from a good Family, was born at Oakley in Hantsire; bred first at Winchester School, and afterwards at Oxford, in New-College, where

where he was chosen Fellow. He went out, some time after, Doctor of Civil Laws, was made Law-Professor, and Master of the *Rolls*, by King Henry VII. And acquitting himself in his respective Employments to general Satisfaction, he was sent Ambassador, by that King, to Philip Duke of Burgundy, and at his Return was made Bishop of London, and soon after Lord Chancellor of England: which Office he executed several Years after his Translation to the See of Canterbury. He had a great value for Erasmus, who dedicates his Edition of St. Jerom to him, and gives him a great Character. He died in the Year 1532. *Antiquit. Britan. Godwin de Præsul. Anglia. Wharton de Episc. Londonens. Athen. Oxon. Dugdale's Origin. Juridic. Chronolog. &c.*

WARRINGTON, Lat. *Rigodunum*, a fair and large Market Town of West-Derby Hundred, in the utmost South Parts of Lancashire. It stands on the North-side of the River Mersey, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge, leading to Cheshire. Since the late Revolution it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of the Right Honourable Henry Booth, Earl of Warrington, and Baron De la Mere. Here the Scotch Army, under Duke Hamilton, was defeated by the Parliamentarians in 1648. It is 90 Miles from London.

WARSAW, See *Varsovie*.

WARWICK, Lat. *Varvicum, Verovicum Præsidium*, the chief Town of Warwickshire, lies about 70 Miles North-west from London. 'Tis pleasantly seated on a Hill rising from the River Avon, over which is a fair Stone-Bridge; the Streets and Houses well contrived, with a Market-house of Free-stone, supported with Pillars. For the Education of Youth here is a Free-School, for poor decayed Gentlemen a well-endowed Hospital, and for publick Devotion two Parish-Churches, whereof St. Mary's is the chief: But the chief Beauty of it is the Castle; a stately piece of Building. Nor is it less memorable for having been dignified, during several Ages, with eminent Titles of Honour: first, in the Reign of William the Conqueror, by whom Henry de Newburg was made Earl of Warwick, in 1076, which Title continued in five more of his Name: from whom it passed through several Families, either through Marriage or Blood, allied to the former; till at last the Title was turn'd into that of Duke in the Person of Henry Beauchamp, the Favourite of King Henry VI. This Title died with him, and that of Earl was renewed in the Person of Richard Nevil, upon his Marriage with Anne, the Duke's Sister. Richard dying without Issue Male, the Title went to George Duke of Clarence, who married his Daughter; and, after his Decease, to Edward Plantagenet, his Son. Anno 1547 the Title was conferr'd upon John Dudley, descended from the Lady Margaret, Daughter of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick; but went no farther than Ambrose, his Son. In 1618 K. James I. reviv'd it upon Robert Lord Rich; in whose Line it continued, till Charles, his great Grandson, died without Issue. Upon whose Death, Robert Rich, Earl of Holland, his Cousin-Germain, succeeded in the Earldom of Warwick, and so enjoy'd both Titles: which fell, by his Death, to his Son Edward Rich, the present Earl of Warwick. The last thing I am to observe about this Town is a Place near it call'd Guy-cliff, from that Hercules of England, Guy of Warwick; who, having left off his noble and valiant Exploits, betook himself (as the Story says) to this place, shaded with Groves, and water'd with fresh Streams, where he liv'd an Hermit, and built a Chapel, wherein he was interr'd.

WARWICKSHIRE, Lat. *Varviensis Comitatus*, an Inland County, is bounded on the North with Staffordshire, on the South with Oxford and Gloucester Shires, Eastward with Leicestershire and Northampton Shires, and Westward with Worcester Shire. Its Length, from North to South, is about 33 Miles; its Breadth, from East to West, 25; the whole divided into five Hundreds, wherein are 158 Parish-Churches, and 18 Market-Towns; anciently inhabited by the *Cornarii*, being a Province of the Kingdom of Mercia in the time of the Heptarchy, and now making part of the Diocese of Lichfield. As this County is seated near the Heart of England, so it participates with her in the best, both for Air and Soil. The South Parts from Avon, which runs through the midst of it, are the most fruitful for Corn and Pasture, being made Champain. The North Parts, called *The Woodland*, anciently *Arden*, are chiefly commendable for their Plenty of Woods, wherein grows excellent Ash for Plough-Timber and Household Utensils. At Bedworth, in Knightlow Hundred, are Coal-Mines, which yield Plenty of Coals. There have been three great Battels fought in this County: the first in 749, wherein Cuthbert King of the West-Saxons slew Ethelbald King of the Mercians at Seckington near Tamworth; the second in 1468, at Edgecote, in which the then Earl of Warwick defeated Edward IV. and took him Prisoner: the third in 1642, at Edgehill, in which Charles I. had the better of the Parliament Forces under the Earl of Essex. The principal Town in this Shire is Coventry; which, and Warwick the Shire-Town, are the two only privileg'd Places in the whole County to send Burgesses to Parliament.

WASILIGOROD, Lat. *Basilii Castrum*, a strong Castle, built by Basilus Great Duke of Russia, in 1523. at the Influx of the River Sura into the Wolga, eight Miles below Novogorod, Nisi, which was erected as a place of Arms, or Magazin, against the Tartars of Casan, who had, not long before, invaded Russia,

and carried into Captivity 300000 Russians. In 1669. it was become a small Town, seated on the West Side of the Wolga, without Gates or Walls, and built mostly with Timber. The Sura is a small River, but very rapid, gushing with Violence and Noise into the Wolga. Lat. 35. 50. *Struys, pag. 162.*

WASSI, or *Vassi*, upon the River Bloise, Lat. *Vasseum*, a little Town of Lower Champagne, with a Castle, and Royal Seat. It is of the Diocese of Charlon upon the River Marne, and in the Bailiwick and Presidial of Chaumont in Bassigni. The Situation of this Town is very pleasant, and the Soil fruitful. 'Tis famous by the Occasion it gave to the first Civil War for Religion, under Charles IX. for the Duke of Guise marching through as the Protestants were at Church, there happen'd to be a Fray between the Duke's Men and the Hugonots, in which several of the latter were kill'd. *Mézeray. Davila.*

WATERFORD, Lat. *Waterfordia, Manapia*, a Town and County in the Province of Munster, on the South of Ireland. The Irish call it *Phurtlainge*. 'Tis Capital of its County, and, next Dublin, the greatest Place in that Kingdom; having a very large and safe Haven, under the Protection of a strong Fort, called Duncannon-Fort; and conveniently seated for a Trade with any part of the World; built by the Norwegians in a bad and barren Soil, at the Mouth of the River Shour. Ever since it came into the Hands of the English it has continued very loyal to the Crown, and has on that Score obtain'd many signal Privileges from it. In 1649. they forc'd Oliver Cromwell to draw off, when he was Master of the greatest part of Ireland; yet, when Resistance was in vain, it surrender'd, Aug. 20. 1650. on good Terms: As also to King William, both Town and Fort, in 1690. The County of Waterford is bounded on the East by Wexford, on the North by Tipperary, on the West by the County of Cork, and on the South by the Sea; the River Sewer incircling it on the North and East, and the Nore on the West. The North-Parts of it are over-spread with the Ridge of Mountains, called *Slewblaymin*. It is from East to West 27 Miles, from North to South 15. At this place landed Strong-bow, the Conqueror of Ireland, Aug. 23. 1171. with 200 Knights, and 1000 Archers: A short time after which, he took this City, when he had been twice vigorously repuls'd. Then he married Eva, Daughter of Dermond King of Leinster, and by that Match had the Grant of Waterford, which has ever since been English. Octob. 18. 1172. Henry II. arriv'd here with 400 Knights and 4000 Soldiers; and here Dermond Mac-Carthy King of Cork voluntarily submitted to him, and swore Allegiance: after which, all the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland did the like, submitting to him and his Heirs, as their King for ever. *Cox, p. 22.* Yet in 1175 the Citizens rebell'd against the English, and massacred all they could catch: but a Party sav'd themselves in Reginald's Tower, and reveng'd the Murder of the rest on the Inhabitants.

WATFORD, a large and well-inhabited Market-Town in Hertfordshire, 15 Miles from London.

WATSON (Sir Lewis) of Rokingham-Castle in Northamptonshire, Knight and Baronet, being a Person of noble Descent and ample Fortune, and active in the unhappy Troubles in King Charles I.'s Reign, was, in consideration thereof, advanc'd to the Dignity of Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Rokingham of Rokingham in the County of Northampton. He first married Catherine, Daughter to the Lord Willoughby of Eresby; but by her had no Issue: And afterwards Eleonora, Daughter to Sir George Manners of Haddern in Derbyshire, Knight, Sister to John Earl of Rutland; by whom he had Issue Edward, his Son and Heir, and six Daughters. Edward succeeding him, took to Wife the Lady Ann, eldest Daughter to Thomas late Earl of Stafford; and by her had Issue four Sons, Lewis, Edward, Thomas and George; and four Daughters, Eleonora, Arabella, Ann and Margaret. *Dugdale.*

WATTCHET, a Sea-port and pretty good Harbour in Somersetshire, frequented by some Vessels who bring Coals; for which there is an indifferent good Trade. 'Tis 126 Miles from London.

WAYNFLEET (William) so call'd, according to the custom of those times, from Waynfleet in Lincolnshire, the Town where he was born; was Son of Richard Patten Esq; by his Wife Margery, Daughter of Sir William Brereton of Cheshire, was Provost of Eaton in the Reign of Henry VI. and upon the Death of Cardinal Beaufort, nominated by that Prince to the See of Winchester. This Bishop was the Founder of Magdalen College in Oxford; in which, according to the Foundation Statutes, there is one President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, four Chaplains, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers; which number is not to be encreased. He had the Reputation of a good Prelate, and was a Person of great Abilities. *Fuller's Worthies and Church History. Godwin de Præsul. Angl. Hall in Henry VI. &c.*

WEDDERBURN. The Seat of a very antient Family of Home or Hume in Scotland, descended from Sir Thomas Home of Home, who marry'd Nicholas Pepdie, Heir of Dunblaw, by whom he had two Sons; from the Eldest of which, the Earl of Home's Family is descended. His other Son was Sir David Home of Thurlston, who in the Year 1396, purchas'd the Lands of Wedderburn of Archibald the Second of that Name, and Third Earl of Douglas: From this Sir David, Sir Patrick Home of Renton is descended: Sir David Home had two Sons, David and Alexander: David was marry'd to Mary Carmichael, Sister to

one *Peter Carmichael*, by whom he had Issue *George* and *Patrick*: *George* succeeded to *David* his Grandfather, and marry'd *Mary Sinclair*, one of the Co-heirs of *John Saintclair* of *Polwort*, Eldest Son of *Sinclair* of *Hermistoun* and his Lady *Jane Polwort*, in whose Right he became possess'd of half the Lands of *Polwort*; and his Brother *Patrick* marry'd the other Sister and Co-heir, and so became Owner of the other Moiety: *George* above-mention'd had Issue by his Wife two Sons, *David* and *John*: *David* succeeded to his Father's Estate, and marry'd a Daughter of *Gallaskeels*, by whom he had Issue eight Sons; *George* the Eldest, who in the Year 1513, was slain with his Father at the Battel of *Flowden*; upon which, *David* the second Son became Heir to his Father, and marry'd Lady *Alison Douglas*, fourth Daughter, to *George* Master of *Angus*, who was kill'd at *Flowden*. The said *David*'s third Son was *Alexander Home*, the first Laird of *Manderston*, who had several Sons; *George* the Eldest, who was Knighted, *Patrick*, &c. Sir *George* had also several Sons, Sir *Alexander* the Eldest, and the second Sir *George Home*, who was afterwards Earl of *Dunbar*. Sir *Alexander* last mention'd, had two Sons, Sir *Alexander* and Sir *George*. Sir *Alexander* (who was Master of the Household to the Princess of *Orange*, and of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles II.*) dying without Issue, his Nephew *Alexander*, Son to his Brother Sir *George*, is now Heir Apparent to *Manderston*. *Patrick Home* above-mention'd, second Son of the first Laird of *Manderston*, marry'd *Jennett Ellein*, in whose Right he became possess'd of the Lands of *Renton*, she being sole Heir to her Father *David Ellein* of *Butterdean*. This *Patrick* had several Sons; *Alexander* the Eldest, who succeeded to the Estate of *Renton*, marry'd *Margaret Cockburn*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Cockburn* of *Clarkenton*, Lord Privy Seal. This Sir *Alexander* had several Sons; Sir *John Home* the Eldest, succeeded to the Estate of *Renton*, was Lord Justice Clerk, one of the Lords of the Sessions, and was marry'd to *Margaret Stewart*, eldest Daughter to *John Stewart*, Lord *Coldingham*. Sir *Patrick Home*, by his Mother *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter to the Lord *Coldingham* above-mention'd, is descended from *Francis Stewart* Earl of *Bothwell*, natural Son to King *James V.* Sir *Patrick* marry'd *Margaret Baird*, Daughter to Sir *Robert Baird* of *Saughton-Hall*, by whom he has Issue several Sons and Daughters.

WEEDON (*Cavendish*) of *Lincoln's Inn* Esq; a younger Son of *Tho. Weedon* of *Weedon* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Henry Crook*, Son of *Robert Crook* of *Chilton*, Barr. which Sir *Robert* was twice Speaker of the House of Commons, and died one of the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench. Mr. *Weedon* first mention'd, procur'd the setting up Seats at the Barrs of the Courts of *Chancery* and *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, for the conveniency of those of the long Robe (whereof he is a Member,) who till then always stood. He was also the first Inhabitant of the *New Square*, call'd *Searle's Court* in *Lincoln's-Inn*, and contriv'd the Stone-Walks, Pillar, Fountain, and *Visto* in the Gardens, with the Clock-Dial-Work, and other Conveniences and Ornaments in the said Square; which Project he set on foot, by a Contribution liberally began by himself, and promoted amongst his Fellow-members of the said Society; with whom he has also prevail'd for Subscriptions (to the value of many Hundred Pounds) for an Organ to be set up in the Chapel of *Lincoln's Inn*, with an Establishment for *Anthems* every Sunday: And has also since set on Foot a much Nobler Design of beautifying Great *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, in a most extraordinary manner, according to two curious Plans by him already Design'd and Publish'd, by Pallisading in the several Walks, and by Erecting Fountains and Water-works in each Quarter; and more especially, by building a fine Chapel in the Centre of the said Fields; in which, according to the Projected Design, there will be on every Holy-day in the Year, and every first Thursday in the Month, a Sermon preach'd upon the Attributes of God, and in Honour of his Providence, with *Anthems* suitable to the Subject; all which to be promoted and settled by way of voluntary Contribution: And to make this Work better understood and encourag'd, the said Mr. *Weedon* has procur'd the Model of the Chapel to be finely Carv'd, and plac'd in the Library of *Lincoln's Inn*.

WEEK, the Space of Seven Days. This way of reckoning Time, is suppos'd to come from the *Jews* at first, who kept the Sabbath every Saturday, and from thence it probably pass'd to the *Greeks* and other Nations, as to the Period of Computation, tho' not to a Sabbathical Rest. However, it is the Opinion of some, that the Heathens distinguish'd Time into Weeks, either upon the account of the Seven Planets, or the four Quarters of the Moon, consisting of Seven Days each Quarter. And here it may not be improper to observe, that the Heathens gave the Name of one of the Seven Planets to each Day of the Week, calling the first day Sunday, in preference to that principal Planet. The reason of the Order of the Planets in the Days of the Week, i. e. why Monday follows Sunday, and so of the rest, goes upon the ground following. The Day being divided by the Heathens into four and twenty Hours: Every Planet had an Hour of the Day assign'd him in his Turn, beginning with the Sun; and thus, to explain the Matter more particularly, The first Hour of the first Day being assign'd the Sun, they reckon'd the Planets downwards, giving *Venus* the second Hour, *Mercury* the third, and the *Moon* the fourth; then they continue

their Reckoning upon the highest Planets, according to the Order of their Situation; and thus, The fifth Hour falls to *Saturn*, the sixth to *Jupiter*, and the seventh to *Mars*. This Order being carried on, the eighth Hour belongs to the *Sun*, and so does the fifteenth and the two and twentieth, upon the course of the Computation; from whence it follows, that *Venus* makes the three and twentieth Hour, and *Mercury* the four and twentieth; and thus the first Day is run through. Now *Mercury* having the last Hour of Sunday, or the first Day assign'd him, 'twill follow, that the first Hour of the second Day, will of course belong to the *Moon*, which is the reason why Monday follows Sunday: And the same Computation makes Tuesday follow Monday; and so of the rest. *Macrobius Lib. Saturn. Selden de Jure Gentium. Petav. de Doct. Temp.*

WEEKS, (*Daniel's Seventy*) the Number of the 70 Weeks of Years, i. e. 70 times 7 Years, which make Four hundred and ninety: This Mysterious Number was by the Angel *Gabriel*, reveal'd to the Prophet *Daniel*, to foretel the time of the Birth and Death of our Blessed Saviour. By this Revelation we are to understand, that the *Messiah* was to die in the middle of the seventh Week, i. e. between the third and fourth Year of it. The beginning of these seventy Weeks, is by the Learned, fix'd to the time *Jerusalem* was rebuilt by *Nehemiah*, with the permission of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, King of *Persia*: And here they take Notice of two Beginnings of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*'s Reign; the first, when he was taken into the Government; and reign'd jointly with his Father *Xerxes*, commences in the 281st Year of *Rome*, (which make the Three thousand five hundred eighty first of the World;) and the other after the Death of his Father, and falls on the 227 of *Rome*, i. e. the 3587th of the World: This second Reign lasted forty Years. The Learned observe farther, That we are not to take these Years for pure Lunary ones, because 'tis not to be suppos'd that the Angel *Gabriel* meant any other sort of Year than that which was in use among the *Jews*, and indeed among almost all other Nations of the World, who either computed by proper Solary Years of 365 Days, or else by Lunary ones adjusted to the Solary, by *Ebolismes*: These grounds being laid, it will follow; that *Jerusalem* was re-built the 20th Year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, reckoning from the time that he began to Reign jointly with his Father *Xerxes*, which was the 300 of *Rome*, the 3600 of the World, and 454 Years before our Saviour; now from this 20th Year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, to the 30th Year of our Lord, when our Blessed Saviour was Baptiz'd by *John the Baptist*, and began to Preach and make himself Publick, there are 483 Years, which make 79 Weeks of Solar Years. In the middle of the 7th Week, the *Messiah* was crucify'd in the 33d Year of his Age, and three Years and three Months after his Baptism: And thus, to conclude, The end of the last Week falls upon the 37th Year of our Lord, three Years and some Months after his Crucifixion. *Petav. de Doct. Temp. Labbe Hist. Chronologique, Dan. chap. 9. ver. 24, 27, &c.*

WEILL, Lat. *Vuila*, a City in the Dukedom of *Wirttemberg*; Free and Imperial by the Constitution of *Frederick II.* situate upon the River *Wurm*, two Miles from *Stutgard* to the West, and Spire to the South, and three from *Tubingen*.

WEIMAR, or **WYMAR** (*Bernard Duke* of) a German Prince, was one of the greatest Commanders of his time. *Lewis XIII.* of *France*, made him General of the Army he sent into *Germany*. The Duke won great Victories, took *Saverne*, and having join'd the Cardinal *Valette*, beat the Imperialists out of *Burgundy*, and made himself Master of *Joinville* in *Franche Comté*. In 1638, he forc'd *Reinsfeldt*, after defeating 6500 Imperialists that came to its Relief, and taking the Commanders, *John de Wert*, the Duke of *Savelli*, and *Enkenfort*. Being re-inforc'd with 6000 French, under the Command of the Count of *Guebriant*, he made himself Master of a Passage upon the *Rhine*, took *Friburg* in 13 Days, with 2000 Men; then laid Siege to *Brisac*, and carried it in spite of the Succours of the two Imperial Armies, under the Conduct of *Goentz* and *Savelli*. He attack'd them at One in the Afternoon, and fighting until Ten at Night, defeated them entirely; taking 800 Prisoners, 80 Colours and Standards, 11 Pieces of Cannon, with all their Baggage, 6000 Sacks of Corn, and a great quantity of Powder, which they intended to put into the Town. Of 3000 that were kill'd in this Fight, there were but 4 or 500 of the Duke's Men. Having added these new Conquests to *Alsace*, which was given this Prince by *Lewis XIII.* he became so very powerful, that the King of *France* writ to him to come to Court, but he excus'd himself, and sent Colonel *Erlach*, whilst he himself secur'd his Conquests, and endeavour'd to take up Winter-Quarters in *Franche Comté*; where he defeated the Enemy's Van-Guard, commanded by Prince *Francis*, Duke *Charles's* Brother; and made himself Master of *Morteau*, *Pontarlier*, *Nozeray*, *Joux*, and some other Places. His Conquests had gone farther, had not he died at *Newburg* in 1639. He dispos'd as Sovereign, of what he believ'd his own; declar'd his Brothers unworthy to succeed him in his Conquests, if they did not continue Allies with *France*; and, as a Sign of his great Esteem of the Valour of Count *Guebriant*, he left him his Sword, Armour and charging Horse. His Body was carried to *Brisac*, and there buried with great Magnificence and Military Pomp; for, being a Protestant, he was not allow'd the Solemnities of the Roman Church.

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WEISMAR,

WEISMAR, Lat. *Vimaria*, a City of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, situate upon the River *Ilm*, three German Miles from *Erford* to the East, and five from *Naumburg*; once the Seat of *Otho*, Emperor of *Germany*, now under a Duke of the House of *Saxony*.

WEISMAR, Lat. *Weismaria*, one of the Hanse-Towns of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, which has an Harbour on the *Baltick Sea*, and a new strong Castle. It stands between *Rostock* to the East, and *Lubeck* to the West, seven German Miles from either; built about 1240, by a Count of *Svevin*. In 1262, it was almost entirely ruin'd by Fire. In 1266, the Duke of *Mecklenburg* gave it great Privileges, to encourage the re-building of it. By the Peace of *Munster*, it was assign'd to the *Swedes*; but being taken by the *Danes* in 1679, tho' by the Treaty in 1679 they were to restore it, yet that Crown has not perform'd that Article.

WEISSEMBURG, Lat. *Weissenburgum*, a Free Imperial City of *Bavaria*, in the Territory of *Aichstadt*, near the Fountains of *Rednitz*; four German Miles from *Donawart* to the North, seven from *Norimberg*, and five from *Newburg*.

WEISSEMBURG, a City of *Alsatia*, in the Territory of *Wagow*, towards the Borders of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*; called *Cron Weissenburg*, to distinguish it from the former. 'Tis situate upon the River *Luter*, four German Miles from *Hagenaw* to the North, and six from *Stratsburg*. *Dagobert* King of *France*, built here a celebrated Monastery in 623, which in 1496, was chang'd into a College. By the Peace of *Munster* this Place was granted to *France*; and in 1673, suffer'd much by the *Germans*, but is now re-building.

WEISSEMBURG, Lat. *Alba Julia*, a Town of *Transylvania*, which the *Hungarians* call *Giula Fejervar*; with a Bishoprick, suffragant of *Colocz*. *Alba Julia* is situate upon the River *Marize*, which the Inhabitants call *Marons*, and the *Germans*, *Merisch*. The ancient Kings and Princes of this Country made it their ordinary Residence, until *Bethlem Gabor's* Time. It has been much greater than now it is, as may be seen by its rare Roman Medals, Coins and Inscriptions; evident Signs of Antiquity and Grandeur. Long. 47.00. Lat. 46.05.

WELAND, a River which rises upon the Borders of *Northampton* and *Leicestershires*, and bending its Course Eastward, parts those two Counties, as it does afterwards *Rutland* from *Northamptonshire*; then running North-Eastward through *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*; there it empties it self, with several lesser Streams, into the Sea. In *Leicestershire* it waters *Harburg*; in *Lincolnshire*, *Stamford*, *Marketdeeping*, *Crowland* and *Spalding*.

WELSH-POOL, a Market-Town of *Ystrad* Hundred in the Eastern Parts of *Montgomeryshire*, situate near the Influx of a small Stream, called *Leding*, into the River *Severn*.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a Market-Town of *Hamfordshoe* Hundred in the Eastern Parts of *Northamptonshire*, pleasantly situate upon an Ascent, on the West Banks of the River *Nine*; being a large and populous Town, enjoying a good Trade, beautified with a fair Church, and having the conveniency besides of a Free School. It is 65 Miles from *London*.

WELLINGTON, a Market-Town in *Milwerton* Hundred, in *Somersetshire*, situate upon the River *Tone*. It is 111 Miles from *London*.

WELLS, Lat. *Wells*, *Belga*, or *Theorodunum*, a City in *Somersetshire*, which together with *Bath*, gives to the Diocesan the Title of *Bath and Wells*. It stands about 15 Miles South and by West from *Bath*, at the Foot of an Hill, and amongst Springs and Wells; whence it got the Name of *Wells*: A small City, but well inhabited, and grac'd with fair Buildings, both publick and private. The Cathedral, which is its chiefest Ornament, was built by *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons*, Anno 704, and dedicated to *St. Andrew*: But that being ruin'd, the Church which now stands, a stately Building, was built most part, by Bishop *Robert*, the 18th Bishop of this See; and finish'd by *Joceline*, surnamed *De Wells*: Adjoining to which is the Bishop's Palace, built in the manner of a Castle; and on the other side are the Prebendary's Houses, &c. The Market-house, supported by Pillars, is also a neat Building. The Bishop's Seat was originally at *Wells*, from whence this Church is called by some Writers, *Foulanensis Ecclesia*: And it was made a Bishop's See in the Reign of *Edward* the Elder, An. 905. *Adelmus*, before Abbot of *Glastenbury*, being the first Bishop hereof. How the Style of *Bath* came in, see under the word *Bath*.

WEM, a Market-Town of *North Bradford* Hundred, in the North of *Shropshire*. It stands on the River *Rodden*, which from hence runs into the *Terne*, and with it into the *Severn*. It gave the Title of Baron to the late Lord Chancellor *Jeoffreys*, which is now enjoy'd by his Son *John*. It is 121 Miles from *London*.

WENCESLAUS. See *Venceslas* or *Venceslaus*.

WENDOVER, a Market-Town and Corporation in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Ailesbury*; having the Honour of the Election of two Parliament Men. It is 39 Miles from *London*.

WENLOCK, or *Great WENLOCK*, a Market and Burrough Town of *Wenlock* Hundred in *Shropshire*; near which, a rich Copper Mine was found in the Reign of *Richard II*. 'Tis represented in the House of Commons by two Burgesses. It is 143 Miles from *London*.

WENTWORTH (Sir *Thomas*) Son and Heir to Sir *William Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse* in *Yorkshire*, Baronet, was first chosen by King *Charles I.* of his Privy Council, and in a short time after, by Letters Patents bearing Date the 22d of July, in the 4th Year of his Reign, first advanc'd to the Title of Baron *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouse*; next, upon the 10th of December following, to that of Viscount *Wentworth*; and afterwards constituted him Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and upon the 12th of January advanc'd him to the farther Dignities of Baron of *Raby*, by reason of his Descent from that great Family of *Nevill*, sometimes Lords of that place, and Earl of *Strafford*; and lastly, elected him into the honourable Society of Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Garter. Yet the Parliament in 1641, pass'd a special Bill for his Attainder, with this particular Clause, that the like should never be drawn into practice again; and, having got the King's Assent thereto, cut off his Head at *Tower-hill* the 12th of May the same Year. He married three Wives: First, *Margaret*, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Cumberland*, by whom he had no Issue: Secondly, *Arabella*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Clare*; by whom he had Issue one Son, called *William*, and two Daughters; the Lady *Ann*, married to *Edward* Lord *Rockingham*; and the Lady *Arabella*, to *Justin* Macarti, Son to *Donagh*, Earl of *Clancarti*: And lastly, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Sir *Godfrey Rhodes* of *Great Houghton* in *Yorkshire*, Knight; by whom he had Issue one Daughter, called *Margaret*. *William*, his Son and Heir, succeeded him, and married the Lady *Ann*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Derby*; and was, after King *Charles* the Second's Restoration, honour'd by him with the most Noble Order of the Garter. *Dugdale's Baronage*.

WESEL, a strong City in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, and an Hanse-Town, which has a Castle belonging to it. 'Tis situate upon the River *Rhine*, at the Confluence of the *Lippe*, 12 German Miles from *Cologne* to the North, and 5 from *Dorsten* to the West; taken by the *Hollanders*, from the *Spaniards*, in 1629, from them by the *French* in 1672, who left it in 1674, to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, after they had dismantled it.

WEST (*John*) Lord *La-warr*, descended from an Antient and Noble Family: To begin with *Thomas de West*, who in 17 *Edward II.* marry'd the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John de Cantilupe* of *Snitterfield* in *Com. War. Knt.* and serv'd in Parliament for that County. He was Knighted in the 4th of *Edward III.* and made Governor of the Castle of *Christ-Church* in *Com. Southamp.* In this Reign he went in the Expedition against the *Scots*, and made a Campaigne in *Flanders*, with *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*; and another with *Lawrence de Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in *France*: And behaving himself to Advantage in these honourable Posts, was summon'd to Parliament among the Peers in 16th of *Edward III.* He was succeeded by Sir *Thomas West* his Son and Heir, who had a creditable share in the Wars of *France* and *Scotland*, and distinguish'd himself remarkably at the Battel of *Poitiers*; in which Battel he is said by some Writers, to have taken King *John* of *France* Prisoner; and to confirm the Credit of this History, he is painted with this Circumstance of Honour in *St. George's Hall* at *Windsor*. This Sir *Thomas* died seiz'd of Twenty one Mannors in the Counties of *Glocester*, *Dorset*, *Warwick*, *Devon*, *Southampton* and *Wilts*, and left Issue *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who accompany'd *Edward* Duke of *Albemarle* into *Ireland*, for the Defence of that Realm, and was summon'd to Parliament in the 2d and 5th of *Henry IV.* and died seiz'd of fifteen Mannors. He was succeeded by his Son and Heir *Thomas*, who marry'd *Ida*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Almerick de St. Amand*, and was with King *Henry V.* in the Wars of *France*. *Reginald*, Brother and Heir to this *Thomas*, was Knighted, serv'd in the Wars of *France*, and was made Governor of *St. Lo*, and Captain of the Castle of *de la Mote* in *Normandy*. And 5 *Henry VI.* upon the Death of *Thomas* Lord *La-warr*, had Livery of the Lands of his Mothers Inheritance, she being Sister and Heir to the said Lord *Thomas*. In 8 *Henry VI.* he serv'd the King in *France* with 30 Men at Arms, 70 Archers; and from 5 *Henry VI.* forward, was summon'd to Parliament as Lord *La-warr*, and died seiz'd of forty three Mannors, leaving *Richard* his Son and Heir. This *Richard* was a vigorous Abettor of the *Lancastrian* Interest; and therefore when the House of *York* prevail'd, he procur'd a License to Travel; and notwithstanding the Turn of Affairs, died seiz'd of twenty eight Mannors. *Thomas* his Son and Heir succeeded him, and was so much in favour with *Henry VII.* that he obtain'd a Grant from this Prince of the Castle, Barony, Honour, &c. of *Brembre* in *Com. Suff.* and of several Mannors, Parks, &c. in that County. In this Reign he was likewise one of the chief Commanders of the Army sent into *Flanders*, in Aid of the Emperor *Maximilian* against the *French*: And had likewise a considerable Post in the Troops rais'd for Suppressing the *Cornish* Insurrection. In 5 *Henry VIII.* he attended the King in his Voyage Royal to *Therouene* and *Tournay*, and the next Year waited on the King's Sister, the Lady *Mary*, in order to her Marriage with King *Lewis XII.* *Thomas* his Son and Heir, succeeding him in his Honour and Estate, subscrib'd with the rest of the Peers in Parliament, that Declaration to Pope *Clement VII.* by which they let him understand, his Supremacy would be in danger, unless he comply'd with King *Henry* in the Business of the Divorce. This *Thomas* having

having no Issue, was succeeded by *William* his Brother's Son, who serv'd in the *English Army* at the Siege of *St. Quintin*, 4 *Maria*; and having been attainted 2 *Edward VI.* procur'd a Restoration in Blood in 5 *Eliz.* After his Decease his Honour descended to *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who, upon his Petition to Queen *Elizabeth*, was restor'd to the Place and Precedency of his Ancestors. This *Thomas* marry'd *Ann*, Daughter to Sir *Francis Knowles*, Knight of the Garter, and Treasurer of the Household to Queen *Elizabeth*; and by her had Issue, besides six Daughters, two Sons, *Robert* who died without Issue, and *Thomas* who succeeded to the Honor, was made Captain General of all the Colonies then planted and to be planted in *Virginia*; to which place, sailing with three Ships and 150 Men, he died in the Voyage, leaving Issue by *Cicely* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Sherly* Knt. besides six Daughters, *Henry* his Son and Heir; which *Henry* married *Isabel*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Edmonds* Knt. Treasurer of the Household to King *Charles I.* and had Issue by her *Charles* his Son and Heir, who married *Ann*, Daughter of *John Wilde* of *Dort-Wych* in *Com. Wigorn*, Sergeant at Law; which *Charles* had Issue two Sons, *Charles* and *John*, and *Cicely* a Daughter. *John* last mentioned, being the present Lord *La-warr*, and Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, married — the sole Daughter and Heir of *John Freeman* of *London*, Merchant, and by her has Issue *John*. His Lordship's paternal Arms are, *Pearl*, a *Fez* *Daucitté* *Diamond*. *Hollinshead. Pol. Virg. Dugdale Baron. &c.*

WESTBURY, a Market and Corporation Town of *Wiltshire*, upon the River *Broke*, near its Fall into the *Avon*. 'Tis Capital of its Hundred, and honour'd with the Election of two Parliament Men. It is 80 Miles from *London*.

WESTMINSTER, Lat. *Westmonasterium*, anciently call'd by a *Saxon* Name, *Thorney*; is a distinct City from *London*, as to its Name, Foundation and Government; but, since they became contiguous, 'tis generally look'd upon as part of *London*, and swallow'd up in that Name: It lyes West from it; and, reckoning all the Suburbs that properly belong unto it, is of a very considerable Extent. Remarkable, amongst other Things, First, For the Royal Palace of *White-Hall*, the usual Residence of our *English* Monarchs. Secondly, For the *Parliament-House*. Thirdly, For that stately Hall, called *Westminster-Hall*, where sit the Civil Courts of Judicature, during the four Terms of the Year. Fourthly, For the Abby-Church at *Westminster*, and the stately Chapel adjoining to it; in the first of which the Kings of *England* are crown'd, the last being the usual Place for their Sepulture. Lastly, For being chiefly inhabited by the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, who for the most part, dwell here in stately Houses. The *Parliament-House* is part of an ancient Palace of the Kings of *England*, which was most burnt down in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Here the two Houses meet; the Lords in a Room, called *The House of Lords*; the Commons in another from them, called *The House of Commons*. Adjoining to it, is that stately Fabrick, *Westminster-Hall*; for its Dimensions not to be equal'd by any in *Christendom*; being 270 Foot in Length, and 74 in Breadth, without the Support of one Pillar; and all finely pav'd with Free Stone. This was erected, as some say, by *William Rufus*, but more probably by *Richard II.* And were it describ'd according to its Greatness, and the Dignity of the Courts that are kept there, it might pass for one of the most remarkable Buildings in *Europe*. But the Glory of *Westminster* is the Abby-Church there, made Collegiate by Queen *Elizabeth*. Formerly here stood a Temple of *Apollo*, out of the ruins of which, King *Sebert*, the first Christian King of the *East Saxons*, erected a Church, and dedicated it to *St. Peter*; as was that before: And, whereas the former was commonly call'd *St. Peter's in Thorney*, the Name of *Westminster-Abbey* prevail'd for this with the Common People, as standing Westward of *St. Paul's*: But, being grown ruinous in Tract of Time, it was re-built by *Edward the Confessor*, who liberally endowed it, and furnish'd it with Monks, remov'd hither from *Exeter*. Afterwards King *Henry III.* taking down the Fabrick, erected it as now it stands; except the Enlargements towards the West, made by several Abbots; and the stately Chapel, built at the East End thereof by *Henry VII.* Upon the Dissolution of this Monastery by King *Henry VIII.* (then valued at 3471 *l. per Annum*;) that King first erected here a Deanry, Anno 1539. Two Years after, he made it a Bishop's See in the Person of *Thomas Thirleby*, who having dilapidated the Patrimony to this See allotted, and Robb'd *St. Peter* to pay *St. Paul*, as the Saying is, was translated to *Norwich*, Anno 1550. Thus ended this Bishoprick, having continued but nine Years; and *Middlesex*, which was the Diocese thereof, was restor'd to *London*. Queen *Mary* afterwards made it an Abby again, which she bestow'd upon *John Fechnam*. But her Sister, Queen *Elizabeth*, dissolv'd that Foundation, and made it (as it is now) a Collegiate-Church; consisting of a Dean, and Twelve Prebendaries; besides several Petty-Canons, and others belonging to the Choir. 'Tis observable, that the Abbots here had Archiepiscopal Jurisdiction within their Liberties, the keeping of the *Regalia*, a chief Service in the King's Coronation, and a Place in Parliament: In all which Rights, save that of Parliament, the Deans have hitherto succeeded them. The Chapel adjoining to this Church, and commonly called from the Founder of it, *Henry*

the *Seventh's Chapel*, is admirable for its Artificial Workmanship, both within and without; but chiefly for the Tombs and Monuments of several of our Kings, and particularly that of King *Henry VII.* being of Brafs so delicately wrought, that it is not to be parallel'd. Here is also a famous Free-School, consisting of 40 Scholars, maintained by the Revenues of this Church, and taught so much of Human Learning as to make them fit for the University: To which purpose, there is a yearly Election for the Ablest to be sent, some to *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*, and others to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*; where they have good Allowances. But this is not all that *Westminster* affords worth cur taking notice of: The Copper Statue of King *Charles I.* at *Charing-Cross*, the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change* in the *Strand*, the *Savoy* once a famous Hospital; several Noble-men's Houses, (particularly, *Montague*, *Berkley*, and *Northumberland-Houses*;) and those stately Squares, fill'd up with Nobility and Gentry, are things which redound very much to the Glory of this City. To which add the vast *New Buildings*, rais'd from *York*, *Arundel*, *Worcester*, *Essex*, *Newport* and *Albemarle-Houses*: And others upon new Grounds; such as those of *Soboe*, which alone might make a good large City; and many more, too numerous to insist upon. By these vast Additions of Buildings, all since the Restauration, *Westminster* is become a City of a large Extent, and makes up with *London*, the greatest City in *Europe*. For the particular Government whereof in Civil Matters, there is, first, an *High-Steward*, who is usually one of Prime Nobility: Next, a *Deputy Steward*, a *Bailiff*, and two *High-Burgesses*; these chosen every Year. *Camden. Brit. Monument. Westminster. &c.*

WESTMORLAND, a County in the North-West Parts of *England*, lyes between *Yorkshire* on the East, *Cumberland* on the West and North, and *Lancashire* on the South. From North to South it reaches in length 30 Miles, in breadth from East to West 24. The whole divided into four Wards, called *Kendale*, *Langdale*, *East* and *West Wards*; wherein are contained 26 Parishes, and eight Market Towns: Whose ancient Inhabitants were part of the *Brigantes*, the Country making part of the *Heptarchy* Kingdom of *Northumberland*; and now, with part of *Cumberland*, making the Diocese of *Carlisle*. The Name of *Westmorland* is got, partly from its Western Situation, and partly from its Moors (or Fells) unmanur'd, which make up a good part of it. 'Tis one of the worst Counties of *England*, a part of of its Soil being barren: But the Southern Parts contain many fruitful Valleys, Meadows, Arable and Pasture Grounds. The Air is sharp, piercing and healthful. The chief Rivers that water it, are, the *Eden*, *Lon* and *Ken*; the first running Northward, and the other two Southward. Westward are two large Mercs; the one call'd *Ulles*, and the other *Winander-Mere*; that bordering upon *Cumberland*, and this upon *Lancashire*. Of all its Market Towns, *Appleby* is the only Place privileg'd to send two Burgesses to Parliament. This County was first dignified by the Title of an Earldom in the Reign of *Richard II.* by whom *Ralph Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*, and Earl-Marhal, was created Earl of *Westmorland*, Anno 1398; which Title continued in his Family almost 200 Years, till it fail'd on the Death of *Charles Nevil*, in 1584. But it was reviv'd by King *James I.* in the Person of *Francis Fane*, eldest Son of *Mary*, descended from the *Nevils*; who, An. 1624, was created Baron of *Burghersh*, and Earl of *Westmorland*: From whom the Title is now devolv'd upon the Right Honourable *Charles Fane*, the present Earl of *Westmorland*.

WESTPHALIA, one of the Ten Circles of the Empire of *Germany*, between the *Lower Saxony* and the *Low Countries*. It comprehends several Places, whereof the most considerable belonging to the Church, are, the Bishopricks of *Munster*, *Paderborn*, *Osnabruk*, *Minden*, *Liege* and *Firden*; the Archbishopricks of *Utrecht* and *Cambray*; the Abbies of *Stavlot*, *St. Cornelius Munster*, *Corvey*, *Echternach*, *Essen*, *Werden* and *Hervorden*. Amongst the Laicks are, the Dutchies of *Juliers*, *Cleves* and *Berg*, or *Mons*; the Earldoms of *Oost-Frise*, or *Eastern Frise*, of *La Marck*, *Ravensberg*, *Sain*, *Nassaw*, *Dillemburg*, *Runkel*, *Lingen*, *De Mœurs*, *Brunckhorst*, *Sommerauß*, *Vinnenberg*, *Diephole*, *Schawenbourg*, *Lippa*, *Aremberg* and *Reitberg*. There are also the Imperial Towns of *Collen*, *Aix-la-capelle*, *Dortmund*, *Hersford*, *Wesel*, *Duisbourg*, *Soest*, *Brakel*, *Warbourg*, *Lengour*, *Duren* and *Cambray*. There is also a Dutchy of *Westphalia* that belongs to the Elector of *Collen*.

WESTRAM, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton Lath*, upon the River *Darent*.

WEXFORD, a County in the South of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, called by the *Irish*, *Loghagraym*. It is the South part of the Province of *Linster*, bounded on the North by the County of *Waterford*, cut off by the River *Barrow*. It takes its Name from a great Sea-Port Town on the South-side of the River *Shemalyn*, not far from the South-eastern Point of *Ireland*, about 20 Miles East of *Waterford*. This City was the first place of Strength the *English* took in *Ireland*, under *Robert Fitz-Stephens* Assistant to *Richard* Earl of *Chepflow* in 1170: nor was it taken without Resistance by the Grant of *Dermond* King of *Leinster*. It was made the first *English* Colony.

WEYMOUTH, a Market and Borough Town of *Cullford* Hundred in the South of *Dorsetshire*, upon the Chanel called *Weymouth*, from the small River *Wye*, on the Mouth whereof it

is seated. It's join'd to *Melcomb Regis*, on the other side of the same River, by a fair Timber Bridge, since the Incorporation of both Towns by Act of Parliament in Queen *Elizabeth's* time into one Body. Yet each is distinctly represented by its Burgeses in the House of Commons, and *Weymouth* has the Honour to give the Title of a Viscount to the Right Honourable *Thomas Thynne*, created Viscount *Weymouth* by King *Charles II.* See *Thynne*. For good Harbours upon the Chanel, *Falmouth* is of note in *Cornwal*, *Plymouth* in *Devonshire*, and *Weymouth* in this County.

WHARTON, the Surname of a Family of great Antiquity, taking Denomination from a fair Lordship of that Name upon the Bank of the River *Eden* in the County of *Westmorland*, which together with *Wharton-Hall*, is still in the possession of the Right Honourable *Philip Lord Wharton*. The first of this Family who was advanced to the Dignity of Peerage, was Sir *Thomas Wharton* Knight, Governor of the Town and Castle of *Carlisle*, and Warden of the Marshes, who in 34 *Hen. VIII.* upon an Invasion of 15000 *Scots*, being assisted by Sir *William Musgrave*, and appearing but with 300 Men, put them into such an apprehension that the Duke of *Norfolk* with his whole Army were at hand, presently fled in Disorder, and the Earls of *Cassils* and *Gleanearn*, with others of note, were taken; for which remarkable Service, he was, in the 35th of *Hen. VIII.* created Baron of *Wharton* in the County of *Westmorland*. In the 36th of *Hen. VIII.* he march'd with the Lord *Dacres* and others into *Scotland*, assisted at the taking of *Dumfries*, bringing off a great Booty, forcing the *Scots* to a Treaty, and to give Hostages for performance of Articles. In the 1st. of *Edward VI.* being Warden of the West Marches, he entred *Scotland* again with the Earl of *Lennox*, Grandfather to King *James I.* who was then disobliged by the Court of *Scotland*, and invaded the Country with 5000 Men, and won the Church of *Anan*. In the 7th of *Edward VI.* he had an Augmentation of Arms granted by the said Prince in consideration of his Services, in the following Terms.

*Edward VI. by the Grace of God King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in Earth, of the Church of England and Ireland Supreme Head: To all and singular Nobles and Gentlemen, Kings of Arms, Herald, and other Officers of Arms unto whom these Presents shall come, greeting. Forasmuch as anciently from the beginning it hath been devised and ordained, that the valiant and virtuous Acts of excellent Persons should be commended to the world with sundry Monuments and Remembrances of their good Deserts, amongst the which one of the chiefest and most usual hath been the bearing of Signs and Tokens in Shields, called Arms, the which are none other things than Evidences and Demonstrations of Prowess and Valour, diversly distributed according to the Qualities and Deserts of the Persons, that such Signs and Tokens of the Diligent, Faithful, and Courageous, might appear before the negligent Coward and ignorant Subject, and be an efficient Cause to move, stir, animate, and kindle the Hearts of Men to the Imitation of Vertue and Nobleness. We, not minding the Derogation, or taking away of any part of the Authority of so antient an Order, but rather tending the maintenance thereof, Will the same continually be observed, to the intent that such as have done commendable Service to their Prince and Country, either in War or in Peace, may both receive due Honour in their Lives, and derive the same successively to their Posterity after them: Willing also, as a thing most expedient and necessary, that from time to time the Officers and Herald of Arms, to whose Office it is appropriate, to procure, assign, and ordain for all such Persons, Signs and Tokens, according to their Qualities and Deserts, and do digest and register the same in their Books of Record, to the intent that Honour justly won may not be forgotten and drowned in Oblivion. And bereupon considering the high and commendable Service of Our right-trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Wharton Kt. Lord Wharton, done in a Service upon and against Our ancient Enemies the *Scots*, at a Road by him made at a Place called *Solemoniac*, being on *S. Katherine's Eve* in the xxxiiiij Year of the Reign of our dear Father King *Henry the Eighth*, of most famous Memory; whereas through his noble Governance and valiant Chivalry, the chiefest of all the Nobility of *Scotland* were either slain or taken Prisoners, to Our great Honour and Glory. In Consideration whereof, We, by the Advice and good Report of Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor John Duke of *Northumberland*, Knight Marshal of *England*, intending to have the same notified by Signs and Tokens of Nobility set forth in due order; We have assigned Our well-beloved Servant *William Harvey Esq.* alias *Norrey*, Our principal Herald and King at Arms of all our North Parts of *England*, to assign unto and for our said right trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Wharton Kt. Lord Wharton, and to his Posterity, in perpetual Memory of his aforesaid worthy and commendable Service, an Augmentation of Signs and Tokens unto his old and ancient Arms, as followeth; (that is to say) To his said ancient Arms a Border engrailed Gold, remplished with Lyons Legs in Saltire, rased Gules armed, Azure, as more plainly appears in the Margent: which Augmentation, in consideration aforesaid, we have assigned, given, and granted, and by these Presents do give, assign, and grant unto and for Our said right trusty and well beloved Sir Thomas Wharton Kt. Lord Wharton, and to his Posterity, to use, bear, and shew for evermore in Shield, Coat-Armour, or otherwise, at his Liberty and Pleasure, without any Impediment, Lett, or Interruption. In witness whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Our Self at Greenwich the xxiiij Day of April, the seventh Year of Our Reign.* Norrey.

In the second and third of *Philip* and *Mary* he was constituted Warden of the Middle Marches, and on the 16th of *December* next ensuing was made General Warden of all the Marches towards *Scotland*, and Governor of *Berwick*. In the 4th and 5th of *Philip* and *Mary* he was join'd with the Earl of *Northumberland* in the Wardenship of the middle Marches. He married two Wives, first *Eleanor* Daughter to *Bryan Stapleton* of *Wighill Com. Ebor. Esq.* by whom he had *Thomas* his Son and Heir, and *Henry*, and two Daughters, *Joan* married to *William Pennington* of *Moncaster* in *Com. Cumbr. Esq.* and *Anne* to Sir *Richard Musgrave* of *Harcla Castle Com. Westmorl.* His second Wife was *Anne* Daughter to *George Earl of Shrewsbury*. He died Aug. 23. 1568. 10 *Eliz.* and was succeeded by his Son *Thomas*, then 48 Years of Age, who married *Anne* Daughter to *Robert Earl of Suffex*, by whom he had *Philip* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters, *Mary* married to — *Gower* — *Com. Ebor. and Anne* to *William Woolrich* of — *Com. Suffex Esq.* and died in the 14th of *Eliz.* succeeded by *Philip* his Son, who married *Frances* Daughter to *Henry Earl of Cumberland*, by whom he had Sir *George Wharton* Knight of the *Bath*, who was slain in a Duel by Sir *James Stuart*, Nov. 8. 1609, and left no Issue, and Sir *Thomas Wharton* Kt. a very religious and worthy Gentleman, who married *Philadelphina* Daughter to *Robert Earl of Monmouth*, by whom he had *Philip Lord Wharton*, and *Thomas* who was afterwards Knight of the *Bath*, and Warden of the Mint in the Reign of *K. Char. II.* being a Gentleman of great Honour and Integrity; now deceased. Their Father Sir *Thomas* died Apr. 17. 20 *Jac.* in the Life-time of his Father *Philip Lord Wharton*, who had likewise three Daughters, viz. *Margaret*, married to *Edward Lord Wotton*, *Eleanor* to *William Thwaits* of *Long Marston Com. Ebor. Esq.* and *Frances* to Sir *Richard Musgrave* of *Edenhall Com. Cumbr. Kt.* He died March 26. 1625, and was succeeded by his Grandson *Philip* abovementioned, who married three Wives, viz. *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to Sir *Rowland Wandesford* of *Pickhay Com. Ebor. Kt.* Attorney of the Court of Wards, by whom he had one only Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Robert* then Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Earl of *Lindsey*, and Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; secondly, *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Arthur Goodwin* of *Upper Winchendon Com. Bucks Esq.* a pious and excellent Lady, by whom he hath had Issue three Sons, *Thomas*, *Goodwin*, and *Henry*, and four Daughters, viz. *Anne*, married to *Will. Carr Esq.* a Scotchman, only Son to *William Carr* Groom of the Bed-Chamber to *K. James*, both of them dead without Issue; *Margaret* to Major *Dunch* of *Pusey Com. Berks Esq.* now deceased, by whom she hath still living *Wharton Dunch Esq.* his Heir, and *Jane* married to — *Keck Esq.* Son to Sir *Anthony Keck*; the said *Margaret* was afterwards married to Sir *Thomas Seyliard* of *Boxley Abbey Com. Kent, Kt. and Bar.* now also deceased; by whom she hath one Daughter, *Mary*, married first to *William Thomas* of *Wenroe Com. Glamorgan Esq.* by whom she hath one only Daughter living, viz. *Anne*, Heiress to a great Estate; and secondly to Sir *Charles Kenney* Knight, by whom she has several Children. *Philadelphina*, fourth Daughter to *Philip Lord Wharton*, was married to Sir *George Lockhart*, now deceased, a famous Lawyer, and Lord President of the Session in *Scotland*, by whom she hath a Son called *George*, Heir to a great Estate. *Philip Lord Wharton* married for third Wife, *Anne*, Daughter to the said *William Carr* Groom of the Bed-Chamber to *K. James*, Widow of *Edmund Popham Esq.* by whom he had one only Son called *William*, a Gentleman of great Accomplishments and Expectation, who was unfortunately kill'd by a Wound receiv'd in a Duel from *Robert Woolly Esq.* he left no Issue. *Anne Lady Wharton* died in 1692, being a comely Personage, of great Piety, and excellent Parts. The Honourable *Goodwin Wharton Esq.* second Son to *Philip Lord Wharton* by his second Lady, is yet unmarried, and hath rendred himself famous for his Knowledge in the Mathematicks. The Honourable *Henry Wharton Esq.* third Son of the said Marriage, died without Issue in *Ireland*, being a Colonel in their Majesties Army. And the Right Honorable *Thomas Wharton Esq.* eldest Son and Heir apparent to the Lord *Wharton*, is now Comptroller of their Majesties Household, hath distinguish'd himself for his Service to his Country in Parliament, and was one of the first of Quality who joined his present Majesty King *William* after his Descent upon *England* when Prince of *Orange*. He hath been twice married, the first time to *Anne*, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs to Sir *Henry Lee* of *Dichley Com. Oxon. Bar.* who died without Issue, and left him a great Estate; and the second time to — Daughter to the Lord *Lisburn*, who was kill'd by a Cannon-Shot in the Camp before *Limerick*.

WHICHCOTE, A Family of great Honour and Antiquity; heretofore of *Whicheote* in *Com. Salop*; from thence denominated at first *de Whicheote*, and so written for several Generations, as appears by two Inquisitions post mortem: one taken 2 *Edw. II.* the other 44 *Edw. III.* concerning the Descendants from a collateral Line, then Inheritors of certain Lands at *Sutton magna* and *Sutton parva* in the same County. The principal Seat of this Family, for almost 300 Years last past, has been at *Harpestwell* in *Com. Linc.* and belongs now to *George Whicheote Esquire*, Grandson to Sir *Hamond Whicheote Kt.* as Sir *Hamond* was to another *Hamond* Son and Heir to *Tho. Whicheote Esquire*: Which *George Whicheote* was Son and Heir to *William Whicheote Esquire* (Lieutenant-Colonel to the Lord Viscount *Molineux*, in the Service of *K. Charles I.*) by *Margaret* his Wife (Relict of Sir *John South*

South Kt. and afterwards married to Robert Lord *Hunsdon*) eldest Daughter to Sir *Gervase Clifton* of *Clifton* in *Com. Nottingham*. Knight of the *Bath* and Baronet, by *Frances* his second Wife, Daughter to *Francis* Earl of *Cumberland*. The said *George* hath Issue two Daughters (*Eleanor* and *Frances*) by *Frances* his first Wife, Daughter of Sir *Francis Binton* of *Barnston* in *Com. York* Baronet, and *Thomas Whichcote* his Son and Heir apparent by a third Wife, one of the Daughters of Sir *Tho. Meeres* Knight; himself being before the only surviving Male of the first House. The remaining Branches are the Descendants of *Edw. Whichcote* of *Stoke* within the Parish of *Barford* in *Com. Salop* Esquire; of *Christopher Whichcote* Gent. a Spanish Merchant at *London*; and of Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* Baronet, Sons to *Christopher Whichcote* of *Stoke* afore-said, Esquire; who was Son to *Christopher Whichcote* of the City of *London*, a younger Son to *Thomas Whichcote* before mention'd; the Son of *John Whichcote* of *Harpeswell* junior, Son and Heir to *John Whichcote* Esquire, of *Harpeswell*, in right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Tirwhit* of *Harpeswell*, Gent. second Son of Sir *Robert Tirwhit* of *Kettleby* in the same County of *Linc.* Knight, (sometime a Justice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards of the King's Bench) Son to *Adam Tirwhit* of *Kettleby* Esquire, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Ralph Lord Lumley* and *Eleanor* his Wife, Sister to *Ralph* Earl of *Westmorland*, and Daughter of *John* Lord *Nevill*, by *Maud* his Wife, Daughter to *Henry* Lord *Percy*, Ancestor to the Earls of *Northumberland*.

WHICHCOTE (*Benjamin*) D. D. sometime Provost of *Kings College* in *Cambridge*, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, afterwards Rector of *Milton* (alias *Middleton*) near *Cambridge*, (a Donative belonging to the said College) and Vicar of *St. Lawrence Jewry* in *London*; was fifth Son to *Christopher Whichcote* of *Stoke* in the County of *Salop* Esq; aforemention'd, by *Eliz.* his Wife, Daughter to *Edw. Fox* of *Greet* in the same County Esq; by *Katherine* his first Wife, Daughter of *Lewis Crowther* of *Ludlow*, Gent. He marry'd *Rebecca*, Daughter to *Thomas Jordan*, and Relict of *Richard Glover*, as before him of *Matthew Cradock* (Merchants at *London*) and died without Issue May 13. An. 1683. *etat. sue* 74. leaving a plentiful Estate (besides 1000 l. bequeathed in pious and charitable Legacies) to his three Executors, *Benjamin* and *Jeremy Whichcote* of *London* Merchants, Sons to his Brother *Christopher*, and *Christopher Whichcote* a younger Son to Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* following. See his Character, together with the History of his Life and Death, in his Funeral Sermon, preach'd by the Reverend Dr. *John Tillotson* (Dean of *Canterbury*) at the Church of *St. Lawrence Jewry* afore-said: where he lieth interr'd in the Chancel.

WHICHCOTE (Sir *Jeremy*) of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*. and *Hendon* in the County of *Middlesex*, Baronet; one of the Justices of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenants, as also Colonel of the Militia for the said County, Brother to the afore-said Dr. *Benjamin Whichcote*; was born Sept. 28. 1614. at *Stoke* in the County of *Salop*, and departed this Life June 22. 1677. This Sir *Jeremy Whichcote* married *Anne*, eldest Daughter to *Joseph Grave* Citizen of *London*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *John Brereton* of *Namptwich* in the County Palatine of *Chester*, and *Amie* his Wife, Sister to Sir *Paul Pindar* of *London* Knight, sometime Ambassador at *Constantinople*. By which *Anne* Lady *Whichcote* (still surviving) he had Issue 7 Sons and 2 Daughters; (1.) Sir *Paul Whichcote* of *Queye-Hall* in the County of *Cambridge*, Knight and Baronet. He was sometime a Fellow-Commoner in *Kings-College* in *Cambridge*; afterwards a Student in the *Inner-Temple*, *London*. Then travelled through *France*, *Italy*, and *Portugal*, for several Years together: After his Return, was admitted Fellow of the *Royal Society*, and resident again at the *Inner Temple*, till his Marriage with *Jane* Daughter and Coheir to Sir *Nicholas Gould* of *London* Baronet, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *John Gerard* of *Lammer* in the County of *Hertford*, Baronet. This Sir *Paul Whichcote* was Knighted in the Bed-chamber by King *Charles II.* in 1665. (2.) *Francis Whichcote*, sometime a Turkey Merchant. (3.) *Benjamin Whichcote*, who died young. (4.) *Christopher Whichcote* of *London*, Merchant. (5.) *Henry Whichcote* of *London*, and *Finchley* in the County of *Middlesex*, a Turkey Merchant, married to *Gertrude* Daughter of Sir *John Lawrence* Kt. sometime Alderman and Lord Mayor of *London*, and Relict of *Richard Pecok* of *Finchley* afore-said Esquire. (6.) *Samuel Whichcote*, who died in his Infancy. (7.) *Matthew Whichcote* of the *Inner-Temple*, Barrister at Law, lately deceas'd. *Anne*, eldest Daughter, married to Sir *Francis Pemberton* Knight, Sergeant at Law, sometime Lord Chief Justice of the Kings-Bench and Common-Pleas, and one of the most Honorable Privy Council to King *Charles II.* *Elizabeth*, second Daughter, marry'd to *Richard Osburn* of the *Inner-Temple*, utter Barrister. Sir *Jeremy* for many Years, to his Death, held the Proprietary Wardenship of the *Fleet*; which he purchased, at first, in order to promote the *Royal Interest*: and for that purpose officiated sometimes himself, during the Exile of *K. Charles II.* whereby he did His Majesty great Service, in sheltering his Agents, and particularly once preventing a treacherous Design laid against His Majesties Person: Upon whose Restoration he was honoured with the Title of Baronet, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Bruxels* April 2. 1660. in the 12th Year of His Majesty's Reign. He was sometime Solicitor-General to the Prince Elector Palatine, who always retain'd a kind Remembrance of his good Services.

WHITBY, a Market and Sea-Port Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, at the Fall of the River *Esk* into the Ocean: It hath many Vessels belonging to it, a good Bridge over the River *Esk*, a Custom-House, and of considerable Trade for *Alum* and *Butter*.

WHITCHURCH, a Market Town in *Shropshire*, in the Hundred of *North Bradford*, towards *Cheeshire*: Also a Corporation in *Hantsire*, in *Evinger* Hundred, upon the River *Test*, honoured with the Election of two Members of the House of Commons. It's 49 Miles from *London*.

WHITEHAVEN, a Market Town of *Allerdale* Division in *Cumberland*, upon a Creek of the Sea, which affords it a convenient and well-frequented Harbour. It trades principally in *Salt* and *Coal*. It stands 227 Miles from *London*.

WHITGIFT (*John*) was descended of an ancient Family, seated at *Whitgift* in *Yorkshire*. His Grandfather was *John Whitgift*, Gentleman. His Father *Henry Whitgift* was bred a Merchant at *Great Grimsby* in *Lincolnsire*, where *John* first mention'd was born in the Year 1530. He was first instructed by his Uncle *Robert Whitgift*, an Abbot of *Wellow* in *Lincolnsire*, from whence he remov'd to *London*, and thence to *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*; where he was chosen Fellow, and after other Degrees, commenc'd Doctor of Divinity in the Year 1569. He was also chosen Master of *Pembroke-Hall*, and *Margaret* and *Queen's* Professor: and having a great Reputation for Preaching, he was sent for up to Court, where the Queen heard him with such Satisfaction, that she made him her Chaplain, and prefer'd him to the Masterhip of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*. At this time *Thomas Cartwright* was Fellow of that College, who being not sufficiently consider'd, as he thought, at a University-Exercise before Queen *Elizabeth*, grew discontented, and began to oppose the Ceremonies and Government of the Church; in defence of which Singularities, he appear'd more open and vigorous after his coming back from *Geneva*: and being supported by several Abettors, was the occasion of great Disturbances in the University, for which he was afterwards expell'd. Not long after, *Cartwright* and the *Disciplinarians* publish their *Admonition to the Parliament*, to which *Whitgift* wrote a learned Answer: To lengthen this Controversie, *Cartwright* replies; and *Whitgift* defends his Answer. Dr. *Whitgift's* next Promotion was to the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and then to the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, where he was likewise made Vice-President of the *Marches of Wales*. And here, both with respect to his Ecclesiastick and Civil Station, he had the reputation of a good Governor, and was extremely valu'd for his Prudence, Integrity, and good Temper. The Queen being highly satisfy'd with his Character, offer'd him the See of *Canterbury*, tho' not then vacant; which he refus'd to accept till Archbishop *Grindal's* Death; which happening in 1583, he was then Translated to *Lambeth*, where in the Year 1584, at the Instance of some of the Privy-Council, the two Archbishops, and the Bishop of *Winchester*, condescended to hear the Dissenting Ministers Reasons against Conformity, which being publickly debated, and sufficiently answer'd, those of the Council seem'd surpriz'd to find the Objections of the Non-Conformists so trivial and weak: however that Party had Friends enow at Court to give the Archbishop a great deal of trouble, till he had strengthen'd his Interest by being better known to the Queen, and sworn of the Privy Council. On the Death of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor, the Queen offer'd him the Seal, which he declining, recommended Sir *Christopher Hatton*, who afterwards assisted him in checking the Puritan Faction: And *Cartwright*, the Head of that Party, having run a great length of Irregularity, was pardon'd; at the instance of the Archbishop. The Queen, being now so fully satisfy'd with the Archbishop's Conduct, throws the care of the Church entirely upon him, giving him a Power to dispose of all Bishopricks and other Ecclesiastical Promotions in her Majesty's Nomination. To throw in a Word or two more of his Character: He was a great Lover and Encourager of Learning and Vertue both at home and abroad, and treated both the Recusants and other Dissenters with great Mildness and Moderation; by which Usage he brought off a great many Roman-Catholicks in his Diocese of *Worcester*. He was a firm Friend to the Earl of *Essex*, till convinc'd of his Disloyalty; and then he Arm'd threescore of his own Family, and sent them to *White-hall* for the Queens Security. These Men were the first that enter'd *Essex-house*, and made good their Post till the Earl surrender'd himself. When Queen *Elizabeth* died, the Archbishop was the chief Mourner at her Funeral: He likewise, after the coming of King *James I.* to the Crown, assisted at the Conference between the Bishops and Non-Conformists, at *Hampton-Court*: Soon after which he died, in the 74th Year of his Age, and was bury'd at *Croyden* in *Surrey*, where he had built and endow'd a Free-School and an Hospital, Sir *Geo. Paule's Life of this Archbishop*.

WIBOURG, a Town and Pert of *Swedeland*, in *Finland*: There is another of this Name in *Jutland* in *Denmark*. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, and stands in the middle of that Prementory, at an equal distance from the *German* and *Baltick* Seas, eight Miles from *Alburg* to the South.

WICKHAM, a Market Town of *Buckinghamshire*, in *Burnham* Hundred, in a low and fruitful Vale, upon a Stream that falls into the *Thames*: It is a large fair Town, sends two Mem-

bers to Parliament, and is the Place where the Affizes for the County are commonly kept. It's 32 Miles from London.

WICKHAM (*William* of) was born at a Town of that Name in *Hants*. One of his first Preferments was that of Surveyor of King *Edw. III.*'s Buildings; afterwards going into Orders, he was made Parson of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, &c. besides which, he was made Principal Secretary, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, Master of the Wards and Liveries, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lord Treasurer of *England*. The Money which he expended upon Religion, Learning, Charity, and the Publick Good, was almost incredible; for he bestowed 20000 Marks in Repairing Houses belonging to the Bishoprick; Discharg'd all Prisoners in his Diocese that lay in Execution for Debt under 20 Pounds; Repair'd all the High-ways from *Winchester* to *London*, on both sides the River; Founded *New-College* in *Oxford*, and another College at *Winchester*; in which latter there is a large Revenue settled for the Maintenance of a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 Masters, 70 Scholars, &c. This Bishop died in the 4th Year of *Henry IV.* *Cambd. Brit.*

WICKLIFFE (*John*) an *English-man*, Doctor of Divinity in *Oxford*, and Parson of *Lutterworth* in *Lincolnshire*, maintain'd several Erroneous Opinions in the Reigns of *Edw. III.* and *Rich. II.* and was supported in his Opposition to the Church, by *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Henry Lord Percy*, and some others. Some of his Tenents are said to be as follow; viz. "That Princes may take away the Church's Temporalities, when they are not rightly made use of. That God cannot give a Man and his Heirs a Right to Govern by perpetual Succession. That Deeds invented for the conveying of perpetual Inheritances are impracticable. That a Man cannot be Excommunicated by the Church, unless he is first Excommunicated by himself. That every Priest rightly Ordain'd has a Power (independently of his Superiors) to Administer the Sacrament, and, by consequence, of Absolving from all kinds of Sin. That Christ meant the Pope, by the Abomination of Desolation standing in the Holy Place. That Bishops Benedictions, Confirmations, Consecrations of Churches, &c. are but Tricks to get Money. That Deacons and Priests may Preach without Licence from the Bishop. That Priests of bad Life forfeit their Character and Authority, or cease to be Priests. That the Church consists only of Persons predestinated. That 'tis no Sacrilege to take away Things consecrated to Religion. That People ought not to pay Tythes to immoral Parish-Priests. And many others of this kind, too long to mention. *Spelman's Councils*, Vol. 2. *Fuller's Church-History*, &c.

WICTERIC XXII. King of the *Goths*, usurped the Kingdom in 603, from *Limba II.* He understood how to Fight, but not so well how to Conquer. He had several Wars against the *Romans*, though he reign'd but 6 Years and 10 Months; for as he had kill'd *Limba* to assure himself the Kingdom, so this Prince's Friends watch'd an opportunity of Revenge, and kill'd him as he sat at Dinner.

WIDDRINGTON (*Sir William*) of *Widdrington Castle* in *Com. Northumb.* Kt. and Bar. for his Service in the beginning of the Troubles in *K. Charles I.*'s Reign, was by that Prince, by Letters Patent bearing Date 10 Nov. 19 *Car. I.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Widdrington* of *Blantney* in *Com. Linc.* Continuing likewise in Arms till all was lost, he suffer'd in the general Ruin: And after that joining with the most noble *James Earl of Derby* in August 1651, to make Passage for King *Charles II.* with his Army out of *Scotland* then marching towards *Worcester*, being encountred by numerous Forces sent by *Cromwel* under the Command of Colonel *Lilburn*, lost his Life in a sharp Skirmish near *Wigan* in *Lancashire*, leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir to *Sir Anthony Thorold* of *Blankney* Kt. seven Sons and two Daughters. *William*, his Son and Heir, succeeding him, married *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir to *Sir Peregrine Bertu* of *Eveden* in *Com. Linc.* Kt. a younger Son to *Robert* late Earl of *Lindsey*, and by her hath Issue. *Dugd.*

WIDIN, *Vidin*, in Latin *Bydena* and *Viminicum*, is a City of *Servia*, which is an Archbishop's See, and the Seat of the Turkish Governor: It stands upon the *Danube* (where it receives the *Lon*) nine German Miles from the Borders of *Thrace* to the West, and fifteen from *Rissa* to the North. It was taken by the *Imperialists*, after a Defeat of 10000 *Turks* that were posted near it, Octob. 1689. and re-taken by the *Turks* in four days, Sept. 1690.

WIER (*John* called *Piscinarius*) was born in 1515 at *Grave*, upon the *Meuse*, in the *Dutchy of Brabant*. He began his Studies in *Germany* under *Cornelius Agrippa*, and after he had continued them at *Paris* he travelled in *Africa* and *Candia*, where he assures us, in his Book of Witches, he saw a Thing which seems altogether incredible; viz. That a Country Fellow voided, by the Fundament, the Iron of an Arrow that he was wounded with in the Back some Years before. At his Return into his own Country, the Duke of *Cleves* took him to be his Doctor; in which Office he behaved himself with great Reputation and Success for 33 Years. He was very learned, undertook the Protection of the Witches against the Judges that condemn'd them to be Burn'd, and pretended to make it appear, that all who were accus'd of that Crime were People whose Brains being disturb'd with Melancholy, imagined, but without Reason, and against Truth, that they held a Correspondence with the Devil; so that they were really

more worthy of Compassion than Punishment. *Bodin*, in his *Demonomania*, pretends, that *Wier* favoured Witches for no other end, but to encrease their Number; that his Opinion was full of Impiety, and led the way to Atheism: He founds his Opinion on this, That *Wier* teaches the Words, Invocations, Circles, Figures, and Characters, used by that sort of People: moreover, he gives the Inventory of the Monarchy of Hell, with the Names and Surnames of 572 Princes of Devils, and of 7405926 lesser ones. He counts the little ones by Legions, allowing 5666 to each one, adding their Qualities and Properties; and acknowledges that having found the *Steganographia* of *Trithemius* in *Agrippa's* Closet, with the Names of the Devils, and the Prayers to be used in invoking their Assistance, he had transcrib'd it all. From all which, *Bodin* makes no difficulty to conclude, that *Wier* was no mean Wizard himself. He died at *Tecklembourg* in 1588, being 73 Years of Age. *Thuan.*

WIGAN, a Market and Borough Town of *West Derby* in the South of *Lancashire*, seated on the River *Dowles* which runs into the mouth of the *Ribble*, and inhabited by divers sorts of Tradesmen, whose Manufactures find vent at home and abroad. About this Town are the choicest Coals in *England*, called *Cannel*; but a greater Wonder is the Burning-Well near it. It's 195 Miles from *London*.

WIGHT, *The Isle of Wight*, Lat. *Vellis*, is a considerable Island belonging to *Hampshire*, from which it seems to have been divided, the Passage betwixt it and *Hurst Castle* on the opposite Shore being very narrow, and the Name of it intimating some such Division; for by the *Britains*, says *Heylin*, it was anciently called *Guith*, which signifies a Breach or Separation, from whence the *English* have their *Wight*, the turning of *Gu* into *W* being familiar with the *Saxons* and other *Dutch* People. From East to West this Island reaches 20 Miles, and from North to South 12. On the East side it makes a Peninsula commonly called *Binbrige Isle*, and on the West another by the Name of *Fresh-Water Isle*. Southward, especially where it looks towards *France*, 'tis in a manner inaccessible, by reason of the steep and craggy Rocks wherewith it is naturally fenced; nor is it much less safe on the North-West, where the Rocks call'd the *Needles* and *Shingles* make the Passage very dangerous, except to single Ships under the Conduct of Pilots well acquainted with the Course of the Chanel. North-Eastward 'tis more flat and level. This Island, anciently inhabited by the *Belge*, and now being in the Diocese of *Winchester*, is divided into 2 principal Parts, call'd the East and West *Maden*, wherein are 36 Parishes, 4 Market Towns, and 4 Castles. An Island much commended for being a healthful, pleasant, and fruitful spot of Ground; Northward well provided with Meadows, Pastures, and Woods; Southward with good Corn Fields, so that it yields plenty of Grass and Corn, breeds great store of Cattel, besides Conies, Hares, Partridges, Pheasants, Sea-Fowl, and Fish. The Market Towns are *Newport*, the chief Place of the Island, *Newton*, *Tarmonth*, and *Sandham-Castle*, the first three whereof send two Burgesses to serve in Parliament. The Castles are, *Sandham*, *Cowes*, *Carisbrook*, and *Tarmonth* Castles. The principal Bays are, *Compton*, *Sandham*, and *Thorney Bay*; the first South-westward, the second South-eastward, and the third North-westward. Here is also *St. Helens* Eastward, *Cowes* Northward, and betwixt *Portsmouth* and this Island, *Spithead*; three noted Stations for our Fleets. Lastly, this Island, as well as the *Isle of Man*, has had the Honour of being advanced to the Title of a Kingdom, *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, being Crowned King of *Wight* by *K. Henry VI.* An. 1445. but the Title ended with him 2 Years after. *Richard Widevil*, Earl of *Rivers*, his Successor, had it from *Edw. VI.* with the Title of Lord of *Wight*. *Sir Reginald Bray* took it from *Henry VII.* in Fee Farm, at the Rent of 300 Marks.

WIGHTON, a Market Town in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, in *Harthill* Hundred, 147 Miles from *London*.

WILBROD (*St.*) was born in *Northumberland* in 658. His Father's Name was *Ulgil*. He was educated, at first, in the Abbey of *Rippon*, of which *St. Wilfrid* was then Abbot. At the Age of 20 Years, having some time before turn'd Monk, he went into *Ireland* to *St. Egbert*, who being persuaded of *St. Wilbrod's* Capacity and Qualifications, sent him to attempt the Conversion of the *Frisons* in the *Low-Countries*, he being at that time about 30 Years old, and in Priests Orders. He took *St. Suidbert*, *St. Adelbert*, and in all 8 or 9 Missionaries along with him, and arriv'd in *West-Friesland* in 690, being a little after the time that *Pepin Maire* of the Palace under *Thierry III.* had Conquer'd part of this Country from *Radbod* King of the *Frisons*. To make his Enterprize more practicable, he apply'd himself to *Pepin*, who receiv'd him into his Protection, and sent him to *Rome* to Pope *Sergius*, for his Apostolical Benediction. *Wilbrod*, upon his Return, spent 3 or 4 Years in instructing the *Frisons* in *K. Thierry's* Dominions, and converted a great number of them. Upon this Success he took another Journey to *Rome*, with Letters of Recommendation from *Pepin*; upon which Pope *Sergius* made him Archbishop of the *Frisons*, and gave him the *Pall*. Being return'd to *France*, *Pepin* granted him some Lands in the Town of *Utrecht* for him to reside on: Here he built *St. Saviour's Church*, and fix'd his See. Sometime after, *St. Wilbrod* preach'd in that Part of *Friesland* which belong'd to Prince *Radbod*; but notwithstanding all his Zeal and Arguments against Heathenism, he was not so successful as to convert that Prince. He went afterwards

upon

upon the like charitable Employment into *Denmark*; but was in a great measure, by the Obstinacy of the People, disappointed in this Place also. Upon his coming back to the *Low-Countries*, he baptiz'd *Pepin*, Son of *Charles Martel*, and foretold his future Greatness. He died in the Year 730, and had his Life written in Prose and Verse by *Alcuinus*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Charles the Great*. *Mabillon Aët. Sanct.*

WILFRID (*Saint*) Archbishop of *York*, born at *Rippon*; was a general Scholar, and particularly an eminent Divine. He went into *Scotland*, and in a Council conven'd there by *Oswin* King of *Northumberland*, he confuted the Mistakes of *Colman* a *Scottish* Bishop. He was Preceptor to King *Alfred*, and at last prefer'd to the Archbishoprick of *York*. He wrote the four Gospels in Letters of Gold, and died in 710, at 75 Years of Age. *Bede* and several other Authors give him a great Character.

WILLIAM I. the first *Norman* King of *England*, had the Sirname of *Conqueror* from his Victory over King *Harold*, which procur'd him at one Blow the Crown of *England*, Anno 1066, whose Claim to it was a pretended Donation from his Cousin King *Edward* the Confessor. He was the base Son of *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, by *Harlot*, a Skinner's Daughter; presently after he was born, he took up Rushes, and held them fast in his hands: which was taken for a Prefage of his future Greatness. When he landed here, 'tis said, that as he was stepping out of the Boat, he fell by a slip of his Foot, upon his Hand, which seem'd an ill Omen; but a Soldier standing by corrected the Omen, by saying, that their Duke had by that taken possession of the Land. Being landed, he gave strict Orders for his Army not to waste and spoil, for that they ought (*says he*) to spare what was their own: But these Things being related of *Alexander* and *Cesar*, 'tis like enough the Monks borrowed them to embellish their own Story. As to the Time and Place, with other Circumstances of the Battel he fought with King *Harold* for the Crown, I refer you to the latter part of the Reign of that King. If you enquire how the *English* upon this single Victory, came to lay down the Cudgels for good and all, and submit to a foreign Power, when they had strugled with the *Danes* about 200 Years, and that with great Effusion of Blood, before they would submit their Necks to a foreign Yoke? It must be confess'd a matter of Amazement, seeing the *English* had then with them a hopeful young Prince, the right Heir to the Crown; viz. *Edgar Atheling*, Son of Prince *Edward*, the Son of King *Edmund Ironside*; a Prince who might have been powerfully assisted by *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, who had married *Margaret* his Sister. Besides that, *Aldred* then Archbishop of *York*, and many of the Nobles, with the *Londoners*, would have set up this Prince as the right Heir, and were preparing to fight in the Defence of his Right. But *Morecar* and *Edwin*, Brothers of King *Harold's* Widow, not liking the Choice, because each of them expected to be chosen before him, withdrew their Forces, and returned home: Thus the Design was prevented, and the Way smoothed for the Victorious Duke to come and take Possession of the Crown. Duke *William* seeing such a Calm after a most bloody Fight, and no Preparations for any farther Resistance, marches up to *London*, some say in a Hostile, others in a Regal manner. At *Barkhamstead* he was met by Prince *Edgar*, with the Nobles, Bishops, Citizens, and at length *Morecar* and *Edwin*, for whose Ambition *Edgar* was now laid aside by his Party. There they submitted to the Duke, gave him Hostages, and swore Fidelity; to which he answered by bare Promises of Peace and Defence. Being come up to *London* with all his Army, he was on *Christmas-Day* solemnly Crowned in *Westminster* Abby by *Aldred* Archbishop of *York*, having first taken his Oath at the Altar in presence of all the People, to defend the Church, well to govern the People, to maintain Justice according to Law, and to prohibit Rapine and unjust Judgment. Thus the *English*, whilst they could not agree about the choice of their Native King, were fain to stoop under the Yoke of an Outlandish Conqueror. The Fore-runners of which Servitude, are openly and fairly laid out to this Effect by *William* of *Malmsbury*. Many Years, says he, before the *Normans* came in, and even in *Edward* the Confessor's Days, the Clergy had lost all good Literature, and almost all Sense of Religion. They were scarce able to read and understand their Latin Service. He was a Miracle to others who had skill in Grammar. The Monks went clad in fine Stuffs, and made no difference what they eat; which, though in it self no Fault, yet according to their Consciences was a piece of Irreligion. The Great Men were addicted to Gluttony and dissolute Life, made a Prey of the Common People, abused their Daughters whom they had in Service, then turned them off to the Stews. The meaner sort used to tippie Night and Day, spent all they had in Drunkenness, attended with such other Vices as did effeminate Mens Minds. Whence it came to pass, that being carried on with Fury and Rashness more than any true Fortitude or Skill of War, they gave to *William* the Conqueror so easie a Conquest. And *William* on his part, whatever his Pretence was of a Will and Designation of *Edward* the Confessor, took upon him to Rule as Conqueror, not sparing his *English* Subjects to gratifie his Followers. Bishopricks, Monasteries, Cities, and Corporations, he deprived of their antient Privileges, and put them to redeem the same at his own rate. Most of the antient Laws of the Land he abrogated, in lieu whereof he substituted his *Norman* Laws in the *Norman*

Tongue. To which he took such care to bring up Youth, that he set up *Norman* Schools every where, as if he had designed to rob the Nation of their very Language. To strengthen himself against Insurrections, he built the Tower of *London*, and several Castles in the Country, as at *York*, *Durham*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, and *Hastings*. To prevent Nightly Meetings, he commanded every Householder to put out Fire and Candle at 8 a Clock at Night; therefore he caused a Bell to be rung at that Hour, called in his Language *Couvre-feu*, that is *Cover-fire*. That the Land-Taxes might turn to good Account, he ordered an exact Survey to be taken of the whole Kingdom, what Proportion of Land every one had, and for every Hide (or 100 Acres) of Land, he exacted six Shillings. The Book made of it is to this day kept in the Exchequer, by the Name of *Doomsday-Book*. In the very Place where the Battel was fought betwixt King *Harold* and him, he erected an Abby, called *Battel-Abby*: But this piece of Devotion was more than over-ballanced by his great Impiety in destroying for his Pleasure no less than 36 Parish Churches; for being a great Hunter, and finding *Hampshire* a fit Place to gratifie his Inclination, he caused many Towns and Villages, with 36 Parish Churches, to be all pulled down; that he might have the more room for his Sport, which from that time was called the *New-Forest*. But two of his Sons Lives went to expiate his Crime, viz. *Richard* his second, and *William* his next Successor to the Crown of *England*; the first being gored by a Deer, the other accidentally slain by an Arrow levelled at a Deer, and both in the same Forest. *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, did Homage to him for what he held in *England*, and *Griffith* the last King of *Wales*, did Homage to him for *Wales*. But, as his Reign was severe, so it proved turbulent. Whilst he was here, *Normandy* rebelled; when he went thither, *England* did the same. *Scotland* had a Fling at him, *Ireland* another; so that neither could his Subjects love him, nor his Neighbours endure him. 'Twas in his Reign that Bishopricks were erected into Baronies; and that the Archbishop of *York*, by a Decree of the Pope, came to be stiled *Primas Angliæ*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Primas totius Angliæ*. And whereas heretofore publick Writings were only Signed, now Sealing came into use. At last King *William* grew very corpulent, and uneasie with it. Being at *Rouen* in *Normandy*, he confined himself to a strict Diet, in order to extenuate his Body: Which *Philip I.* King of *France*, hearing of (who was at some odds with him) rally'd upon him, and ask'd when there would be an end of King *William's* Lying-in. This coming to *William's* Ear, he sent him word, That at his first going out he would go and visit him with Ten thousand Lances: And he proved as good as his word; for he was no sooner able to get up on Horseback but he fell upon the *French* King's Dominions, over-run that part of the Isle of *France* called *Le Vexia Francois*, and burnt the Town of *Mante*. But he was so much fatigued in the Siege of that Place, that in his Return to *Rouen* he fell sick, and died upon it Sept. 19. 1087; from whence his Body was removed to *Caen*, and buried in *St. Stephen's* Church, which himself had Founded. By *Maud* his Wife, Daughter of *Baldwin V.* Earl of *Flanders*, he left three Sons; *Robert*, succeeded in the Dukedom of *Normandy*; *William* and *Henry*, his next Successors in *England*. From King *William* begins that new Account of the Kings of *England*, by First, Second, and Third, &c.

WILLIAM II. surnamed *Rufus*, King of *England*, succeeded next to *William* the Conqueror, whose third Son he was; *Richard* the Second being dead, and *Robert* the eldest Son, Duke of *Normandy*, prevented by *William* as to the Crown of *England*. He was Crowned at *Westminster*, Sept. 26. 1087, by *Laufank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. But *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux*, and Earl of *Kent*, their Uncle, siding with Duke *Robert*, advised him to come over, and recover his Right, with Promises of his Assistance. Accordingly Duke *Robert* Landed at *Southampton*, but was soon pacified by King *William's* Promise to pay him 3000 Marks yearly, and to resign the Kingdom to him or his Heirs at his Death. *Odo*, residing in the Castle of *Rocheſter*, was Besieged, and the Castle taken, Himself banished, and his Goods confiscated. There was a great Contest between this Prince and *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about Pope *Urban II.* The King refusing to allow the Archbishop to acknowledge any Pope without his leave first obtain'd; however, *Anselm* stuck to his Point, and desir'd the King's permission to quit the Kingdom, but the Liberty was deny'd him: During this Controversie, the King treated privately with Pope *Urban* to have *Anselm* remov'd from his See; but this Archbishop's unexceptionable Life making that Request impracticable, he was conniv'd at by the King, continued in the Government of his Province, and had the Pope's *Pall* sent him, which had been one of the things disputed between him and the King. He built *Westminster-Hall*, and raised *Carlisle* from Ruins, which had been laid in Ashes about 200 Years before by the *Danes*. Several Hospitals were by him founded, and the Bishop's See of *Selfey* in *Sussex* transferred to *Chicheſter*. 'Twas in his Reign that the Sea overflowed a great part of those Lands in *Kent* which had been *Earl Goodwin's*, and are to this day called *Goodwin's Sands*. Having Reigned almost 14 Years, he died without Issue, being accidentally killed in the *New Forest*, by an Arrow levelled at a Deer by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*. His Body was buried in the Cathedral of *Wincheſter*. *Speed, Eadmar Hist. Nov. Antiq. Brit.*

Eccl. pag. 116. Spelman's Councils, Vol. 2. &c.

WILLIAM III. of England, and Second of Scotland, and Third of the Name Prince of Orange, now King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, is Son to William II. Prince of Orange by Mary Stuart, eldest Daughter to Charles I. King of Great Britain, and was born on the 4th of Nov. 1650, eight days after his Father's Death, and had for his Godfathers the States of Holland and Zeland, with the Cities of Delft, Leyden, and Amsterdam. The States General, in an Assembly which commenced Jan. 18. 1651, concluding from his Father's Design on Amsterdam, what might be expected from a single Governor; resolved, that for time coming, the Choice of all Officers and Magistrates should be in the Power of the Cities, and that all Soldiers, the Prince's Guards not excepted, should take an Oath of Fidelity to the States, notwithstanding of all the Opposition which the Princess his Mother made thereunto in favour of her Son, who in his Cradle suffered by the Intreagues of Barnevelt's Party, then the De Witts. He bore all with incredible Patience, till the French King's having almost destroyed that flourishing Republick, contributed to the Prince's being restored to those publick Employments and Dignities; as if Heaven, says my Author, had designed to convince the World, that the Family who founded that Republick was only capable of restoring it. The Calamities of that time, and the Resentments of the People, being improved against the De Witts by the Princess Dowager, Grandmother to his Highness, and those of her Party, the accomplish'd her Designs with great Dexterity. The Prince, after having visited some Fortifications in 1672, was unanimously chosen General by the States, and Feb. 24. took the Oaths, and entered on his Office. It being remarkable, that the Peasants of West-Friesland who make excellent Soldiers, would not take Arms till they were admitted to swear to be true to the Republick, and to obey the States and his Highness the Prince of Orange; who immediately repaired to the Army at Nieuw Rop, where all he could do in his present Circumstances against the French, commanded by Louis XIV. in Person, was, to keep his Post, which he performed with so much Conduct, that Louis could find no Advantage, but was forced to retire with Loss, and abandon his Works, when he thought to have forced the Prince out of his Trenches: But in the mean time, the Frontier Towns and Garisons of Holland fell daily into the Hands of the French; which occasion'd the Peoples suspicion of Treachery. The Inhabitants of Dort were the first who took Arms, and sent to know of their Magistrates, whether they resolved to defend the City, or sit still? They answered, That they were ready to do all that could be expected from them. The People demanded at the same time to see the Magazines; but the Keys being missing, they cried out of Treachery, and that they would have the Prince of Orange to be their Head and Governor, threatening Death to the Magistrates if they did not comply. Hereupon the Prince was sent for, and though he told them the danger of his leaving the Army, they would not be denied. The Magistrates conducted him with Solemnity to the Town-Hall, and requested that for the Satisfaction of the People, he would visit their Fortifications and Stores; which he did accordingly: But the People at his return, suspecting that the Magistrates had deceived him and them both, went boldly to his Coach, and ask'd him, but with much respect, Whether the Magistrates had made him their Governor or not? Upon his modest Answer, That he had as much as he could desire, and was content with the Honour they had done him already, they unanimously declared, that they would not lay down their Arms till they had chose him Stadtholder, which the Magistrates were at last constrained to accomplish, and declared him Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General by Sea and Land, with all the Power and Authority which his Ancestors had enjoyed; which the Prince refus'd till they Absolv'd him of the Oath which they oblig'd him to take when he was only made Captain General. Upon this the City rang with Joy, and the Prince's Arms were immediately fix'd on the Towers and Ramparts; Cornelius De Witt, a Burgher-master, being the only Man who refused to assent. The Example of Dort was followed by most of the other Cities, which was confirmed also by the States-General, who Absolv'd him from his first Oath, created him Stadtholder, &c. and invested him with all the Dignities which had been enjoyed by his Predecessors. From this moment the People were inspired with new Courage, repulsed 5000 French from before Ardenburgh, killed a great number, and took 500, amongst whom were several Officers and Persons of Quality. And all this, to the perpetual Infamy of France, was effected by 200 Burghers, with the Assistance of the Women and Boys. Those of Groningen did at the same time oblige the Bishop of Munster, who had Besieged them with 20000 Men, to retire with the loss of near half his Soldiers, after a prodigious Expence of Arms and Ammunition for the Undertaking. In the midst of this Zeal which the People shewed every where for the Prince, it happened that a Chirurgurgeon accused Cornelius De Witt, Bailiff of Putten, for having promised him 300000 Franks, and given him 6 Ducatons in hand, to kill or poison the Prince. Whereupon De Witt being brought to his Tryal, the Court of Holland divested him of all his Employments, and banish'd him their Territories: But the People thinking that he had deserv'd a greater Punishment, took Arms and ran to the Prison, at the same time that John

De Witt, his Brother, came in his Coach to have taken him out; whereupon one of the Burghers dropping these Words, *Now the Traitors are together, and it's our Fault if they scape us*; the incensed Multitude broke up the Prison, dragg'd out the two Brothers, murthred and cut them to pieces, crying out, *Behold the Traitors that have betrayed their Country*. Thus fell the De Witts, sworn Enemies to the House of Orange; John being said to be the Author of Excluding his Highness from all his Offices, &c. Miin Heer Fagel succeeded that Pensioner in his Place. The Elector of Brandenburg writ a Letter to the States at the same time, in favour of the Prince, whom he commended as inheriting all the Vertues of his glorious Predecessors, protesting, that he thought himself obliged to assist him in recovering what his Ancestors had purchased with their Blood; but since he heard of his Re-establishment, he doubted not but Heaven would prosper a Resolution so advantageous to the Publick. The Prince about this time chas'd the French advanc'd Guards as far as their Trenches before Utrecht, being disheartened with the Loss of their Men before Cronenburg. Suspected Magistrates being changed in most of the Cities, the Prince applied himself to reform Military Discipline, punish'd several Officers for Cowardise and Treachery, laid Siege to Narden, repulsed the Duke of Luxemburg who came to relieve it with 9000 Men, as he did also a second time, killing 2000, with above 50 Officers; though in the mean time the Duke, by the Treachery of some Peasants who conducted him by ways full of Water, threw 3000 Men into the Town, and kill'd about 700 Dutch, with Colonel Zulestein and a Lieutenant Colonel; but the French were so much disheartened with this Action, that the Officers would always cast Lots when they were to go out in Parties against the Prince of Orange, who perceiving that the City had received a considerable Relief, retired to his Quarters, with the honour of a complete Victory, having defeated near five entire Regiments, killed or wounded most of their Officers, and repulsed an old General thence. After this the Prince march'd with 24000 Horse and Foot to the Country of Liege, and at his approach the Count De Duras retired higher with his Army towards the Roer, and avoided all Occasions of coming to a Battel, though the Prince invested Tongres, took the Castle of Valcheron with abundance of Provisions, and invested Charleroy to bring him to it; but the Weather being violently cold, the Prince could not open his Trenches, but took Bins, with 3 Captains and 300 Soldiers, pillaged and demolish'd the Town, and put his Army into Winter-Quarters; which was all performed in nine days time, with the loss of very few Men. During this Expedition the Duke of Luxemburg having got together 40000 Horse and Foot, resolved to Conquer the Province of Holland, and enrich himself and his Men with the Plunder of Leyden and the Hague; for which end, he designed to march upon the Ice, with the Flower of the French Army; but was prevented by the Waters which were risen high; so that only 3500 Foot could pass, and the rest were obliged to retire to Naerden. This Party was repulsed by the Peasants at Nieucrop; but the Soldiers at Swammerdam having abandoned it, the French committed all manner of Barbarities there, as in all other Places which fell into their Hands, ravishing the Women, stripping and wounding young and old, and throwing Children into the Fire. This desperate and unexpected March of the French put the Country into a mighty Consternation; but nothing was more vexatious to them than Colonel Painvin's abandoning his Post at Nieuwerburg, by which the Enemy had a free Passage to go home; whereas the States endeavoured to cut off their Retreat, and so they must either have perished in the Water, or surrender'd at Discretion. The Prince returning with incredible Diligence to Alfen, re-establish'd all things as before. And so Luxemburg finished this bold and dangerous Enterprize, having lost 600 of his best Soldiers, and escaping narrowly with his own Life, having fallen from his Horse into the Water; whence his People sav'd him, but not without great difficulty. The taking of Coevoerden, which had been left so ingloriously to the Bishop of Munster in 1672, made amends for the Losses sustained by the French Army, it being one of the strongest Cities of the Low Countries, and the Key of Friesland and Groningen. This Garrison, though consisting of 900 Men well provided, was taken by M. Rabenhaut with 960 Men in an Hours time, though Verdugo had Besieged it in vain for 31 Weeks; and yet the Dutch lost but 60 Men, whereas the Enemy lost 150, besides the Officers slain at the Assault, and 430 Prisoners, whereof 6 were Captains, 11 Lieutenants, and 14 Ensigns; the rest saving themselves by Flight, and leaving a prodigious Quantity of all Warlike Ammunitions behind them. The taking of this strong Place did much encourage the Hollanders, and discourage the French, that they abandon'd several other Posts; all which the People did ascribe to the Conduct and Bravery of the Prince. After this he compos'd the Differences between the new and old Magistrates of Friesland and Zeland, visited the Frontier Garisons, and at Ardenburg the Keys of the City were delivered him in a Silver Basin by the Young Maids of the City all dress'd up in Flowers. The Spring being well advanced, the Hollanders were attack'd on one side by the French King in Person at the Head of a powerful Army, and the Duke of Luxemburg and Prince of Conde were at the Head of another at Utrecht, and by Sea they were vigorously attack'd by the English and French Fleets; so that the Prince could

not stir abroad, but kept his Post, having an Eye to prevent the Descent of the *English* from Sea, and to observe the Motions of the *French* by Land. June 10. 1673. the *French* King, with 42000 Horse and Foot, sat down before *Mastricht*, which was Garison'd with 4000 Foot and 8 or 900 Horse, and under the Command of their brave Governor *Farjaux*, held out near three Weeks; nor had he Surrender'd then neither, though his Men were fatigued, and that he was but ill provided with Ammunition, had it not been for the repeated Instances of the Magistrates, and the Treachery of some *Romish* Ecclesiasticks: However, it cost the *French* King 9000 of his best Men, all his Musketiers except 7, and a great Number of gallant Officers; and the Prince was so well pleas'd with the Governor's Conduct, that he made him Major-General of his Army. The Town being taken, the *French* King sent part of his Army to join *Turenne*, who ravaged the Country of *Triers*, and the rest to reinforce his Army in *Holland*. The *French* Army being thus dispersed, and the *English* Fleet after the Engagement having left the Coasts of *Holland*, the Prince found himself more at liberty, join'd the Troops in *Zealand* to the rest of the Army, and Besieged *Naerden* on a sudden with 25000 Men; and though *Luxemburg* advanced within sight of his Trenches with 10000 Men and 4000 *Munster* Horse, he took the Counterscarp by Assault, and forced the Town next day to Capitulate. The Governor as he pass'd by, saluted his Highness with a profound Reverence, and is said to have told him, That he doubted not but to justify such a speedy Surrender to his Master; however, he was degraded at *Utrecht*, and condemned to perpetual Imprisonment: And thus the Prince in four days time, carried the Town, tho' very well fortified, and sufficiently provided, the Garison being 2930, with the loss of 100 Men killed and 200 wounded, whereas the Enemy lost abundance more, contrary to what happens in most Sieges; but the Prince's exposing himself both on the Batteries and Trenches, did so animate the Soldiers, that nothing was too hard for them. The *States* having entred into a stricter Alliance with the Emperor and *Spaniards*, the Prince march'd his Army to *Rosendaal* in *Brabant*, where he joined the Count de *Monterey*, who immediately yielded him the Pre-eminence: but finding that the Prince of *Conde* had entrench'd himself so as it was impossible to attack him, he joined the Imperial Army commanded by *Montecuculi* between *Andernack* and *Bonne*, taking *Rhinebeck* in his March by Storm, and hanging the Burgher who advis'd them to make Opposition. After they were joined he attack'd *Bonne*, a City upon the *Rhine*, 4 Leagues above *Cologne*, which had 2000 Men in Garison well provided, and 24 Cannon mounted on the Ramparts. The Prince of *Conde* sent 5000 Horse to oppose them, under *Humiers*, 100 of which entred the Town on pretence that they belonged to the Duke of *Lorraine*, another 100 attempting the like were discovered and cut off, which obliged 500 who had hid themselves in a neighbouring Wood on the same Design, to retire with Precipitation; and General *Spork* being detach'd with 3000 Horse against *Humiers*, obliged him to retire to *Utrecht*. The Besiegers having finished their Batteries, made their Approaches, and laid three Mines which were ready to spring. They prepared for the general Assault; but being willing to spare their own Men, and to reduce the Place by gentler Methods, they summon'd the Governor afresh, desired him to send some of his own Men to see what readiness they were in, and threaten'd to put all to the Sword in case of farther Resistance; which did so effectually frighten the Besieged, that they surrender'd on the ordinary Terms, and march'd out 1500 Men, the rest being either slain or wounded; and such as were *Germans*, deserted immediately, and list'd themselves under the Emperor. The Prince commanded both his own and the Imperial Camp after the Duke of *Montecuculi*'s Departure to *Vienna* till the Duke of *Bourbonville*'s Arrival, march'd lower, and took the Castles of *Brevel* and *Sechuich*, the latter of which in 1642, had been Besieged for six Weeks by the Duke of *Weimar* and Landgrave of *Hesse*'s whole Army with extraordinary Vigour, but in vain. The Garison consisted of 200 *French* commanded by a *German*, who finding that they designed to hold it out to the last, commanded them down to defend the Lower Court, and then drew the Draw-Bridge upon them, which obliged them to surrender. *Turenne*, though he would fain have rais'd the Siege of *Bonne*, durst not move, because the Duke of *Lorraine* observ'd him on the Banks of the *Moselle*. The mighty Multitudes of *French* being by this time reduced by their prodigal Effusion of Blood, they could not keep the Field without draining their Garisons, and abandoning their Conquests in the *Low Countries*, rather than suffer the Confederates to take the Towns of the *Rhine*, *Meuse*, and *Moselle*; so that they quitt'd *Warden*, *Harderwick*, the Fort of *Cravecaur*, *Bommel*, *Utrecht*, &c. as their Confederates the *Munsterians* did *Elburg*, *Gampen*, *Hattem*, &c. dismantling some, plundering others, and exacting great Sums from all, on condition to preserve their Fortifications, &c. some of which they did nevertheless undermine in a treacherous manner. In consideration of this unexpected Change, which was entirely owing to the Prince's Conduct and Courage, the *States* in gratitude, confirm'd him Stadtholder, and entail'd that Dignity upon the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, by an Instrument dated Feb. 2. 1674. The *States* of *Zeland* did the same, and declar'd him chief Nobleman of their Province. This being ef-

fect'd, the Prince went to *Utrecht*, settled the Government there upon its ancient Foundations, and received the same Honour from that Province that he had done from the others: At the same time General *Rabenaupt*, with the Militia of *Friesland* and *Groningen*, took and Garison'd *Nerthem*, repulsing the *Munsterians*, who attack'd him in it, with considerable loss; after which he took *Nienhuys* by Capitulation; and then the Bishop of *Munster*, though his Troops had retaken the Town, made Peace with the Emperor; which did so mightily alarm the *French*, that they abandoned all the Towns in *Overyssel*, after extorting Money from them in the usual manner: So that that Province was also settled on its ancient Foundations by the Prince; and the *French* King, to cover his Weakness, banish'd the *Marshall de Bellefond* from Court, though he had Order for what he did. And thus the Prince, like another *Scipio*, by carrying the War into his Enemies Country, did in less than two Years force all the *French* Hannibals to quit his own. The *French* King endeavouring in the mean time to gain in one Place what he had lost in another, entred *Franche Comté* with a prodigious Army, and joining the other under the Prince of *Conde*, took *Besancon*, *Dole*, &c. These Armies being joined, the Prince of *Orange* march'd with his to *Malines*, and kept on his Guard in *Brabant* while the *French* King was in the Neighbourhood, and till he returned to *Paris*, having lost abundance of brave Officers and Soldiers in his New Conquest. The *Imperialists* took *Namur* and the Castle, with *Dinant*, opened the Passage of the *Meuse*, and joined the Confederates by the end of *July*, who being then 60000 Men, prepared to attack the Prince of *Conde* that was on the other side of *Pieton* with 50000 Men, and march'd straight towards him; but he would by no means quit his Post: Whereupon the Prince of *Orange* decamp'd from *Senneff*, resolving to attack some important Place to bring *Conde* out of his Post. Thus the Prince march'd straight on the side of *Bins*; and the Prince of *Conde* knowing perfectly the Difficulty of the Ways through which the Confederates were to pass, drew out of his Trenches, and when the main Body was too far advanced to return soon enough, he attack'd the Rear, which occasioned a bloody Battel; and the Confederates being unhappily straitned for want of room, had visibly the Disadvantage every where, though all their Leaders, but especially the Prince of *Orange*, behaved themselves with the very height of Courage and Conduct; the latter exposing himself every where at the Head of his Troops, that it was a wonder how he escap'd being kill'd or taken, as were the Duke of *Holstein*, the Prince de *Solms*, and Monsieur *Langerac*, besides a great many other Persons of Quality taken and slain. The Prince de *Vaudemont*, Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, and Count *Waldeck*, did Wonders in this Action; and the latter, if he had been seconded, had certainly defeated the *French*; but being over-power'd, all over bloody with Wounds, and having slain two of the Enemy who set upon him particularly, he rallied his Troops, and drew off in good Order: And the Prince of *Orange* to encourage the frightened Troops, rode up and down before them with his Sword in his Hand, giving all Proofs imaginable of an undaunted Courage, but could not stop the Troops till they met a Body of *Spanish* Horse. The Marquis d'*Assenar* with the *Spaniards*, renewed the Battel; but being Wounded in seven Places, he fell at the Head of his Troops. The *French* did also make themselves Masters of the *Dutch* Baggage; and if the Prince of *Conde*'s natural Impetuosity and Ambition had not spur'd him on farther, he might have carried away all the Advantages of a Victory; but having advanced with the rest of his Army towards the main Body of the Confederates commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, Prince *Maurice*, the *Rhinegrave*, and Major General *Vane*, General *Souches* who led the Van, having notice of what pass'd, had by that time joined the main Body, and the Fight was renewed more furiously than ever. The Duke of *Luxemburg* Commanded the Right of the *French*, and the Duke de *Noails* the Left; so that Honour, Hatred, Revenge, Hope and Despair, animating the Courage of both Parties, they resolv'd to Conquer or Die. The Prince of *Orange* shew'd himself every where, sometimes throwing himself into the midst of his Enemies, to the apparent hazard of his Life; and the Soldiers, encouraged by his Example, strove to out-do one another. So that the Prince of *Conde* being frustrated of his Hopes, would have wheel'd about to the Left, but was obliged to retire by the *Dutch* Major General *Farjaux* and Count de *Chavagnac*, who commanded a Squadron of *Imperial* Horse. Count *Souches*, with his Forlorn Hope, broke into the Enemies strongest Quarter, and the Prince of *Lorraine*, Prince *Pio*, the Marquis de *Grana*, and Count *Staremburg*, with Count *Souches*'s Sons, behaved themselves with so much Gallantry, that the *French* *Suissers* were not able to gain any ground upon them. The Prince of *Conde* in the mean time, charged the Confederates on the Right, but without Success, being bravely repuls'd by Prince *Maurice* and the *Rhinegrave*, the latter having no small share in the Victory. Thus the Armies fought till Night, sometimes Battalions on the one side, and sometimes Battalions of the other side, giving ground, and rallying again by the noble Conduct of their Commanders, amongst whom the Prince of *Orange* was chief, being all along in the Heat of the Battel, encouraging his Men by his own Example, and was all the while accompanied by the young Prince of *Friesland*. The Prince of *Conde* having lost most of his Infantry,

and not being able to persuade the rest to another Engagement, he retreated, leaving the Victory and the Field to the Prince of Orange. The French had 7000 killed on the Spot, and left above 1500 wounded in the Neighbouring Villages; the loss of the Confederates, including the Wounded, Prisoners and Deserters, were not above 6500. The Prince of Conde was so broken, that he durst not venture a second Battel. An infinite Number of Officers of Note were slain, amongst whom were 4 Marquesses, 3 Counts, and 447 others, without including Subalterns. Among several other Standards taken by the Confederates, there was one white one, carried to Brussels, and hung up in the Carmelite Church, being embroidered with Gold and Silver, and bearing a Sun in the Zodiack, with these proud Words, *Nihil obstat eunti*. The Day after this Battel of Seneff the Prince of Orange put his Army into Quarters; and in the mean time General Rabenhaupt Besieg'd Grave, which besides its strong Situation had a Garison of 4000 Foot, and 9 Troops of Horse, with 450 Cannon, 100 of em mounted on the Ramparts, besides a vast quantity of Ammunition and Provision, which they had brought thither from all the Places which they had abandoned. The Siege was push'd on with great Vigour, and the Town defended with as great Gallantry. The Prince of Orange in the mean time attack'd Oudenard, and carried the Counter-scarp when the Prince of Conde advanced with 40000 Men to raise the Siege. The Prince of Orange was of opinion, to march and give him Battel while fatigued with his March, but was prevented by General Souches being out of the Way, and obliged to raise the Siege by the said General's quitting his Post; so that he drew off, left the Command of the Army to Count Waldeck, and came to the Siege of Grave, where his Presence was so necessary, and receiv'd it on honorable Conditions, Oct. 25th 1674. The Year 1675 began with the Addresses of the Burghers, thanking his Highness for delivering them from under the Tyranny of a Foreign Enemy; in consideration whereof, they offer'd him the Sovereignty of the Dutchy of Gueldres and Earldom of Zutphen: But to convince the World of the Sincerity of his Intention, and that he did not aim at his own Granduer by this War, he refused it, contenting himself with being Hereditary Governor of this Province. The French King having given out that he would open the next Campaign in Person, the Prince made all necessary Preparations to oppose him, and assisted at all Conferences about Military Affairs; he went to Cleve to confer with the Elector of Brandenburg, who treated him with extraordinary Magnificence: At his Return he fell ill of the Small-Pox, which mightily alarm'd the States and all the Confederates, because that Distemper had been fatal to his Family; but by the care of an able Physician, and the help of some Remedies sent by the Elector of Brandenburg, he recover'd. After which he went to the General Rendezvous, and march'd to relieve Limburg; but the French King covering the Siege, it could not be effected: However, he prevented his becoming Master of Louvain. So that he returned to Paris, leaving the Prince of Conde to command the Army, till Turenne's Death obliged him to go to Alsace: And then the Duke of Luxemburg succeeded, whom the Prince did hinder to ravage Tiers, and took Bin before his Face with 350 Men in Garison, and abundance of Provisions, the Duke not daring to offer him Battel; after which the Prince demolish'd it, put his Army into Winter-Quarters, and returned to the Hague. The Calamities of War having rendred Europe miserable, several Princes being moved with Compassion, endeavour'd a Peace; but this Design advanced slowly, till King Charles II. of Great Britain made Peace with Holland, and offer'd his Mediation for one amongst all Christian Princes: So that in the Beginning of 1672, the Plenipotentiaries met at Nimeguen, for a Treaty. However, both Parties continued their Preparations for War; and before Mid-April the French put part of the Spanish Netherlands under Contribution, and had taken Conde before the Prince could come up to its Relief, though he had advanced as far as Granville, as they did also Bouchain a little time after; but the Prince put a stop to their Ravaging of the Country, and had certainly attack'd them if the Town had held out one day longer. In the beginning of June the Prince sat down before Maestricht; and Humiers to divert him, Besieg'd Air, a Place of very great Strength, with 15000 Men, and carried it, the Burghers having offered to Capitulate without the Governor's Privity. The Prince continued the Siege of Maestricht, and the English under the Colonels Fenwick, Widdrington, and Ashly, having petition'd for a particular Post, signaliz'd themselves by their extraordinary Valour: But the River being low, that the Cannon could not come up in time, the Lunenburgers and Munsterians not coming to his Assistance, and Scomberg being advanc'd as far as Tongres to its Relief, the Prince drew off by the Advice of a Council of War; and at his Return gave the States an account of the Campaign; with which they were so well satisfied, that they congratulated his happy Return, and thank'd him for the extraordinary Pains and Fatigues which he had undergone for their Safety. The Preliminaries for the Treaty of Nimeguen not being agreed upon that Winter, the French in the depth of it, being the beginning of 1677, had in a manner block'd up Valenciennes, Cambray, and St. Omers, and Besieging the first with near 60000 Men, under the Duke of Luxemburg and the Count de Montal, they carried it, the Garison being 2000 Foot and 1000 Horse.

A little after, the French King carried Cambray, which had 1400 Horse, and 4 Regiments and 2 Companies of Foot in it; but the Governor taking Advantage of the Cessation of Arms, had provided the Castle, which held out still. This Success of the French King's alarmed the States so, that the Prince of Orange took the Field before the rest of the Confederates could join him, and march'd against the Duke of Orleans, who then Besieged St. Omers; but being deceived by his Guides as to the Ground, he was at a Disadvantage: However, after a gallant Fight, wherein the French were sufficiently galled, he retired in good Order; Prince Waldeck who commanded the Right Wing, having galled the French so, that they did not care to pursue him: And this was the Issue of the Battel of Mont Cassel; after which the Castle of Cambray and Town of St. Omers were both Surrendered to the French, having lost abundance of their best Officers before the latter. They acted Defensively all the rest of the Summer, and declined Battel, though it was offered unto them very often. The Confederates were also unsuccessful in the Siege of Charleroy, and the Prince thinking fit to raise it, return'd to the Hague, and satisfied the States as to the Procedure of the Campaign; for which they thank'd him, and desired he would continue his Zeal for their Interest. A little after his Return, his Uncle King Charles II. desired his Presence in England, as that which would contribute to the Peace, (yet Sir William Temple in his Memoirs says, that he was apprehensive of his Arrival:) And having taken leave of the States on the 17th of October, he set out for England in one of his Majesty's Yachts; and Landing at Harwich on the 19th, the Duke of Albemarle, and the Master of the Ceremonies attended him to the King and Duke of York at Ipswich, who receiv'd him with all the Testimonies of a particular Kindness and Affection, and on the 23d he came with them to White-Hall, and on the 1st of November King Charles acquainted the Council that he designed to Marry the Prince of Orange to the Duke of York's eldest Daughter; whereupon both of them were Complemented by the Council and Nobility. The Prince acquainted the States with it, who were highly satisfied, and immediately gave their Consent, which they testified by a publick Edict in Terms full of Joy. Their Answer arriving at London, Nov. 4. 1677, his Highness's Birth-day; the Marriage was Celebrated at 11 a Clock that Night; at which, the People gave all publick Demonstrations of Joy next Day. But the Prince knowing how necessary his Presence was in Holland, left London on the 29th, and arriving with his Princess at Terhyde, was received at the Hague with extraordinary Magnificence. In the beginning of 1678, the French King's Preparations for War alarm'd all the Confederates; whereupon the King of Great Britain sent the Earl of Feversham with Proposals of Peace, which he would not hearken to: Whereupon King Charles II. ordered his Ambassador at Nimeguen to make a strict Alliance with the States, sent the Lord Mountague into France to press that King to accept his Terms, and gave Commissions for Raising an Army. The French King continued obstinate; upon which King Charles recall'd his Troops in the French Service, who besides other ill Treatment, were sent home without their Pay. He held firm to his Resolution, called a Parliament, and demanded Money for carrying on the War, protesting, That he was resolv'd to bring the French King to a Peace: And accordingly Money was granted for the Fleet and Army. In the mean time the French King fate down before Ghent, which had not above 500 in Garison, with above 80000 Men, and carried it by Surrender, after 9 Days: Then he attack'd Iffes, but drew off again with a considerable loss of Officers, put his Army into Garison, and returned to Paris. Much about the time when the Duke of Monmouth arrived at Bruges with 3000 Horse and Foot to reinforce the Prince of Orange, the Parliament of England petition'd for an open War against France, and gave the King a Poll to carry it on: And as he was about entering a League with the Empire, Spain, and the United Provinces, the French King sent a Project of Peace to his Ambassador at Nimeguen, which was debated a long time; the Dutch and English consented to it, and the Spaniards by the necessity of their Affairs, were obliged to do the like: But the French King having deceitfully come on with new Proposals, the Dutch complained of it, and in the Prince of Orange's Presence, resolv'd to continue the War, and enter'd into a League with the King of Great Britain, who sending part of his Army over into Flanders, and giving the French King a short time either to Sign the Treaty or Declare his farther Pretensions, that Prince consented to the former, and the Treaty was Signed on Aug. 11. at Midnight: But the French King's Delay, and resting on his Politicks, had well-nigh cost him the loss of his Army under the Duke of Luxemburg, who had reduc'd Mons to the last Extremity by marching near it with his Army to prevent its having any Relief: Whereupon the Prince of Orange having march'd with his Army in the beginning of August, pursued Luxemburg, oblig'd him to rise from Dinner, and retire in some Disorder, though he had reckon'd himself very secure, because his Camp was in a manner inaccessible. But the Prince, and Duke of Monmouth who fought all day by his side, surmounting all Difficulties, and the Generals Collier and Delwick mounting the horrible Precipices with invincible Courage, routed the Enemy on the side of the Cloister; and Count Horn approaching with the Cannon, made a terrible Slaughter amongst the

the French Battalions in the Valley. Thence the Prince advanced to *Castrau*, and forced the Enemy to quit the Place; his own Regiment of Foot-Guards led the Van, and were seconded by the *English* and the Duke of *Holslein's* Regiment: They continued in Action with the *French* about five Hours, and pursued them a quarter of a League through Fields and Precipices; so as it is hardly to be credited that Men could make such brave Efforts in Places so extremely disadvantageous, there being few in the World which are naturally more strong. The Earl of *Offory* with the *English*, did Wonders in this Action. But the Prince of *Orange*, in the heat of Battel, advanced so far, that he was in great danger of being lost, had not Monsieur *Overkirk* killed an adventurous Captain just as he was about to let fly a Pistol at him. The Unevenness of the Ground rendred the Cavalry useless, so that the whole lay upon the Foot and Dragoons. Night put an end to the Battel, and *Luxemburg* retired towards *Mons* without Noise, leaving the Field, with the greatest part of the Wounded, and a vast Quantity of Ammunition, Tents, and Baggage. On the News of this Victory the *States* sent to Congratulate the Prince; and to testify how much they valued his Preservation, they presented Monsieur *Overkirk*, who had so generously rescued him with a Sword, whose Handle was of Massy Gold, a pair of Pistols set with Gold, and a whole Horse Furniture of the same Metal. The Prince had doubtlessly reliev'd *Mons*, but word was brought him, as consulting it, that the Peace was concluded betwixt the *French* and the *States*. This Victory hastened the Treaty betwixt *France* and *Spain*, which was concluded on the 17th of *September*. After this the Prince had some liberty to breath, and the People to enjoy the Peace, which he had hewn out by his Sword. But Matters were not so entirely adjusted betwixt *France* and *Spain*; the former's demanding whole Provinces under the Name of Dependencies, was like to have renew'd the War; but by the unwearied Mediation of the *States*, a Treaty was Signed at the *Hague*, *June* 29. 1684, and a twenty Year's Truce agreed betwixt the *Emperor*, *France*, and *Spain*. In the midst of all these Negotiations, when every one minded his own particular Interests, the Prince preferred the Welfare of the Country to his, though he might justly have expected Reparation for the great Losses he sustain'd in his own Demains in *Brabant*, and the Sale of his Lands, Furniture, and Goods in *Franch Compté*, by the Prince of *Isengwyn*, who being supported by the Authority of *France*, exposed them by Sound of Trumpet; and though the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zealand*, and *Utrecht*, made great Complaints in his Highness's Name, yet they obtained no Satisfaction: Nor did he suffer less Injustice in the Principality of *Orange*, where the *French* dismantled his Capital City, disfranchiz'd the University, plunder'd the Inhabitants, all contrary to the Faith of the Treaty; which being represented by the *States*, the *French* answered, That they had good Reasons for what they did. The Truce being confirmed, the *States* were of Opinion that they might Disband their supernumerary Forces, but were soon persuaded to the contrary by his Highness, to keep their Troops on foot as long as the Necessity of their Affairs requir'd it. So that from the conclusion of the Peace till 1688, we have nothing remarkable in the Prince's History. But many of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, having in the beginning of that Year importun'd his Highness to come and rescue their Liberties and Religion from the utter Ruin which threatned them by the Arbitrary Proceedings of King *James II.* as appears by the *States Manifesto*; the Prince resolved to go over and oppose those Designs; and accordingly, he published his Declaration of the Reasons inducing him to the Expedition, viz. for preserving the Protestant Religion, and restoring the Laws and Liberties of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, publish'd at the *Hague*, *Oct.* 10. 1688. And an Additional Declaration to the same purpose, was publish'd there on the 20th of the same Month. King *James*, who would not believe hitherto, that the Preparations in *Holland* concern'd him, though the *French* King had given him notice of it on the 26th of *August* before, was now fully convinc'd, providing to resist him both by Sea and Land; and to please his Subjects, dissolved his Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes, resettled the Fellows which he had expelled from the Colleges in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and restored all the Charters of Corporations which had been seized in his Own and his Brother's Reign. He sent for all the Forces which could be spared from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, equip'd 43 Men of War and 10 Fire-ships under the Earl of *Dartmouth*, and prepared an Army of 30000 Men. *Skelton*, who had been his Envoy in *Holland*, was imprison'd for consenting to the publishing of the *French* Memorial there, which discovered the strict Alliance betwixt King *James* and *Lewis XIV.* And his Majesty of *Great Britain* did declare, that he would stand by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and furnish his Quota of Men to oblige the *French* King to do the like: But those Compliances were all too late, and the visible Effects of Constraint, and consequently had no effect. The Bishops being sent for, gave the King their Advice in several Things, and particularly, that they might be admitted to use Arguments with him for his returning to the Church of *England*: To which he gave only general Answers. However, they publish'd a Form of Prayers during their Apprehensions of an Invasion, on the 11th of *October*, 1688. The Prince in the mean time, put to Sea on the 19th of *October*, accompanied by

many of the *English* and *Scotch* Nobility, with 65 Men of War and 10 Fire-ships, besides a multitude of Transport-ships, Vice-Admiral *Herbert* leading the Van; but they were put back again with considerable Loss: On News of which, King *James* demurr'd as to the Restitution of some of the Masters of the Colleges. The Prince would not suffer his Men to Land, having about 15400 and odd aboard, besides Volunteers. He sail'd again on the 1st of *November*, and on the 5th, being the Day of *England's* Deliverance from the Powder Plot, and the next after that of his Highness's Birth, he Landed his Army at *Torbay*, where many People flock'd to him from all parts, with Provisions in abundance, though King *James* had discharged the same by strict Proclamations. The Prince hereupon advancing to *Exeter*, publish'd his Declarations above-mentioned. The Bishop of *Exeter* did hereupon leave the City, for which King *James* preferred him to the Archbishoprick of *York*. He ordered his Army to march Westward, promising speedily to follow; in the mean time having ordered several Persons who were said to be privy to the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, to make their Affidavits thereupon, which were Registred in *Chancery*, but gave little Satisfaction to the People. Several of the Nobility join'd the Prince daily; and the Lord *Lovelace*, as going to him with 70 Horse, was after a stout Resistance taken at *Cirencester*, but rescued afterwards. A little while after the Lord *Delamere* declar'd for the Prince in *Cheshire*, as did the Earls of *Devonshire*, *Danby*, and others in *Yorkshire*. The Lord *Cornbury* carried off three Regiments from the King's Camp at *Salisbury*, to the Prince; and not long after the King was also deserted by Prince *George*, the Duke of *Grafton*, Duke of *Ormond*, Earl of *Drumlamrick*, Lord *Churchill*, and others, who went over to the Prince at *Sherburn*. The Princess *Ann* and the Bishop of *London* did much about the same time, retire from Court to those who were in Arms against the King in the North, and then advanced as far as *Nottingham*. All these Misfortunes coming upon King *James* together, his Nose fell a bleeding; and being alarmed that the Prince was advancing upon him at *Salisbury*, he left that place and his Army in Disorder, and on the 26th of *November* return'd to *London*, the Prince of *Wales* being shipp'd off for *France* beforehand. What befell King *James* afterward, and how his Crown came to be devolv'd upon the Prince, it's needless to repeat here. See King *James*: The Prince being settled on the Throne, did in the first place, abolish the Chimney-Tax, which was grievous to the People; for which, the Parliament were so grateful, that they Voted him 1200000 *l.* per An. for maintaining the Household and Government, and promis'd to spare no Charge to carry on the War: And Their Majesties were solemnly Crowned at *Westminster* *April* 21. having beforehand order'd part of the Fleet to Cruise on the *Irish* Coasts, to prevent the Arrival of Succours from *France* to the Earl of *Tirconnel*, who held out for the late King. The first who commenced Hostilities against King *William* in *Great Britain*, was the Duke of *Gordon*, who held out the Castle of *Edenburgh* against him: And not long after a part of the Earl of *Dumbarton's* Regiment revolted in *England*, but were quickly obliged to submit. About this time the late King *James* arrived in *Ireland*, where he quickly had an Army of 30000 Men, with which he over-run the Kingdom, there being no Resistance made to him but in the North, which is mostly inhabited by *Scots*; and they who assembled against him being neither well arm'd, nor disciplin'd, nor unanimous amongst themselves, were quickly dispersed. The Viscount of *Dundee*, though he had kiss'd King *William's* Hand, had a favourable Reception, and sat in the Convention of *Scotland* which was called by the Prince of *Orange*, did desert the same when he saw his violent Designs against the said Convention disappointed, and broke out in Rebellion. In *April* 1689, the *Irish* Protestants were forced to quit *Colrain* and *Kilmore*, and retire to *Londonderry*, before which the late King sat down on the 29th of the same Month; the Besiegers having killed many of his Men in their Sallies, and Colonel *Murray* having killed the *French* General *Mamont*. See *Londonderry*. In *June* following, a Plot in favour of the late King, was discovered in *England*, and the Lords *Preston* and *Griffith*, and Colonel *Legg* taken up upon it. On the 13th the Duke of *Gordon* Surrendred the Castle of *Edenburgh*. A Conspiracy was discovered in *Scotland*, and the Supremacy and Episcopacy were abolish'd by the Parliament there, much about the same time: And then also the *Inneskilling* Men began to signalize themselves in *Ireland* against the late King. *July* the 6th was the Battel betwixt General *Mackay* and the Viscount of *Dundee*, in *Scotland*; the Rebels being more numerous, the Fight was sharp; and though part of the King's Forces fled, being betray'd by the *Athol* Men, yet the Remainder of them were last in the Field, and *Dundee*, the General of the Rebels, was kill'd. Another Body of them was defeated at *St. Johnston*: And they had a third Defeat at *Dunkell* by the Earl of *Angus's* Regiment, tho' they were four to one; 300 of the Rebels were killed, and not above 30 of the King's Men, but amongst them was the gallant Lieutenant Colonel *Cleland* and Major *Henderson*. *Aug.* 19. *Londonderry* was Reliev'd, and the late King's Army drew shamefully off, burning the Country as they went. The *Inneskilling* Men a little after, defeated the Duke of *Berwick*, the late King's Natural Son, at *Rafsmulling*, Colonel *Hamilton* at *Lisnack*; and be-

ing commanded by Colonel *Woolfley*, defeated a great Body of the Rebels near *Necolin-Butler*, killing 2000, taking their Cannon with 300 Prisoners, amongst whom was Lieutenant General *McCarthy*, and 50 Officers. The 22d *Marschal Schomberg* landed near *Bangor* in the County of *Down*, with Forces from *England*, without any Opposition, was join'd by the Country, and *Knoel fergus* Surrendred a few Days after. In this Month the *English* Bishops who refused to take the Oaths of Allegiance to Their Majesties, were deprived. In a little time after, Duke *Schomberg* forced the *Irish* from *Newry-Pass*, though the late King *James* lay within a few Miles with 30000 Men. One *Du Plessis*, a *French* Captain, with other *French* Papists, intended to have betray'd Duke *Schomberg's* Army, but were prevented, and thereupon expelled the Army. In *October*, the *Inneskilling* Men under Colonel *Lloyd*, though not 1000, defeated 5000 of the Rebels at *Boyhen*, killing and wounding about 800, among whom were 3 Colonels and 15 Captains, and took 3 Colonels with 200 Prisoners, not losing above 30 themselves. About this time new Conspiracies were discovered in *England* against King *William*, and abundance of Letters intercepted from the Lord *Griffin* and others, directed to the late King, whose Forces in *Ireland*, commanded by *Sarsfield*, made themselves Masters of *Sligo*, but not without great loss. The *Irish* made an Attempt after this upon *Newry*, but were repulsed. A Plot was about this time discovered, to have set *Glasgow* in *Scotland* on Fire, and a Correspondence betwixt the *Highland* Rebels and some in *Edmburg* found out. The Parliament of *England* did not long after annul all the Proceedings of the pretended Parliament of *Ireland* held by King *James*. In the beginning of 1690, many of the *Scotch* Episcopal Clergy, of whom *Paterfon* late Archbishop of *Glasgow* was the Ringleader, pray'd publicly for the late King *James*, having always refused to pray for Their present Majesties; and the Rebels of that Country attack'd *Inverness*, but were beat off with great loss, and the Earl of *Seaforth's* Uncle, one of the chief of them, taken: But being reinforced from the late King, and some of the seditious Preachers abovementioned, they still kept up the Rebellion. The *Inneskilling* Men in Feb. 1690, made themselves Masters of *Belurbet*. The Parliament of *England* meeting on the 30th of *March*, the King acquainted them with his Design of going for *Ireland*, the necessity of Money for carrying on the War, and recommended to them an Act of Oblivion, and an Union with *Scotland*: Upon which, Money was readily granted. The Bishop of *Oxford* took the Oaths and his Place in this Parliament; but the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough*, *Glocester*, and *Norwich*, still refus'd. In *March* following, Colonel *Woolfley*, with 700 Foot and 300 Horse and Dragoons, defeated 4000 *Irish* under the Duke of *Berwick* at *Cavan*, killing 500, and taking 200; the Duke of *Berwick* being also wounded. The *Inneskilling* Men thought they had got a great Treasure among the Booty, but it proved only to be of King *James's* Brads Money. That same Month another Conspiracy was discovered in *Scotland*, wherein the Countess of *Errol*, the Bishops, &c. were found concerned. The Parliament of *England* in the Session above-mentioned, granted the King a Million and 200000 *l.* Sterling for his *Irish* Expedition, declar'd all those who serv'd the late King *James* in *Ireland*, guilty of High Treason, and recogniz'd King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Title. On the 15th of *April* the Parliament of *Scotland* met, and about that time the *Highlanders* made barbarous Ravages as far as *Inverness*, murdering the People where they went. May 13. *Charlemont* in *Ireland* surrendred to Duke *Schomberg*, who found 17 Brads Cannon and 2 Mortars in the place: And Colonel *Woolfley* took the Castle of *Balingarry* much about the same time: And not long after, Sir *Thomas Levingston* defeated 1500 of the *Scotch* Rebels, who were come down as far as *Strathspay* in the County of *Murray*, killing betwixt 4 and 500, and taking 100; amongst whom were 4 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, and 2 Ensigns: He took the Castle of *Lethindecy* at the same time. The Parliament of *Scotland* did in this Month restore the *Presbyterian* Ministers who had been cast out in 1661. And Their Majesties Forces were also Successful in the Foreign Plantations, having Landed in the Islands of *St. Martin*, and *Mary Gallant*, belonging to the *French*, ruin'd their Plantations, took a Fort in the latter, nail'd their Cannon, and return'd with great Booty, having sent five hundred Prisoners to *St. Christophers*. On the 24th of *June*, King *William* Landed at *Carickfergus* in *Ireland*, where he was receiv'd with great Acclamations; and on the 29th he march'd with his Army to the Plains of *Dundalk*, General *Douglas* leading the Van. In the mean time a dangerous Conspiracy, wherein divers of Quality were said to be concerned, was discovered in *England*, and the *French* Fleet was upon the Coasts to have favoured the Designs of the Conspirators; whence happened that unhappy Sea-Fight on the 10 of *July* 1691, by the *English* and *Dutch*, under Arthur Earl of *Torrington*, against the *French*, Commanded by *Tourville*; but at the time of Battel there were none but 22 *Dutch* Ships, and a very few *English*, that engaged 82 of the *French*: The *Dutch*, and those *English* who engaged, did all that Men could do, and fought with extraordinary Gallantry; but *Torrington* never coming up with the rest, they were forced to retire with great loss, being very much disabled; the *Dutch* having lost Admiral *Brakel* and 2 Captains, with a Great Ship called the *Friesland*:

But the States ordered 14 new Men of War to be rigg'd out in 15 Days. See *Herbert* Earl of *Torrington*. To return to King *William*: On the 7th of *July* he Encamp'd at *Dundalk*, which the Enemy had quitted. On the 9th he march'd to *Ardee*, and on the 10th arrived on the Banks of the *Boyne*; the late King's Army being Encamp'd on the other side, to defend the Pass. While his Majesty King *William* was viewing the Fords of the River and the Enemies Army, he received a Wound upon the Shoulder with a Cannon Bullet of 6 pound, which did only raze the Skin slightly: His Majesty being nothing daunted, mounted again as soon as his Wound was dress'd, and continued in Action four hours after, before he retired to his Tent. Next Morning Count *Mainard Schomberg* passed the River three Miles higher, in view of eight Squadrons of the Enemy, who disputed the Pass, but were beat from it. The Count having drawn up his Men, sent notice to the King, who thereupon swam his Horse and march'd his Foot up to the Arm-pits through the River, where the Enemies stood to receive them on the other side, firing and pushing with their Pikes; but the King's Troops fired so briskly upon them from the Water, that they forc'd them to retire, leaving one of their Colours behind. His Majesty and the Prince of *Denmark* passed the River, and he appeared at the Head of his Troops in the heat of the Action, while King *James* stood aloof, deploring the ill condition of his Affairs. The *Danes*, with *Hanmore* and *Melioneve's* Brigades, passed on the Right, being attack'd by the Enemies Cavalry and Dragoons; and 30 of the late King's Guards being advanced too far into the River, were cut off: Here Duke *Schomberg* received two Cuts in his Head with a Sword, but did notwithstanding, drive the Enemy beyond one of the Villages on the other side the River, where the Cavalry commanded by *Lauzune* were posted, and fir'd briskly, and there the Duke was killed by a Pistol Shot. The *Dutch* Guards, who suffered most in passing the River, lost only one Captain and some inferiour Officers, and had some few wounded: A *French* Colonel, with two Captains, and a *Brandenburg* Captain, did also lose their Lives. The whole Army being past the River, the King march'd up with his Horse and 17 Battalions to succour his Forces which were engaged, whereupon the *Irish* retired in Confusion; and then *Lauzune*, with the *French* and *Swiss*, retired in good order. In the heat of the Fight a Cannon Bullet carried away a piece of the King's Boot, and broke the Leg of a Horse next to him. Fifteen hundred of the Enemy fell in this Battel, besides a great many taken Prisoners, amongst whom was Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, and several others of Note. The Foot pursued about four Miles, and the Cavalry till Night; and *Drogheda* surrendred on Summons next Day. The late King posted to *Dublin*, and from thence to *Waterford*, causing the Bridges to be broken down after him; and there Shipp'd for *France*. Hereupon the Protestants seized the City and Castle of *Dublin*, and sent King *William* Notice, who immediately dispatched the Duke of *Ormond* thither, and on the 15th entred the City himself, being every where received with loud Acclamations. In two Days after he publish'd an Act of Oblivion to all that had submitted or should submit by the 11th of *August*; which Clemency had a very good Effect. King *William* having after this reduced *Waterford* and *Duncannon*, march'd to *Limerick*, where the Enemies had their greatest Strength. They had entrench'd themselves about a Mile from the Town, on the other side of the River, but quickly retir'd on King *William's* Approach. The Trenches were opened before it on the 21st of *September*; but the Convoy, with the Great Guns, being surprized by *Sarsfield* and some *Irish*, it retarded the Siege, though they were pursued and defeated before they could do any thing else than burn some of the Carriages, and nail two of their Guns. His Majesty in the mean time carried the Fort of *Connel* near *Limerick*, on Discretion: But the Season being far advanced and rainy, and the Garison strong, His Majesty thought fit to raise the Siege. But some Forces being sent from *England* under the Earl of *Marlborough*, landed in the River of *Cork*, did quickly reduce the City with incredible Valour, Oct. 8. 1690. The Duke of *Grafton* being a Volunteer in this Expedition, received a mortal Wound, whereof he died: However, the Garison were all made Prisoners of War, amongst whom was the Earl of *Tirone*. On the 12th the Earl of *Marlborough* set down before *Kinsale*, and quickly took the Old Fort; most of the Garison which consisted of about 400 Men, being kill'd, and the New Fort surrendred upon Conditions. The Parliament of *England* did at the same time Address both Their Majesties in a very thankful manner for what they had done for the good and welfare of the Nation, had rais'd 1800000 *l.* for the Fleet, and 2294560 *l.* for the Army. Much about the same time arriv'd the Count de la *Tour*, Envoy from the Duke of *Savoy*, who address'd Their Majesties with very elegant Speeches. The Government began now to be settled in *Ireland*, and a Design of the Papists was discovered to have burnt the City of *Dublin*, while Colonel *Sarsfield* was to surprize it with part of the *Irish* Army; but 300 being Imprison'd, the Design was prevented, and General *Ginkle* march'd against the Enemy. On the 19th of *December*, *Torrington's* Trial came on, as to his Management of the Fleet, and he was Acquitted; but next Day the King sent for his Commission, denied him the Honour of Kissing his Hand, and turned out some of those concerned in his Trial. A little after the Parliament granted the King 670000 *l.*

670000 *l.* to build 30 New Men of War. In the mean time a Conspiracy was discovered in *Scotland*, to be managed by *Nevil Pain* and another in *England*; upon which, the Lord *Preston* was taken as going to *France*, and Letters were seized from the Bishop of *Ely* to King *James*, though he had been one of those Imprisoned for Petitioning that King against the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience. On the 14th day of *January* following, the Earl of *Tyrconnel* landed in *Ireland*, with Money and Cloaths for the *Irish*. Colonel *Brewer* having about four Days before beat 3000 *Irish* out of their Entrenchments within a Mile of *Lamburgh*, though much inferior in Number, killd 300 of them, and possessed himself of the Town. That same Month the Lord *Preston* and Mr. *Ashton* were condemned after Trial, and the latter Executed *Jan.* 28. but the former Reprieved on Promise of a Discovery. About this time General *Ginkle* obtained a small Victory over the *Irish*. On the 30th of *January*, His Majesty after a dangerous Voyage came in sight of the Coast of *Holland*, and putting himself into a Shallop, made toward the Shore, notwithstanding the inexpressible Danger from Shoals of Ice; His Majesty was thus exposed for ten Hours to the coldness of the Air and the injury of the Waves, which sometimes entered the Shallop; but was nothing daunted, though all the Company and the Seamen themselves were at their Wits end, it being in the Night-time and during a great Fog. However, he arrived happily in an Island by the Morning; and having refreshed himself in a poor Cottage, put to Sea again in his Shallop, to which two Fishermen carried him through the Ice; and landing at *Orange Polder*, did afterwards arrive at the *Hague*, where his Entrance was nobly solemnized with Triumphal Arches (containing the most memorable Actions of his Life,) the stateliest and most magnificent that have perhaps been in *Europe* since the time of the *Roman Caesars*. His Majesty was every where received with the Acclamations of the People, and honoured with the company of the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandenburg*, with several other Sovereign Princes and Embassadors, who came thither to confer with him about carrying on the War; whence this Interview was called the Congress. His Majesty going from the *Hague* to the *Loe*, had Advice there of the *French's* sitting down before *Mons* with 60000 Men. King *William* did all that was possible to assemble an Army for its Relief; but all things being unprovided on the Confederates side, the Garrison not being strong enough, nor sufficiently provided, and the Governor the Prince de *Berg*, being forced to surrender by the mutinous Ecclesiasticks and Citizens, he capitulated on the usual Terms, *Apr.* 8. and carried six Pieces of Cannon with him, after having made a gallant Defence, which reduced his Garrison of 7000 to 4500; so that the *French* were surprised, considering the Party which they had made in the Town, that it should have held out so long. King *William* finding his Presence no farther necessary in *Flanders* at that time, went for *London*, where he arrived *Apr.* 24. And having born a long time with the Obstinacy of the Non-jurant Bishops, did at last fill up their Sees with other Persons; and having settled Affairs, set out again for *Holland* on *May* the 11th, and on the 13th arriv'd at the *Hague*, as he did on the 12th of *June* at the Army, two Miles above *Brussels*. And in the mean time his Forces under General *Ginkle* carried *Ballimore* in *Ireland* by Surrender, the Garrison consisting of 830 Disciplin'd Men, and 259 Rapparees. Then the Army marched for *Athlone*; and having oblig'd the *Irish* to retire from *Lainsborough Bridge*, and beat them from some Out-Works before the Town, they closely Besieged it, made themselves Masters of the lower part of the Town first, and after several Attacks the King's Forces waded the River to their Arm-pits (while the *Irish* fired upon them) beat them out of their Entrenchments, and in less than an Hour, became Masters of the Town, putting all to the Sword who resisted; so that about 1000 were killed, and 300 taken. The Generals *Mackay* and *Talmash* signaliz'd themselves in this Action, being carried over the River on their Soldiers Shoulders, and expos'd to the Enemies Fire. General *Ginkle* having given Orders to Fortifie the Town, advanc'd towards the Enemies Army, who were posted very Advantageously near *Aghrim*, having two Bogs before them, and Entrenchments on the Right and Left. Monsieur *St. Ruth*, the *French* General who Commanded them, encourag'd them all that he could; but notwithstanding of this, and that they were more numerous than the King's Forces, and fought behind their Entrenchments with more Courage and Conduct than they had done during the War, they were totally Routed, *St. Ruth* their General kill'd, with 7000 Men on the spot, and 500 taken, with 150 Officers, and all their Tents, Baggage, Cannon, Arms, &c. with 32 Colours, and 12 Standards. The King's Army lost 378 Soldiers, 2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, 5 Majors, 12 Captains, and some inferior Officers, with about 800 wounded. After this Victory abundance of Castles surrendered, and in *July* his Majesties Forces did also make themselves Masters of *Gallway* by Composition. In the mean time the *Scotch* Highlanders being persuaded to a Truce, did break it, which was quickly revenged by his Majesties Officers, who kill'd and took abundance of them. *Sept.* 1. His Majesties Army invested *Limerick*: And during all the last Month, the King was facing *Luxemburg* in *Flanders*, having by a miraculous Providence, escap'd being kill'd by a Cannon Bullet as he sat under a Tree, after he had viewed the *French* Camp; and the Ammunition

Waggons narrowly escap'd being blown up by a traitorous *French-man*, who was hang'd for his pains. *Limerick* being Invested as above-mentioned, the Enemies Army was defeated in the Neighbourhood; and after a vigorous Defence, the Town was Surrendered on Conditions, *October* 14; as was *Sligo* much about the same time. And thus was *Ireland* intirely Reduc'd. On the 29th of that Month, his Majesty arriv'd in *England* from beyond Sea: His Parliament testified their Zeal for him, by raising such Supplies as he desired; but the Obstinacy of many of the Episcopal Party in *Scotland* render'd the Face of Affairs not so smooth there. In *May* 1692, the late King *James* publish'd his Declaration from *St. Germain's*, inviting his Subjects in *Britain* and *Ireland* to join him in recovering his Crown, and came to *La Hogue* with an Army, as if he had intended a Descent upon his former Dominions; while his Majesty King *William* was at the Head of the Confederates in *Flanders*, having left as formerly, the Administration in the Hands of his Royal Consort Queen *Mary*, against whom a damnable Conspiracy was discovered by the Conduct of the Lord Secretary *Johnston* for the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and by an extraordinary Providence a Plot of the *French* Court to cut off his Majesty by the Hands of Ruffianly Assassins, *Dumont*, *Lavendael*, *Gramont*, &c. In the mean time the *English* Fleet put to Sea, and a Proclamation was publish'd for apprehending about 22 disaffected Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. And the *Jacobites* having given out that the *French* King had an Interest in the Fleet, the Flag Officers being inform'd thereof by her Majesties Order, acquainted all the Captains; whereupon they did unanimously Sign an Address, assuring her Majesty of their unshaken Loyalty. The *English* and *Dutch*, consisting of 99 Men of War, with 37 Fire-ships and Frigats, under the Conduct of Admiral *Russel*, did hereupon Sail in quest of the *French* Fleet, which had enter'd the Channel to favour the Descent, but receiv'd a remarkable Overthrow on the 19th of *May*. The *French* attack'd Ours about 11 in the Morning, and the Fight continued till half an hour past 5 in the Evening, when the *French* Tow'd away with all their Boats: About 6 another Engagement happened betwixt part of the *French* and *Blue* Squadron, but in short they were beaten, and steered off for *Conquet Road*, having the advantage of a Fog; the *English* and *Dutch* pursuing, and the Enemy running among the Rocks for Shelter, whither they could not be safely pursued. Admiral *Delaval* burnt the *French* Admiral of 104 Guns, one of 102, one of 80, and three of a lesser Rate, and took several Prisoners, who declared that during the Fight they lost five of their biggest Ships. Admiral *Russel* in the mean time pursued 15 of their Men of War, and on the 23d and 24th burnt 13 of them, with several Transport Ships, and some Vessels with Ammunition; while the Enemy fired upon them from the Shore, and the late King *James* beheld it with his Army. The *French* lost about 6000 Men in this Action, and the *English* and *Dutch* but very few, and of those of Note only Colonel *Haslings* and Rear-Admiral *Carter*. On the 25th of *May*, the *French* Invested *Namur* in *Flanders*; the Town surrendered in a little time, but the Castle held out longer, though both of them were delivered up by Treachery, while King *William* attempted their Relief. On the 2d of *August* his Majesty attack'd *Luxemburg* in his Camp at *Steenkirk*, and about 10 in the Morning the Cannon began on both sides, about 1 in the Afternoon they were fully Engag'd, and Colonel *Douglas* of the Prince of *Wirtemberg's* Brigade, took some of their Cannon; but *Boufflers* joining *Luxemburg* with a fresh Body, and we having the Disadvantage of the Ground, King *William* Commanded to draw off, which was done in good Order. The loss of the *French* was greater than ours, which cannot indeed be accounted small, considering the Fall of General *Mackay*, the Earl of *Angus*, Colonel *Douglas*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Fullerton*, and Major *Ker*, &c. His Majesty here, as in all great Actions, expos'd himself to the greatest of Dangers, but was still preserved by the Power of the Almighty. And a little after the Duke of *Bavaria* hang'd one of his Musicians for betraying his Majesties Design of Attacking the *French*. King *William* having left the Camp, the *French* attack'd *Charleroy*, but on his Majesty's Return they abandon'd the Design: So that he pursued his Voyage for *England*, and Landed at *Tarmouth*, *Oct.* 18. And meeting his Parliament on the 29th, they in some time after granted him 1926516 *l.* 10 *s.* for the Charge of the Navy for 1693, 750000 *l.* to supply the Defect of the Poll Bill, and 2 Millions 905631 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* for the Land Forces for that Year. At the same time new Orders were issued against the Episcopal Clergy who refused to Pray for Their Majesties in *Scotland*. The Parliament of *Ireland* did then also Recognize his Majesties Title, and passed an Act inviting Strangers to go and Plant there. In *January* 1693, the Parliament granted his Majesty an Excise upon Beer, Ale, &c. as a Security to such as should advance 1000000 *l.* to carry on the War against *France*. On the 24th of *March*, the King set forward for *Holland*, and on the 2d of *April* Landed at *Orange Polder*. On the 25th the Parliament of *Scotland* met, granted his Majesty 45000 *l.* Sterling, appointed an Oath of Assurance, or to Abjure the late King and all other Pretenders, and made all Correspondence with *France* High Treason. In this Session they also Enacted a Comprehension, for taking in such of the Episcopal Clergy as would take the Oaths of Allegiance and Assurance, promise not to subvert

the Presbyterian Government, and evidence themselves to be Orthodox and Moral. A Plot was also laid open before them by my Lord Secretary *Johnston*, evincing, that there were Designs carried on against the Government by divers of the Episcopal Party, under other Pretences, as appears by *Nevil Pain's* Letters, which are since Printed, and he himself was thereupon Examined, but his Tryal deferred. About the middle of *July* our Merchants had the bad News of the Miscarriage of their *Turkey Fleet*, which fell in amongst the *French Fleet* near *Lagos Bay*. However, the *English* escap'd better than the *Dutch*, though both of them had a very considerable Loss; and a Committee is now sitting to enquire into the Cause, whether it was by Treachery or otherwise. His Majesty being at that time in *Flanders*, detach'd about 20000 Men under the Duke of *Wintenberg*, who forc'd the *French Lines* 'twixt *Ipres* and *Courtray*, the Earl of *Argile's* Regiment, with others of the *English* and *Scotch*, having particularly signaliz'd themselves in that Action, and rais'd several Millions of Contribution: The *French* in the mean time having taken *Huy*, did also threaten *Liege*; upon which his Majesty sent another Detachment thither: and *Luxemburg* taking the Advantage while the Army was thus diminish'd, attack'd him in his Camp 'twixt *Neerwinden* and *Landen*, *July 29*, with double the Number of Men, but was receiv'd with so much Gallantry, and repuls'd so often, that though the Fight continued from 5 in the Morning till near 5 in the Afternoon, they had perpetually the Disadvantage, till at last having gain'd a Pass into his Majesty's Camp, they overpower'd him by their Numbers, and some of our Horse not acting their part. His Majesty perceiving Things in Disorder, did valiantly attempt to renew the Battel; and seeing that it could not be performed, commanded a Retreat, which was obeyed by the two Wings in very good Order; but the Body being in confusion, sustain'd considerable loss, especially at passing the River *Geete*. His Majesty continued so long in the Field, that he had much ado to re-pass that River, but accomplish'd it at length, having behav'd himself, during the whole Action, with inimitable Courage and Conduct, and expos'd himself to a thousand Dangers; yet by the Protection of the Omnipotent, and that peculiar Providence which takes care of his sacred Life, he came off, without any other hurt than a small Contusion on the Side by a Musket Bullet, and having a piece of his Scarf shot away. The Elector of *Bavaria* perform'd also Wonders during the Fight: But the Gallantry of most of the *English* and *Scotch*, particularly *Ramsay's* Brigade, during the whole Action, is scarcely to be parallel'd. In short, the *French* could brag of nothing but being Masters of the Field; for it cannot be denied that King *William* carried off the Honour, having kill'd at least two for one of his Enemies, and, proportions considered, took as many of their Standards as they did of ours. The Loss on the *French* side is reasonably computed about 18000, and that of the Confederates not above 6000. The chief of those who fell on the Confederates side was Count *Solmes*, Lieutenant-General; and the Duke of *Ormond*, with many other Officers of note, were taken, but since redeem'd. The *French* lost also Lieutenant-General *Monchevreuil*, with several Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Counts, and many Field-Officers; though, according to the Custom of *Lewis XIV.* they diminish'd their own Loss, and magnified ours. His Majesty having Rendezvouz'd his Army at *Malines*, the *French* were so stunn'd with their great Loss in the Battel, that for a considerable time they did not stir; but having sent a Party to exact Contributions, a Detachment from his Majesty did quickly oblige them to retire: After which the *French* besieged *Charleroy*; of the Success of which, and of his Majesties Detachment into *Flanders* to give the *French* a Diversion, we have not yet any account. In this same Month we had Advice, that our Forces under Sir *Francis Wheeler* had destroyed the *French* Island of *Martinico*; but our Men growing sick they could not attack the Fort, and so withdrew. Our Fleet, in conjunction with the *Dutch*, put twice to Sea this Summer; but not meeting with the Enemy, returned into Port.

WILLIAM, commonly called *The Lion*, the 93d King of *Scotland*, succeeded his Brother *Malcolm IV.* about the latter end of *December 1165*. The first thing he undertook was, to demand Restitution of *Northumberland* from *Henry King of England*, who commanded him to come and do Homage for the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Huntington* that he held in *England*, according to Custom; which was performed. But *Henry* alledged, that he could not restore *Northumberland* without Consent of the States, and therefore, that he should expect Justice in the next Parliament: and though *William* expected no Restitution, yet to cut off all Pretensions from *Henry*, he resolv'd to wait for its meeting, and in the mean time accompanied *Henry*, though against his Will, to the War against *France*, where profiting nothing by his daily Solicitations, he obtained a Convoy, and returned; and having settled Things at home, sent Embassadors to demand *Northumberland*, and denounce War in case of Refusal. *Henry* did hereupon restore part of *Northumberland*, which *William* took; but entering his Claim to the rest, King *Henry* was so incensed at it, that he order'd his Troops to invade the *Scots* Borders, which began the War: and the *Scots*, by way of Retaliation, levied an Army, and wasted their Borders with Fire and Sword. Next Summer he march'd into *England* with a great Army again; whereupon they sent Embassadors to his Camp, proffering a

great Sum for a Truce, and suggesting that things should be accorded amicably. *William* being a plain-hearted Man, gave Credit to their fallacious Promises: and in the mean time they made all necessary Preparations for War; and finding the *Scots* negligent on confidence of the Truce, they took *Scotch Arms* and Ensigns, plac'd the greatest part of their Army in Ambush, and with 400 nimble Horse march'd about the third Watch of the Night toward the *Scots* Camp, where they found all things in greater Security than they expected, the most of the Horse Foraging, and the King himself with 60 Horse riding about as if it had been in the time of greatest Peace; so that they took and carried him off, with some others who were rouz'd on the Alarm, and came up to his Assistance; and sent him Prisoner to King *Henry* then in *France*. The *English* being lifted up with this unexpected Success, invaded *Cumberland*, thinking to carry it also; but being repuls'd with great loss, they came to a Truce, contented themselves with *Northumberland*, and left *Cumberland* and *Huntington* in Possession of the *Scots*. In the mean time *David*, Brother to King *William*, who served under the *English*, obtained a Convoy, return'd to *Scotland*, managed the Government, and sent to treat about his Brother's Redemption, who was then kept Prisoner at *Falaise* in *Normandy*; and giving 15 Hostages, and the Castles of *Berwick*, *Roxburg*, *Edinburg*, and *Sterlin*, into the hands of the *English* for performance of Conditions, he was suffered to return: and on the 15th of *August* following, he, with the chief of the Nobility, were call'd upon to come to *Tork*; where, according to *English* Authors, they swore Obedience, and surrendred the Kingdom into the Guardianship and Protection of King *Henry*; but *Walsingham* says it was at *Coutances* in *Normandy*: But *Buchanan*, my Author, says, that this Interview was not for a Surrender, but to adjust his Ransom, and that the Castles were agreed to be left in the hands of the *English* till the Money was paid; which he founds on the League renewed betwixt King *William* and *Richard of England* mention'd afterwards. An Assembly was afterwards Indited at *Norham* on *Tweed*, whither *William* came, and there the *English* laboured extremely that the *Scotch* Bishops should acknowledge the Bishop of *Tork* for their Metropolitan, wherein the Pope's Legate concurred; but the *Scots* refused to submit, and by a Decree of Pope *Alexander III.* were freed from Subjection to the *English*. In 1190 *Richard of England* having succeeded his Father *Henry*, and being about to go into the *Holy Land*, he sent back the Hostages, deliver'd up the Castles to *William King of Scotland*, freeing him and his Posterity from all Agreements which the *English* had obtained by Force or Fraud, and suffering him to enjoy the Kingdom of *Scotland* by the same Right and within the same Limits as *Malcolm* or any other former Kings had held it. King *William*, on the other hand, to testify his Gratitude, sent King *Richard* 1000 Marks in Silver, and commanded his Brother *David*, Earl of *Huntington*, to follow him into *Syria*. This *David*, in his Return, had his Fleet scattered by Tempest, was taken by the *Egyptians*, redeem'd by the *Venetians*, and at last returned, as did *K. Richard* also after many Misfortunes: whereupon King *William* and his Brother came to congratulate him, and gave him 2000 Marks in Silver, in consideration of his former Bounty and present Want. So that there was a perfect Amity at that time betwixt the two Nations. *William* falling sick in *England*, a Rumour was spread of his Death; whereupon *Harald* Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithness* being incensed at the Bishop of the Place who prevented his obtaining some Desire of the King, he seized him, cut out his Tongue, and put out his Eyes. The King, at his Return, overthrew *Harald*, destroyed most of his Forces, took him, and having first put out his Eyes hang'd him: after which, his whole Male Issue were gelded, and the rest of his Kindred and Issue severely fined: This happen'd in 1198. King *Richard* dying that same Year, and his Brother *John* succeeding, King *William* went to do him Homage for the Land which he held in *England*, as usual; but refused to go with him against the *French*: whereupon King *John* ordered a Fort to be built over-against *Berwick*; but King *William* demolish'd it, and both prepared for War: but a Peace was settled, on condition that *William's* two Daughters should be married to *John's* two Sons. King *William*, at his Return, found most of the City of *Berth* destroyed by an Inundation, with his own Palace, his Son an Infant, and 14 of his Servants; after which he built another City on a more commodious Place, altering the Name to *Perth*, now *St. Johnston*, not long before his Death. *William* renew'd Leagues with *John* every Year; in one of which it was agreed, that the *Scottish Kings* should not swear nor be Feudatories to the Kings of *England* themselves for the Land which they held in *England*, but their Children only. King *William* died *An. 1214*, in the 74th of his Age, and 49th of his Reign. *Buchan.*

WILLIAM I. surnam'd *The Bad*, King of *Sicily*, succeeded his Father *Roger* in 1152 or 54. A little after the Death of his Father, he took and sack'd *Tanes* in *Egypt*, and defeated a Fleet of the *Greeks* of above 140 Vessels. He took from the Church several Places belonging to it; for which, *Adrian IV.* Excommunicating him, he besieged his Holiness in *Beneventum*, and forced him to give him the Investiture of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, the Dukedom of *Puglia*, and the Principality of *Capua*, with several extraordinary Privileges, which occasion'd several Quarrels between him and the succeeding Popes: but at length he agreed with *Alexander III.* and died in 1166. *Baron.*

WILLIAM II. surnam'd *The Good*, succeeded his Father at 12 Years of Age. He took part with *Alexander III.* against the Emperor *Frederick*. He wag'd War with *Andronicus Comnenus* Emperor of *Constantinople*, with good Success, winning *Salonica* and several other Places from him; and died at *Palermo* in the Year 1189. *Petrus Blesensis, Ep. 131. Collutio Hist. Neap. Sigonius, &c.*

WILLIAM III. the Son of *Tancred* the Natural Son of *William II.* was acknowledg'd King of *Sicily* under the Tuition of his Mother *Sybilla*, in the Year 1192 or 93. The next Year the Emperor *Hen. VI.* entering *Italy* with a potent Army, won *Cajeta* and *Naples*, took *Sybilla* and *William* Prisoners, condemn'd the Mother to perpetual Imprisonment, and put out the Son's Eyes. *Roger. in Annal. Collutio Hist. Neap. &c.*

WILLIAM, Count of *Holland*, by Usurpation from his Niece *Adela*, his Brother *Thierry VII.*'s Daughter. His first Wars were in the *Holy Land*, and after that in his own Country with the Bishop of *Utrecht*: which being ended, he carried his Arms into *Scotland*, pretending some Right to that Kingdom; but hearing that the Count of *Loth*, his Niece's Husband, had taken the Field, in Right of his Wife, he hasten'd back to his own Territories, and died in 1223. *Petit. Grotius.*

WILLIAM II. Count of *Holland*, was Elected King of the *Romans* after the Decease of *Henry of Thuringia*, in 1247. The next Year he besieg'd *Aix la Chapelle*; and having taken it, after six Months Siege, was there Crown'd. In the Year 1450, after the Decease of *Frederick*, he was confirmed in the Empire by the Pope's Legate, though he never enjoy'd it quietly. He defeated the *Flemings*; but in 1256 going to reduce the Revolted *Frifons*, he was knock'd o'th' Head by the Country Peasants, and hid among the Reeds in a marshy Place, where his Horse stuck in the Ice. *John of Leyden. Mejer.*

WILLIAM III. surnam'd *The Good*, Count of *Haynault* and *Holland*, &c. succeeded *John of Avesnes*, his Father, in 1304, signaliz'd himself at the Battel of *Mont Cassel*, and after he had distinguish'd himself upon several other Occasions for his Courage and Justice, died in 1337. *Froissard.*

WILLIAM IV. succeeded his Father the same Year, a Prince of great Courage: He assisted the King of *Spain* against the *Moors*, took *Utrecht*, and refused the Imperial Diadem that was offer'd him by the Electors; and at length, waging War with the *Frifons*, he was slain in the Year 1345.

WILLIAM V. Son of *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, the Emperor, entered into a War with his Mother, whom he drove out of *Holland* in 1351: Afterwards falling mad, he was surnam'd *The Mad Count*. It also fell out, that upon his killing a great Lord in cold Blood in 1358, he was imprison'd at *Quesnoy* in the Year 1377, and there died.

WILLIAM VI. Count of *Haynault* and *Holland*, succeeded *Albert* of *Bavaria*, his Father: and after he had sat 13 Years at the Helm of Affairs, died in 1417, without making a great Figure in History.

WILLIAM, Count of *Provence*, the Son of *Bozan II.* began his Government in 971, expell'd the *Saracens* out of the Fortrefs of *Fraxinett*, which was the last Refuge they had in *France*: and at last entering into Religious Orders, retired to the Abbey of *Cluni*. *Du Chefne. Nostredamus & Bouche Hist. de Prov.*

WILLIAM of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, Founder of the Commonwealth of the *United Provinces*, was born at the Castle of *Dillembourg* in the County of *Nassau*, An. 1533. He was Page of Honour, for 9 Years, to the Emperor *Charles V.* who much admir'd his Sense and Modesty, did often commune with him concerning his greatest Affairs, and was not asham'd to own that he was many times surpriz'd with the Expedients and Counsels which that young Prince would suggest, that he could never have thought of; and therefore would usually make him stay at the private Audience of Foreign Ministers, when the rest of the Company withdrew. He was scarce 20 Years old when the said Emperor chose him to carry the Imperial Crown which he had resigned to his Brother *Ferdinand*. And for a Proof that he valued his Courage as much as his Prudence, he made him *Generalissimo* when but 22 Years old, though he was well furnish'd with great experienc'd Captains at the same time, and that he was to act against two great Generals, *viz.* *Monsieur de Nevers*, and the Admiral of *France*. The Prince acquitted himself so well that Campaign, that he built *Charlemont* and *Philipville* in fight of the *French* Armies. The said Emperor did manifest his Esteem for the Prince of *Orange* to the very last moment of his Administration, being attended by him at *Brussels* An. 1555, when he resign'd all his Kingdoms to his Son *Philip*. But those marks of Confidence, and professions of Friendship, occasion'd the Jealousie of the *Spaniards*, who ruin'd the Prince in the Opinion of King *Philip*, though he was particularly recommended to him by his Father; insomuch that he was charged as the Author of the *States* Refusal to comply with the King's Demands, upbraided with it by the King himself: And therefore having taken his Leave of him as embarking for *Spain*, staid at *Flushing*: and perceiving that the Government of *Flanders*, which was bestowed on his Ancestors, was denied to himself, and Cardinal *Granville* his Enemy was plac'd at the Helm; that there was a Spy upon all his Actions, and nothing of Importance communicated to him, he found himself obliged to provide for his own Safety. King *Philip*, at his Departure, having order'd the Inquisition to

be establish'd in the *Netherlands*, it occasion'd all those Confusions which follow'd, the People being altogether averse to it. Cardinal *Granville*'s Administration being unacceptable to the Nobility, the Prince, with the Counts *de Egmont* and *Horn*, gave an Account of it to King *Philip*, and desired he might be recalled, or he would ruin the *Netherlands*; which the *Spanish* Court took so ill, that thenceforth they resolv'd on the ruin of these three Lords and their Adherents: however, they dissembled for a time, and recalled the Cardinal. The Disorders breaking out however in *Flanders*, two of the Nobility were dispatch'd with Orders into *Spain*, desiring the King to compose them rather by Mildness than Severity; whereupon they were both cut off, which was a Warning for the rest to stand on their Guard. And the Prince of *Orange* foreseeing that the Duke *de Alva* was to come with an Army into the *Netherlands* to be revenged on the Malecontents, he desired Leave to resign his Governments of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, and *Burgundy*; which was denied: he was also ordered to put away his Brother Count *Lodowick*, and to take a new Oath, obliging him to extirpate Heresie as they call'd it; though his own Wife was a *Lutheran*; but declin'd both; and in the latter he was follow'd by abundance of the Nobility. In 1566 the Governess pressing with great heat the establishment of the Inquisition and the new Bishops, 400 Gentlemen, headed by Count *Lodowick* of *Nassau*, presented a Petition to the Princess at *Brussels*, against the Inquisition, the new Bishops, and the Publication of the Council of *Trent*, which they maintained to be contrary to the Interest of the Provinces. The Nobility marching two by two modestly apparelled, and armed only with their Swords when they presented this Petition, were called *Gueux* or *Beggars*; whence that Name came to be imparted to the Party. The Nobles were so far from taking Offence at it, that they applied the Name to themselves, all put on grey Cloaths, wore little wooden Porringers and Beggars Bottles in their Hats, and at all their Entertainments drank Healths to the *Gueux*. They wore also a Medal of Gold, having the King's Image on one side, and on the Reverse two Hands joyn'd holding a Bag with this Inscription, *Loyal even to Beggary*: and on their Footmens Liveries they embroidered Dishes and Beggars Bottles, declaring, that they would support the Confederacy with their Lives and Fortunes. The Prince of *Orange* having intercepted Letters by which he found that King *Philip* had designed their Ruin, was for opposing the Entrance of his Army by Arms; but Count *Egmont* refusing it, he told him what would be the Consequence, and retired into *Germany*, the Count saying to him at parting, *Farewel Prince without Land*, and he answering, *Farewel Count without a Head*; which was verified in the Event. In 1568 all the Petitioners were declared Guilty of High Treason, and the Duke of *Alva* entered the Country as Governor at the Head of an Army; wherein he exercis'd such Cruelty, that all the neighbouring Princes condemned his Conduct, having in a little time executed 20 Lords and Gentlemen at *Brussels*: And when the News was heard at *Rome* that the Duke *de Alva* had seiz'd on all the Great Lords but the Prince of *Orange*, Cardinal *Granville* said he had done nothing. The Prince being summoned to appear before the Duke, was condemned for not obeying, appealed to the *States of Brabant*, the King himself, and the *Knights of the Golden Fleece*, as his only competent Judges, which was approved by the Emperor and all the *German* Princes; but the *Spaniards* seiz'd his Son *William* Count of *Buren*, a Child of 13 Years of Age, at the University of *Lovain*, contrary to the Privileges of the University and Country, and carried him to *Spain*: Whereupon he took Arms, and sending an Army into *Friesland* under his Brother Count *Lodowick*, defeated *John de Ligny* Governor of the Province, a famous Captain, kill'd him upon the Field, and took all his Artillery and Baggage; but not long after he himself was defeated by the Duke of *Alva* in that same Country, and narrowly escaped with his Life: However, the Prince of *Orange* raised another Army of 28000 *Germans* and *French*, and before he enter'd the *Netherlands*, publish'd the Declaration of his Reasons, and did openly profess the Protestant Religion in which he had been educated, declaring that the *Brabantines* were not obliged by their Laws to obey the Errors and Mistakes of their Princes, and were absolved from their Allegiance till their Injuries were redressed. After this he passed the *Meuse*, though the Duke of *Alva* was on the other side to dispute his Passage, having broke the Strength of the River with his Horse while the Foot waded through beneath, so that the Duke of *Alva*, upon the first News of it, would not believe it, but ask'd whether the Prince's Men were Birds? But finding it to be true, he posted himself so advantageously, that though the Prince chang'd 29 Encampments, he could never draw him to a Battel: whereupon his Army grew mutinous for want of Victuals and Pay, refused to follow him into *France* to assist the Protestants: and no Town of the Country having declar'd for him, he was forced to disband them, several Officers having been slain by the Mutineers in his Presence, and he narrowly escap'd himself. He paid them with what ready Money and Plate he had, sold his Artillery and Baggage, and engaged his Principality of *Orange* and other Lordships to satisfy the chief Commanders: he march'd for *Strasbourg* however ere he disbanded, having between *Quesnoy* and *Cambray* cut off 18 Companies of Foot and 300 Horse, and taken most of their Officers, the Duke of *Alva*'s Son being kill'd upon the place. The Prince having only reserved 1200 Horse, did, with

his two Brethren, joyn the Duke of *Deuxpont* in assisting the French Protestants. He was at the Taking of *La Charte*, and opened a Passage for the Germans to joyn the Admiral. He Commanded the main Battel of the Protestants at the Battel of *Roche la Ville*: he was afterwards at the fatal Siege of *Poitiers*, quitted the Camp at *Foy la Binesse*, and with great difficulty retired into his County of *Nassau* to raise new Forces. Admiral *Coligni* advised the Prince to give out Sea Commissions to those of Quality who had fled from the Low-Countries, and get footing in *Holland* and *Zeland*; which was accordingly performed with great Success, the Spaniards being, for ten Years together, continually beat by the *Hollanders* at Sea. In 1570 the Court of France having a Design to over-reach the Protestants, promis'd to employ them against the *Netherlands*, loaded Count *Lodowick* of *Nassau* with Honours, and promised to settle the Sovereignty of *Zeland*, *Utrecht*, and *Friesland*, upon the Prince of *Orange*, his Brother, and join the rest of the Provinces to France, which prevented the Prince's accepting of a very advantageous Treaty with the King of *Spain*; so that the Prince took *Zutphen*, and several other Places in *Guelderland*, and his Brother Count *Lodowick* took *Mons*; on the Recovery of which the Duke de *Alva* was so intent, that the other revolted Towns in *Holland* had thereby time to fortifie and provide themselves. In the mean time the Prince enter'd the Low-Countries with a great Army, and the People being render'd desperate by the Duke of *Alva's* Tyranny, were ready to receive him every where. *Louvain* gave him Money, and *Ruremond* and *Malines* open'd to him. In the mean time his Brother made a gallant Defence at *Mons*, and the Prince intended to have reliev'd him; but 7000 Horse and Foot being sent from France to Relieve the Place, were Defeated by virtue of a Correspondence betwixt the Court of France and the Spaniards. The barbarous Massacre of St. *Bartholomew* at *Paris*, wherein the Prince's chief Friends were cut off, happening to fall out at the same time, the Prince advis'd his Brother to make an honorable Composition for *Mons*, and retired toward Germany himself, having narrowly escaped at *Malines*, 800 Spanish Horse, with chosen Foot behind them, having enter'd his Camp by Night and made their way as far as his Tent, wherein they had certainly kill'd him asleep, if a little Dog who lay in his Bed had not scratch'd his Face and awak'd him: So that having cut off the greatest part of the Spaniards, he marched straight to the *Rhine*, disbanded his Army at *Orsay*, and went thence to *Holland* and *Zeland*, which had all declared for him except *Middleburg* and *Amsterdam*, in the following manner: Those Gentlemen who serv'd against the Spaniards at Sea by his Commission being denied the Benefit of the English Ports any longer by Queen *Elizabeth*, for fear of making the Spaniards her Enemies, they did happily surprize the *Brill*; and though the Spaniards attempted to expel them, it proved all in vain. Whereupon the rest of the Towns in *Holland* declared for the Prince, as abovementioned. The City of *Flushing* revolted at the same time, and the Spaniard who superintended the Fortifications was hang'd, as were many other of the Spaniards whom they took Prisoners. The Prince of *Orange* being at the same time declared Governor by the States of *Holland* and *Zeland*, *William* Count de *la Mark* was appointed his Lieutenant, who afterwards deserted the Prince, but was saved from Punishment, and died afterwards at *Liege*, of the Bite of a mad Dog. The Prince, though he did all things in the Name of the States, yet had the full Power of a King; so much did the People confide in him. To the 6 Cities in *Holland* which had right to Vote in the States, he added 12 more, and threw the Roman-Catholick Religion out of the Churches. The Duke of *Alva* being ill himself, sent Don *Frederick de Toledo* to reduce the revolted Cities in *Holland*, &c. During which Expedition he committed many Barbarities, murdering the Inhabitants without distinction of Age or Sex, and suffering his Soldiers to ravish the very Nuns at *Narden*. He broke the Capitulation, by which the Citizens were to have their Lives, burnt the City, murder'd the Inhabitants, and expos'd their dead Bodies in the Streets. He reduced *Harlem* to such Extremity, that Parents eat the Corps of their dead Children; and when the City was taken, they hang'd above 2000 Persons, which did exceedingly lessen their Interest. *Alkmar* repuls'd the Spaniards with great Resolution. The Prince in the mean time surpriz'd *Gertrudenberg*, and his Fleet defeated the Spaniards at Sea, taking the Count de *Bossut*, a famous Captain; but treated him civilly, though he had been guilty of a Plot against his Person. King *Philip* having recalled the Duke of *Alva* and his Son at last for their Cruelty, they bragged that they had cut off by the hand of the Hangman 18000 Men; and yet the cruel *Vargas*, who return'd with them, said that their Clemency had lost the *Netherlands*. In 1574 *Middleburg* in *Zeland* yielded to the Prince after two Years Siege, and that the Spaniards had spent seven Millions in Fleets to relieve it. But he had not the same Success every where; for his Brothers, Count *Lodowick* and Count *Henry*, were defeated near *Nimeguen* by d' *Avila*, both of them kill'd, and their Cannon and Baggage taken. Whereupon the Spaniards laid Siege to *Leyden*, which after a long Siege and unparallel'd Famine was miraculously delivered by breaking down the Banks, which drowned a great many Spaniards. The Prince, after this, was received into the City in a splendid manner: he preserv'd and embalmed seven Pigeons in the Town-house, in token of his perpetual Acknowledgment of the Service which they did him in carrying the Let-

ters of the Besieged to him, and his Answers back again. At that time he founded and endowed the University of *Leyden*. The Prince having lost his second Wife, *Anne* of *Saxony*, married *Charlotte de Bourbon* Daughter to the Duke of *Montpensier*, who was of the Blood Royal of France, and had fled for her Religion. Her Father being a zealous Roman-Catholick, was unwilling at first, but at last consented, and gave her a Fortune. After this a Treaty was set on foot at *Breda*; but the Spaniards refusing the Liberty of Religion, it took no effect. Their Soldiers did also behave themselves with so much Licentiousness in those Countries which remained in their Subjection, that they invited in the Prince of *Orange*, and enter'd into the famous Treaty of *Ghent* An. 1576; so that every one thought that the King of *Spain* had then lost the *Netherlands*. Don *John* of *Austria*, famous for his Victory in the *Lepanto*, was afterwards sent to govern the *Netherlands*, and flatter'd the Provinces into a Treaty; which the Prince of *Orange* protested against, as prejudicial to Religion, &c. And as soon as Don *John* was settled, he began to Govern with rigour, according to the Order of the Court of *Spain*: Whereupon the States join'd themselves to the Prince of *Orange*, and conducted him into *Antwerp* and *Brussels* in great State, where he was declared Governor of *Brabant*, and Superintendent of the Finances of the Provinces; but though he had the love of the People, yet this procur'd him the envy of the Great ones; so that they sent for the Archduke *Matthias*, the Emperor *Rodolphus's* Brother, to be Governor of the Low-Countries, thinking thereby to ruin the Prince's Authority: But he managed Matters so, that he turn'd the Storm upon his Enemies, was declared Lieutenant-General by the Majority of the States, and intrusted with the chief Management of Matters by the Archduke. Don *John* of *Austria* being declared Enemy to the Low Countries, defeated the States Army at *Gemblours*, taking their Cannon, Colours, &c. But this was compensated by the gaining of *Amsterdam* to their Party, and Don *John* was repuls'd afterwards with considerable loss by the Count de *Bossut*, though he had put a Crucifix with this Motto in his Colours, *With this Sign I have beaten the Turks, and with this I will beat the Hereticks*; but he died not long after in his Camp at *Namur*, by the Fraud of the Court of *Spain*, as was believed, who were jealous of his Greatness. January 22. 1579, the Prince of *Orange* laid the Foundation of the Commonwealth of the United Provinces at *Utrecht*, by the strict Union which he made between the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Friesland*, and the *Ommelands*; the States taking this Motto for their Device, *Concordia res parvæ crescunt*. In 1580, because of the Desertion of some Provinces, and the falling off of a great many Men to the Spaniard by means of the Duke of *Parma*, the Prince advis'd the States to chuse the Duke of *Anjou* and *Alencon*, Brother to *Hen. III.* of France, for their Sovereign, upon condition that they should enjoy their Religion and Privileges, which was accordingly done. The Prince was induced to this by a terrible Proscription which the K. of *Spain* had published against him and his Adherents, and offering 25000 Crowns to any Man that should bring him alive or dead to him. In December following, the Prince publish'd his Apology, in which he discover'd a great many Secrets, which it was the King's Interest to have had kept so; and therein the Prince did endeavour to vindicate himself from all the Aspersions cast upon him; and the States declar'd by their Decree, that he was wrongfully accused, and assign'd him a Guard for his Person. In 1581, the Spaniards surpris'd the Castle and City of *Breda* by the Intrigues of the Baron de *Fresin*, who was kept Prisoner there. The States General being assembled at the *Hague*, declar'd the K. of *Spain* to have forfeited the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands* by a long Narration of Infractions upon their Privileges, which they insert'd therein. The Duke of *Parma* took *Tournay* at the same time from the States. During the splendid Reception of the Duke of *Anjou* at *Antwerp*, one *Jauregny* a Spaniard, Factor to a Merchant, in hopes of the Reward promis'd in the Proscription, fir'd a Pistol at the Prince, which being loaden with one Ball, struck him under the Right Ear, and went out through the left Cheek, breaking several of his Teeth. The Prince's Halbertiers killed the Assassin, and the People took Arms to revenge it upon the French, whom they thought to be Authors of the Fact; but Papers were found on the Mifcreant which prov'd him to be a Spaniard, the People were so much concerned, that they continued in Prayers till the Prince's Recovery, and then kept a Day of Thanksgiving. As soon as he was fit to Travel, the Duke of *Anjou* carried him to *Ghent* and *Bruges*, where another great Conspiracy was discovered against him and the Duke by one *Salviedo* a Spaniard, who confess'd that he had receiv'd 4000 Crowns from the Duke of *Parma* to cut off those Princes by poison, or otherwise. *Baza*, an Italian, one of the Conspirators, stabb'd himself to prevent other Punishment, and *Salviedo* was drawn to pieces at *Paris* by four Horses, according to an Act of Parliament there. The Duke of *Anjou* having after this, as 'tis said, by the Advice of some hot-headed Young-men, endeavour'd to make himself Absolute in the *Netherlands*, and to rid himself of the Prince of *Orange's* great Authority which was troublesome to him, miscarried in the Attempt, and so resigned the Government in 1583; and retiring to France, died of Grief the next Year. The *Flemings* being made to believe by some of the Prince of *Orange's* Enemies, that he was concerned in the Attempt, the Prince did there-

thereupon retire to *Delft* in *Holland*, where he thought he should be more secure from the Attempts of Assassins. He took for his Device a *Didaper* with this Motto, *Sævis tranquillitas in undis*. His Behaviour was so sweet and engaging to the People, that they always crowded in the Streets to see him; so that to avoid the trouble of returning their many Civilities, he seldom wore his Hat as he walk'd the Streets: and if he had heard any Quarrel betwixt Man and Wife, would enter the House and reconcile it with incredible sweetness, and drink of their Beer when they offer'd it him; which some of his Friends alledging to be too great a Condescension, he usually answer'd, That what was gain'd by pulling off a Hat, or a little Complacence, was bought at a very easie rate: So that it was no wonder that he was universally lamented when he was unhappily assassinated in the 51st Year of Age, An. 1584, which was villainously perform'd by one *Balthazar Gerrard* a *Burgundian*, by a Pistol with three Bullets, as he rose from Table; so that he died without saying any more than *Lord have mercy on my Soul, and this poor People*. The Villain pretended to be a Protestant, and Son of one who had suffer'd for his Religion; by which he insinuated himself into the Acquaintance of the Prince, who intrusted him with several Dispatches, and at the very moment when he assassinated him he desired a Passport to go somewhere where the Prince was sending him. The Murder being divulged, all Men lamented his loss, as that of a common Father. Never were Funerals celebrated with more Pomp and real Sorrow; and his Son erected him a stately Monument of Marble, equal to the most sumptuous in *Italy*. The Assassin was condignly punish'd, but died obstinate, saying, *That if it were to do again, he would do it*. And indeed the Spaniards gave out, That there was at *Delft* a *Lorrainer* and *Englishman* engaged in the Design at the same time; so that it could not have miscarried. *William* Prince of *Orange* was the Father of two very great Captains, and from his Loins have descended Electors, Landtgraves, and Sovereign Princes in *Germany*; Princes, Princesses, Dukes, Cardinals, Marshals, and many great Lords in *France*, by his four Wives, *Anne* of *Egmont* a great Heiress, Daughter to the Count d'*Egmont* of *Buren* and *Leerdam*; *Anne* of *Saxony*, Daughter to the Elector *Maurice*; *Charlotte* de *Bourbon*, Daughter to the Duke of *Montpensier*; and *Louise* de *Coligny*, Daughter to the Great and Famous Admiral of *France*. The Baron de *Mauriers* Lives of the Princes of *Orange*.

WILLIAM II. Prince of *Orange*, was Son of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and Grandson of *William I.* He was born in 1626, and the *Sates General* were his Godfathers. In 1630, he was declared General of the Cavalry of the *Low Countries*. As soon as he was able to bear Arms, he followed his Father to the Army, and was present at the Siege of *Breda*. Upon his Father's Death, he took the Oath of Fidelity to the *States*, for the Government of which they had granted him the Reversion. All being in Peace after the Treaty of *Munster*, the *States* resolved to retrench their Expences, and disband a great number of their Troops; which the Prince opposed, as some say, because he knew that the Credit of the Places he was possessed of, could not be supported without them; but his pretence was, lest *France* or *Spain* should fall upon the Country, when not in a case of Defence. The *States* being resolved to break 120 Companies, offered however to satisfy the Prince, that the ordinary Pay should be continued to the Officers, which he was contented with; but the Province of *Guelderland* and City of *Amsterdam* opposed it. The Prince's Friends did hereupon advise him to visit the principal Cities of the *Netherlands*, and persuade the Magistrates that not only the Officers, but Troops, might be continued as they were, that so they might be ready to serve where ever there should be occasion. The Prince having hereupon sent for the chief Colonels of the Army, went to four or five Cities in *Holland*, but was desired to forbear coming to *Amsterdam*, *Harlem*, *Medemblic*, and others, for Reasons which they exhibited. The Prince took this for so great an Affront, that he demanded publick Satisfaction from the *States*: To which the Deputies of *Amsterdam*, &c. having answered by a long Manifesto, he was so touch'd, that he oppos'd the Disbanding of the Forces more than ever, arrested six of the principal Magistrates, and sent them to the Castle of *Lovestein*. This alarm'd the People, who alledged that he aspir'd to the Sovereignty; and his Attempt upon *Amsterdam* augmented their Suspicion; though others suppose that he had no other Design but to humble that City, and support his own Authority: But he was resolved to Besiege it, and had certainly surpriz'd it when he came before it July 30. 1650, his Troops did so exactly keep to the Time and Place of Rendezvous, had not the *Hamburgh* Courier, who passed through them without being perceiv'd, given timely notice to the City, who put themselves in a posture of Defence, sent Deputies to treat with the Prince till they opened their Sluces and laid the Country under Water; so that he came to a Treaty, which ended to his Advantage. Being sensible that the *States* would resent this Attempt, to make Peace with them he released the Prisoners from the Castle of *Lovestein*, on condition that they should for ever be unqualified for publick Employments; and at the same time sent a Memorial of his Reasons for attempting *Amsterdam*, which the *States* sent back without opening it, assuring him, that the Difference being so soon adjusted, there needed no Justification. About a Month after, at a particular Assembly in the Dutchy of *Gueldres*, he ex-

tinguish'd all their Jealousies of him. He was observed to be melancholy after this Miscarriage, and died of the Small-Pox, Nov. 6. 1650. He was a great General, and had a comprehensive Genius. He spoke *English*, *French*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, and *High Dutch*, as readily as his Mother Tongue. He married *Mary Stuart*, eldest Daughter to *Charles I.* King of *Great Britain*; by whom he had *William III.* Prince of *Orange*. The Baron de *Maurier's* Lives of the Princes of *Orange*.

WILLIAM (Saint) Duke of *Aquitain*, &c. was a Prince violent and cruel, who gave the full Swinge to his Passions. He took part with Pope *Anaclet II.* set up in Opposition to *Innocent II.* and defended him, notwithstanding the Decree of the Council of *Estampes*, which declar'd the Election of *Innocent* Canonical. But at length being vanquished by the Arguments of the Bishops that were sent to reclaim him, and particularly of *St. Bernard*, he quitted *Anaclet*, and adhered to *Innocent*; and not only so, but to make his Repentance more significant for his former Miscarriages, and retire from the World, having first made his Will and put his Affairs in order, became a Hermit in the Forest of *Livallia*, and afterwards retired to a Valley of *Siena* in *Tuscany*, where he died in the Year 1156. *Martyrolog. de Franca.* Baron. A. C. 1126.

WILLIBORST or *Willeborst* (*Thomas*) a *Flemish* Painter, who flourish'd in 1640. He was of *Berghen op Zoom* in *Brabant*, where he liv'd in 1642, when the Prince of *Orange*, *Frederick Henry* of *Nassau*, in his return home, visited him, and bought all his Pieces that he could find. He also took him to the *Hague*, where amongst other rare Pieces, he drew that fine one in the Canoneers Hall, which is a *Mars* excited on one side to War by *Furies*, and held back on the other side by Peace and Concord. The Martyrdom of *St. George* in the great Church, is an admirable Piece. He died in the flower of his Age.

WILLIGISUS, a *Saxon* of mean Birth, by his Wit and Vertue, got the Emperor *Otho* the Second's Favour, who first made him his Almoner, and afterwards gave him the Archbishoprick of *Maience* in 976. *Otho III.* to whom this Archbishop did considerable Service, is said to have made him the first of the seven Electors which he established in the Empire. This height of Fortune never made him forget his Birth, which to remember the better, he writ upon the Walls of a Cloister, whereof he always kept the Keys, *Remember Willigisus what you were, and what you are*. He govern'd the Church of *Mayence* for 36 Years, and died very old in 1011.

WILLOUGHBY. Of this Right Honourable and Ancient Family, besides the present Lord *Parham*, were two other, viz. *Eresby* and *Brooke*, both famous for their own, and Posterities Noble Achievements. The first of the Branch of *Parham*, was Sir *William Willoughby* Knt. Son and Heir to *Christopher Willoughby* of *Eresby*, created Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham* in *Com. Suff.* (a younger Son to *Christopher Lord Willoughby* of *Eresby*) created Lord *Willoughby* 1 *Edw. VI.* He died in 1569, and was succeeded in his Lands and Honour by his Son *Charles*, he by his Son *William*, and this by his eldest Son *Francis*; who leaving no Issue Male, was succeeded in his Honours by *William* his Brother, who married *Anne* Daughter of Sir *Philip Cary* Knt. by whom he had Issue seven Sons, *George* his Son and Successor in that Honour, *Henry* and *William* who died unmarried, *John* yet living, *James* and *Cary* dead, and *Charles*; and five Daughters, *Frances* married to Sir *John Harper* of *Swarkeston* in *Com. Derb.* Knt. *Elizabeth* died unmarried, *Anne* wedded to Sir *John Harper* of *Calke* in *Com. Derb.* Baronet, *Mary* died unmarried, and *Catherine*. *George Lord Willoughby* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir to *Francis Fienes* alias *Clinton* Esq; by whom he had Issue *John* now Lord *Willoughby*. *Dugdale*.

WILMOT (Henry) the only Son of *Charles* Viscount *Wilmot* of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, famous for his Military Conduct when Lieutenant General of the Horse in His Majesty's Armies throughout all *England* and *Wales*, was 19 *Car. I.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Wilmot* of *Adderbury* in *Com. Oxon*; and afterwards farther manifesting his Loyalty to the Crown by his constant and most faithful Services to King *Charles II.* both before and after the Battel of *Worcester*, he was by the said King advanced to the Degree of an Earl, by the Title of the Earl of *Rocheester*, by Letters Patents bearing Date at *Paris* December 1652, and was sent the same Year to the Diet at *Ratisbonne*, to seek Assistance on his Majesty's behalf. This *Henry* took to Wife *Ann* the eldest Daughter of Sir *John St. John* of *Lyddiard Tregoz* in *Com. Wiltsh.* Knt. and Bar. and by her had Issue two Sons, *Charles* who died young, and *John* the late famous Earl of *Rocheester*, born An. Dom. 1648. The Father dying at *Dunkirk* in 1659, this young Lord had little other Inheritance but the Honour and Title deriv'd to him, with the Pretensions his Father's eminent Services gave him to the King's Favour, which were so well manag'd by the Prudence of his Noble Mother, that his Education was carried on in all things suitably to his Quality. When he was at School, he was an extraordinary Proficient, and gave pregnant Proofs of what his great Parts might be improved to, acquir'd the *Latin* to that perfection that he retain'd a great Relish of the Beauty of that Tongue to his dying Day, being exactly vers'd in the incomparable Authors that writ about *Augustus* his time. Being at the University at King *Charles's* Restauration, the general Joy and Humour of that time wrought so much upon him, that he broke

broke the Course of his Studies, and went to Travel; yet through the care of his Governor, Dr. Balfour, employ'd the Intervals of his Extravagancies in Reading; which Fits of Studies did not a little awaken his Understanding. He return'd to Court at 18 Years of Age, and appear'd with as great Advantages as most ever had. He was a graceful and well-shap'd Person, exactly well bred, of a modest and civil Behaviour, and easie and obliging Conversation. He had a strange Vivacity of Thought, and Vigour of Expression. His Style was clear and strong, his Figures lively and uncommon. He made himself Master of the ancient and modern Wit, and of the modern French and Italian, as well as the English. Boileau among the French, and Cowley among the English Wits, were those he admir'd most. Though these Accomplishments render'd him very acceptable at Court, he quitted it to shew his readiness to hazard his Life in the Defence and Service of his Country, shew'd great Courage in the Attack made upon the Dutch East-India Fleet in the Port of Bergen in Norway in 1665, and the Summer following went aboard the Ship commanded by Sir Edward Spragge the Day before the great Sea-Fight that Year: During the Action (wherein almost all the Volunteers of that Ship were kill'd,) Sir Edward not being satisfied with the Behaviour of one of the Captains, could not easily find a Person that would venture through so much Danger to carry his Command to him, until this Lord offer'd himself, and went in a little Boat through all the Shot, deliver'd the Message, and return'd to Sir Edward, who highly commended his Courage, as did all that saw that desperate Action. At his coming from Sea he associated with Company that loved Excesses, and which, because the natural Heat of his Fancy when inflam'd with Wine made him extravagantly pleasant and diverting, they studied to engage him deeper and deeper into that Intemperance; so that for five Years together he was continually either under those Excesses, or at least his Blood was so inflam'd, that he was not in all that time cool enough to be perfectly Master of himself. This led him to say and do the most wild and unaccountable Things imaginable, and involv'd him in odd adventures and Frolics, very often to the hazard of his Life. He seem'd to affect something singular in his Impieties as well as his Writings, above the reach and thought of other Men, framing Arguments for Sin, and writing Panegyrics upon Vice: And the Licentiousness of his Temper, and the Briskness of his Wit, disposing him to keep no other Company than those like himself, who divided their Time between lewd Actions and irregular Mirth; he secured and fortified his Mind against the Belief and Apprehensions of Religion: And though a Fit of Sickness help'd to persuade him fully that Death could not be the annihilating or dissolution of the Soul, because he found his Reason and Judgment clear and strong when the Spirits were so low and spent that he could not move nor stir; yet this did not make him change his Notion of God, which amounted to no more than a vast Power that had none of the Attributes of Justice and Goodness which we ascribe to the Deity. Morality, he confess'd, he car'd not for, farther than the Reputation of it was necessary for his Credit and Affairs. He laid out his Wit very freely in Libels and Satyrs, in which he had a peculiar Talent of mixing Wit with Malice, and fitting both with such apt Words, that Men were tempted to be pleas'd with them. His other Studies were the comical and witty Writings of the Antients and Moderns, the Roman Authors, and Books of Physick; which last qualified him for an odd Adventure; for being under an unlucky Accident, which oblig'd him to keep out of the way, he disguis'd himself so that his nearest Friends could not have known him, and set up in Tower-street for an Italian Mountebank, where he practis'd Physick for some Weeks, not without Success. He took pleasure to disguise himself as a Porter or a Beggar, sometimes to follow some mean Amours, which for the variety of 'em he affected: At other times, merely for Diversion, he would go about in odd Shapes, in which he acted his part so naturally, that even those who were on the Secret, and saw him, could perceive nothing by which he might be discover'd. Though he continued thus to gratifie his disorderly Appetites for several Years, magnifying Vice, and ridiculing Vertue and Religion as much as deprav'd Wit was able, yet at last, upon serious reflection of Things, and the Learned Dr. Burnet's solid and proper Arguments for all the Points that he excepted against, he saw through the former Sights of Wit that had fed his Irreligion, and became so perfect a Convert, that he died as great a Penitent as he liv'd a Sinner, feeling so deep and pungent a Sorrow for the Irregularities of his past Life, that the extreme pain he suffer'd for some Weeks in his Body, was often swallow'd up in the Agonies of his Mind, vowing, *That though there were nothing to come after this Life, yet all the Pleasures he had ever known in Sin were not worth that Torture.* He took the Sacrament with great Satisfaction, and that was encreas'd by the Pleasure he had in his Lady's receiving it with him, who had been for some Years before of the Communion of the Church of Rome by his own Persuasion; so that it added to his Joy to see the Error removed which he himself had occasion'd. He was fully convinc'd of the Truth of the Christian Religion by hearing the Prophecy of our Saviour's Passion in the 53d of *Isaiah*, and comparing it with the History thereof in the New Testament, finding it to correspond so exactly with that Prophecy which the *Jews*, who

are Christ's professed Enemies, do own to be of Divine Inspiration; the reason of this he own'd, did not only satisfy the Understanding, but the Words themselves were accompanied with such a Power which did as effectually constrain him to believe in his Saviour as if he had seen him. He took Order to satisfy his Creditors, and if God had spared him, resolv'd upon another course of Life; nor did he desire to live upon any other Account, but that he might by the change of his Manners, some way take off the high Scandal which his former Behaviour had given: And he left it in charge, to publish any thing concerning him that might be a means to reclaim others; praying God, that *as his Life had done much Hurt, so his Death might do much Good.* It being urged to him, that a Death-bed Repentance, without a Renovation of the Mind, afforded but small ground of Hope; he Answer'd, that *he was sure his Mind was entirely turned; and though Horror had given him his first awakening, yet that was now grown up into a settled Faith and Conversion.* He call'd often for his Children, and looking upon them one time, he said *See how good God has been to me in giving me so many Blessings, and I have carried my self to him like an ungracious and unthankful Dog.* He did actually overcome that execrable Habit of Swearing, to which he was so much addicted; and being reprovd for calling one *Damn'd Fellow* who did not bring somewhat that he wanted soon enough, he bewail'd himself thus, *Oh! that Language of Fiends which was so familiar to me, hangs yet about me! Sure none has deserved more to be damned than I have done.* A little before his Death he was heard to pray very devoutly, and so ended his Days July 26. 1680. Religion triumphing in its Conquest over one of the wittiest and ablest of its Adversaries that this Age has produced. Dr. Burnet's *Life of the Earl of Rochester.*

WILLIS (Dr. Thomas) the most eminent Physician of his time, Son of Thomas of North-Henxsey, near Abbingdon in Berkshire, was born in the Year 1621, and Educated in Christ-church Oxford, where he took the Degree of Master of Arts in 1642; about which time, Oxford being Garison'd for the King, he, with the rest of the Scholars remaining, Lifted himself in his Majesty's Service, employing his leisure Hours in the Study of Physick; in which Faculty he became famous in a short time. In 1660, upon his Majesty's Restauration, he was made *Sedley's* Professor of natural Philosophy, soon after commenced Doctor of Physick, and upon the Foundation of the Royal Society, was chosen Fellow of that Body. In 1666, he settled at Westminster, at the invitation of Archbishop Sheldon, where his Reputation and Practice were extraordinary. He was likewise made a Member of the College of Physicians, and much valu'd by that Society. He died in London in 1675, leaving behind him the Character of a pious, charitable Person, as well as of a very Learned and Eminent Physician. His Works are: *Diatriba Duæ Medico-Philosophica de Fermentatione, altera de Febris.* *Dissertatio Epistolica de Urinis.* *Cerebri Anatome.* *De Ratione Motûs Musculorum.* *Pathologia Cerebri & nervosi generis Specimina, in quo agitur de Morbis Convulsivis & de Scorbuto.* *Affectionum quæ dicuntur Hystericæ & Hypochondriacæ Pathologia Spasmodica, vindicata contra Responsonem Epistolarem Nathan. Highmore, M. D.* *Exercitationes Medico-Physicæ Duæ: Prima, De Sanguinis accensione: Secunda, De Motu Musculari.* *De Anima Brutorum quæ Hominis vitalis accensitiva est, Exercitationes Duæ.* *Pharmacœutice Rationalis, sive Diatriba de Medicamentorum operationibus in Corpore Humano.* A plain and easie Method for preserving those that are well, from the infection of the Plague, or any contagious Distemper, in City, Camp, Country, &c. and for curing such as are infected with it; this Book was written in 1666, but was not print'd till 1690. *Athen. Oxon. &c.*

WILTON, a Market and Borough Town in the South of Wiltshire, seated between the two Rivers Willy and Madder; once the chief Town of Wiltshire, and a Bishop's See about 150 Years; the first Bishop of it was Ethelstan, installed in this See about 906, to whom succeeded ten Bishops of this Diocese, whereof Hermannus was the last, who having resigned it because the Monks of Malmesbury would not give him leave to remove unto their Abby, was made Bishop of Sherborn; and having join'd both Sees together, did shortly after (that is in 1506,) remove both to Salisbury; the loss whereof was a great occasion of the Decay of this Place. It still retains the Honour of sending two Burgesses to Parliament, and of being the Place where the Sheriffs keep their Monthly Courts, and where the Knights of the Shire are usually Elected. It's 72 Miles from London.

WILTSHIRE, Lat. Wiltonia, a large In-land County of England, bounded on the North with Gloucestershire, on the South with Dorsetshire, Eastward with Berkshire and Hampshire, Westward with Gloucester and Somersetshire. It's called Wiltshire from Wilton, once the chief Place of it, as this is probably from the River Willy, on which it's seated. From North to South it extends 39 Miles, and from East to West 29, the whole divided into 29 Hundreds, wherein are 304 Parishes, and 22 Marker Towns, whose ancient Inhabitants, together with those of Hampshire and Somersetshire, went by the Name of Belgæ among the Romans, the Country being part of the Kingdom of the West-Saxons during the Heptarchy, and now with Berkshire making up the Diocese of Salisbury. 'Tis commonly said, that if an Ox and a Sheep were left to their choice where to live, the Ox would chuse in the North, and the Sheep in the South, but that a Man would

would chuse to live betwixt both to have a share in the pleasure of the Plain and the Wealth of the deep Country. *Wiltshire* is certainly a pleasant Country to live in, enjoying a good Air and fruitful Soil with a great deal of Variety, well water'd by the *Isis*, *Kennet*, *Willy*, *Madder*, two *Avons*, besides several lesser Streams. As to the Soil, the North Parts, called *North Wiltshire*, rise up into pleasant Hills, finely cloath'd with Woods, and water'd with clear Rivers. The South Part is more even, yielding plenty both of Grass and Corn. The middle Part's so very level, that here is a Plain which by its Spaciousness bounds the Sight, I mean *Salisbury Plain*, the finest perhaps in *Europe*. As for Manufactures, no County goes beyond this in making of Whites. For the civil Building in this County, *Long-Leat*, now the Viscount of *Weymouth's*, is counted the biggest, and *Wilton* the stateliest, and pleasantest for Gardens, Fountains, and other Accommodations. *Salisbury* sends two Citizens to Parliament, *Wilton*, *Downton*, *Hindon*, *Westbury*, *Calne*, *Chipenham*, *Devizes*, *Mahmsbury*, *Criclade*, *Bedwin*, *Marlborough*, *Wotton-Basset*, each of them two Burgesses: The same do these three, which are no Market Towns, viz. *Hylesbury*, *Lurgest-Hall*, and *Old Sarum*. So that this County sends no less than 32 Members to serve in Parliament, besides the two Knights of the Shire. Lastly, this County is noted for the Title of Earl it has given to several Families: First, To *William Scrope*, Lord Treasurer under the Reign of *Richard II.* Secondly, To *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond*, and Lord Treasurer in the Reign of *Henry VI.* Thirdly, To *John Stafford*, second Son of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*, created Earl of *Wiltshire* by King *Edward IV.* Fourthly, To *Thomas Bullen* Viscount of *Rochefort*, Father of *Lady Anne Bullen*: And Lastly, To *William Pawlet*, advanced to the Dignity by King *Edward VI.* Anno 1550, but soon after created Marquis of *Winchester*; in whose Posterity both Titles have continued hitherto, and are now enjoy'd by his Grace *Charles Pawlet*, created Duke of *Bolton* by his present Majesty.

WINBURN MINSTER, a Market Town of *Badbury* Hundred in the Earldom of *Dorsetshire*, seated on the North-side of the *Stoure*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge. *Queen Cuthburga* suing a Divorce from her second Husband King of *Northumberland*, built a Nunnery here, whereof she became Abbess. A stately Minster was afterwards rais'd here, which added not only more Glory to the Place, but also enlarg'd the Name of the Town, since called *Winburn Minster*. Here the Saxon King *Ethelred*, the fourteenth Monarch of *England*, lyes interred. It's 82 Miles from *London*.

WINCHELSEY, a Market, Sea-Port, and Borough Town of *Hastings Rape* in the East parts of *Sussex*, about two Miles South of *Rye*, upon an In-let of the Sea: A Member of the *Cinque-Ports*, and once a strong beautiful wall'd Town, having 18 Parish-Churches; but by the Recess of the Ocean now much decay'd, and the Haven choak'd up. In 1250, the greatest part was destroy'd by the Sea, so that it consists now but of one Parish. In 1628, *Charles I.* created *Eliz. Finch* Viscountess *Maidstone*, Countess of *Winchelsea*: To which Honour *Thomas* her Son succeeded in 1633, and *Henry* her Grandchild in 1639. It's 69 Miles from *London*.

WINCHESTER, Lat. *Venta Belgarum*, *Vintonia*, *Wintonia*, is a Bishop's See in *Hampshire*, the Bishop whereof is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It lyes about 60 Miles from *London*, West-South-West, pleasantly seated in a Valley under Hills, with the River *Itchen* on the East, and a Castle on the West, the Town surrounded with a Wall a Mile and a half in compass, with six Gates for Entrance. A City of great Antiquity, noted among the *Romans* for the rich Embroideries that were made here for their Emperors, and among the *Saxons*, for being the Regal Seat of the *West-Saxon Kings*, and the Metropolitan of their Bishop's See. During the *Danes* Invasion, it suffered much. In the *Normans* time it was twice defaced by the Misfortune of Fire; and being repair'd, was soon after sack'd in the Civil Wars of King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empress. But it had the Fortune still to recover, insomuch that in the Reign of King *Edward III.* it came to be the Mart for Wool and Cloth. To keep the Assizes and Sessions for the County, here is a fine Hall, where it is said King *Arthur's Round-Table* hangs up as a Monument. For the Education of Youth, here is in the Suburbs a fair College, built and endowed by *William of Wickham*, for a Seminary to his other College in *Oxford*; and not far from it a large Hospital for the Relief of the Poor. For the Divine Worship, here are, besides the Cathedral, 5 Parochial Churches. The Cathedral, says *Heylin*, first Founded and Endowed by *King* the first Christian King of the *West-Saxons*, who gave it all the Land within seven Miles of *Winchester*. His Son *Kenelwalch* went forwards with his Father's Fabrick, ratified his Donation, and made Additions to it; but the Church notwithstanding, a large and beautiful Structure, was begun by Bishop *Walkin*, continued by his Successors, and at last finish'd in the Fourteenth Age by *William de Wickham*, who built the greatest part of the West end thereof. The Chapels on the East end, beyond the Choir, had their several Founders. The whole Church was Dedicated first to *St. Amphibalus*, then to *St. Peter*, afterwards to *St. Swithin*, once Bishop here, and last of all unto the Blessed Trinity, as it still continues. In this Church lyes interred the Bodies of King *Egbert* the first sole Monarch of *England* since the Heptarchy, King *Ethelwulf* his

Son, *Alfred* with his Queen *Elwith*, *Edmund* with his Sons *Alfred* and *Elfwald*, *Edred* and *Edwin* both Kings, *Canute* the Danish King with his Queen *Emma*, *Richard* and *Rufus*, two Sons of the *Norman Conqueror*. The Bishop of this Diocese is Chancellor to the See of *Canterbury*, and Prelate of the Garter. He was anciently reputed to be Earl of *Southampton*, as the Bishop of *Durham* is Earl of *Sadberg*; but the Title has been otherwise disposed of since. In short, such are the Privileges, and so large the Possessions of this Bishoprick, that *Henry of Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, being Bishop of this Diocese, had got a Faculty from the Pope to make it an Archbishop's See, seven of the Suffragants of *Canterbury* being allotted thereunto. And *William de Edington*, one of the Bishops of this Church, being elected to the See of *Canterbury*, refus'd it, saying, that *Canterbury* had indeed the highest Rack, but *Winchester* had the deepest Manger. This Diocese contains the Counties of *Surrey* and *Southampton*, with the *Isle of Wight*, together with the *Norman Isles* of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*, which were added to this Bishoprick in Queen *Elizabeth's* time. The two Counties, with the *Isle of Wight*, contain 362 Parishes, whereof 131 Improprate, the *Isle of Jersey* 121, and *Guernsey* with the rest as many more. Over the *English* part there are two Archdeacons, the one of *Winchester*, the other of *Surrey*; over the *Norman Isles* two Deans. In the King's Books the Bishoprick is valued at 2793 l. 4 s. 2 d. less by 1000 l. than formerly it was; and the Tents of the Clergy amount to 846 l. 1 s. The present Bishop is the 73d of this See. The first Earl of *Winchester* was *Saer de Quinsey* in 1207; the second, *Roger de Quinsey* in 1219, who died in 1264; the third, *Hugh de Spencer*, created in 1322, and Beheaded in 1326; the fourth, *Lewis de Bruges* in 1472. In 1551, *William Pawlet* Earl of *Wiltshire*, was created Marquis of *Winchester*, whose Posterity in the 6th Descent, now enjoy it.

WINDER, or *Wimander Meer*, a Lake dividing a part of *Lancashire* from the County of *Westmorland*, extending about 10 Miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, full of Fish, with a clear Pebbly Bottom.

WINDSOR, a Market and Borough Town of *Ripplimore* Hundred in *Berkshire*, seated upon the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*. The Town it self is of little Account, and owes its main Reputation to the Castle, the finest Royal Palace of *England*, and the only Castle now remaining of six this County had in former Times. Its Foundation is attributed by *Geoffrey* to King *Arthur*. It belonged to the Abbot of *Westminster* until *William the Conqueror* compounded with him for it, giving him *Wokendune* and *Ferrings* in Exchange. The lofty Hill on which it is built, yields a most charming Prospect, and the neighbouring Country excellent Game. King *Charles* made this his Residence in the Summer Season, and built a stately Terrass before it. In this Castle was born the Victorious King *Edward III.* who having Defeated the *French* and the *Scots*, had here at the same time two illustrious Prisoners, *John King of France*, and *David King of Scots*. In this Castle he instituted the most noble Order of the Garter; and this is the Place where the Ceremony of the Knights thereof is solemniz'd on *St. George's Day*. Here was also born *Henry VI.* from hence called *Henry of Windsor*; and this *Henry*, *Edward IV.* *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* lye buried in the stately Chapel. *Windsor* is noted for its neighbouring Forest, one of the greatest in *England*.

St. WINEFRID'S - WELL, commonly called *Holy Well*, in *Flintshire*, not far from *Cajervin*, is a Place of great Note, and much frequented by Pilgrims and Gentry of the Roman Catholick Religion especially, who bathe in this Well for the cure of many Diseases. Over the Head of this Spring or Well, there stands a Chapel built of Free-Stone, of curious Workmanship, with wrought Pillars. In the Glass Window of the Chancel is lively portrayed the History of *St. Winefrid*, how her Head was cut off by *Cradoe*, and set on again by *St. Beuno*. In this Well, there groweth Moss of most sweet and pleasant Smell, which the Country People hold to be *St. Winefrid's Hair*. Out of this Spring rushes forth such a mighty Stream, that within a Furlong turns three Mills. This Stream, in the Opinion of some Authors, broke out since the time of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, who wrote in the Reign of *Henry II.* This *Cambrensis*, taking no notice, either of the extraordinary rapidness of the Current, or of its being frequented for the miraculous Cures of the Waters, or of its being celebrated upon the account of *St. Winefrid* or *St. Beuno's* Memory, and yet it must be allow'd that *Cambrensis* in his Journey into this Country, was particularly inquisitive about miraculous Fountains, and other remarkable things of that nature. *D. Poweli Not. ad Giraldi Camb. Itin. Cambriae, l. 11. cap. 1.* *Cambd. Brit. publish'd by Mr. Gibson.*

WINFELD, called the Field of Victory, a Place between *Paderborn*, *Dethmold*, and *Horné*, in *Westphalia* in *Germany*, where *Varus*, Governor of the Roman Army, was defeated by *Arminius*. There are two little Rivers called *Rodenbeck* and *Knochenbeck*; that is, the Red River, and River of Bones, because one had its Waters tinctur'd Red by the Blood of those that died in the Battel, and the other was full of their Bones.

WIPREVULT, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Berg*, half a League from *Cullen* upon the *Rhine*. The Chambers are built there of an extraordinary fashion, for they are very long, and vaulted with their Beams in the Air, as in some Churches.

WIRKS.

WIRKS WORTH, in *Derbyshire*, a pretty large and populous Town, so called from the Lead-Works. 'Tis beautified with a fair Church, and hath a Free-School and Alms-Houses, as also a great Market on *Tuesdays*, chiefly for Lead, being the greatest Lead-Market in *England*, and the Meeting of Lead-Merchants for the Sale thereof. From *London* 107 Miles.

WIRTEMBERG, or *Wurtemberg*, an ancient Castle and Dutchy of *Germany*. The Duke is Sovereign of this considerable Country that lyes between the *Black Forest*, the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and *Marquisate* of *Baden*, round the River *Nekar*, which gives it excellent Pastures. In some parts it has much Fruit, in others is all stony and full of Sand. Its Rivers and Lakes abound with Fish. Towns and Castles lye very thick here, besides a great number of Villages, whereof *Stugard* is Capital, and the Residence of the Dukes. There are also some Silver, Iron and Copper Mines. It was honoured with the Title of a Dutchy in 1465. The Dukes have the Title of Great Huntsmen of the Empire, and bear the Imperial Cornet, or Bugle Horn. They are Sovereign, and exercise Justice without Appeal in Criminal Matters; but in Civil there is sometimes Appeal made to the Imperial Chamber of *Spire*. It's true, they can make no Laws, nor impose any Taxes, without the consent of the *States* of the Country; but these generally agree with any which do not encroach upon their Liberties. The Dukes enjoy the Revenues of the Abby of *Maulbron*, and of several other Church-Lands, which he employs in maintaining the University of *Tubingen*, Hospitals and Protestant Ministers. The House of *Austria* takes the Name and Arms of *Wurtemberg* in its Titles. Since this Dutchy was confiscated to *Ferdinand I.* Brother to *Charles V.* it was afterwards restor'd to the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, but upon condition that he should hold it of the House of *Austria*. This *Fendatory* Subjection ended in 1631, under *Frederick Duke of Wurtemberg*, upon condition only that it should return to the House of *Austria* upon the failing of Heirs Male. There are many good Places in this Principality, and the Prince can raise a considerable Army upon a very short Warning. Some will have the Princes of this Family to be descended from *Ebertat*, Great Master of *Charlemagne's* Palace: But this Original is uncertain. *Hersse. Hist. Imper.*

WIRTSCHAF, a kind of Masquerade used in *Germany* and *Denmark*. The Word is *High Dutch*, and signifies the Inn-keeper's Guests, as if one said an After-Supper's Diversion in an Inn. When the Company is resolv'd to be Merry they write Billets, wherein are the Names of the Trades which they are to be of that make the Play; and these Trades are generally the meaner and most servile: When the Billets are drawn, each cloaths himself according to what has fallen to his Lot. When the Princess of *Denmark* was married to the Duke of *Holstein* in 1667, there was a *Wirtschaf*, where the Chance changed the King into a *Polish* Lord, the Queen into a Cut-purse, made the Prince of *Denmark* a Barber's Boy, the Duke of *Holstein* a Linen-Draper, the *Holland* Ambassador Master of a Ship, &c. *Memoires du Temps.*

WIRTZBOURG, a Town of *Franconia* in *Germany*, with the Title of a Bishoprick, is called in Latin *Herbipolis*, that is, the Town of Herbs and Grasse, by reason of the vast number of Gardens and Meadows that environ it. The Gospel was preach'd here in 684 by *Killian*, *Coloman*, and *Theopman*, Scotch-men, who amongst others, converted *Gobert Duke of Franconia*, then residing in the Castle of *Wirtzburg*. In 791, *Boniface* Archbishop of *Mayence*, made it a Bishop's See under *Burchard*, who built the Cathedral of *St. Saviour*. *Hetam*, *Gobert's* Son, dying without Issue, *Charlemagne* gave the Dutchy to this first Bishop. Since this time it's a Custom, that whilst the Bishop says Mass solemnly, his Great Marshal assists with a Sword upon his Shoulder, to shew, that besides the Spiritual and Temporal Lordship of his Bishoprick, he is also the Secular Prince, in Quality of Duke of *Franconia*. The Chapter of this Church is composed of 24 Capitulars, who have the Right to chuse and be chosen Bishops. When any of these die, one of the other Canons of the Church is admitted into his Place. To receive any one a Canon, they observe a very remarkable Particularity; for the Candidate is not only to give proof of his Nobility, a thing practis'd in all the great Chapters of *Germany*, but must go through the Canons that stand in order on both sides, who beat him upon the Back with Rods. This Custom is as ancient as the Bishoprick. There is a famous University in this Town, that was Founded by the Bishop *Julius Echter of Mespelbrun*, who also Founded an Hospital, but died in 1617, after he had held the Episcopal See for 40 Years. This City is 15 Miles from *Frankfort*, and 19 from *Mentz* to the East. *Huff. Hist. Imper. lib. 6.*

WISBICH in *Cambridgeshire*, a Town of good Account, tho' in the Fenny Part, being very well built, and fully inhabited. From *London* 75 Miles.

WISTOCK, a little Town of *Germany* in the middle of the *Marquisate* of *Brandenbourg*, and upon the Frontiers of *Mekelbourg*. The great Victory gain'd by *Bannier*, General of the *Swedes* there in 1636, over the Emperor's Troops, has render'd it remarkable. It lyes upon the River of *Dorfs*. *Bau-drund.*

WISTON, a mean Market Town in *Pembrokeshire*, South-

Wales, yet govern'd by a Mayor and Bailiffs, and strengthned with a Castle. From *London* 173 Miles.

WITIKIND, a Saxon Prince, that kept the Saxons a long time in Rebellion against *Charlemagne*, who at last brought 'em to submit to the Conditions he propos'd to 'em: But *Witiking* return'd with new Forces from *Denmark*, to awaken by his Example the antient Courage of the Saxons. *Charlemagne* hearing this, and being weary of spilling Blood after so many Rebellions that he had punish'd, had the Goodness to send one of his Gentlemen called *Amalauwinus*, to exhort him to his Duty, and proffer him advantageous Conditions; whereupon *Witiking* submitted, and came to wait on the Emperor at *Agy* in *Champagne*, who receiv'd him very kindly, and gave him the Dutchy of *Angrie*, engaged him to be instructed in the Christian Religion, whereof he made Profession in 843. He was killed four Years afterwards by *Gerold Duke of Suabia*, leaving but one Son called *Wipert*, or *Robert*, the chimerical Head of so many great Genealogies. *Crantz. Metropol. cap. 8. Witiking. Chron. Saxon.*

WITNEY, a Market Town of *Bampton* Hundred in the South-West Parts of *Oxfordshire*, seated on the South-side of the River *Windrush*, East of *Burford*. This is a large stragling Town, having a Free-School, and the conveniency of a fine Library. North from this Town is a noted Wood, called *Whichwood Forest*. From *London* 54 Miles.

WITTEMBERG, formerly Capital of the Electorate of *Saxony* in *Germany*, is a very strong Place, built about 400 Paces from the River *Elbe*, in a vast Plain, so even that all lyes open to the Cannon of the Castle. The Form of the Town is near a Square, longer than it's large, and is Fortified by Nature as well as Art, having Marshes to the North, and a great Channel fluced from the *Elbe* to the East, besides a very deep Ditch and good Rampart, with five great Bastions on the side that it can be easiest attack'd on. It's 9 German Miles from *Leipsick* to the North, 14 from *Dresden* to the South-West, and 10 from *Magdeburg*. In 1502, there was an University opened here by *Frederick III.* Elector of *Saxony*. In 1517, *Luther* began to preach the Reformation in this City, and in 1520 burnt here the Pope's Bull and Decrees, and in 1546 was buried in this City. This Stronghold was then the only Place that held out for the Elector, who was in the Hands of the Emperor *Charles V.* In 1547, it was Surrendered to that Prince, who for some Years after made it a Prison for such as would not comply with him.

WITTEN (*Henning*) a German Historian, that has publish'd some Years ago five Volumes of the Monuments of the famous Men of the Seventeenth Age, viz. one of Divines, two of Philosophers, Poets and Orators, one of Physicians, and one of Lawyers. These comprehend the Lives or Funeral Sermons of these great Persons, with a List of their Works. It's properly a Collection of original Pieces made for the most part by these learned Mens Friends. As the Author is a German, he has insisted most upon his own Countrey; there be but a few French and English, no Spaniards or Italians made mention of in his Works. *Baillet Jugemens des Scavans.*

WIVESCOB, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *North-Curry*, upon the River *Tone*. From *London* 128 Miles.

WOBURN, a Market Town of *Manshead* Hundred in the South-West Parts of *Bedfordshire*. It stands upon a rising Ground near the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*, and is much frequented, being a Thorough-Fair betwixt *London* and *Northampton*. In the *Popish* Times here was a noted Monastery, and at this time there is a Free-School Founded by *Francis Russel* Earl of *Bedford*. About this Town great store of Fullers-Earth is digg'd up, from hence called *Woburn Earth*. From *London* 37 Miles.

WOCKLEY-HOLE. This is in *Mendip Hills* about two Miles from *Wells* in *Somersetshire*: A wonderful Cave for its spacious Vaults, Stone-Walls, and winding Labyrinths. *Dr. Hake-will*, an Eye-witness of it, gives this account: That entering a good part of it with many Lights, he took particular Notice, that the Water which constantly dropp'd down from the Vault, turn'd into Rock it self, as it appear'd unto him by the Shape, Colour, and Hardness, it being at first of a more clear and glassy Substance than the more antient part of the Rock; and this he found not in small pieces, but in great quantity, and that in several places enough to load many Carts: From whence he concludes, that a great part of the Rocks owe their growth to that sort of Water.

WOLFIUS (*John*) Native of *Zurich* in *Switzerland*, having ended his Studies, travelled to see the chiefest Universities of *Germany*, and at his Return to *Zurich* was made Minister and Professor in Divinity in the place of *Peter Martyr* who died a little before. He writ some Books, as *Commentaria & Conciones in sacram Scripturam*. *Index Græcorum Nominum, quæ ad Geographiam pertinent*, *Onomasticon Physicum & Topologicum*. *Onomasticon Palestinae, &c.* *Thuan. Hist.*

WOLGAST, a Town of *Germany* in *Pomerania*, situated at one of the Mouths of *Oder*, called *Pfin*, 5 Miles from the Shore of the *Baltick* Sea, and 14 from *Anclam*. It is strengthned with a noble Castle, formerly the Seat of its Dukes. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1630, re-taken by the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1675, and restor'd again in 1679.

WOLLER, a Market Town in *Glondale* Ward in the County of

of Northumberland, situate on the side of a Hill near the River Till, falling Northward into the Tweed.

WOLMAR (*Melchior*) Native of Rotwil in the Territories of the Dukes of Longueville in Swisserland, studied at Paris under *James le Fevre* of *Estaples*. Thence he went to *Bourges*, where he continued his Studies under *Andrew Alciar*. It was he taught *Calvin* Greek, who owns the Obligation in dedicating to him his Commentary upon the Second Epistle to the *Corinthians*. He was also *Bezæ's* Master. *Ulric* Duke of *Wirtemberg* having drawn him into Germany, made him Professor of Law at *Tubingen*, where he taught a long time, and interpreted Greek Authors. He was so well vers'd in this Language, that he told the Duke he could Plead in it with more ease and facility than in Dutch. Having retired to *Ifenach*, he died there of an Apoplexy in 1561, being then 64 Years of Age.

WOLSEY (*Thomas*) Cardinal, a Man of ordinary Birth, but no Butcher's Son (as *Cavendish*, one of his Family, assures us in his Life,) of *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*; being sent from *Ipswich* School to *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, he became Bachelor of Arts at 15 Years of Age, and was therefore called the Boy Bachelor, and was preferred to be Schoolmaster to the Marquis of *Dorset's* Children. The Marquis dying, he went into France, where he became Servant to Sir *James Nauphant* then Treasurer of the Town of *Calis*, and behaved himself so well, that his Master preferred him to King *Henry VII.* His Diligence and Reservedness made the King look upon him as fit for Business and Trust; both which he shewed in his Embassy to *Maximilian* the Emperor, to the King's great Contentment, who bestowed upon him, at his Return, the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and not long after made him the chief Almoner. Prince *Henry* coming afterwards to the Crown, the Favourite suited himself so to his Humour, that that King having taken *Tournay*, he bestowed the Bishoprick upon *Wolsey*, who that he should not be inferiour to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, obtain'd to be made Cardinal and *Legatus à latere* by the Pope, and was soon after advanced by the King to be his Chancellor. *Wolsey* now sitting at the Helm of Church and State, had always two Crosses and Pillars born before him where ever he went, by two of the tallest Priests that were to be found in the Realm. To the better maintenance of this chargeable Estate, the King bestow'd upon him the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, and in *Commendam* the Abby of *St. Albans*, with which he held in Farm the Bishopricks of *Bath*, *Worcester*, and *Hereford*, enjoyed by Strangers Incumbents not residing in the Realm: And in this capacity he kept 500 Servants, among whom were 9 or 10 Lords, 15 Knights, and 40 Esquires. But the Promotions of England being too little to fill his Grasp, he aims at Rome. *Charles V.* who paid him 24000 Crowns a Year, was his Client, and a great part of the Cardinals his Pensioners; but his Hopes being dash'd by the Election of *Adrian VI.* the Emperor's Master after Pope *Leo X.* he fell off from the German Emperor to the French King: And to revenge himself farther, he promotes a Divorce from Queen *Catherine*, *Charles's* Aunt. In this Resolution, King *Henry* resolves to marry Queen *Ann* of *Bullen*, and would not hear talk of the Dutches's Dowager of *Alencon*, whom the Cardinal designed for him to engage King *Francis* the more in his own Interest. *Wolsey* hereupon writes to the Pope to oppose his Master's Designs, and refuse the Dispensation he sought for; which his Majesty having Advice of by his Ambassador at Rome, confiscated all the Cardinal's Riches, and cutted him of all Places and Benefices, except the Archbishoprick of *York* and Bishoprick of *Winchester*, which he did not enjoy long neither; for being arrested for High Treason by the Earl of Northumberland, and on his Journey to London, attended with the Lieutenant of the Tower, he fell ill, and died at *Leicester* in 1531, Aged 60. His last Words are said to have been, *Had I serv'd the God of Heaven as faithfully as I did my Master on Earth, he had not forsaken me in my Old Age, as the other hath done; adding, This is the just Reward that I must receive for my Pains and Study, not regarding my Service to God, but only my Respect to the King.* So fell a Favourite, once look'd upon as the Arbitrer of Europe, whose yearly Income did equal, if not exceed the Revenues of the Crown. He was so very exact in the honourable Circumstances of Address, that he would not abate the French Kings a step in their Approaches. He gave the first Blow to Religious Houses, by making his Cardinal College now *Christ-Church*, and his procuring the Pope's leave to convert 40 small Monasteries into his College of *Ipswich*. Besides these, he left other Monuments of his Fame, viz. *White-Hall*, *Hampton-Court*. The Lord *Herbert*, in his Character of him, says, That his Learning was far from being exact, consisting chiefly in the Subtilties of the *Thomists*; that his Style in Missives was rather copious than eloquent, yet ever tending to the Point; and concludes, that during his Favour with the King, things succeeded better than afterwards, though it may be doubted, whether the Impressions he gave, did not occasion divers Irregularities which were observ'd to follow. This Lord *Herbert* farther observes, That this Cardinal was remarkable for keeping his Word, and for the equity of his Decrees in *Chancery*. Dr. *Corbet* of his own College, complains thus of his hard Fate, and the Meanness of the Place of his Burial:

*And though from his own Store Wolsey might have
A Palace or a College for his Grave,*

*Yet here he lyes Interr'd, as if that all
Of him to be Remembred were his Fall.
Nothing but Earth to Earth, nor pompous Weight
Upon him, but a Pebble or a Quait.
If thou art thus neglected, what shall we
Hope after Death, that are but Shreds of thee?*

Lord Herbert's Hen. VIII.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in *Seisdon* Hundred, situate upon a Hill; enrich'd formerly with an Abby. Its Collegiate Church is annex'd to the Deanry of *Windfor*. From London 98 Miles.

WOLWICH, or *Woolwich*, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath, upon the *Thames*; where it hath a Dock for the Royal Navy of England. From London 7 Miles.

WOODBIDGE, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Looes*, upon the River *Deben* and the side of a sandy Hill; provided with 4 or 5 Docks for building of Ships. It is a large and well-frequented Town, hath a fair Church with Monuments in it, and many Ships of Burthen belonging to the Inhabitants. The River *Deben* falls 12 Miles below it into the Sea. From London 66 Miles.

WOODSTOCK, a Market and Borough Town of *Wotton* Hundred, about the middle of *Oxfordshire*, pleasantly seated upon a small River near a large Park wall'd about, and said to be the first inclos'd Park; in which was once a Royal House call'd *Woodstock Bower*, built by King *Henry I.* and enlarg'd by King *Henry II.* but pull'd down and demolish'd in the Civil Wars under the Reign of King *Charles I.* In this House was born *Edward* the Black Prince, and in the Labyrinth adjoining to it the beautiful *Rosamond*, King *Henry* the Second's Concubine, was poison'd by a Dose his Queen forced upon her.

WORCESTER, Lat. *Branovium, Vigornia*, the chief Place of *Worcestershire*, and a Bishop's See in the Province of *Canterbury*, lyes about 90 Miles West-North-West from London, pleasantly situate on the East Bank of the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge with a Tower upon it. And as it rises with a gentle Ascent, so it affords to the upper parts a goodly Prospect in the Vale. Besides the Advantage of its Situation, 'tis remarkable for its neat Buildings, number of Churches, and Wealth of the Inhabitants, who drive here a great Trade of Cloth, the finest in England. The Walls are 650 Paces in compass, with 7 Gates for Entrance, and 5 Watch Towers for Defence. 'Tis said, the Romans built it to secure themselves from the Britains beyond the *Severn*: But in the Reign of King *Canute* it suffered much from the Danes, as it did afterwards by frequent Conflagrations; yet it rose again out of its Ashes, and so increas'd by degrees, as to contain at present 9 Parish-Churches, besides the Cathedral. This was first built by *Etheldred* King of *Mercia*, and afterwards repair'd by several Bishops of this See. *Osvald* XVIII. was he who turn'd out the married Priests, and first brought in the Monks to this place, An. 964. But his Foundation being ruin'd by the Danes, the Church was brought to its present Perfection by Bishop *Wolstan*, about 1030. In the midst of whose Quire, the Body of King *John* lyes interred, and in the South-side that of Prince *Arthur*, eldest Son to *Henry VII.* whose Monument is all of black Jeat. The Diocese contains in it all *Worcestershire* and part of *Warwickshire*, in all 241 Parishes, of which 71 inappropriate: And here is but one Archdeacon which is called of *Worcester*. In the King's Books 'tis valued 1049 l. 16 s. 3 d. the Clergy paying for their Tenth 228 l. In the flourishing times of the See of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *Worcester* was peculiar Chaplain to the Metropolitan, and by his Office said Mass in all Assemblies of the Clergy wherein he was present. The City, on the other side, is remarkable for the Civil Titles of Honour it has given, first of Earl, then of Marquis, to several Noble Personages. The first Earl was *Uysus de Abot*, created by *William* the Conqueror in 1087; the second, *Waleran de Beaumont* in 1144; the third, *Thomas Percy*, Lord Admiral, in 1397; the fourth, *Richard Beauchamp*, in 1420; the fifth, *John Tiptoft*, Lord Treasurer and Lord Constable in 1449, succeeded by *Edward* his Son, in 1477, who died in 1485; the seventh, *Charles Somerset* Lord *Herbert*, Natural Son of *Henry Beaufort*, the 8th Duke of *Somerset*, who was Beheaded under King *Edward IV.* created Earl by *Henry VII.* in 1414, in which Family it now is. *Henry*, the 7th in this Line, for his great Vertue and Loyalty was created Duke of *Beaufort* by *Charles II.* in 1682. *Worcester* is particularly memorable for the Battel fought there Sept. 3. 1651, betwixt King *Charles II.* and the Rebels, wherein the King's Army was totally defeated. Speed. *Camden*.

WORCESTERSHIRE, Lat. *Vigorniensis Comitatus*, is an Inland County of England, having *Staffordshire* on the North, *Glostershire* on the South, *Warwickshire* Eastward, *Hereford* and *Shropshires* Westward. From North to South it reaches 32 Miles; from South to North-West 22, and from thence to its North-East Point 28. The whole's divided into 7 Hundreds; wherein are 152 Parish-Churches and 11 Market Towns, whose ancient Inhabitants, together with those of *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Stafford*, and *Warwickshire*, went by the Name of *Cornavii* among the Romans, the Country afterwards making part of the *Heptarchy* Kingdom of *Mercia*, and now with part of *Warwickshire* making up the Diocese of *Worcester*. A pleasant Country both in

its Air and Soil. Besides the noble River *Severn*, which cuts this Shire in the midst, it is watered by the *Avon*, the *Team*, and the *Salwarp*, with others of less Note, all stor'd with excellent Fish, the *Severn* particularly with Lampreys. Here are also Forests of Note, as those of *Wire* and *Teckenham*; and besides these, the great Woods of *Norton*, and the fair Chase of *Malvern*. In short, this County does scarce yield to any either for Pleasure or Profit, the Fields bearing plentiful Crops of Corn, the Hills and Plains swarming with Cartel, and the very Highways being beset with Pear-Trees. *Speed. Cambden.*

WORKSHOP, a Market Town in *Nottinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Bassetlaw* and the Forest of *Sherwood*, noted for excellent Liquorice. From *London* 110 Miles.

WORMES upon the *Rhine*, a Town of *Germany*, with an Archbishoprick Suffragant of *Mentz*. It lyes in the *Lower Palatinate*. The Bishop is Lord thereof, as well as of the little Country whereof it's Capital. Authors call it *Vormacie Borbetomagus*, and *Borbetomagus Vangionum*. *Attila* destroy'd it in the 5th Age, and *Clouis* repair'd it again. It was often taken and re-taken in the last Wars of *Germany*. The Town was honoured a considerable time with an Archbishop's See, whereof it was depriv'd about 750 by Pope *Zachary*, who remov'd that Dignity to *Mentz*, leaving only the Tide of Bishoprick to *Wormes*, in Punishment of *Gervillon*, the last Archbishop his Treachery, who kill'd an Officer whom he had invited to come to confer with him out of his Enemies (the *Saxons*) Camp. The Canons of this Church have the Privilege to chuse and be chosen Bishops, but of a long time they have pray'd the Archbishops of *Mentz* to accept of the Dignity, to have the Protection of those Electors. Here have been several Councils held, whereof some were Secular, as that held in 764 by King *Pepin II.* in 770, where there were Barons as well as Prelates, and no Ecclesiastical thing debated. *Charlemagne*, and *Lewis the Meek*, assembled others. It's 7 Miles above *Mentz*, and 6 beneath *Spiers*. *Frederick II.* *Charles IV.* *Maximilian I.* and *Ferdinand I.* added to its Privilege in their time. There was a Council held here in 1076, in which Pope *Gregory VII.* was depos'd by the Partizans of *Henry IV.* his Enemy. A famous Diet was also held here in 1521, in which *Luther* defended his Doctrine before the Sates of the Empire. *Heiff. Histoire.*

WORSELY, a most worthy Family, of great Antiquity and Estimation in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, where at *Worseley Hall* in *Worseley* Demain, they have flourished ever since the *Norman* Conquest; from whence branching into *Hants*shire, where that valiant Knight Sir *James Worseley* being Captain or Governor of the *Isle of Wight* in the time of *Hen. VIII.* bravely repulsed the *French* in that memorable Invasion *An. 1545*, when 'twas almost over-run; and for that good Service was rewarded with an honourable Augmentation of a Cross engrail'd Gules, charg'd with a Lion's Head erased Or, in a Field Gold, to be born quarterly with his paternal Coat of Arms: which Sir *James* as a farther Mark of the King's especial Favour, had a Grant of the Mannors of *Launceston* in the County of *Dorset*, *Norridge* in *Wiltshire*, and *Chidhamin* in *Suffex*, upon his marrying *Ann* Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Leigh* of *Appledorcomb*, which hath ever since been the Seat of the chief of his Lineage, and is the best Edifice in the whole Isle, being a large ancient Stone House, wherein there is a Chapel, Library, and Armory, standing in a pleasant Park, well stock'd with Deer, encompassed with a Stone Wall of about 5 Miles in Circumference, adorn'd with fine Walks, Bowling-green, Fish-ponds, &c. It was this publick-spirited Gentleman who built the Fort or Block-house called *Worseley's Tower*, and was succeeded in that Government by his eldest Son, *Richard Worseley Esq;* who left Issue only two Sons, both blown up by Gun-powder, and unfortunately kill'd in their Infancy; whose Relict afterwards became the Wife of Sir *Francis Walsingham* Knight, principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Mother to *Frances* their sole Daughter and Heir (born at *Appledorcomb* 1568,) a Lady who by her three famous Husbands, Sir *Philip Sidney*, *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, Knight of the Garter, &c. and *Richard Bourke*, Earl of *Clamrickard* and *St. Albans*, much increas'd the number of the *English* Nobility. *John Worseley* of *Swainston* in the *Isle of Wight Esq;* (Sir *James's* second Son and Heir) founded a Free-School at *Godshill*, and an Alms-house for ten poor Widows, whose Grandson Sir *Richard Worseley* of *Appledorcomb* Knt. (Father to Sir *Henry*) was a great Benefactor to the Alms-house in the Borough of *Newport*, and by King *James I.* *An. 1611*, advanced to the Degree of Baronet, soon after the Erection of that Honour, being the 57th by Creation, but first of *Hants*shire and most of the Western Counties. This Family now flourishes in *Hants*shire, and very prosperously continueth in the Persons of Sir *Robert Worseley* of *Appledorcomb* Baronet, Sir *Edward Worseley* of *Gatcombe*, and Sir *James Worseley* of *Pilewell*, Knights, and *Henry Worseley Esq;* of *Compton*, Son of Sir *Robert*, and Brother to the present Sir *Robert*. *Stow's Annals. Speed's Maps. Cambden's Britannia. Dugd. Baron. Speed's Chron.*

WORSELEY (*Thomas*) of *Hovingham* within the North Riding of the County of *York Esq;* lineally descended, and the right Heir of *Elias* Lord of *Worke* and *Booths* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, in the time of the *Norman* Conquest.

WORSTIUS or **VORSTIUS**, (*Conradus*) Professor of Divinity, and chief Minister at *Steinfurt*, was afterwards called

to the highest Chair of the University of *Leyden* in *Holland*, where he preach'd, and in the beginning of this Age taught several scandalous Propositions, contrary to God's Perfections, viz. his Simplicity, Immensity, Immutability, Eternity, &c. This Doctrine rendred him odious to many of his own Party. *James I.* King of *England*, said, his Writings deserv'd to be burn'd, and writ to the States of *Holland* to dismiss him. *Spond. A. C. 1610.*

WORTHINGTON, the Name of an antient Seat and Family within the Parish of *Standish* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*; taken notice of by the industrious Mr. *Cambden* in his *Britannia*, together with other Seats in the same Parts; as having given Names to famous Families, and till then continuing in the hands of those of the same Name: Whereupon he makes this remarkable Observation, "That those and such like Families lie in the North County, as they rose by their Bravery, and grew up more and more by their Frugality, and the antient self-contented Simplicity; so in the South Parts of *England*, Luxury, Usury, Debauchery and Cheating, have undone the most flourishing Families in a short time, insomuch that many complain, how the Old Race of our Nobility fades and decays." Next to the *Worthingtons* of *Worthington Hall*; after a long continuance in Splendor, at last honourably eclipsed for their Loyalty, during the Troubles and Exile of King *Charles* the First and Second; since translated to *London*; and now almost failing for want of Issue, (not to omit the second Descendants in *Essex*, of whom afterwards; nor those residing sometime at *Welborn* and *Branston* in *Com. Linc.* as neither those of the Name in *Northamptonshire*; all standing upon Record in the College of Arms.) The most noted within the said County Palatine of *Lancashire*, (found in the same Office,) are, First, The *Worthingtons* of *Blaynscro* (alias *Blyneschob*) in the aforementioned Parish of *Standish*; derived from *William de Worthington*, Gent. (a second Brother out of the House of *Worthington*;) by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John de Blyneschob*, Gent. (tempore *Edw. III.*) in four Lineal Descents to *Peter Worthington Esq;* who married *Joan*, Daughter and Coheir of *Richard Lowde*, of *Preston* in *Amounderness*; and in four more to *Tho. Worthington Esq;* who married *Mary*, Daughter and sole Heir to *George Alan* of *Rofs-Hall*, Esq; (Niece and Heir to Cardinal *Alan*;) and was Grandfather to *Tho. Worthington Esq;* now living; who hath Issue by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter to *John Plompton* of *Plompton* in *Com. Ebor.* Esq; two Sons and four Daughters; (others deceased,) as also *Richard Worthington* his Son and Heir apparent, hath by *Margaret* his Wife, sole Daughter and Heir to *Edward Alcock* of *Eccleston* in *Com. Lanc.* Esquire. Secondly, The *Worthingtons* of *Crawshaw* in *Adlington*, within the Parish of *Standish*; Of whom, *Lawrence Worthington* (fifth in Descent from *Christopher Worthington* of *Crawshaw*, Gent. by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Coheir to *William Thornton* of *Thornton*;) having buried his Son and Heir apparent without Issue, his Daughters became Coheirs; who at the Visitation, *Anno 1665*, (he then living at 67,) were, *Agnes* Wife of *Tho. Wesley* of *Chorley*, *Dorothy* Wife of *William Barnes* of *Blackrod*, and *Ann*. Thirdly, The *Worthingtons* of *Shevington* in the said Parish of *Standish*; Of which Line, *Nicholas Worthington* married *Amelia*, Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Duxburie* in *Com. Lanc.* Gent. by whom he had Issue, *Nicholas Worthington* of *Shevington*, married to *Agnes*, Daughter of *Thomas Worthington* of *Worthington Hall*, Esq; by whom he had Issue *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, married first to *Edward Chisenhall* of *Chisenhall*, afterwards to *William Houghton* of *Parkball*, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel of Horse to Colonel *Tho. Dalton* of *Lancashire*, slain in the first Battle at *Newbury*, in the Service of King *Charles I.* *Anno 1643*. Fourthly, The *Worthingtons* of *Snidehill* in the Parish of *Dene*, descended from *James Worthington*, (a second Brother of the *Crawshaw* Line, Uncle to *Lawrence Worthington* afore-named,) married at least 100 Years ago, to *Ann*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Roger Pendlebury* of *Snidehill*, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of *Adam Eccleston* of *Great Eccleston*, and Coheir to *Adam Eccleston* her Nephew. Fifthly and Lastly, The *Worthingtons* of *Manchester*; From *Roger Worthington*, a Person of chief Note and Esteem in that Town, (contemporary with the afore-mentioned *James Worthington*;) continued to *Francis Worthington*, (deceased *E. pr.*) Son of *Francis Worthington*, a younger Son to the said *Roger*: His elder Brother *John Worthington*, (afterwards Doctor in Divinity,) and *Samuel Worthington* his younger Brother, (who died young) being transplanted to *Cambridge*; where, as the Name was well known in the University long before, (not to mention others since) in the Person of *William Worthington* of *Clarehall*, (who died Feb. 17. 1507. and was buried in *St. Edward's Church* in *Cambridge*; witness his Marble Monument till the late Times;) so in the County, by the Office of another *William Worthington*, High Sheriff of *Cambridgeshire*, &c. *Anno Eliz. 8. 1566.*

WORTHINGTON (*Gilbert*) D. D. Parson of *St. Andrew Holborn*, in *Com. Middlesex*, in the time of King *Henry VI.* a most famous Preacher in those days, greatly noted for his good Life; and (if not promoted, at least) of powerful Interest at Court, as appears by the Testimony of Mr. *Stow* in his *Chronicle*, from a Record dated 26 *Hen. VI.* (1447) the Year in which he died.

WORTHINGTON (*John*) D. D. sometime Master of *Jesuss*

Jesus College, Vice-Chancellor of the *University*, and Rector of *Fen-Ditton* in the County of *Cambridge*; afterwards Rector of *Ingoldsby* in *Lincolnshire*, and Prebendary in the Cathedral Church; born of virtuous and religious Parents at *Manchester*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, Anno 1617. His Father *Roger Worthington* afore-mentioned; his Mother descended from an ancient Family of the *Heywoods* in the same County. As he was about to resign the Rectory of *Ingoldsby*, by reason of his being chosen Lecturer at *Hackney*, near the City of *London*; and to hold of the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*, the Rectory of *St. Bennet Fynk, London*, (where he had been Preacher before for two Years, till the dreadful Fire, Anno 1666;) departed this Life in Nov. 1671, at *Hackney* aforesaid, (and lyeth interr'd in the Chancel;) surviv'd of his only Son and two of his Daughters, by *Mary* his Wife (deceased before him,) Daughter to *Christopher Whichcote* Esq; sometime a *Spanish Merchant* at *London*, Brother of *Sir Jeremy Whichcote* Baronet. He hath left behind him the Character of a most excellent Person in all the Parts of his Life. In the private Capacities of a Christian; one of strict Piety and Devotion, accompanied with a sweet and obliging Conversation, singular Sedateness and Sobriety of Spirit, profound Humility, universal Charity, and every other divine Grace and Vertue in a very high Degree: As a Scholar, of admirable Parts and Industry, well vers'd in all the varieties of ingenuous Studies and polite Literature, eminently skill'd in the learned Languages as well Oriental as Occidental, and completely furnished with all sorts of useful Learning requisite either to the Profession of a Divine, or to render him more universally useful to the Learned part of the World: In his publick Capacities, a most vigilant Governor, profitable Preacher, and faithful Guide of Souls; whose constant desire and endeavour was to maintain good Order, Peace and Charity, promote Piety and Learning, and propagate a reverential Regard to the Government and Discipline of the Church, where he had power and interest: One of singular Eminency for the vast Publickness of his Spirit, his mighty zeal and industry to be serviceable to the good of others, (much more in his desire and esteem than heighth and greatness;) witness his unwearied Endeavours through the whole course of his Life; particularly those useful pains he took for several Years together, in Collecting, Revising, and Publishing the Elaborate Works of the famous Mr. *Joseph Mede*, one of the great Glories of our Church and Nation, sometime Fellow of *Christ's College* in *Cambridge*, and Chaplain to that most Reverend Primate and Martyr, Archbishop *Laud*; a most laborious Undertaking, so exceeding well perform'd, that thereby he hath highly obliged succeeding Ages, and raised up to himself a Monument, as long as Religion and Learning last in the World.

WORTHINGTON (*Thomas*) D. D. a Seminary Priest, and noted Writer, much esteem'd for his extraordinary Learning and Piety; many Years President of the *English College* at *Doway*; at length *Protonotarius Apostolicus*: When grown old, he laid down his Government in the College, and return'd into *England*; where he was born at *Blaynscro* in *Lancashire*, about the Year 1548, (fourth and youngest Son to *Peter Worthington* Esq; before-mention'd,) and died in *Derbyshire* about 1626. Having for about six Months before his Death, taken upon him the Order and Habit of the Society of *Jesus*; as had long before him two of his Nephews, *John* and *Laurence*, Sons to *Richard Worthington* of *Blaynscro*, Esq; by *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter of *Thos. Charnock* of *Charnock* in *Com. Lanc.* Esquire.

WORTHINGTON (*Sir William*) of *Springfield*, in *Com. Essex*, Knt. Gentleman-Porter of the Tower of *London*, (the Office being a place of Trust and Dignity, held by Patent from the Crown) and one of the honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners to Queen *Elizabeth* and to King *James I.* as his Father had been to King *Henry VIII.* King *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*. A valiant and active Man in Martial Gallantry; as appears by an account of those Lords and Gentlemen that were famous for publick Exercises of Arms in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; particularly (to omit other Instances,) in his being one of the Defenders at that Royal Conbat and most Magnificent Triumph perform'd before her Majesty, 1 Jan. 1581. where *Monsieur of France* (then Brother and Heir apparent to the French King and Suitor to Queen *Elizabeth*;) the Prince *D'Aufne*, the Earl of *Suffex*, the Earl of *Leicester*, the Count *St. Aignon*, *Monsieur Chaunallon* and *Monsieur Barqueville*, were Challengers. This *Sir William Worthington* was Son to *William Worthington* of *Orsett* in *Com. Essex*, by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter to *Sir John Tirrell* of *Warley* in the same County, Knt. Master of the Horse to King *Henry VIII.* And having married two Wives, (first, *Mary*, Daughter to *Richard Atkins* Recorder of *London*; second, *Margaret*, Relict of *Richard Eden* of *Hanfield* in *Essex*, Daughter of *Christopher Peyton* of *Bury St. Edm.* in *Suff.* Esq; by *Jane* his Wife, Sister to *Sir Walter Mildmay*, Knt.) by the first he left Issue four Daughters and Coheirs; *Margaret* married to *Francis Roylston* of *Hackney*, Gentleman-Pensioner to King *James I.* *Frances* married first to *Jo. Masters*, secondly to *Jo. Gillett*; *Mary* married to *Gabriel Warcop* of *Alesford* in *Kent*, aliàs of *Hadley* in *Suff.* *Ann* married to *Francis Bernard* of *Margetine* and *East Hanfeild* in *Com. Essex*, Esq; Justice of Peace in the said County, and Gentleman-Porter of the Tower of *London*, where he died at the Lodgings belonging to that Office,

and was solemnly buried within the Chapel Royal in the said Tower.

WORTIN, a Town and Dutchy of *Muscovy* in the Northern part towards *Little Tartary* and *Lithuania*.

WOTTON (*Edward*) born at *Oxford*. He was bred to Learning, and practis'd Physick with great Reputation. He printed a Book, *De Differentiis Animalium*; in which, as *Possevin* observes, He has collected so fully what the Antients writ upon this Subject, and reconcil'd the seeming Diversities of their Opinions so nicely, that all his Quotations seem to have been extracted out of one Author; and besides this, he has made curious Remarks and judicious Corrections upon the whole. He died at *London* in 1555. *Thuan. Hist. Possesim.*

WOTTON (*Sir Henry*) Son of *Thomas Wotton* Esq; by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir William Finch* of *St. Martin's Parish* in the County of *Kent*, was born at *Bockton-Hall* in *Com. Kent*, in 1568. He was admitted in *New College Oxford*, from whence he remov'd to *Queens*, where he took the Degree of Master of Arts; at which time, he read three *Latin Lectures*, *De Oculo*, which gain'd him great Reputation, and the particular Esteem of *Albericus Gentilis*, the *Law Professor*. Upon his leaving *Oxford*, he travell'd into *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*; and having spent about nine Years abroad, he return'd into *England*, and became Secretary to *Robert Earl of Essex*, with whom he continued till that Earl was proclaim'd Traitor, and then left *England* once more, and retiring to *Florence*, became so well known to the great Duke, that he was privately by him dispatch'd away with Letters, to *James VI.* King of *Scots*, to acquaint him with a Design against his Life; and here, for his better Security, he went under the Name of *Octavio Baldi*: Having acquitted himself handsomly in this Business, his Services were remember'd by that Prince, who, when he came to the Crown of *England*, Knighted him, and sent him thrice Ambassador to the *Republick* of *Venice*, once to the States of the *United Provinces*, twice to the Duke of *Savoy*, once to the Princes of the *Upper Germany* in the Convention of *Hailbrun*: He was sent likewise to the Archduke *Leopold*, to the Duke of *Wittenburgh*, to the Imperial Cities of *Strasburgh* and *Ulme*, and to the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* About 1623, he was made Provost of *Eaton*, where he spent the remainder of his Life. He died in 1629. *Sir Henry Wotton* was a Person of Wit, Learning and Piety, a very accomplished Gentleman, and discharg'd his Embassies to satisfaction. His Writings are, *Epistola de Gasparo Scioppio. Epistola ad Marcum Velferum. The State of Christendom*, or a more exact and curious Discovery of many secret Passages and hidden Mysteries of the Times; printed at *London* in 1657: Most of the rest of his printed Works, are collected in a Book, call'd *Reliquia Wottonianæ*. *Walton* in *Sir Henry Wotton's Life. Athen. Oxon.*

WOTTON-BASSET, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*, in *Kingsbridge Hundred*; so called for distinction from *Wotton-Under-Edge* in *Glocestershire*. 'Tis the Capital of its Hundred. From *London* 66 Miles.

WRANGEL (*Charles Gustavus*) Mareschal, then General and Lord High Constable of *Swedeland*, acquir'd great Dignities by his Valour, which he signaliz'd both by Sea and Land. Having the Command of a Squadron, he burn'd the Ships of the Admiral of *Denmark*. In 1646, he succeeded *Torstenstson* as General of the Army, and the next Year took *Egger* in *Bohemia*, and the Town of *Bregens* with the Fort towards the Lake of *Constance*, where he made a great Booty. In 1648, being join'd with Mareschal *Turenne* and *Koningsmark*, he defeated the *Imperialists* and *Bavarians* near *Sommerhausen* in the Neighbourhood of *Augsbourg*. In 1658, Commanding the Naval Forces, he beat the *Hollanders* at the Chops of the *Sund*. He died in 1676, being Lord High Constable of *Swedeland*. *Puffendorf* in *Hist. Si-vec. Memoirs Historiques, &c.*

WUCZIDERN, Lat. *Viminacium*, or *Vimihacium*, a Town of *Servia* upon the *Danube*, 15 Miles from *Belgrade* towards the East. It belongs to the *Turks*.

WURINGEN, a Town of *Germany* in the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*. It depends on the Elector of *Cullen*, and is famous in History by the Battel fought there formerly between those of *Cologne* and the Duke of *Brabant*. *Baudrand.*

WURZEN, a little Town of *Misnia* in *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, upon the River *Muldaw*. It belonged formerly to the Counts of this Name. It's now a Dependence of the Bishoprick of *Meissen*; so that the Elector of *Saxony*, Administrator or Disposer hereof, enjoys it. It's two Miles from *Leipsick* towards the East.

WYTEMBOGART (*John*) a famous Minister of the Remonstrants in *Holland*, was born at *Utrecht* in 1557. After he had finish'd his first Studies in his own Country, he went to *Geneva*, where he studied Divinity under *Theodore Beza*. He return'd to *Utrecht* in 1584, where he was chosen Minister. Being thence invited to the *Hague* in 1590, he preach'd in this last place both in *French* and *Dutch* with equal Applause. He was lov'd and esteem'd by the States of *Holland*, by *John Oldenbarnevelt*, Advocate of the States, and by Prince *Maurice*, who had him to his Camp to preach: He was also advis'd with upon all important Matters; but being of the Number of those that were for tolerating the Remonstrants, whereof himself was one, he was forced to fly to *Antwerp*, whence he made his Escape into *France* for fear of *Barnevelt's* Fate. His Goods were

confiscated in 1619; but there being no proof against him of any thing besides his being a Remonstrant, he returned into *Holland* in 1626, after Prince *Maurice's* Death, who was the Cause of his Banishment. He offer'd to justify himself, but was not allowed, being only permitted, according to the Custom of the Country, to buy one of his own Houses: After which time he lived peaceably in *Holland*, performing the Function of the Ministry amongst the Remonstrants. He died there in 1644, in the 87th Year of his Age. The chiefest of his Works are, *His Life*, and *Ecclesiastick History*, in Folio; wherein he gives a particular Account of what passed in *Holland* during the Synod

of Dort. *Johannes Wytembogarts Leven*.

WYE, a River in *Wales*, rises out of *Plindlimon Hill* upon the Borders of *Montgomery* and *Cardigan* Shires, runs through *Radnorshire*, which it parts a good way from the County of *Brecknock*, and then through *Herefordshire*. From thence it serves for a Boundary betwixt *Monmouth* and *Glocester* Shires, till it falls, within two Miles of *Chepstow*, into the *Severn*. In *Radnorshire* it waters *Rayador Gowy*; in *Brecknockshire*, *Hay*; in *Herefordshire*, *Hereford* and *Rofs*; in *Monmouthshire*, *Monmouth* and *Chepstow* aforesaid.

X.

X THIS Letter has the force of a double Consonant, which made the Ancients often make use of it instead of *cs* and *gs*, saying *Apex* for *Apecs*, and *Greex* for *Grecs*. *Quintilian* and *Cicero* have observ'd, that this Letter cou'd be very well spar'd in *Latin*. The Ancients made use of it to mark *Ten*, which is the Reason that *V*, half the *X*, is put for *Five*: and in this sense *Ausonius* speaks of it in his *Verses de Litt. Monof.*

In Latio numerus Denarius, Argolicum X.

There are also some ancient Coins called *Denarii*, because the Letter *X* is stamped upon them.

XACCA, the first Founder of Idolatry in the *Indies* and *Eastern Countries*: but none but the *Japonees* call him so; for the *Indians* call him *Rama*; the *Chinois*, *Xian*; the People of *Tonquin*, *Chiaga*. The History of his Life relates, that his Mother being big with him, dream'd that she bore a white Elephant: And this Fable is the Occasion of that so great Passion the Kings of *Siam*, *Tonquin*, and *China*, have for white Elephants, that they believe themselves very happy when they can meet with any. This *Xacca* having retir'd into a Desert, invented the Worship of Devils, and at his Return out of this Solitude, found 80000 Disciples, amongst whom he chose 10000 to instruct others in these detestable Doctrines, ordering them to put no other Title to their Books but this, *Ipse dixit*; and this to imitate the Submission of the Disciples of *Pythagoras*, who in speaking of their Master used to say *αὐτῷ ἐβόα, he himself affirm'd it*, meaning their Master. The Design of this Impostor in this, was to hinder Disputes, lest People should forsake his Superstitions upon a strict Examination. The *Brachmanes* say, that *Xacca* has suffer'd a *Metempsychosis* 80000 times, and that his Soul has pass'd into so many different kinds of Beasts, whereof the last was a white Elephant; and that after all these Changes he was receiv'd into the Company of the Gods, and is become a Pagode. *Kircher de la Chine*.

XAGUA, a Gulf upon the Southern Coasts of the *Isle of Cuba*, one of the *Antilles* in *America*. The *French* call it the great Port, because it's one of the fairest and most convenient in *America*. The Length is about a Cannon shot, and the Breadth as far as a Pistol can carry. It's hemm'd in on both sides with Rocks, which seem a Wall they are so even: these form a Key. It's so deep, that any Ships may easily come into it. Over-against this Channel is a great Bay, environ'd with a rising Ground. This Bay has about six Leagues in circuit; and in the middle of it there is a little Island, where Ships have the best Water in the World. In the Neighbourhood of this Port the *Spaniards* have Parks, wherein they breed a great number of Swine: these Parks have Trees which bear Fruit and Grain successively every Year; so that these Hogs never go abroad for Food. There are some *Spaniards* who get 5 or 6000 Crowns a Year by these Parks, without being at any considerable Expenses. *Oexmelin. Hist. des Indes*.

XAMSI, a Province of *China*, to the North, between *Pekeli* and *Xensi*. The chief Town is called *Taiven*; the other principal Towns are, *Tingianh*, *Teitung*, *Lugan*, and *Fuencheu*; who have 72 other Towns under them. Some affirm, that there are hot Wells in this Province made use of to boil Meat in this fashion: The hole or mouth of the Well is all made up, only a place left to put the Pot in; so the strength of the Fumes being thus shut in, the Meat is boil'd in a very short time. These Wells are thought to be nothing else but certain Conduits that are heated by subterranean Fires. Here is also Pit-Coal, much of the nature of that of *Juliers* in *Germany*. When it's drawn up they break and make it up into a kind of Paste or Mortar; and being thus prepared, it is hard to make it take fire: but when it once burns it lasts a long time. *Kircher. China. Martinus Atlas Sin.*

XANTHUS, a River of *Lesser Phrygia* in *Asia Minor* or *Natolia*, otherwise call'd *Scamander*. It was called *Xanthus* for the property of its Water, which makes the Wool of Sheep that drink of it Yellow; which the *Greeks* call *Xanthum*. *Arist. Hist. Animalium, lib. 3.*

XANTIENS, *Xanthiens*, certain People of *Asia*, who being besieged and brought very low by *Harpagus* Lieutenant to King *Cyrus*, shut their Children, Wives, Servants, and Goods, in their Citadel, and put fire to it, then ran desperately upon the Enemy, and were all cut off. *Herod. lib. 1.*

XANTIPPE, *Socrates's* Wife, and a troublesome one. *Alcibiades* ask'd *Socrates*, How he did to bear with her? the other answer'd, She exercis'd his Patience, and so inured him the better to bear the Humours of other troublesome People. *Laertius*.

XANTIPPUS, a famous *Lacedemonian*, was sent by his Country to succour the *Carthaginians* against the *Romans*; who under the Conduct of *Attilius Regulus* had beat *Amilcar* and the two *Asdrubals*. This brave Commander stop'd the *Romans* Prosperity, beat them in several Rencontres, and in spite of *Regulus's* Resistance put the *Carthaginians* upon the Offensive. After this Service the *Carthaginians* sent him home with many Tokens of their Acknowledgment; but under-hand ordered those that were to see him back, to contrive that he might be Cast away. This Treachery confirm'd the general Opinion, That the *Carthaginians* were not to be Trusted. *Appianus Alexandrinus de Bello Lybico*.

XANTUNG, a Province of the Empire of *China*, one of the fertilest of the whole Country. Its Towns are *Cinan*, *Jenchou*, *Tachang*, *Cingcheu*, *Tengeheu*, and *Laicheu*, which are Capitals of 98 others.

XAOHING, a Town of *China* upon the River *Che* in the Province of *Chekiang*, one of the finest of the Country: built like *Venice*.

XAVIER. See *Francis Xavier*.

XAUXA, a River of *Southern America* in *Peru*. It comes out of the Lake of *Chincacocha*, and receives the Rivers of *Pachos*, of *Timague*, *Abancay*, *Apurima*, and *Inca*; and afterwards passes through the Provinces of *Maina*, *Mananes*, *Pachamores*, and discharges it self into the great River of the *Amazones*.

XENARCHUS, a Peripatetick Philosopher, Native of *Seleucia*, a Town of *Cilicia* in *Asia minor*, and *Strabo's* Master. He taught publicly in *Alexandria*, and was belov'd by the Emperor *Augustus*. He lost his Sight a little before his Death. There was another Comick Poet of this Name quoted by *Aristotle*, &c.

XENIADES of *Corinth* being about to buy *Diogenes* the *Cynick* amongst other Slaves, ask'd him what he cou'd do? To which he answer'd, That he knew how to command People that had their Liberty. This Answer made *Xeniades* buy him; and giving him his Liberty, with the Charge of his Children, said, Receive these, and command them. *Aulus Gellius l. 2. c. 18.*

XENOCRATES of *Calcedon*, Philosopher, Son of *Agathe-nor*, was *Plato's* Disciple. Though his Judgment was good, his Parts seem'd a little heavy: which made his Master say, that *Aristotle* wanted a Bridle, and *Xenocrates* a Spur. He govern'd the School of *Athens* for 25 Years, and was sent Ambassador by the *Athenians* to *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, and a long time after to *Antipater*; in which Occasions he shew'd much Prudence and Moderation. *Alexander the Great* had so great an Esteem for him, that he sent his Ambassadors to carry him 30 Talents of Gold; which *Xenocrates* return'd again: and having treated the Ambassadors at his Table, said, *You see I do not need your Presents, for a little satisfies me; Money is necessary to Kings, Philosophers have no occasion of any.* He used to say, *That several have repented of Speaking, but none, or very few, of having held their Tongues.* He chid a Scholar that came to hear him without studying the *Mathematicks*, that Science being, in his Opinion, the Key to all others. He writ six Books upon Nature, six of Philosophy, and one concerning Riches. It's said he died stifled in a heap of Meal that he fell into, in the 82d Year of his Age. *Vossius. Gesner*.

XENOPHANES of *Colophon*, a Philosopher, was in great esteem in the LXth Olympiad. It's said, that being banish'd his Country he went to *Zanale* and *Catana* in *Sicily*, and that he compos'd a great number of Verses; *Diogenes Laertius* says 2000. He admitted four Elements, and an infinite number of Worlds. *Diog. Laert.*

XENOPHILUS, a Musician, and Pythagorean Philosopher, noted for living 105 Years in perfect Health and great Reputation. *Pliny*.

XENOPHON, General, Philosopher, and Historian, was Native of *Athens*, and Son of *Gryllus*. He stuck to *Socrates*, and was one of the most famous Disciples that this Philosopher had; but at last was oblig'd to take to the Profession of Arms; and being at the Head of the Troops, he enter'd *Byzantium*, and by his Eloquence hinder'd that Town's being plunder'd. This was in the XCvth Olympiad. Afterwards he had the Honour of making that memorable Retreat with 10000 Greeks sent to assist *Cyrus the Younger*; of which Retreat *Xenophon* hath left us the History. He publish'd that of *Thucydides*, and continued it, being the first Philosopher that undertook this sort of work. He also writ *Cyrus the Elder's Institution*; a Work, according to *Cicero*, purely Moral and not Historical. These fine Pieces gain'd their Author the Surname of the Grecian Bee, and Athenian Muse, to express his fine Language and smooth Style. As for the Book of Equivocals, printed in the last Age under his Name, it's well enough known to be a Cheat of *Annius de Viterbo*, as well as that of *Berosus*, and a dozen more. As for the rest, he and *Plato* were no great Friends; but *Diogenes Laertius* tells us, it was only an Emulation for Reputation in point of Learning. After the famous Retreat out of *Persia*, *Xenophon* follow'd *Agessilaus* into *Asia*, was with him at the Battel of *Coronea*, whence he retir'd to *Scillus* that belong'd to the *Lacedemonians*, because he was banish'd *Athens* for siding with *Cyrus*. He liv'd there and study'd Philosophy, composing several Treatises of Morals, with the History mention'd before, until the *Lacedemonians* were subdued by *Epaminondas*: then he retir'd to *Corinth*, where he died, aged 90 Years, in the CVth Olympiad. It's said of *Xenophon*, that News being brought him, as he was Sacrificing, that his Son was dead, he put off the Garland of Flowers which he wore on his Head; but when he heard that he died like a courageous Man, and that it was he who kill'd *Epaminondas* at the Battel of *Mantineia*, he put on his Garland again. There have been several other Authors of this Name. *Diog. Laert. lib. 2. Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

XENSI, a Province of *China*, the Capital of which is *Sigan*. The other Cities are, *Fungciang*, *Hancbung*, *Pingleang*, and *Gungchand*, *Liniaco*, *Kingiang*, and *Sangang*, with 108 less considerable Towns, and 19 Fortresses. *Martin Martini Atlas Sinicus*.

XEQUEAYDAR, King of *Persia*, and Father of *Ismael Sophi*, he was Native of *Ardeville* in the Province of *Chirvan* or *Servan*, near the Sea of *Tabristan*. It's in this Town the Kings of *Persia*, and Princes of the Blood, are buried. *Cha-Sophi's* Tomb is in the principal Mosque, which is made of fine inlaid Wood, and environ'd with Silver and Gold Candlesticks for Lights on Days of Solemnity.

XEROPHAGIA, Fast-days in the first Ages of the Church, on which they did eat nothing but Bread and Salt, and drank only Water. The Word comes from *Ξηρός* Dry and *φαγῆναι* to Eat; as if we should say, a Fast wherein one is to eat nothing but dry things: afterwards there were Pulse, Herbs, and Fruits added. This great Fast was kept the six Days of the Holy Week, for Devotion, and not by Obligation; so that the Church condemn'd the *Montanists*, who of their own private Authority would oblige all People not only to observe the *Xerophagia* of the Holy Week, but also other Fasts that they had established as well as several Lents. The *Essenes*, whether they were Jews, or the first Christians of the Church of *Alexandria*, observ'd *Xerophagia*, or certain Days; for *Philo* says, that to their Bread and Water they put nothing but Salt and Hyssop. *Epiphanius in Exposit. Fidei. Evseb. Hist. l. 2. Tertull. advers. Psychicos.*

XERXES, the first of this Name King of *Persia*, though but second Son of *Darius*, yet was preferred to *Artabazanes*, the eldest Brother. The Reason of the Choice was this, that *Xerxes* was born of *Atossa* when his Father was King, the other being born when *Darius* was but a private Gentleman. *Xerxes* succeeded in the 269th Year of *Rome*. He begun his Reign by reducing *Egypt*, whereof he made his Brother *Achemenes* Governor; afterwards made War against *Greece*, some say with eight hundred thousand Men. He laid a Bridge over the *Hellepont*, and then dug through the Isthmus of *Mount Athos*; but being come as far as the Straights of *Thermopylae*, *Leonidas* and only 300 *Lacedemonians* disputed that Pass with a great deal of Bravery against all his Army, and kill'd him and a great many Men, but at last were overlaid by numbers. At the same time the *Athenians* gain'd the Sea-fight of *Salamis*, which Loss, attended with many Shipwrecks, so startled *Xerxes*, that he return'd home, leaving *Mardonius* to command the rest of the Army in *Greece*. *Artabanus*, Native of *Hircania*, kill'd him in the 289th Year of *Rome*, after a Reign of 20 Years. *Artaxerxes* succeeded him, and left *Xerxes II.* who reign'd but two Months, in the 329th Year of *Rome*. *Herodotus lib. 7. & 8. Diodor. Sicul. Justin. Plutarch. &c.*

XICOCO, an Island of *Japan*, also call'd *Chicoko* or four Kingdoms, because it has so many, viz. *Ava*, *Ivo*, *Sanuqui*, and *Tofa*; but there is no considerable Town in any.

XIMENES (*Francis*) Cardinal of *Spain*, and Archbishop of *Toledo*, was of the Family of *Cisneros* in the Country of *Villalga*. He had a hand in the Edition of the Bible of *Alcala*, in

Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldaick. And to make this Work perfect, bought the most ancient Manuscripts that could be found, which he got examin'd by People very learned and well vers'd in the Tongues: Seven *Hebrew* Copies cost him 4000 Crowns; the ancient *Latin* and *Greek* Manuscripts of 800 Years standing, cost very considerable Sums; the Work began in 1520, and was in hand 15 Years. After the Taking of *Granada* he headed the Troops that Took *Oran* in *Africa*. It was he who Founded the fine College of *Alcala*, and the stately Library that is there. He preach'd to the *Mahometans* that remain'd at *Granada*, and had such good Success, that 3000 of them, with a Prince of the Blood of the Kings of *Granada*, were Converted in one Day. He Baptis'd this great Multitude in a spacious Square or Market-place where they were met; sprinkled them altogether with Water; then ordering all the Books of the *Alcoran* to be brought into the publick place of *Granada*, he set fire to them, and this Day is solemnized yearly in *Spain*. In the War that *Ferdinand* undertook in *Africa* against the *Moors*, the Cardinal proffer'd to keep the Army six Months, upon condition that his Expences should be again repaid, or he have the Lands and Profits of the Conquest settled upon his See. This Agreement being made, he made himself Master of the Fortress of *Masalcavir*, then enter'd Victorious into the Town of *Oran*, whereof he sent the Keys to his College of *Alcala*. He march'd arm'd at the Head of his Troops, a very tall Clergy-man bearing a Triple-Cross before him, with others after him, and their Swords girt round them over their Habits. At his Return *Ferdinand* went to meet him four Leagues out of *Seville*, and alighted to embrace him: At another time this Prince happening to be ill, had himself carried in a Litter to meet him, as the Guardian of his Kingdom. This Cardinal foreseeing a great Dearth, made publick Granaries at *Toledo*, *Alcala*, and *Torrelaguna*, which he fill'd with Corn at his own Charge. This won him the Peoples Hearts so much, that to preserve the Memory of the Action, they had it engraven in Marble in the Senate-Hall at *Toledo*, and in the publick Market-place, where the Memory was renew'd by an Oration every Year in praise of this Benefactor. He also embellish'd the Borough of *Torrelaguna* with a very fine Monastery; and for the Conveniency of the Place, brought a Fountain of clear Water through Rocks and Mountains, which is thought to have cost him a Million of Gold. *Ferdinand*, at his Death, in 1516, left him the Government of his Kingdom, because his Grandchild *Charles* was then in *Flanders*, who at his Return home was proclaim'd King, though his Mother was then alive. Some of the Noblemen of the Kingdom were against this, which caused some Troubles; but *Ximenes* soon brought these Lords to acquiesce, then reform'd the Officers of the Supreme Council, and those of the Court, and order'd a severe Administration of Justice against the Oppressions of the *Grandeess*. Having dismiss'd the two Favourites of Prince *Ferdinand*, Brother to King *Charles*, whom he did not like, some of that Prince's Officers ask'd him boldly, By what Power he acted so? Whereupon he shew'd them some of the Army that were his ordinary Guard, and said, The Power he had to execute the King's Command, consisted in them: Then shaking his Cord of *St. Francis's* Order, he said, That was enough to bring haughty Subjects to Reason: At the same time he got some Cannons fir'd, and a *Salvo* of Fire-locks, concluding in these Words, *Hæc est ultima ratio Regis*; which put an end to that Boldness. After he had govern'd 22 Years under *Ferdinand*, *Isabelle*, *Jean*, *Philip*, and *Charles*, he was poison'd by reading a Letter which he receiv'd from *Flanders*, and after by a Potion that put an end to his Life in 1517, at the 80th Year of his Age. See his Life by *E. Fletcher* Bishop of *Nimes*, Printed at *Paris* and *Amsterdam* in 1693.

XIMO, an Island of *Japan*, and one of the three principal Parts of the Country. It's also call'd *Saicoek*, that is, nine Kingdoms, because there are so many, which are, *Figen*, *Bunga*, *Chicuien*, *Fingo*, *Fiunga*, *Bugen*, *Satsuma*, *Vosumi*, and *Uta*. The chief Towns are, *Arima*, *Bungo*, *Nangasachi*, *Satsuma*, &c. *Nangasac*, which is upon the Western Coast of the Isle of *Ximo*, and is Capital of it, has pleasant Gardens and Plains, which makes it the best Peopled Place of *Japan*, and the Inhabitants are the civilest of all the rest.

XI-OAM-TI, or *Xius*, Emperor of *China*, who Reign'd about 246 Years before Christ, having subdued all *China*, whereof he posses'd but a part before, carried his victorious Arms against the *Tartars*, and to hinder their Incurfions, built the famous Wall that parts *China* from *Tartary*. It's said this Wall is 300 German Miles in Length, beginning from the Gulf of *Nanquin*, otherwise call'd the Gulf of *Gang*, and continuing to the River *Hoang*, or *Yellow River*, in the Western part of the Province of *Xansi*, without any Interruption, except where inaccessible Mountains render it needless. It's not all in a straight Line, but winds according to the Situation of the Places which it encloses. This Bulwark is 30 Cubits high, and 12 broad, and in some Places 15, fortified with Towers at certain distances one from the other. It has its Gates to go in and out by, as there is occasion, and near these are Fortresses to defend them. There are also Arches for the Rivers to run through. This great Building was ended in five Years time; which is not very incredible, because that Emperor order'd that a Man out of every ten, throughout the whole Kingdom, should work at it. And the *Chinois* write, that several Ships laden with Iron were sunk in the

the Gulf of Gang to support the Foundations of the Wall that was advanced 10 Furlongs into that Sea. *Kircher. China.*

XIPHILIN (*John*) Patriarch of *Constantinople*, liv'd in the Xth Century, was a Person of Probity and Learning. He died in 1080. He Epitomiz'd the History of *Dion Cassius*. *Glycas. Andr. Schottus. Prolog. in Phot. Bibl. Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

XOA, or *Xaoa*, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *Ethiopia*, towards *Zanguebar*. The King of *Abyssinia* possesses part, the rest being taken from him by the *Galas* or *Inbangales*, who are very powerful in this Kingdom.

XYLANDER (or *Xylandre William*) a German, Native of

Ausbourg. His Friends being poor, the Magistrates maintain'd him as a poor Scholar in the University whilst he follow'd his Studies, in which he made such progress, that he was a considerable Master in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Languages, was a Poet, a Philosopher, Musician, Historian, and Mathematician, as appears by his learned Works; the principal of which are, *Geometrica & Astronomica varia Annotationes in Sleidamum de quatuor Imperiis. Strabonis Geographia, & Dionis Cassii Historia cum Annotationibus, &c.* He died at *Heidelberg* in 1576, being 44 Years of Age. *Thuan. Hist. Melchior Adam. &c.*

Y.

Y THIS Letter is borrow'd from the Greek, and has its true Use in Words deriv'd from that Tongue; but some leave it quite out, and use *i* in its place. See *Palamedes*. It's also call'd *Pythagoras's Letter*: not that that Philosopher invented it, but because he ascribed two Ends to all Things, *Virtue* and *Sensuality*, expressed by the two Points of the *y*. Hence *Perfius Sat. 3.*

*Et tibi quæ Sanius deduxit Litera ramos
Surgentem dextro monstravit limite callem.*

And *Virgil*;

Litera Pythagoræ discrimine secta bicorni.

Y, or *Het-Y*. Thus they call in *Holland* a Branch of *Zuyder-Zee*, that serves as a Port to *Amsterdam*, and runs from East to West between South and North *Holland*, as far as *Beverwyk*.

YACOBDALE, a Royal House, built about half a League or thereabout from *Stokholm* in *Swedeland*. This House is, without dispute, one of the finest of the whole Kingdom. The Kings of *Swedeland* walk there often in the Summer-time, because there are fine Walks, Fountains, Grotto's, and Waterworks, that render it very charming.

YARLEY, an indifferent good Market Town in the Fenny part of *Huntingtonshire*, 72 Miles from *London*.

YARMOUTH, Lat. *Garianonum*, a Sea-Port and Borough-Town in the East parts of *Norfolk*, bordering upon *Suffolk*; called *Tarmouth* from the River *Tare*, near the Mouth whereof it is seated. 'Tis the best Harbour in the whole County of *Norfolk*, and the Key of this Coast, affording a ready Passage to *Holland*, and being a frequent Shelter to the *New-Castle* Fleets when distressed by Weather; noted besides for Herring-fishing in the Seas adjacent about the Month of *September*, which draws a great Concourse of People, and makes the Town much richer all the Year after. It was a *Roman* Town. *Cordick*, the first King of the *West-Saxons*, Landed first in this place, about 507; and not finding it worth while to settle, went to Sea again, and founded the *West-Saxon* Kingdom. Between this and the Conqueror's time this Town was rebuilt by the *Saxons*. In *Edward* the Confessor's time it had 70 Burgesses. About 1340 the Inhabitants Walled it. *Henry II.* gave it the first Charter. After this they had a War with the Town of *Lowestoft*, between which two there was a Quarrel which has lasted to our Times. In 1652 there was a War with the *Hollanders*, and the Merchants of *London* oppressing them in their Herring-Trade, they began to send Ships to *Legorne* in *Italy*, and by degrees enlarg'd their Trade to all Parts; so that it became the best traded Town on the East of *England*: But the two following *Dutch* Wars fell heavy on them. In 1684 *Charles II.* made this a Mayor-Town. It has but one Church, but it's a very large one, built by *Herbert* the first Bishop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*. King *Charles II.* in 1673, created *William Paston* Viscount *Tarmouth*, and in 1679 made him Earl of *Tarmouth*, whose Son now enjoys that Title. The Corporation returns two Parliament-Men. There is another *Tarmouth* upon the North-west Coast of the *Isle of Wight*, in the Hundred of *West-Medine*, well built with Free-Stone, fortified with a Castle and Works; the second Town of Note next to *Newport*, in that Island.

YARUM, a small Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, situate upon the River *Tees*, over which it has a Bridge. It's 176 Miles from *London*.

YORK, *Eboracum*, the second City of *England*, and an Archbishop's See, is the chief Place of *Yorkshire*, distant from *London* 150 Miles, North by West. It lies in the North-Riding, watered by the River *Ouse*, which divides it into two Parts, whereof the East Part is the chief. In general, 'tis a fair, large, and beautiful City, seated in a spacious Plain, adorned with many fair Buildings both publick and private, and enclosed with a good Wall with several Turrets upon it. A City rich and popu-

lous, well inhabited by Gentry and wealthy Tradesmen, and containing about 20 Parishes. The Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Peter*, is a Church of so magnificent Structure, that it deserves to be put in the first Rank of the Cathedrals. First built, or rather begun, by *Edwin* King of the *Northumbers*, An. 627, and finish'd by his Successor King *Oswald*. But being afterwards destroyed by Fire, and by the Fury of the *Danes*, that which now stands was erected in the place thereof by Archbishop *Thomas*, and after, by degrees, adorned and beautified by his Successors. This City was by the *Romans* held in so great esteem, that *Severus* their Emperor had his Palace here, where he ended his days. Here also, upon the Death of the Emperor *Constantius*, surnamed *Chlorus*, his Son *Constantine* was proclaimed Emperor. So that *York* seems to be the Place where the *Roman* Emperors kept their Court in this Island. This City flourish'd also a long time under the *English-Saxons* Dominions, till the *Danes* coming like a mighty Storm fell foul upon it, and won it from *Osbert* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*: but King *Ethelstan* recovered it from them, and overthrew the Castle wherewith they had fortified it. After this it struggled with many Calamities, till in the Conqueror's Time it began to flourish again, with the Assistance of the Nobility and Gentry in those parts. It is govern'd to this day by a Mayor and 12 Aldermen, with several inferior Officers; the Mayor being honoured with the Title of Lord, as well as the Mayor of *London*, who are the two only Magistrates of this Rank that are so dignified. This is the ancientest Metropolitan See in *England*, being so made at the first general Admittance of the Gospel in the time of the *British* King *Lucius*. When the *Saxons* embraced the Christian Faith this City recover'd its former Honour in the Person of *Paulinus*, made Archbishop hereof about the Year 625, with a Metropolitan Jurisdiction over all the Bishops of *Scotland*; who did from hence receive their Consecration, and swore Canonical Obedience to this See. But, under colour of the many and most bloody Wars between the two Kingdoms, the *Scots* pretending the Metropolitan of *York* could bear no fatherly Affection to his Sons of *Scotland*, they withdrew themselves from his Obedience, and had Archbishops of their own. This happened above 200 Years ago, *George Nevil* being then Archbishop of *York*. As for the Precedency betwixt the two Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, it was ordered, by Pope *Gregory's* Institution, that the first Confirmed of the two should have the Precedency: But great Contentions arising about it, and several Appeals being made to the Pope for a Decision, at last it was determined in favour of the See of *Canterbury*; yet so that the Archbishop of *York* might write himself *Primate of England*, whilst the other Archbishop assumed the Style of *Primate of all England*, as it still continueth. Thus he has still the Precedency before all Dukes not being of the Royal Blood, as also before all the Officers of State, except the Lord Chancellor, and has the Title of *Grace* given him. As a Metropolitan, he has but three Suffragan Bishops, viz. *Durham*, *Carlisle*, and *Chester*; besides the Bishop of *Man*. As a Diocesan, his Bishoprick contains the better part of *Yorkshire*, and all *Nottinghamshire*; in all 581 Parishes, whereof 336 Impropriated. The same was rated at first in the King's Book 2035 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* But now, since the great Diminution made by King *Henry VIII.* 1609 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* The Clergies Tenths come to 1113 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* And whereas the Bishoprick of *Canterbury* has but one Archdeacon, this has four, viz. of *York*, *Cleveland*, *East-Riding*, and *Nottingham*. Lastly, this City is distinguished amongst all the rest for the Title of Duke it has given to divers Princes of the Royal Blood, and particularly to King *James II.* before he came to the Crown. As for the Prophecy concerning *York*, contained in these Words, *Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be*, 'tis plain that *Lincoln* has been a far greater and richer City than it is, and that *London* has now the Pre-eminency; but what *York* shall be, God knows. It was, I confess, in a fair way of Preferment, by the convenient Situation thereof, upon the Union of *England* and *Scotland* under King *James I.* But, as my Author says, those who hope it shall be the *English* Metropolis, must wait till the *Thames*

run under the great Arch of *Ouse* Bridge. So that I am apt to think, the Meaning of the Prophecy is, that *York* shall be still as it was before.

YORKSHIRE, *Eboracensis Comitatus*, so called from *York* (*Eboracum*.) Its principal Place is a Maritime County in the North of *England*, and the greatest in the whole Kingdom. Bounded Northward partly by the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and partly by the *German Sea*, Southward by *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, and *Darby* Shires, Eastward by the *German Sea*, Westward by *Westmorland*, *Lancashire*, and a part of *Cheshire*. From the County of *Durham* it is parted by the River *Tees*, and from *Lincolnshire* by the *Humber*. It extends to a Square of 80 Miles at least. The whole divided into three general parts, called *East*, *North*, and *West Riding*: the first sub-divided into six Wapentakes or Hundreds, the second into twelve, and the third into ten, in all twenty eight. Now in the East and North Ridings together there are reckon'd 459 Parishes, and 25 Market Towns; and in the West Riding 104 Parishes, and 21 Market Towns, in all 563 Parishes, besides many *Chapels of Ease* equal to most Parishes for Bigness and Resort of People, and 46 Market Towns. The ancient Inhabitants of this large County were part of the *Brigantes*, a general Name whereby the *Romans* called not only the People of *Yorkshire*, but also those of *Lancashire*, *Durham*, *Westmorland*, and *Cumberland*. In the time of the Heptarchy, *Yorkshire*, with the aforesaid Counties, and that of *Northumberland*, made the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*. And now, for Church-Government, the better part of *Yorkshire*, with all *Nottinghamshire*, make up the Diocese of *York*. Other Counties have indeed more of the warm Sun, but this has as much as any of God's temporal Blessings. Let a Surveyor, says the Ingenious *M. Tho. Fuller*, set his Centre at *Pontefract* or thereabouts, and take the Circumference of 20 Miles, he there will meet with a Tract of Ground not exceeded by any, nor equalled for the Goodness and Plenty of some Commodities: nay, he would term it the *Garden of England*, but that it is so far from the Mansion-house, the City of *London*. And those, says he, who care not to go thither because of its great distance, would not desire (were they but settled there) to come from thence, such is the Delight and Pleasure therein. Then he goes on with the Story of *Tunstall* Bishop of *Durham*, who attending King *Henry VIII.* in his Progress to *York*, shew'd the King a Valley some Miles North of *Doncaster*, which he avowed to be the richest that ever he found in all his Travels through *Europe*. For within 10 Miles of *Hasseltwood*, the Seat of the *Vassals*, there were 165 Mannor-houses of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the best Quality; 275 several Woods, whereof some of 500 Acres; 32 Parks, and two Chases of Deer; 120 Rivers and Brooks, whereof 5 Navigable, and well stored with Salmon and other Fish; 76 Water-mills, for the grinding of Corn, on the aforesaid Rivers; 25 Coal-mines, yielding abundance of Fuel for the whole Country; 3 Forges for making of Iron, and Stone enough for the same; and, within the same Limits, as much Sport and Pleasure for Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, and Fowling, as in any Place of *England* besides. But to come to a general Description of the County, *Speed* hits it right when he says, that if one part thereof be stony and barren Ground, another is as fertile, and richly adorned with Corn-fields. If some Places be naked and destitute of Woods, others are shadowed with fine Forests. If it be somewhere moorish, miry, and unpleasant, it is in other Places as pleasant and delightful as the Eye can wish. As for Rivers, here are many of good note: for, besides the *Tees* and the *Humber* (this last a very large one) you will find in this County the *Swale*, *Toune*, *Nyd*, *Wharf*, *Aire*, and *Calder*, whose Springs are in the West, the *Derwent* in the North, and the *Hull* in the East Riding. In this County are bred the best Race of *English* Horses, whose Keeping commonly in steep and stoney Ground brings them to firmness of Footing and hardness of Hoof. Here is also abundance of Jeat, Alum, Limestone, Liquorice, and Medicinal Waters. Amongst its Manufactures, Cloathing is the principal:

next to which, *Rippon* Spurs, *Sheffield* Knives and Blades, and *Sherburn* Pins, are of special Note: These last, though counted a thing next to nothing, yet of that general use, that whereas formerly Strangers (according to *Stow*) have sold Pins in this Land to the Value of threescore thousand Pounds a Year, now there is much of them exported into foreign Parts. As for Noblemens and Gentlemens Houses, for State as well as Convenience, no County goes beyond this. Amongst which, *Wercfel-Castle* upon the *Derwent*, erected by the Lord *Percy* Earl of *Winchester* in *Richard II.*'s Reign, was formerly counted an admirable Fabrick. Lastly, 'tis observable, that this County yields the most Titles of Honour of any other, there being at this time two Dukes, one Dutcheff, one Marquis, and nine Earls, that have their Titles out of *Yorkshire*. The Dukes are of *Richmond* and *Bolton*; the Dutcheffs, of *Cleveland*; the Marquis, of *Hallifax*; the Earls, of *Mulgrave*, *Kingston*, *Strafford*, *Craven*, *Burlington*, *Holderness*, *Derwentwater*, *Falconberg*, and *Scarborough*. Besides the Knights of the Shire, it has 15 Towns which send two Burgesses each to Parliament.

YUCATAN, *Ycatana*, a large Province of *New Spain*, seated in the Bosom of the Gulf of *Mexico*, in the Form of a Peninsula, over-against the North Point of *Cuba*; so that it divides that great Gulf into two parts, the North called the Gulf of *New Spain*, the South the Gulf of *Honduras*. This Land was discovered by *Cortez* in 1517, and was then thought to be an Island. It is in Circuit 250 Spanish Leagues. The Air is of the hottest, and it has neither River nor Torrent, but plenty of Well-water. It yields Indian Fruits and Corn in good plenty. The Inhabitants say their Ancestors came from the East; and they have a kind of Baptism amongst them. There is vast Foundations of Stone Buildings, though they have no Iron, nor any other Metals whatsoever. They never contracted Matrimony before they were Baptized, and they fasted three Days before they were admitted to it; but they had nothing of Christianity besides this Ceremony, without any form of Words; so that it was nothing but a shadow of Baptism. They have now plenty of *European* Cattel brought in by the *Spaniards*. Mountains running from East to West divide it into two parts; the North part is very populous, because better watered and cooled by the Breezes; but those that live on the Mountains are most healthful, and live longest. *Cortez* began the Conquest of this Province in 1527. The principal City is *Merida* in 20 North Lat. in which the Governor resides. The *Indians* called it *Mayapan*. *Yucatan* is 70 Leagues distant from the North Cape of *Cuba*.

YVETOT, a little Tract of Land of *Normandy* in the Country of *Caux* near *Candebeck*, whereof the Lord is said to have formerly had the Title of King, and that from *Clotarius I.*'s days, who having kill'd *Walter* Lord of *Yvetot* in the Church of *Soissons*, condemn'd the Action afterwards; and being willing to repair it some way, erected the Lordship into a Kingdom: In which he did but follow the Practice of the *Feudal Law*, by which the Vassal was acquitted of all Homage and Service if the Lord assaulted his Person; of which there are several Precedents in History. Those that are against this History, demand a sight of the original Grant, which cannot be produc'd, and allege, that it's seldom that one Kingdom is erected within another; but answer'd, That the ancient Tradition and immemorial Possession confirmed by the King's Letters is Title enough: And that the County of *Portugal* was erected into a Kingdom by the King of *Castile*, and the Kingdom of *Majorca* set up by the King of *Arragon*. But be this how it will, the Lords of *Yvetot* do not now enjoy that Sovereignty; and the Lords of *Bellay* that own it, content themselves with the Title of Prince of *Yvetot*.

YUPI, a Kingdom of *Tartary*, Eastward of the Kingdoms of *Niulham* and *Ninche*. The *Yupiens* are called thus because they make themselves Head-pieces and Corselets of the Skins of Fish, which they have an Art to harden. *Martin. Martini Description of China, in Thevenot's Collection, Vol. 36.*

Z.

Z THIS Letter is purely *Greek*, and only made use of in Words deriv'd from that Tongue. The *Latins* have no need of it, but instead thereof have their *ss*.

ZAARA, or *Saara*, great Deserts of *Africa*, between *Biledulgerid*, *Nubia*, *Nigritia*, and the *Atlantick Ocean*. Modern Geographers observe several Towns in it round Rivers and Lakes, whereof the most considerable are, *Zanhaga*, *Zuenziga*, *Targa*, *Lenta*, *Berdoa*, which for the most part give their Names to the Deserts that environ them. The Air of this Country is excessive hot, especially during our Solstice; for the Sun then casting its Beams directly upon the burning Sands, dries all the Moisture, so that the People are forced to keep in their

little Huts, or seek refreshment in Caverns, the most part of the Day. For this they chuse Places where they may dig Wells, to have Water to quench their excessive Thirst. These Wells prove often Salty, and the Wind soon fills them with the Sand it raises. It's to this extraordinary Drought that People attribute the great number of Monsters seen in these Forests: For Beasts of all sorts meeting where there is Water, and equally hot through the great Heat of the Climate, couple and breed Monsters that partake of the different Kinds. These Deserts have great Numbers of Lions, Tigers, and Ostriches: These last, the biggest of Birds, are some of 'em taller than a Man on Horseback. They never fly, their Bodies being very heavy, and their Wings but narrow, which for all that, help 'em to run as fast

fast as an ordinary Gallop. Their Feet are cloven like to Deers, and they cast stones with them when they are closely pursued. They lay their Eggs in the Sands of these Deserts; and some say, are so forgetful, that they cannot find the Place again; and that the Eggs are hatch'd by other Birds that find and sit upon them. But a Modern Traveller has discover'd the contrary. He says indeed, the Ostriches leave their Eggs when they lay 'em, but keep in sight, and watch, lest any thing should destroy them, until the Heat of the Sun and Sand hatches the Young Ones. He adds, That the Male and Female stand thus Century by turns. They are deaf, which makes it easie to take them when they are sleepy. They will live on any thing, inso-much that it's observ'd, that they digest Iron or any other Metal. The People of this Country trade in these Eggs, which are bought to make Vessels of, and to hang 'em in Mosques; but the Feathers are far more consider'd, because sought for from Europe. The Inhabitants of Zaara are unpolish'd and savage, yet a bold sort of People; for they will stand and meet the fiercest Lion or Tiger that is. They are divided into Families or Clans: Each Head of a Family is Sovereign in his own Canton, and the eldest is always Head. If he undertakes a War, he chuses the stoutest Man of all the rest for his Lieutenant. They follow the Mahometan Religion; but are no strict Observers of it. *Marmol. of Africa. Vansleb's Relation of Egypt.*

ZABACHE (Sea of) formerly call'd *Palus Meotis*, to the East of the Black Sea, towards the Lesser Tartary.

ZABARELLA (*Julius*) the Son of *James*, was of a Noble Family of that Name in Padua; *James* was a very Learned Man, both in Mathematicks, Philosophy and Astrology, and wrote good Commentaries upon *Aristotle*: His Son *Julius* likewise wrote *Commentaria in Libros Physicorum Aristotelis & de Anima. De Naturalis Scientia Constitutione. De Tribus Præcognitis. De Medio Demonstrationis. De Rebus Naturalibus XXX.* *Thuan. Hist. Thomasin. Elog. des Hommes de Lettres.*

ZABULON, Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*, was born A. M. 2288, and died at 124 Years of Age, in 2411. He was chief of one of the Tribes of Israel. The Lands of this Tribe between the Sea and Mount Carmel, comprhended all the Towns of *Caina*, *Bethsaida*, *Nazareth*, &c. with Mount Tabor, and part of Galilee.

ZACA, a Name the *Turks* give that part of their Goods they allow for the Maintenance of the Poor. The *Alcoran* does not expresse how much this ought to be; but the Doctors think a good *Mussulman* should give the 10th part of his Revenues. Some Authors make this but the 40th or 50th, and others say, it's but one in 100. However this is, the Covetousness and Policy of the *Turks* hinder the Rich from contributing their Proportions. Covetousness will not permit that they part with much of their Wealth, and Policy makes them think it's not safe to make it known how rich they are, by an exact Proportion to their Wealth. *Ricaut of the Ottoman Empire.*

ZACATECAS, or *Los Zacatecas*, a Province of New Spain in Northern America, between New Biscay and New Galicia. Its Name is deriv'd from the People that inhabit it. There are five Towns in it, viz. *Los Zacatecas*, *Durango*, *Nombre de Dios*, *Elle-rena*, and *Xerez de la Frontera*.

ZACHARIAH, Father of St. John Baptist. See St. Luke, Chap. 1. &c.

ZACHARIAH, surnam'd *Scholasticus*, was Bishop of *Mitylene*, and assisted at the second General Council of *Constantinople*. He wrote a Dialogue, Entitled *Ammonios*, concerning the Creation of the World, against those Philosophers who held it Eternal; which was translated out of Greek into Latin by *Gilbert Genebrard*. This *Zachariah* likewise wrote a Dissertation against the Two Principles of the *Manichæans*, inserted in *Canisius's* Works, printed at *Ingolstadt* in 1604. He died about the Year 560. *Mireus de Script. Eccl. Canisius. Possevin. Gesner.*

ZACHARIE, or *Zechariah*, one of the 12 Lesser Prophets, was Son of *Barachiah*. He began to Prophecie about the Year of the World 3533, which was the second of *Darius* his Reign. He exhorted the People to re-build the Temple of *Solomon*, and keep God's Commandments.

ZACHARIE, *Zechariah*, sovereign Pontiff, Son of *Jehoiada*, who was also High-Priest, and in that Quality, establish'd *Joash* Son of *Achazar*, but 7 Years of Age, upon the Throne of *Juda*, after he had Anointed him privately. *Zacharie* succeeded his Father in his Place and Zeal for God's Glory. Finding *Joash*, with all his Court, abandon himself to the Worship of Idols, he gave him that sharp Reprimand mention'd in Scripture: Whereupon, the Prince forgetting his Obligations to *Jehoiada*, got *Zacharie* ston'd to Death in the Porch of the Temple, 2 *Chron. cap. 24.*

ZACHARIE (Pope) a Greek by Nation, was chosen after *Gregory III.* in 741. He persuaded *Rachis*, King of the *Lombards*, to quit his Crown, and to retire into a Monastery; and being consulted about conferring the Crown of France upon *Pepin*, pronounc'd in his Favour. He died in 752. This Pope translated St. *Gregory's* Dialogues into Greek; the best Edition of 'em, is that of *Canisius*. *Onuphr. Baronius.*

ZACHARIE, Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, succeeded *Sophronius* in 609. *Chosroes* King of *Persia*, took this Town in 614, and carried our Saviour's Cross away. The Patriarch was also led Captive into *Persia*, where he was kept until the Emperor *Heraclius* restor'd him to his See after he had recover'd the Cross,

and brought it back to *Jerusalem*. *Baronius. Theophanes.*

ZACHARIE, *Zachariah*, King of *Israel*, succeeded his Father *Jeroboam II.* but being young, there was an Interregnum of about 11 or 12 Years. He began to Reign about the Year of the World 3262, but was kill'd 6 Months after by *Sellum*: A just Punishment for his many Vices and Impieties. *Torniel. Salian.*

ZACHEUS, a Publican or Farmer of the Taxes rais'd of the Jews; yet our Saviour did not disdain to dine at his House, *Luc. xix.*

ZACHEUS, an Heretick Monk, liv'd about the end of the 4th Age. He retir'd to a Mountain near *Jerusalem*, imagining no Prayers to be pleasing to God, but those made in Retirement; and that Prayers in publick in Churches, &c. signified nothing. He also pretended, tho' in no Orders, that he had Power to say Mass. He died in these Errors. The Name of *Zacheans* was given to the Hereticks of the Sect of the *Gnosticks*. *Baron. S. Epiphanius.*

ZAFI, a Sea Town of *Africa* in *Buccala*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco*. It has a very convenient Port at the Mouth of *Tensifte*, which renders it a Place of the greatest Traffick of that Kingdom. *Baudrand.*

ZAFLAN, a Lake of *Africa* in Upper *Ethiopia*, with a Town of this Name. It belonged formerly to the Emperors of *Abissinia*, but now the *Galas* possess it.

ZAGA (*Christ.*) Prince of *Ethiopia*, and as some have believed, Son of *Hasse Jacob* King of the *Abissinians*, or of *Ethiopia*, vulgarly call'd *Prestre John*. *Jacob*, after seven Years peaceful Reign, resolv'd to exterminate the Roman Catholics of his Country. *Susneus* his Cousin, a Pretender to the Crown, and a Favourer of Catholics, laid hold on this Occasion to declare War against him. *Jacob* being wounded in a Battel fought in 1628, died some Days after, leaving two Sons, *Cosmus* and *Zaga Christ*, the first 18, and the other 16 Years of Age, who were then both in the Town of *Aich* in the Isle of *Meroe*, the Place where the Emperor's Children are for the most part Educated. *Nazerena* their Mother, not thinking them safe there, advised them to make their Escape quickly to some Prince; Friend to their Father, and sent them some Gold and Jewels to live on until Disturbances were over. Prince *Cosme* took to the South, towards the Cape of Good Hope: *Zaga Christ*, accompany'd with about 500 Men, went Northwards towards the Kingdom of *Sanar* his Patrimony, and pass'd through the Kingdom of *Fundi*, where a Pagan King, call'd *Orbat Vafal*, and Tributary to his Father, Reign'd. This King received Prince *Zaga Christ* very well, and offer'd him his Daughter in Marriage: But because she was a Pagan, he refused her. Whereat *Orbat* was so offended, that he seiz'd him, and sent an Express to acquaint *Susneus* therewith, who immediately sends a Company of his Guards for him, under the Command of a *Venetian* Gentleman call'd *Lombarde*, a Renagado, but a Christian in his Heart, who retarded the Execution of his Commission, and in the mean time acquainted *Zaga Christ* with his Errand by a *Copti* Christian. Whereupon this Unfortunate Prince resolv'd to cross the Deserts of *Arabia*, follow'd only by 50 of his Train, whereof some perish'd in the Journey, and he had the ill luck to be robb'd of part of his Baggage by an *Arabian* Prince. Being at last arriv'd at *Cairo*, the *Coptes* receiv'd him very kindly, as being Prince of their Sect, and Son to an Emperor that lost his Life and Kingdom in the Defence of their Religion. The *Bascha* too sent for him to his Castle, and treated him there for several Days. After some Rest, this Prince, with 15 of his trustiest Servants, and 8 *Rocolets*, Missioners of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, set forward for *Jerusalem*, where he arriv'd in the beginning of Lent 1632. Having visited the *Bascha*, he retir'd to the Religious *Abyssines*, and in the Holy-Week assisted at the *Coptis* Ceremonies: But understanding by an *Ethiopian* Priest, that the Fire said to come down from Heaven on the Saturday of that Week, was struck in the Holy Sepulchre, he changed that Religion for the Roman Catholick; yet did not profess it publicly, because the Superior of the *Rocolets*, fearing it might draw the *Cadi's* and *Bascha's* Anger upon him and all his Order, advis'd him to depart privately, that he might have the greater Liberty to execute what he designed. The Day being pitch'd upon, he went away in the Night, in company of three of his Servants, and eight Friars, arriv'd at *Nazareth* a little after Easter, and tarried until September; during which time he learn'd to speak Italian, and some little French. The Pope hearing of the Adventure of this Prince, to be better satisfied, sent to the Guardian of *Jerusalem*, to have him come to Rome. Being come thither, the Pope gave him a Palace to live in, and kept him almost two Years. The Duke of *Creyqui* being Ambassador at that time at Rome, persuaded this Prince to see France, and go to Paris; which he did in 1635, and died three Years after in Cardinal *Richelieu's* Pleasure House at *Ruel* near Paris, and was buried there with the Prince of Portugal. *De Rocolets. Eugen. Roger Relations de la Terre Sainte.*

ZAGATHAY, or *Urbeck*, the Name of a great Country in Tartary. See *Tartary*.

ZAGAYA, a Mountain, which the Antients call *Helicon* in *Bœotia*, a Province of Great *Achaia* or Greece, near Mount *Parnassus*, whereof some think it's part. It was at the Foot of this Mountain that the Fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe* had their Source; and it was there also, that *Orpheus's* Tomb was, in former

mer Days. Poets made this the Muses Residence, adding, That such as drank of the Water of these Fountains were presently inspir'd by *Apollo*, who indues them with his Poetick Strain. *Spon. l. 4. tom. 2.*

ZAGRAB, or *Agram*, Lat. *Zagrabia*, an Episcopal Town of *Sclavonia*, in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, upon the *Save*. It's Capital of the County of *Zagrail*, well-peopled, and of great Strength; 45 Miles North of *Vibitz*, 15 West of *Gradisca*, and 11 from *Cilly* to the South-East.

ZAGRUS, now *Adilbegia*, a great Mountain of *Asia*, which parts *Media* from *Affyria*. *Niger* pretends, that it's also called *Semirami*, and that this Name was given it, because *Semiramis* Queen of the *Affyrians*, cut through it to pass into *Media*; and this Passage was for some time called *Zagri Pyla*, that is, the Streights or Gates of *Zagrus*, as the narrow Passage of *Mount Oeta*, *Thermopyles*. *Strab. Chastalde.*

ZAIRE, a Lake of *Africa* in *Upper Ethiopia*, which was formerly upon the Frontiers of the Empire of the *Abyssines*. The River *Zaire* runs out of this Lake, and some have thought it was the Source of the *Nile*. But *Ferom Lobo*, a *Portuguese*, who liv'd 12 Years in this Country, and has endeavour'd to discover this Truth, is not of their Opinion, as appears by his Treatise of the Sources of the *Nile*, and *Upper Ethiopia*, printed at *Coimbro* in 1660. Several think, that this Lake of *Zaire* is the same now called the Lake of *Zambeze*. *Baud. See Nile.*

ZALDERANE, a great Plain of *Media* upon the Frontiers of *Armenia*, beyond the *Euphrates*, pretty near *Tauris*; formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Persia*. It was in this Plain that *Selim I.* defeated the formidable Army of *Sophi Ismael*, King of *Persia*, on the 26th of August 1514. *Leunclav. lib. 7.*

ZALEUCUS, Legislator of the *Locrians*, a People of *Italy*, made a Law, That all Adulterers should have their Eyes put out. His own Son happen'd to be the first that transgressed. The people sued very much to have him pardon'd; but *Zaleucus* was absolutely for putting the Law in Execution: Yet willing to share the Punishment, he put out his own right and his Son's left Eye; shewing thereby, that he was no less a good Father, than a just Law-Maker. This Example of rigorous Justice made such an Impression upon the People, that that Vice was not heard of during his Reign. People add, That he forbid Wine to the Sick, upon pain of Death, if not order'd 'em by their Physician; and that he was so jealous of the Laws he had establish'd, that he ordained, That all who should propose an Innovation, should come with a Cord about their Neck, to be hang'd up immediately, if what they proposed upon due Examination, was found worse than what they would mend. It's true, *Diodorus Siculus* attributes the same thing to *Charondas*, Legislator of the *Sybarites*: But 'tis probable both of 'em did so, to prevent the Laws from being altered. *Cicero de Leg. Val. Max. Aelian. Var. Histor. lib. 2. cap. 37. Stob. Sermon. 42. Diog. Sicul. lib. 12.*

ZAMA, a Town of *Africa*, in ancient Times Capital of the Kingdom of *Juba*. It's now *Zamora* in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, famous for the Battel which *Hannibal* lost against *Scipio Africanus*, General of the *Romans*; as appears by an Inscription to be seen there still. It's called *Colonia*, *Aelia*, *Hadriana Augusta*, *Zama Regia*. *Liv. Polyb. Plin. Strab.*

ZAMA, a Fountain of *Africa*, in the Neighbourhood of the Town of *Zama*, which makes Voices clear that drink of it. *Plin. lib. 31.*

ZAMBALLAT, or *Glapat*, Souldan of *Egypt*, succeeded *Mahomet*. His ill Treatment of the *Mammeluc's* and Lords of his Court, made them form a Party against him, under *Tomombeye*, who was the chief Instrument of raising him to his great Dignity, and Besieg'd him in his Palace, took, and put him in Prison, where he was Strangled by the same *Tomombeye*, who succeeded him. *Pet. Mart. P. Jov.*

ZAMBEZE, or *Zambere*, a great River of *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, which runs out of the Lake *Zambere* or *Sachaf*, upon the Frontiers of the Empire of *Monomotapa* and *Abyssinia*; and after it has receiv'd several Rivers into it, discharges it self into the *Ethiopian Sea*, upon the Confines of *Zofala* and *Mozambique*. It's divided into four Arms or Branches before it joins the Sea, whereof the first is called *Quilimane*, the second *Cuama*, the third *Luabo*, and the fourth *Luabo el Viejo*. Between these Arms are spacious and fruitful Islands, having Mines of Gold; whereof the *Portuguese* possess the richest. *Baud. Davity of Africa.*

ZAMBRI, King of *Israel*, kill'd *Eli*, and put himself upon the Throne in 3106. Eight Days after, *Amri*, chosen by the Army, came to Besiege him in *Thersa*; whereupon, he, for fear of falling into the Enemies Hands, burn'd himself and Family.

ZAMEIS, or *Ninyas*, which some call the young *Ninus*, Son of *Ninus* and *Semiramis*, made his Way to the Throne of *Affyria* in 2038, by the Death of his Mother. When he had perfectly establish'd his Authority, he left all the Care and Management to his Ministers, and led a voluptuous and idle Life amongst the Women in his Palace, appearing but very seldom in publick. He died in 2076, after 38 Years Reign. All his Successors follow'd his effeminate Example to *Sardanapalus*. *Justin. Euseb. Chron. Diodor. Sic. lib. 3. cap. 6.*

ZAMOLXIS, Servant and Disciple of *Pythagoras*, one of the *Getæ*, accompanied his Master into *Egypt*; from whence, after he had learn'd the Customs of the *Egyptians*, he return'd home, and polish'd and civiliz'd his own Country, to the great Satisfac-

tion of the *Getæ* and *Tartars*, who Deify'd him after his Death, believing, that such as died went immediately to wait upon him, and used to make People draw Lots to go Embassadors to this God: They to whose Lot it fell to go, were thrown into the Air, and receiv'd upon the tops of Halberts and other Arms. *Herodotus, lib. 1.*

ZAMORA, a Town of *Spain*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant to *Compostella*.

ZAMORIN, a Name the *Indians* give to the King of *Calicut*, whose Kingdom is upon the Coast of *Malabar*, in the Peninsula of *India* on this side of the Gulf of *Bengala*. The same Emperor was Sovereign in former times of all the Coast of *Malabar*, from *Goa* to the Cape of *Comory*; but *Sarami Perymal* having embrac'd *Mahometism* to end his Life at *Medina*, divided the Kingdom into four, viz. *Calicut*, *Cochin*, *Cananor*, and *Coulan*; giving one to each of his nearest Relations; but ordering at the same time, that the other three Kings should own him of *Calicut* (to whom he gave the Name of *Zamorin*,) their Sovereign. Since the *Portugueses* have settled in that Country, the *Zamorin* has been so much weaken'd, that the King of *Cochin* is far more powerful than he at present. *Mandeflo, tom. 2. See Calicut.*

ZAMOSKI (*John*) Great Chancellor of *Poland*, and General of the Armies of that Kingdom. This famous General and great Minister of State, by his Heroick Qualities deserved the Titles of Defender of his Country, and Protector of Sciences. His Father *Stanelas Chastelim* of *Chelm*, a Town of *Red Russia* in *Poland*, gain'd himself also great Reputation by his Sword and Pen. He was sent Ambassador into *France* for the Duke of *Anjou*, whom the *Polanders* had chosen King. But this Prince being recall'd to take Possession of the Kingdom of *France*, fallen to him, *Stephen Battori*, Prince of *Transylvania*, was chosen King of *Poland*; who had so great a consideration for *Zamoski*, that he married his Niece to him, made him Chancellor of the Kingdom, and first gave him the Command of 8000 Men in the War of *Muscovy*, and afterwards of all the Army of *Poland*. *Zamoski* behaved himself in all these Employments with much Courage, and had great Success, check'd *John Basilides* Great Duke of *Muscovy's* Arrogance, deliver'd *Polesia*, *Volesia* and *Livonia*, from under the Servitude of so formidable a Neighbour, and maintained a tough War against him; during which, this remarkable Occurrence happened. *Zamoski* laid Siege with a powerful Army in the depth of Winter to *Pleskow*, a Town of *Muscovy*; the Rigour of the Weather prolonging the Siege, some *Polish* Gentlemen tir'd with lying idle in the Camp, took one *Voinuski*, a Man well versed in *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, along with them, to travel part of the Country: In one Place they found *Cicero's* Books of the Commonwealth, addressed to *Atticus*; and writ in Golden Letters: And six days Journey thence, they found in a pleasant Valley and near a fine Fountain, an old-fashioned Tomb, cover'd part with Earth and Moss; and when they rubb'd these off, they found by some Characters cut in the Stone, that it was the Poet *Ovid's*. In 1586 *Stephen Battori*, King of *Poland*, being dead after 10 Years Reign, the *Polish* Gentry that of a long time had admir'd *Zamoski's* Virtue, judg'd him worthy of the Crown: But he himself being against the Honour, he voted with the Archbishop of *Gnesna* for *Sigismund*, Prince of *Swedeland*, whom he setled upon the Throne, notwithstanding the Archduke *Maximilian's* Endeavours to obstruct it. *Zamoski* was so great an Admirer of Learning, that besides the several Colleges he perswaded the King to establish, he himself Founded a fine University in a Town he built, and call'd it *Zamoski*. After he had Commanded the Armies of this powerful Kingdom 24 Years, he died in 1605, aged 63. *Academie des Sciences.*

ZAMOSKI, a Town of *Red Russia* in *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Belze* or *Belzki*, near a Lake of this Name. It has the Title of Principality, and was built by *John Zamoski* great Chancellor of *Poland*, in a fine Plain near the River *Weper*, and made a Place of Strength, as appeared by its Resistance against the *Cossacks* in 1651. *Baud.*

ZANCHIUS (*Ferom*) Native of *Bergamo* according to some, according to others, of *Azane*, a little Town four Leagues off *Venice*, being in the Convent of *Lucca*, *Peter Vermigli*, call'd *Martyr*, the Prior thereof brought him over to the Opinion of *Zwinglius*, which he profess'd at *Strasbourg*, where he succeeded *Martyr*, then invited to *England*. Thence he went to teach at *Chiavene* to the *Grisons*; hence to *Pale* and *Spire*; at last he came to *Heidelberg*, where he died at 75 Years of Age. *Zanchius*, says our Author, is the most moderate of all the Protestants, calling the Church of *Rome* his Mother, declaring withal, that he was ready to return to her Communion, provided she would reform some Abuses and Errors slip'd into her Creed and Discipline. His Works are, *Miscellanea Theologica*. *De Tribus Elohim*. *De Natura Dei*. *De Operibus Dei*. *De Incarnatione*. *Ad Ariani Libellum Responso*. *Speculum Christianum*. *De Spirituali inter Christianum & Ecclesiam Connubio*, &c. *Thuan. Hist. Melchior Adam. Labber de Script. Eccl.*

ZANCLE, a Town of *Sicily*, formerly destroy'd by *Anaxila*, Tyrant of *Rhegio*. Those of the Country pretend, it was built by the Tyrant *Zancus*; but *Nicander* maintains, that it derives its Etymology from *Saturn's* Scythe that was hid there, This Town was afterwards called *Messina*. *Ovid. Metam. lib. 15.*

ZANQUEBAR, a great Country of *Africa*, between the Coast of *Ajan* and the *Cafres* in *Lower Ethiopia*. It comprehends several Kingdoms, whereof the chief are those of *Lamon*, *Melinde*, *Mombaza*, *Mongalo*, *Mazambique*, and *Quiolo*, whose Capitals have the same Names. The *Portuguese* are Masters of *Mozambique* and *Mombaza*, and have other Fortresses. The Country is full of Forests and Marshes, that render the Air very unwholesome. The Inhabitants are Black, and have all curled Hair. They are Idolaters, much given to Divination and Witchcraft. *Magin. in Geogr.*

ZANTE, an Island of the *Archipelago* in the *Ionian Sea*, Southward of *Cephalonia* and Westward of *Morea*, near the *European* Continent, formerly called *Hytie*, and afterwards *Zacynthus*. It has a Town of the same Name, which is a Bishop's See. The Fortress is upon the top of a Mountain, well garison'd by the *Venetians*. The Island is very well peopled, and produces great store of Wines, Corn, and Oil. *Zante* is about 50 Miles in Circuit, and is divided into three Parts, the *Mountain*, *Plain*, &c. It has several Ports, whereof the most considerable is *Chieri*, capable of receiving all sorts of Ships. There are about 50 Villages, besides the chief Town that bears the Island's Name, and lyes in the Northern Part: This may have between 20 and 25000 Inhabitants, and is a Bishop's See. This and the Island of *Cephalonia* make but one Diocese, wherein are 50 Parishes of *Greeks*, with a great Number of *Caloyers* or *Grecian* Monks, who also have their own Prelate: Their Churches have each but one Altar, the Organ-loft turn'd towards the East; their Altars are only ornamented with Paintings, the *Greeks* allowing of no Representations or Figures, either Rais'd, Carv'd or Cast. The *Jews* have three Synagogues in it. Here happen in this Island frequent Earthquakes, accompanied with terrible Noise and nasty Fumes, that infect all the Air. There is but one River in the whole Island; whose Waters, by their Communication with the Sea, are brackish; but there is a very fine Spring below the Castle, near the Sea, which furnishes all the Ships bound to *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, and other Eastern Places, with fresh Water. *Mr. Wheeler* saith, that this Island is not above 30 Miles in Circuit, but one of the most fruitful and pleasant he ever saw: Its very Curran Trade pays the charge of the *Venetian* Fleet. The Castle of *Zante* is built on the top of a very high steep Hill, very strong, and in compass a large Mile and half; the Hill so rugged, that it will tire a Man to go up half the way: So that if the Garison be well provided with Necessaries for Defence, it may defie the Forces of any Prince on Earth. *Coronelli. Spoon.*

ZARA, Lat. *Jadera*, a Town and Port, Capital of *Dalmatia*, and an Archbishop's See, belonging to the *Venetians*, environ'd by the Sea, being join'd to Land only by a Draw-Bridge: Besides this, it's defended with 6 strong Bastions. *Ladislaus* King of *Naples*, who also took the Title of King of *Hungary*, sold it, with the depending Islands, to the *Venetians* in 1409, to whom it belong'd before; for they, being assisted by *Baudouin* Count of *Flanders*, and other Princes that were going to the Conquest of the *Holy Land*, after *Saladin's* Death, made themselves Masters of it in 1200. *Histoire des Jean de Jerusalem.*

ZARLIN (*Joseph*) an *Italian*, born at *Chioggia* in the State of *Venice*; he rais'd his Character very much by his skill in Music. *Marinus Marfennus* and *Albertus Bannus* look upon him as the most knowing Author that ever writ upon that Science. He died at *Venice* in 1599, where his Works were printed in four Volumes in Folio. *Thuan. Hist.*

ZARMIGETHUSA, formerly Capital of the *Daci* under their King *Decebalus*. It's call'd *Ulpia Trajana* in an antient Inscription which relates to *Trajan* who Conquer'd the *Daci*: In another Inscription it's called *Colonia Ulpia, Trajana Augusta, Dacia Zarmis*. Now it's called, *Vexzel*, or *Venez*, or *Vathel*; and in the *Sclavonian* Tongue, *Gradisch*, Borough of *Transilvania*. *Lazius, Ptolom.*

ZARNATA, a Town of *Tzaconia* or *Braccio di Maina*, in *Morea*; situate upon a very pleasant Height. Its Figure is almost Circular; and it's a Post, where it seems Art and Nature have omitted nothing to make it considerable. The *Venetians* attack'd it in 1685; the Captain *Bassa* had a considerable Army, and was but 5 Miles off it, yet durst not venture to its Relief. Upon his Retreat the Garison surrender'd to *Morofini*, and according to the Capitulation, march'd out 600 Men, who were conducted to the Place agreed upon: But the *Aga*, fearing the loss of his Head, came to *Venice*. *Morofini* left a Garison in the Place, of 250 Men, under Colonel *Prafini*. *P. Cornelli.*

ZATMAR, a little, but well-fortified Town in the Mountains of *Upper Hungary*, upon the Frontiers of *Transilvania*. It's Capital of a Country, lately erected into an Earldom, and belongs to the Emperor; *Tekeli* made himself Master of it in 1680, but has lost it since. *Baud. du Val.*

ZATOR, a Town of *Little Poland*, in the Paratinate of *Cracovia*, upon the *Vistula*, between the Town of *Cracovia* and Province of *Silesia*. Its Situation is by so much the more remarkable, that it's upon the Confluence of the *Skauda* and *Vistula*. The Country that joins it is call'd the *Dutchy* of *Zator*.

ZATUS, Duke of the *Lazes*, a People of *Persia*, went to the Emperor *Justin* at *Constantinople*, about the Year 520, and crav'd the Title and Quality of King, with Baptism. The Emperor receiv'd him very honourably, got him Baptized, and gave him

the Royal Crown and Cloak. *Zatus*, when return'd into his own Country, establish'd the Christian Religion, and Preached the Gospel to his Subjects, who all after his Example, embraced the Christian Faith. *Zonaras.*

ZAYOLHA, the Name of one of the *Hordes* of *Tartaria Deserta*. *Horde* signifies a Company of *Tartars*, that shift Places for the conveniency of Pasture. The *Horde* of *Zayolha* is in the Neighbourhood of the River *Obi*, towards the Northern Ocean or Sea of *Tartary*.

ZAZIUS (*Hulrick*) a *German*, was first a Notary in the Town of *Constance*, where he was born, and afterwards applying himself to the Study of the Law, prov'd very eminent in that Profession, and was preferr'd to the Chair at *Friburg*, where he died in 1535. The most considerable of his Works are, *Intellectus Legum Singulares*. *Traclatus de Judaeorum Infantibus Baptizandis*. *Epitome in Usus Feudales*. The rest of his Works are Posthumous, and not so well finish'd. *Thuan. Hist. Melchior Adam.*

ZE A, an Island of the *Archipelago*, towards the *European* Coast. It was formerly called *Ceos* or *Cia*. Its Northern and Southern Coasts have great Mountains, but the Country between both lyes all in fine Plains. It has a very safe Port to the West, with several Fountains, whereof one is said to turn their Brains that drink of it; but they soon come to themselves again. It had formerly four Towns, whence came its Name *Tetropolis*. It is the Birth-place of the Poet *Simonides* and of the famous Physician *Erasistratus*. As the Country was barren, there was a Law that order'd all of 60 or above 60 Years of Age, to take a Dose of Poyson, because they seem'd to stand in the young Peoples way, and eat up their Victuals. The Town of *Zea* lyes in the middle of the Island, and is a Place of great Traffick for Silks and excellent Wines. *Boschini.*

ZEALAND, is an Island of *Denmark* of a Circular Form, containing about 18 *English* Miles in Circumference; it being not to be commended for its Fertility, for there is no Bread-Corn grows in any part thereof, except Rye, which is in good quantity; it has but few Meadows, yet there is no want of Hay; most of their Grasse growing by the sides of Corn-Fields and in some scattered Spots of marshy Grounds; it has no Rivers but about half a score of small Brooks, yet a great number of fine Lakes sufficiently stored with Fish: The Air is but indifferent, especially about *Copenhagen*, because of the frequent Fogs and low Situation; yet Colds of the Lungs are very rare here: The Face of the Land is pleasant in many places, abounding with little Hills, Woods and Lakes, in a very agreeable Diversity: It has no Sea Ports but that excellent one of *Copenhagen*, but 'tis no sensible want, because there are no Commodities in the Island for Exportation: The Cattel here are generally small and lean, kept within-doors seven or eight Months in the Year: In Summer-time their Beef is sweet and juicy; but Weather-Mutton was a rare thing till of late, nor is it yet common, they being not us'd to geld their Sheep, and therefore 'twas usually eaten while it was Lamb. The Feeding of the Commonalty here in all *Denmark*, is very mean, and they have but two Seasons of the Year, viz. Winter and Summer; for a Spring is never known, and the Autumn seldom; you immediately leap from extremity of Heat to extremity of Cold, and so when Winter is over, from Cold to Heat; where, for *June*, *July* and *August*, 'tis more intense than in *England*.

ZE B, a Country of *Africa*, in *Biledulgerid*, with a Town of this Name: It's call'd in Latin *Zebum* and *Zebes*.

ZE BU or *Cebu*, an Island of the *Indian* Sea, in the middle of the *Philippines*: The *Spaniards* call it *Isla des los Pintados*, because when it was discovered, the Inhabitants painted their Faces with several Colours. They built the Town of *Jesus* upon the Western Coast, and it was there *Ferdinand Magellan* contracted Friendship with the King of the Island, whom he receiv'd into the Protection of the King of *Castile*, and made War for him against the King of *Matan*, in which he was kill'd in 1520.

ZEDAMET begun the Empire of the *Cherifs*, who made themselves Masters insensibly of the Kingdoms of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Taffilet*, &c. He retir'd first into a Desert, to lead a solitary Life; saying, He was descended of the False Prophet *Mahomet*; and to raise himself still higher, began a War against the *Portugueses* and other Christians, and persuading his two Sons to counterfeite his own pretended Zeal. He compassed his Design by Force and Hypocrisie, and settled himself so well, that the Succession fell to his Heirs under the Title of *Cherif*, that signifies *Wise Personages*. *Leo Africanus, lib. 2. cap. 32, &c.*

ZEIAM, Prince of *Mequinezia* in *Africa*, being banish'd his Country by *Mahomet* King of *Fez* his Cousin, came to the Town of *Azamor* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, upon the Coasts of *Africa*, towards the *Atlantick* Sea: But not meeting with the Reception he expected here, he fled to *Portugal*, and persuaded the King to undertake the Conquest of *Azamor*. The King sent an Army under the Command of *John Meneses*; which appearing before the Town, *Zeiam*, instead of assisting *Meneses*, as he promised the King, reconciled himself with the *Azamoriens*, and fallied out with them upon the *Portugueses*, but had the Confusion of being worsted, and losing 14000 *Azamoniens* upon the Spot. *Bibl. Hist.*

ZELA, or *Ziela*, a little Place in *Cappadocia*, formerly a Bishoprick under the Metropolis of *Amasia*. It was here *Cæsar* defeated *Pharnaces* King of *Pontus*, when this Prince made an Incurſion into *Cappadocia*. It's of this Victory that *Cæsar* wrote thus to the Senate, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*. *Strabo*. *Ptolomy*.

ZELAND, one of the *United Provinces*, with the Title of a County. Its Name was deriv'd from the Dutch Word *Zee-landt*, that signifies *Land of Sea*. It consists of 15 or 16 little Islands, whereof the chief are *Walcheren*, *Duyvelandt*, *Bevelandt*, *Schouten*, &c. The Towns are *Middlebourg*, *Flushing*, *Veere*, *Tolen*, *Goes*, &c. This Country lyes between *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and the *German Sea*. There have been 8 wall'd Towns, and 102 Villages, much lessen'd by several Inundations, especially by those of 1304 and 1509. *Zeland* makes one of the seven Provinces of *Holland*, and has two Officers or Governors, called *Reyntmeesters*. The Inhabitants are great Traders, and fish much. The Princes of *Orange* are Governors of this Island. *Guichardin*. *des du Pais Bas*.

ZELANDE, a new Part of the Southern Land discover'd by the *Hollanders* in 1654. But it's not yet known whether it be an Island or Continent.

ZELL, a Town of the Dutchy of *Lunenbourg* in *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, Capital of the Dutchy, and the Residence of the Dukes of the same Name, who are Dukes of *Brunswick* too. It has a fine and well-furnish'd Citadel, and lyes upon the River *Aller*, 6 Leagues from *Brunswick*, and 5 from *Newstadt*.

ZELL in HAMMERSPACH, or *Zell-am-Hammerspach*, an Imperial Town of *Germany* in *Suabia*, under the Protection of the House of *Austria*, 5 Miles from *Stutgard* to the West.

ZELOTS, a Faction of wicked People, that appear'd when the Emperor *Titus* war'd against the *Jews*. After they had robb'd and plunder'd the Country, they fell upon *Jerusalem*, where they committed unheard-of Cruelties and Impieties; which oblig'd the High-Priest *Ananus* to make a Speech to the People, to excite them to take Arms against these Villains, who turn'd the Temple into a Citadel, and made it the Seat of their Tyranny, and had assum'd the Name of *Zelots*, to make People believe, that what they did was out of Zeal for the Glory of God, whilst at the same time they profan'd the most sacred things, and cast Lots for a High-Priest unworthy of that Dignity, excluding those from the Temple and Exercise of their Function, who, according to the Laws of God and their Country, had a Right to Officiate. The People, mov'd with *Ananus*'s strong Reasons, took Arms, to beat these *Zelots* away: The Engagement was bloody, wherein the *Zelots* were forced from the outward Court; and being closely Besieg'd in the innermost, the *Idumeans* came to their Assistance; and after they had defeated the Guard that lay before the Temple, join'd the *Zelots*, made themselves Masters of the Town, kill'd the High-Priest *Ananus*, and another Priest call'd *Jesus*. The *Idumeans* being retir'd, the *Zelots* continued their Violences, which made several *Jews*, to secure themselves from their Fury, to submit to the *Romans*. These seditious Knaves divided themselves into two Factions; of one whereof *John Giscala* was chief, and exercised his Tyranny in *Jerusalem*. *Josephus de Bell. Judaic*.

ZEMBLA, or *New Zembla*, separated from the North of *Muscovy* by the Strait of *Waigats*. Some think it's an Island of the *Frozen Sea*; others, that it joins *Great Tartary* towards the East. The *Hollanders* pretend, that it was not known by any of *Europe* before they discover'd it themselves in 1594, when they sought a Passage to *Japan* and *China*: After many Tryals, they made the Northern Coast of this Land the 29th of August 1596; and their Ship being frozen in the Ice, they came a-shore, and built them a little Cabin, wherein they pass'd the Winter, until the 29th of June 1597, undergoing an almost incredible Cold, so great, that their Wine lost its Strength, and their very Breath was frozen, and stuck an Inch thick to the Roof, though they kept a continual Fire. The Place where they were forc'd to stay was altogether desart, there being nothing but Bears and Wolves of an extraordinary Bigness, against which they had enough to do to defend themselves, there being three of their Men devour'd by them. These Beasts liv'd on the Flesh of White Foxes which they took. From the 4th of November until the beginning of February, the Sun does not appear upon that Horizon. The *Hollanders* observ'd this; for all the time they were there it was Night. *Voyage du Nord*.

ZEMBLIENS, People of the North that inhabit *New Zembla*, about the Straights of *Waigats*. These People are very little, but have great Heads, large Faces, their Eyes are small, some have no Beards, their Hair is very black, and their Skin inclining to black too. They have little Lodges or Cabins to retire into in the Winter, and make themselves Coats of Sea-Calf Skins, or Bird's Feathers: Their Arms are Arrows, pointed with Fishes Bones; they also make little Boats, 10 or 12 Foot long, of these Fishes Ribs and Skins; and this is so light, that a *Zemblien* finding himself pursued upon the Water, puts the Boat, Oars, and all upon his Shoulder, and makes his escape to Land. They adore the Sun and Moon, and stumps of Trees, which they shape like Men; and before these they pray devoutly on their Knees. In the Seas that wash these Coasts, are several Sea-Monsters; amongst others, some that the *Hollanders* call *Walrussen* or *Morsen*; but others call them *Sea-Horses* or *Elephants*. These Fish are as big and strong as our Oxen, their

Skin like a Sea-Dog's, the Hair very short. Their Mouth resembles a Lion's, and has two Teeth two Foot long, that comes out as white as any Ivory. They have no Ears; are four-footed, and breed but one or two little *Walrus*. They take great pleasure to roll themselves upon the Ice; and when they see any Fishers come, they cast their little Ones into the Sea, and make Head against the Barques of those that pursue them. *Geogr. Blacu. La Martin. Voyage des Pais Septentrion*.

ZEMBLA, a Lake of *Africa*, towards the Source of the Nile, and a River in *Mesopotamia*. It's divided into three Branches; viz. *Cuama*, *Spiritu-Sancto*, and *Los Infantes*.

ZEMONICO, a Strong-hold of *Dalmatia*, 7 Miles from *Zara*. The *Venetians* yielded it to the *Turks* in 1573; but in 1647, the Providitor *Foscoli* observing how the *Turks* of that Garison did annoy the Country all about, resolv'd to beat them out of it; which he did, and then demolish'd the Fort. In 1682, *Affan Begh Durach* at the Head of a great Number of *Turks*, design'd to settle himself there; but they were all cut off by the *Morlaques*. *P. Coronelli*.

ZENIAL, Son of *Usum Cassum* King of *Persia*, was sent by his Father in 1473 with a powerful Army to attack *Trebisonde*. He had good Success in the beginning; for having entred *Cappadocia*, he defeated 40000 *Turks* commanded by *Casimrat Bassa*, whom he made Prisoner; and afterwards beat *Mahomet Bassa* and a Body of 35000 Men. These Successes put him upon engaging *Mahomet II.* in Person, who cut all his Army in pieces, and kill'd him himself in the Heat of the Battel. This Fight lessen'd *Mahomet*'s Forces considerably, and check'd *Usum Cassum*'s Courage. *Boissat. Histoire de S. Jean de Jerusalem*.

ZENICETUS, a famous Pirate, who having built a Fortrefs upon *Mount Olympus*, destroy'd all *Lycia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Pisidia*, with continual Incurſions; but at last being defeated by *P. Servilius*, firnam'd *Isauricus*, and closely besieg'd without hope of Relief, burn'd himself and Family. *Strabo, lib. 14*.

ZENOBIA, Wife of *Rhadamistus* King of *Iberia*, (that was banish'd by the *Armenians* for killing their Prince,) accompanied her Husband in his Flight, tho' she was big with Child, and bore the Fatigue for a time; but her Strength failing her, she begg'd of her Husband to kill her, that she might not fall into shameful Captivity. He desir'd her to take Courage; but finding she was quite spent, ran her through. Some say she died of this Wound; others, that she was found on the Banks of *Araxes* by some Shepherds, who bound up her Wound; and understanding her Quality and Misfortune, carried her to the Town of *Ataxates*, and thence to *Tridates* King of *Armenia*, who receiv'd and treated her according to her Quality. *Tacitus*.

ZENOBIA, Queen of the *Palmyrenians*, and Wife of *Odenatus*, an ingenious, courageous and prudent Princefs. She inur'd her Body to the Fatigues of War, marching often a-foot at the Head of her Army, and by her Courage made her Husband Master of all the *East*; observing always this Maxim, to be obliging to such as made use of her Clemency, and inflexible to Tyrants. After *Odenat*'s Death she not only held the Provinces under his Government a great while, but likewise made a Conquest of *Egypt*, but being taken Prisoner at last by *Aurelian* in 273, she was carried to *Rome*, as an Ornament of that Emperor's Triumph. She was a handsom, chaste and learned Princefs, well vers'd in the *Greek*, *Egyptian* and *Latin* Tongues; epitomiz'd the *Eastern Alexandrian History*, and took care to teach *Herennianus* and *Timolau* her Sons, her self; and was so Warlike, that she wore her Armour even when she went to the Temples. The only thing which is said to tarnish her Character, was her being an ill Mother-in-Law. *Trebellius Pollio*.

ZENO, Emperor, call'd *Isauricus*, married *Ariadne* Daughter of *Leo*, and had a Son by her that liv'd but 10 Months after he was declar'd *Augustus*; some saying, that *Zeno* himself, to Reign alone, made use of Poyson to dispatch him. Soon after *Basiliscus*, observing the Peoples Love much diminish'd to this their vicious and debauch'd Prince, resolv'd to deprive him of the Empire; whereat he was so frightned, that he fled from *Constantinople*; but returned soon after, having seduc'd by his Presents, *Hermatius*, *Basiliscus*'s General. Then counterfeiting Orthodoxy, he publish'd an Edict call'd the *Henoticon*, to reconcile the Orthodox and Hereticks. This *Henoticon* was speciously drawn up, and seem'd to be a pious Expedient, setting forth a strong desire to procure the Repose of the Church, upon which the Happiness of the Empire depended; however, this was but a Colour; for in reality, this Edict under pretence of receiving the Creeds drawn up by the first three General Councils, did no less than condemn that of the Council of *Chalcedon*: Notwithstanding, this fetch of Policy did not succeed. The Account given of his Death is thus; that being in a Fit of the Falling-sickness, which he was subject to, and given over for dead, the Empress *Ariadne* willing to be rid of him, caus'd him to be quickly carried to his Grave; where having recover'd his Speech after some time, he cry'd to be taken out: And when the Guards, plac'd there by the Empress, answer'd, *There was another chosen in his Place; it's no matter, said he, Take me hence into a Monastery, where I may end my Days*: But they did but laugh at him; so that he died mad after he had eat his Slippers and Hands. *Zanares* spoke otherwise of this Death, saying, That *Zeno* being drunk, according to his ordinary Custom, fell down as dead; and that *Ariadne* buried him in this Condition.

This happened *An. Dom.* 491, the 65th of his Age. *Baronius. Godeau.*

ZENO (Philosopher) Native of *Citium* a Town of *Cyprus*, was Author of the Sect of the *Stoicks*: This Sect had its Name from the *Portico*, where he taught publickly at *Athens*. He was driven by Storm upon this Coast, which made him afterwards often thank the Winds that so happily forc'd him into the Port of *Pireum*. It's said, that upon an Oracle's recommending to him the Colour of the Dead, he applied himself to his Studies, interpreting the Colour recommended to him, to be the pale Colour studious People contract by their constant Application. He heard *Crates*, and afterwards having compos'd a Book of the Commonwealth, with several other Treatises, was follow'd by a great number of Disciples. He plac'd Man's chief Happiness in living conformable to Nature, guided by right Reason. *Cleanthes*, *Chrysippus*, and the other Successors of *Zeno*, were so much for this Maxim, that they maintained, virtuous People could be happy amidst Torments, and in spite of all the Disgraces of Fortune. They spake of God as if they acknowledg'd but one; and *Zeno* held, that the Names of the other belong'd to him, as Titles by which the *Grecians* understood the different Effects of his Goodness and Power; but withal he fell into a great Error, in thinking this God was nothing else but the Soul of the World, which he consider'd as his Body, and both making up the perfect *Animal*. He also had erroneous Opinions concerning his Wife Man, the advantages of Fortune, and the creditable Arts, &c. It's said, *Zeno* hang'd himself after a Fall. His Disciples kept up this Liberty of being their own Executioners. *Zeno* is thought to have died about 490 of *Rome*. He used to say, That if wise People were never in Love, as some held they should not, there would be none so unhappy as the Fair Sex, because they would be only admir'd by Fools: That a Friend is a second self. He compar'd such as spoke well and did not act accordingly, to the Coin of *Alexandria*, that appear'd very fine, but had too much Alloy in't. He said, A little Matter serv'd sometimes to finish a Work, tho' the Finishing was no little matter. His Servant once, as he was beating him for Theft, cry'd out, 'Tis part of my Fate to be a Thief; yes *Sirrah*, says his Master, and to be drubb'd for't too. He used to bid talkative Boys reflect, that Nature gave two Ears and but one Mouth, that they should hear more and speak less. The *Athenians* had such great Esteem for him, that they left the Keys of the City at his House, presented him with a Crown of Gold, and erected him a Brass Statue. *Diogen. Laert. Suidas.*

ZENO, a Philosopher of *Elis*, inventor of Logick, was in great Esteem in the LXX Olympiad, teaching, There were several Worlds, and that there was no *Vacuum*; that the Nature of all things was compos'd of Heat, Cold, Drought, and Moisture, and that the Soul consists of these four. Being convicted of Conspiring against *Nearchus*, that Tyrant tortur'd him most cruelly, to make him discover his Accomplices: In the midst of his Torments he call'd to *Nearchus*, pretending he would tell what he desir'd; but instead of doing so, took hold of his Ear in his Mouth, and bit it off; and then to put him out of all hopes of knowing any thing from him, spit his Tongue in his Face. *Diogenes Laertius* in his Book *De Vitis Philosophorum*, mentions six other *Zeno's*, whose Lives are not written by him.

ZEPHYRUS, a Pagan Deity, thought favourable to tender Flowers, and to the Fruits of the Earth, by a fine gentle Breath that invigorated the natural Heat of Plants, and so enliven'd all things. He is represent'd under the Form of a fair Young Man, having on his Head a Crown compos'd of all sorts of Flowers. They said, he was Son of *Aurora*, and that he was an Admirer of *Chloris*; to whom he gave the Superintendence of Flowers: For it's certain, that what the *Romans* call'd *Flora*, was the same the *Greeks* call'd *Chloris*:

Chloris eram quæ Flora vocor —

Zephyrus now is the Name of a Westerly Wind, very healthful and pleasant, favourable to the Budding and Increase of all Fruit. *Pliny.*

ZEPHYRINUS (Pope) succeeded *Victor* in 201. He hid himself during *Severus's* Persecution: But after *Plautian's*, this Prince's Father-in-Law's Death, the cruellest Enemy to Christians that could be, he resum'd the publick Exercise of his Function, which he continued 18 Years. Bishop *Pearson* makes him sit from the Year 197 to 217; and Mr. *Dodwell* from the Year 195 to 214. *De Rom. Pontiff. Successione. Platina. Baronius.*

ZERYNTHUS, a little Place in the Island *Samothrace*, now call'd *Samandrachi*. *Lycogbron* calls it *Antrum Canis*; and it's commonly firnamed the Cave of *Hecate*.

ZETHEUS and *Calais*, two famous *Argonautes*, Sons of *Boreas* and *Orithye*, very expert in shooting Arrows. Being favourably received by *Phineus* in their Voyage to *Colchos*, they freed him of *Harpies* that spoil'd his Meat always as he was ready to sit down to it: But having pursued them to the Islands of *Strophades*, they were command'd by *Iris* from *Juno*, not to advance farther. At last having offended *Hercules*, that Demi-God kill'd and chang'd them into these Winds, that blow eight Days before the Dog-Days; and therefore the *Grecians* call'd them *Prodyomes* or Fore-runners. *Ovid. Metam. lib. 6.*

ZEUGITANE, a Country of *Africa*, upon the Coast of

the *Mediterranean Sea*, parted from *Numidia* by the River *Tusca*, and now part of the Kingdom of *Algier*. It's said, the People of this Country were much given to *Chiromancy* or Fortune-telling, and that the Vagabonds, call'd *Bohemians* or *Egyptians*, came thence; for the *Germans* call these latter *Zigeni*, which has some Resemblance with the former. The first that appear'd in *Germany* in 1417. were black, disfigur'd, and ill cloath'd. They carried their Wives along with them, had a Captain whom they honour'd very much, and was distinguish'd by his better Garb. They call'd themselves *Egyptians*, banish'd their Country because their Ancestors refused to receive the Blessed Lady with her Son, led thither by *Joseph*; and endeavour'd to persuade People, that they were condemn'd by an Order from Heaven to expiate that Crime by seven Years Banishment, and roving up and down without any Settlement. Afterwards, being come into *France*, they gave out, that the Pope had order'd this publick Penance, because they renounc'd the Christian Faith to become *Mahometans*; and that this Punishment was to be continued to their Descendants. But to pass this by: It may be, these Vagabonds come out of *Nubia* and *Egypt*, had insensibly spread themselves in the Countries about the *Danube*, whence they pass'd through *Hungary* into *Bohemia*, where they begun to appear then in *Germany*, *Italy* and *France*; and as they went through these Countries, pick'd up those that were willing, and they thought fit for their purpose. Some affirm, that they were descend'd of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Singare* in *Mesopotamia*, now *Atalib* in *Diarbek*, who were banish'd their Country by *Julian* the Apostate; but whence they came is not so well known, as it's sure *Ferdinand V.* banish'd them out of *Spain* and *Brabant* in 1549, *Charles IX.* out of *France* in 1561, the *United Provinces* out of their Dominions in 1582; their Theft, Robbery and Witchcraft, rendering them odious to all Nations. There are such other People in *Turkey*, call'd *Torloques*, who were banish'd in several Places by *Bajazet*. *Spond. Leuncl. Voetius.*

ZEUGMA, was a Town of *Syria*, upon the *Euphrates*, where there are still some Remains of a Bridge that was formerly there. It was a Bishop's See under the Metropolis of *Hierapolis*, but now is but a Borough call'd *Pont de Monbigz*. They kept in this Town a Chain made use of by *Alexander the Great*, to hold his Bridge; and *Bacchus* his Cable made of Vine and Ivy Branches. *Pausan. Plin.*

ZEUXIS of *Heraclea*, flourish'd in the fourth Year of the ninety fifth Olympiad (395 Years before the Christian *Æra*.) and was esteem'd the most excellent Colourist of all the Antients; tho' *Cicero*, *Pliny*, and other Authors tell us, There were but four Colours then in use, viz. *White*, *Yellow*, *Red* and *Black*. He was censur'd by some, for making his Heads too big, and by *Aristotle*, for not being able to express the Manners and Passions; tho' *Pliny* affirms, his *Penelope* was an instance of the contrary: *Zeuxis's Helena*, which he painted for the Town of *Crotona*, gain'd him great Reputation. He was likewise much admir'd for several other Pieces; but, being very rich, could never be prevail'd upon to sell any of 'em, because he thought 'em above any Price, and therefore chose rather to give 'em away to Princes and Cities. He died, as 'tis generally said, of a Fit of Laughter, at the sight of a comical Old Woman's Picture which he had drawn. *The short Account of the most Eminent Painters, &c. bound up with Dryden's Translation of Frenoy.*

ZIANI (*Sebastian*) was Doge of *Venice*, when Pope *Alexander III.* came there, after the taking of *Rome* by the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, who sent his Son *Otho* to the States to have that Pope deliver'd him; but was, after a Denial and the loss of a Sea-Fight, wherein this Son was taken Prisoner by *Ziani*, forc'd to a Composition. The Pope, as an acknowledgment of his Obligations to the Doge, presented him with a rich Ring, and gave him his leave to Wed the Gulf of *Venice*, as a Token of the Commonwealth's Right to that Sea. This is done every Year with a great deal of Ceremony. *Daviti.*

ZIBIT, formerly *Saba*, a Town, River, and Kingdom of *Arabia Felix*. The Town is of great Traffick, was taken by the *Turks*, but retaken again by the Prince of the Country.

ZIEGLAR (*James*) born at *Landau* in *Germany*, was a Person of a fine Genius, and great Elocution: He was likewise a good Philosopher, Mathematician and Divine. His Book of the Description of the *Holy Land*, is written with a great deal of Exactness. He died in 1559. His other Works are, *De Rebus Indicis Liber. Tractatus de Raptu Pauli in tertium Cælum. Liber de Construtione Sphæra, &c.* *Thuan. Hist. Paul. Jov. Elog. Vossius de Mathem.*

ZIITO, a famous Magician, that appear'd at the Court of *Wenceslaus* of *Luxemburg*, Emperor of *Germany* and King of *Bohemia* about 1490, and had the good Fortune of marrying *Sophia* Daughter to the Prince of *Barvaria*, who brought him a Troop of Gipsies and Mountebanks one Day to *Prague*, because this Magician had a great desire to see these sort of People, and shew them, that he knew much more than they. After they had done several things that seem'd very strange, he began to appear like another *Proteus*, under the different Figures sometimes of a Prince, at others of a Peasant, now in a Boat upon Water, presently in a Chariot drawn by Cocks, surprising, by these Illusions, all the Beholders. He often diverted the King as he sat at Table, hindering the Lords from eating, by turning their Hands

Hands into Horses Feet, or making their Jaws motionless; at other times desiring the Courtiers to put their Heads out at the Windows to see some Sight, he wou'd immediately clap them on Deers Horns, and hold them so until he was pleas'd to release them. But at last the Devil took him away: And this Example of Divine Justice mov'd the King to give over those criminal and dangerous Diversions. *Dubrav. lib. 3. Hist. Bohem.*

ZIMRI. See *Zambri*.

ZINARA, an Island of the Archipelago, between *Amorgo* and *Levita*. It lyes now Desart, having nothing in it but Wild Beasts; but it has been formerly inhabited, as may be observed by some Ruins of antient Buildings and Pillars. Towards the West of it is the little Island of *Charuffa* or *Charisa*. *Boschini Archipelago.*

ZINDIKITES, *Mahometan* Hereticks, or rather Atheists, because they neither believe Providence, nor a Resurrection of the Dead. They hold there is no other God but the four Elements; that Man is but a mixture of these, and after Death resolves into them; and so returns, say they, as Elements to the God that created them. *Goliis* says, that *Zendik* was a *Magi* Follower of *Zoroastre*. *Ricaut.*

ZINGANES, *Indians* that live near *Sindy*, and rob most of the Barques that go thither, or come thence. The *Mogul* makes them Presents every Year, though they are his Subjects, to give over Piracy; but this does not make them discontinue their old Trade. *M. Thevenot.*

ZIRICZEE, a Town of the Isle of *Schowen* in *Zeland*: It's great, and one of the antientest of the Country. The *Dutch* were beaten here in 1304, and the *Spaniards* made themselves Masters of it in 1575, but were driven out of it soon after.

ZIRIFDIN, or *Amanisfordin*, a Town of *Arabia Felix*, which *Moletius* takes to be the antient *Carman*, or *Acarman*; but it's more probable, that this last is the *Chadbar* of our Days, upon a River of this Name; and that *Zirifdin* is the *Omanum* of *Ptolemy* and of *Stephanus*, the same that's thought to be *Omanagala*.

ZISCA (*John*) General of the *Hussites* in *Bohemia* about 1419. He was bred up at the Court of *Bohemia* in *Wenceslaus* his time; and going to the Army very young, signaliz'd himself on several Occasions, especially in the Fight wherein he lost his Eye; and was thence forward called *Zisca* or *One-Ey'd*. And now the Opinions of *John Huz* having prevail'd over a great part of *Bohemia*, he commanded this Party, and having put himself at the Head of 40000 Men, gain'd many Victories over the Roman Catholics. He built the Town called *Thabor*, from which the *Hussites* were afterwards called *Thaborites*. As he laid Siege to *Rabi*, he had an Arrow shot into the other Eye, and so lost the use of it; but still continu'd the War, and won several Victories, particularly at *Aussig* upon the *Elbe*, where Nine thousand of the Enemy were kill'd upon the Spot; but *Zisca* us'd his Victory ill, killing a great many Gentlemen that cry'd *Quarter*, pulling down Churches, and treating the Priests with great inhumanity, but at last he died of the Plague; being at the point of Death, he order'd, his Flesh might be expos'd as Prey to Birds and Wild Beasts, but that his Skin should be made a Drum, assuring them, the Enemy would fly at the very Beat of it: What he desir'd was done, which had the Effect he promis'd. For the Dukes of *Saxony*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and Archbishop of *Treves*, having enter'd *Bohemia* with a powerful Army, and ready to come to a Battel, the Roman Catholics were so frighten'd on a sudden, that they ran away shamefully, leaving their Baggage and Artillery behind them. Soon after the Roman Catholics publish'd another Croisade under the three Archbishop's Electors, and *Frederic* Duke of *Saxony*; but as soon as they saw the Enemy, they took to their Heels, as before. Nor is this to be attributed to any thing else, but the weak Imagination of these People, who firmly believed this Drum bewitch'd them, and were perswaded the *Hussites* were Invincible with that Relique of a General who had won so many Battels; besides, they were most of them new-raisd Men, without Discipline or Experience, who could not chuse but be somewhat daunted at the sight of a well-disciplin'd Enemy, and formidable by the many Battels they had gained. *Aeneas Sylvius Histor. Bohem.*

ZITTAW, a Town of *Germany* in *Upper Alsace*, upon the *Neifs* and Frontiers of *Bohemia*, four German Miles from *Gorlitz* towards *Praguc*. It belonged to the Elector of *Saxony*. *Wenceslaus* King of *Bohemia*, fortified it in 1255.

ZIZ, a Ridge of Mountains in the Province of *Cuzt*, in the Kingdom of *Fex* in *Africa*, towards the South. They are inhabited by People so harden'd to Cold, that amidst Ice and Snow they go but thinly clad, and always bare-headed. There are such Numbers of Adders and Snakes in their Woods, that they creep into Houses, and draw near the People when they eat, to take what they throw them, and do no manner of hurt if not anger'd. There are Silver Mines in two of these Mountains, called *Aden* and *Arucanes*; but the People make no profit of them, because they do not love Work. *Marmol. de l'Afrique, lib. 4.*

ZIZIME, or *Zizim*, Son of *Mahomet II.* Emperor of the *Turks*, and Brother to *Bajazet II.* During the Father's Reign, *Zizime* had the Government of *Lycaonia* in *Asia Minor*, and *Bajazet*, *Paphlagonia*; so that they were both absent from the Port at the Sultan's Death, who had always kept them asunder, (excepting one interview,) lest Friendship might unite them

against himself, or Jealousie make them both disagree. *Zizime*, whose Name signified Love in the *Turkish* Language, was a Man of Sense, had a noble Soul, and very generous Inclinations; equally tending to Arms and Learning; was Master of several Languages; amongst others, of the *Greek* and *Italian*, as spoken at *Rhodes*; for tho' he was very zealous for the *Mahometan* Religion, yet had a kindness for the Knights of *Rhodes*; who were mortally hated by his Father. *Bajazet*, whose Name signified Lightning or a Thunderbolt, (a Title his dull and unactive Spirit deserved but very little) car'd for nothing so little as War. Both these Brothers pretended to the Crown; *Bajazet*, as *Mahomet's* eldest Son, and *Zizim*, because he was born after the Father was made Emperor, saying, *Bajazet* was Son to *Mahomet* when but a private Man: But for all this, his Party prov'd the weakest; for not having the conveniency of the Sea, he was forc'd to take his way through *Bithynia*, where he received the Tidings of his Brother's Coronation: Yet this did not daunt him; for by long Marches he came to *Prusa*, the antientest Residence of the *Ottoman* Emperors, and then endeavour'd to gain some of the Great Men of the Port, and strengthn'd his Army daily. *Bajazet*, left his Brother should make himself Master of *Asia*, sent *Achmet* with a very numerous Army against him, who march'd in such Diligence, that he soon encamp'd in a Plain not far off *Prusa*; *Zizim* hereupon took the Field, put himself at the Head of the Cavalry, gave the *Bassa* Battel, but lost it; so that he was forc'd to apply himself for Succour to the Souldan of *Egypt*, the King of *Cilicia*, and Great Master of *Rhodes*, all mortal Enemies to the *Turks*. *Caitbei*, Souldan of *Egypt*, received him as a Great Prince, and treated his Wife and Children that follow'd him to *Cairo*, with the same regard: But his Mediation for an Accommodation lost *Zizim* time. The Great *Caraman*, whom *Mahomet* had dispossest of the Kingdom of *Cilicia*, now called *Caramania*, sent him an Embassador with Promise of Succour: Whereupon *Zizim* leaves his Wife and Children at *Cairo*, and went to join the *Caraman*, to whom the Great Master of *Rhodes* sent five Galleys. These two Princes encamped near *Laranda*, a Town of *Cappadocia*, which *Bajazet* had no sooner notice of, but he marches at the Head of a hundred thousand Men, whilst *Achmet* advanced with his Army that had pass'd the Winter in *Lycaonia*. Things being thus, and the great *Caraman* thinking it Rashness to come to a Battel, *Zizim* challeng'd *Bajazet* to put an end to their Dispute, by single Combat in sight of both Armies; but he instead of answering this, proposes to give *Zizim* what Province he would pitch upon on the Frontiers of *Turkey*, with two hundred thousand Crowns of Gold Revenue, and a Court becoming his Birth. *Zizim* finding this was but an Amusement, resolv'd to retire; and hearing he was pursu'd, he, with a few of his Retinue, got into the Desarts of *Mount Taurus*. The *Caraman* followed soon after with his Troops; and *Zizim* sent one of his trustiest Servants to the Great Master of *Rhodes*; but this Messenger being taken and carried before *Bajazet*, *Zizim* quitted *Mount Taurus*, and march'd on the side of *Lycia* towards the Sea, with the Great *Caraman*. They were hardly out of the narrow Passages of the Mountain, but their Troops were invest'd and cut in pieces by *Achmet*. This new Misfortune made him resolve to send two Embassadors to *Rhodes*: These by meer chance found a little Galley that belonged to the Knights upon that Coast, in which they embark'd. When they had delivered their Message, the Great Master call'd a Council, wherein they resolv'd to receive *Zizim*. *Bajazet* no sooner heard of his being at *Rhodes*, but he proposes a Peace with the Knights, who had sued for one at his coming to the Crown, and returned them all their Ships taken since the Truce by the *Corsairs* of *Lycia*. *Zizim* apprehending that his Brother sought Peace for no other end but his Destruction, resolv'd to seek Shelter elsewhere, and prest the Great Master for his Leave to go into *France*. Before he departed, he made several Acts in Favour of the Order, wherein he promis'd, if it did happen to be his Fortune to recover his Right, to restore all the Fortresses and Places taken by his Predecessors from them; and that he would ever maintain a constant Peace and inviolable Friendship with the Great Master of the Order of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*. Then he Embark'd in the great Ship of the Religion, with the Knight *Blanchfort*, and several others to guard him. Sometime after *Bajazet* promised to live in Peace with *Rhodes* upon condition the Great Master would always keep *Zizim* under the Guards of the Knights, and hinder his falling into the Hands of any Christian or Infidel Prince, offering withal, to pay 25 thousand Ducats of *Venice*, every Year for his Pension. The Prince being arriv'd in *France*, and meeting but cold Reception at Court, quitted it to go to the Commandery of *Bourgneaf*, a pleasant Place upon the Confines of *Poitou* and *la Marche*. Whilst he was here, the Kings of *Hungary*, *Sicily*, and *Naples*, desir'd the Great Master to let them have him; and at the same time the Souldan of *Egypt* solicited for him to head an Army against *Bajazet*: But the Great Master, with King *Charles VIII.* of *France's* Leave, thought it better to send him to Pope *Innocent VIII.* who also desir'd to have him. Being arriv'd at *Civita Vecchia* the 6th of *March* 1489, *Leonard Cibo*, the Pope's Cousin, receiv'd him, and made the Great Prior *Blanchfort* Governour of the Castle where he was to lodge, The Cardinal of *Angiers*, and Prince *Francis Cibo*, met him 12 Miles from *Rome*, where he entr'd in great State. The Pope that pre-

tended

tended to free the East from the *Turkish* Tyranny, promis'd himself great Matters from Sultan *Zizim*; but he died without seeing the effect of his Hope. His Successor *Alexander VI.* begun his Pontificate by confining the Prince in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, removing the Knights, and putting his own Nephews about him; all contrary to the Great Master's Agreement with Pope *Innocent*. But *Alexander* durst not refuse him to *Charles VIII.* of France, who came to Rome, and receiv'd *Zizim* from the Pope in a publick and solemn manner; King *Charles* designing, when he had conquered the Kingdom of *Naples*, to undertake somewhat against *Greece*, wherein he expected *Zizim* would be serviceable; but was much surpris'd, as were all other People, when this Prince being taken ill upon the Road, died in a few Days, no Body knew of what. Some said the *Venetians*, corrupted by the *Turks*, and alarm'd by this Expedition, got him poison'd, and several did not stick to say that the Pope deliver'd him poison'd to King *Charles*; and there was a Talk, that he had received a great Sum from *Bajazet* to do it. Some think he died a Christian, and that he was baptized during Pope *Innocent VIII.*'s Reign: But the Authors that writ most of him, say nothing of this Conversion. *P. Bouhours Hist. d' Aubusson.*

ZNAIM, or *Znoimo*, a Town of Germany, in *Moravia*. It was often taken and re-taken during the last Wars of Germany. The *Swedes* made themselves Masters of it in 1645. It stands near the Borders of *Austria*, 7 German Miles from *Brune* to the South, and 10 from *Vienne* to the South-west.

ZOARE, Lat. *Pisidon*, a great Town of Africa in *Barbary*, upon the Coasts of the Kingdom of *Tripoli*, with a good Port. In 1552 some of its Inhabitants that were Slaves at *Malta* promised to lead the Christians thither secretly, if they had their Liberty given them. This being agreed to, the Prior of *Capoua* set Sail with 16 Ships and 300 Knights. Being landed, they assaulted the Town according to the measures taken before, and made themselves Masters of it; the Inhabitants, who expected no such thing, being in no condition to make their Defence. *Boissat.*

ZOCOTARA, or *Socotar*, an Island of the *Indian Sea*, towards the Mouth of the Straights of *Babelmandel*. It was known by the Ancients under the Name of *Dioscoride* or *Dioscurias*, but not known who discover'd it. A Portuguese, called *Edward Zeme*, found it out in 1507. Its high Rocks are seen afar off: The Coasts are so dangerous, that Ships dare not venture near them unless they have a Pilot from the Island. The Air is naturally hot, but much temper'd by Breezes from the Sea. The Land is hilly, dry, and barren, only some Valleys, which feed a great number of Cattel. Fruit, especially Dates, grow here in abundance. Frankincense is very common, and the *Aloes* so very good, that the Druggists always call their best *Socotaria*, gathered in *July*, and the Juice expos'd in Brass Pots to the Sun in *August*. The Inhabitants came thither from *Arabia*, as appears by the Conformity of their Language, Garb, and Customs. Their Commerce is all in Dates. They are Warlike, naturally treacherous, but disguise it in their Dealings with Strangers. Their Religion is Mahometan, and they suffer no other. They are under a King who is Tributary to the *Cherif of Mecca*. *Plin. l. 6. Daviti d'Affrique. Linchot. Voyages, chap. 4.*

ZOE, Daughter of *Constantine* the Young, was married to the Emperor *Romanus III.* surnam'd *Argyrophilus*, whom she got strangled in the Bath to marry *Michael Paphlagon*, a Goldsmith, with whom she had fallen in Love. This fair-fac'd Goldsmith left all the Government to his Brother *John*, who managed his Weakness so well, that he persuaded him to turn Monk, and then cloister'd the unchaste *Zoe*. *Cedren. Zonar.*

ZOFALA, or *Sofala*, a Kingdom of *Casreria* in *Africa*, upon the Coast of the *Ethiopian Sea*, towards *Zanguebar*, between the Arms of the River *Zambere*, which forms several Islands there. It belongs to the Portuguese, who built a considerable Fortress in it in 1560. This Fort is of great Advantage to them, both by reason of their Commerce in the *Indies*, and that it secures their Trade with the *Casres*, who bring them Ivory, Ambergrease, Gold, and Slaves, in Exchange for Silks, Cloth, &c. Here is generally a Portugal Factor that keeps People at work in the Mines of *Manica* and *Buro*, towards the South, where they draw a great quantity of Gold. The Fort depends on the Government of *Mozambique*, though it's thought to be 120 Leagues off it. The King of *Sofala* is tributary to the Portuguese. *Daviti.*

ZOFINGEN, a Town of *Argaw* in *Switzerland*, in the Canton of *Bern*. It's ancient, as appears by its Privilege to Coin from the Emperor *Charles the Burley*. It has had several other Privileges since his Time, and kept them, though it put it self under the Emperor *Rodolphus I.*'s Protection in 1285: but his Son *Albert* besieging it in 1295, brought it quite under his Obedience. It was burn'd all to one House in 1396; and after it was rebuilt, received new Privileges from the Princes of the House of *Austria*. In 1415 the Town and whole Country of *Argaw* became subject to the Canton of *Bern*, but still preserves its Privileges. It embraced the Reformation in 1528. *Stumpf. Jof. Simler.*

ZOHAR, which signifies in Hebrew Splendour, is the Name of a Book for which the *Jews* have a great Veneration, both upon the score of the Contents, and the Antiquity. It contains

Cabalistical Explications of the Books of *Moses*; but the manner of Treating this Subject is such, that it gives but very indifferent Entertainment to People of sense; being oftentimes little better than Jargon upon Letters and Numbers, and Romantick Stories and Conjectures grounded only upon Fancy. However, this Book has been translated into Latin, and run through two Editions, the last of which was Printed at *Mantua* in 1680. There is likewise a little *Zohar* Printed, which may serve for a Supplement to the great one. The elder *Buxtorf* offers to prove the Antiquity of *Points* amongst the *Jews*, because they are mention'd in the *Zohar*, which the *Jews* mistake for a very ancient Book. *R. Simon.*

ZOILUS, a Rhetorician, lived in *Protony Philadelphus's* Time. To establish his Reputation, he began to criticise on *Horner*, *Plato*, and *Isocrates*; which makes his Name to be given to all injurious Censurers. *Ælian. Hist. var. &c.*

ZOLNOCH, Lat. *Zolnochium*, a City of Upper Hungary, situate upon the *Tibiscus*, Capital of a County of its own Name, 40 German Miles from *Waradin* to the West, and 60 East from *Buda*: taken by the *Turks* in 1552, and retaken by the *Imperialists* in October 1685.

ZONARAS (*John*) a Greek Historian, liv'd in the 12th Age, about 1120. He had several considerable Employments at the Emperor of *Constantinople's* Court, and afterwards became Monk of *St. Basil's* Order. He compos'd Annals in three Volumes, translated out of Greek into Latin by *Jerom Wolfius*, and Printed at *Bale* in 1557. The first Volume comprehends the History of the *Jews*, from the beginning of the World to the Taking of *Jerusalem*: The second treats of the *Romans*, from the Foundation of their City to *Constantine the Great*: The third, of what happened from this Emperor's time to *Alexis Comnenus's* Death in 1118. *Zonaras* has likewise written Annotations upon the Canons of the Apostles, and upon those of General and Provincial Councils, and seven or eight other Tracts inserted in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. *Bellarmin. de Script. Eccl. Possessin. Gesner. in Bibl. Vossius de Hist. Græc. lib. 2.*

ZONATRIE, the Pagans Worship of Beasts, *ζῶον* signifying a Beast, and *λατρεία* Divine Worship. This Superstition was very common amongst the *Egyptians*, and is so still amongst the *Indians*, by reason of their Belief of a *Metempsychosis* or Transmigration of Souls into other Bodies, as the *Egyptians* held that *Osiri's* Soul had pass'd into the Body of a Bull. *Vossius de Origine & Prog. Idol.*

ZOPYR, or *Zopyrus*, Son of *Megabyzes*, and one of *Darius* Son of *Hystaspes* and King of *Persia* his Courtiers, rendred himself famous by what he did to take *Babylon*, which *Darius* laid Siege to a long time; for observing the Obstinacy of the Besieged, he bethought him of a Stratagem to gain them, which succeeded. He cut his Nose and Ears, and in this condition presented himself to the *Babylonians*; who receiv'd him, in hopes he would revenge that Cruelty, which he pretended was exercis'd by *Darius's* Order. Thus receiv'd, he made three Sallies, as he had concerted with *Darius*. His Success in these, made the *Babylonians* give him the Command of the whole Town, which he presently deliver'd up to *Darius*, who had Besieg'd it in vain for 20 Months before. *Herodot. Justin. lib. 1.*

ZOPYRUS, a certain Physiognomist, who was laugh'd at by all People because he said that *Socrates* was a debauch'd Man: but *Socrates* said he was in the right; adding, that his Inclinations were naturally bent that way, and would make him very wicked, did not the study of Philosophy correct his Nature. *Diog. Laert.*

ZOROANDA, a Place of Mount *Taurus*, upon the Confines of *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*, or *Diarbek*. It's in this Place that the *Tygris* hides it self under ground, as the *Guadiana* in *Spain*, and shews it self afterwards some Leagues from thence.

ZOROASTRES, a famous Astrologer, who by his Predictions got himself the Empire of the *Bactrians* in *Ninus* King of the *Assyrian's* time. When he was conquer'd by *Semiramis*, it's said he wish'd to be consum'd by the Fire of Heaven, and that he advis'd the *Assyrians* to keep his Ashes carefully, for that their preservation should prove the Mark of the duration of their Empire. The People receiv'd this Advice as an Oracle; and *Zoroastre* being consumed with Lightning, they took great care of his Ashes, which they preserv'd until the Destruction of their Empire. *Tho. Stanley Philos. Orient. lib. 1.*

ZOROBABEL, of the Family of the Kings of *Juda*, was Son of *Salathiel*, after the Captivity of the *Jews*. He was the chief of those that returned into *Judea*, under *Cyrus*, and began to rebuild the Temple. The *Samaritans* hinder'd this Work, so that it was not finish'd until *Darius Hystaspes's* Reign, who knew *Zorobabel*, and gave him what he pleas'd to desire to carry on the Work; which was finish'd 40 Years after, and dedicated solemnly about A. M. 3540. It's not known when *Zorobabel* died, but he is different from another of the Name, Son of *Phadaia*. *Joseph. Torniel.*

ZOROYS, Wife of *Mahomet Boabdelin*, the last *Moorish* King of *Grenade*, seeing her Husband and the chief Officers of his Court make great moan, as their Eyes were put out by *Ferdinand* of *Aragon's* Order, said, Weep like Women, since you would not fight like Men. *Pet. Maath Hist. Henr. 4.*

ZOSIMUS (Pope) a Greek by Nation, succeeded *Innocent I.* in 417. *Celestius*, an Heretic, and Companion of *Pelagius*, made

made him relish his Doctrine; so that he approved one of his Books, and received him as Orthodox; but being afterwards disabused by the Bishops of Africa, he condemned these two Hereticks. He died the 26th of December 218. *Anestlas in Zosim. Baron. in Annal.*

ZOSIMUS, a Greek Historian that lived in *Theodosius* the Younger's Time. He writ a History of the Emperors, in six Books. He goes not beyond the time of the second Siege of Rome by *Alaric*. This Historian was so great an Enemy to the Christians, that he is never just to the Princes that favour'd them; and amongst the rest, is very hard upon *Constantine* the Great. *Leunclavius* endeavours to excuse him in his Apology he publish'd for him, with the Translation of his History. *Baronius.*

ZOSTER, a Town and Promontary of *Attica*, between the Port of *Pireum* now *Il Porto Leone*, and the *Isle Zea*. *Mythologists* pretend that it was here *Latona* first untied her Girdle, a Ceremony used amongst the Ancients before the Consummation of Marriage; and that it was hence the Town had this Name: However, the Place was so much given to the Superstitions of this Goddess, that the Inhabitants offer'd Fish yearly to her and *Diana*. *Cic. Strab.*

ZOTMONDE, a Hungarian, that signaliz'd himself when the Emperor *Henry III.* laid Siege to the Town of *Presbourg* to revenge the Death of *Peter Allemand* King of Hungary, who had his Eyes put out by *Andrew* in 1046. He came out of the Town in the Night-time, swam to the Emperor's Vessels, and bord'd them so cunningly, that they were observ'd to sink at Break of Day, which occasion'd the Raising of the Siege. *Bonfin.*

ZOTYPUS, the Citizen of *Argos* that cut *Pyrhus* King of *Epirus*'s Head off, when he was struck dead with a stone at the foot of the Walls of that City. It's said the *Argien*, when he pull'd off his Head-piece, was so frighten'd at the very sight of his majestick and commanding Face, that if he had not expected a great Reward for the Action, he could never have had Courage enough to go through with it. *Plutarch.*

ZOUCH (*Richard*) a younger Brother of an ancient and noble Family, was born in the Parish of *Ansley* in *Wiltshire*, educated first in *Winchester* School, from whence he remov'd to *New College* in *Oxford*; where after he had taken his Degree of Bachelor of Law, he fell to practise in his Faculty, and became an eminent Advocate in *Doctors Commons*. In the Year 1619 he was admitted Doctor of the Civil Law, prefer'd to the Professor's Chair, and by the Interest of his Kinsman *Edward Lord Zouch*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, was chosen Burgefs for *Hyeth* in *Kent*. He was afterwards made Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxon*, Principal of *St. Albans-Hall*, and at last Judge of the Court of Admiralty. He lost this last Preferment during the Usurpation, but was restor'd to it upon the King's Return. He was a considerable Scholar in general, and the best Civilian of his time. His Works are, *The Dove, or Passages of Cosmography*, a Poem, which he wrote in his Youth, and dedicated to *Edward Lord Zouch*, his Kinsman. *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Definitionibus, Regulis & Sententiis, selectioribus Juris Civilis illustrata. Descriptio Juris & Judicii Feudalis secundum consuetudines Mediolani & Norman. pro Introductione ad Jurisprudentiam Anglicanam. Descriptio Jur. & Judicii Temporalis secundum consuetudines Feudales & Normanicos. Descriptio Juris & Judicii Ecclesiastici secundum Canones & Constitutiones Anglicanas. Descriptio Juris & Judicii sacri ad quam Leges quæ ad Religionem & piam causam respiciunt, referuntur. Descriptio Juris & Judicii Militaris ad quam Leges quæ rem Militarem & Ordinem Personarum respiciunt, referuntur. Descriptio Juris & Judicii Maritimi ad quam quæ ad Navigationem & Negotiationem maritimam respiciunt, referuntur.* These three last are Printed together. *Juris & Judicii Feudalis, sive Juris inter Gentes, & Questionum de eodem, Explicatio. Cases and Questions resolv'd in the Civil Law. Solutio Questionis de Legati Delinquentis Judice competente. Eruditionis ingenuæ Specimina, scil. Artium Logica, Dialectica, & Rhetorica, necnon moralis Philosophiæ M. T. Ciceronis Definitionibus, Præceptis, & Sententiis, illustrata Questionum Juris Civilis Centuria in 10 Classes distributa. The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England asserted against Sir Edward Coke's Articula Admiraltatis, in the 22d Chapter of his Jurisdiction of Courts. The Learned Dr. Zouch died in *Doctors Commons* in 1660. *Athen. Oxon.**

ZOUCH (*James*) of an ancient Family both in the County of *Surry* and County of *Southampton*, the Son of *James Zouch*, who having rais'd a Troop of Horse for the Service of King *Charles I.* at his own proper Costs and Charges, in which *Sir Allen Zouch* and *Edward Zouch*, his two younger Brothers, were Captains, died at *Pedding* in his Return from *Oxford*. He was the Son of *Sir Edward Zouch* Knight Marshal of *England*, and one of the Privy Council to King *James I.* who for his Fidelity and Service, did by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, dated the 13th of *November*, in the 8th Year of his Reign, grant to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Mannors of *Wokeing*, *Bagshot*, *Bisleigh*, and *Chobham*, and also the Hundreds of *Wokeing*, *Blackheath*, and *Wootton*, all of them being in the County of *Surry*. He had likewise the Mannor and Hundred of *Odiham*, and the Mannors of *Hartley*, *Wintney*, and *Bramshill* in the County of *Southampton*, which came to him from *Edward Lord Zouch*, Baron of *Harvingworth*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*. All which Hundreds and Mannors (except *Bramshill*) which he sold

for the maintaining the Troop of Horse rais'd for the Service of King *Charles I.* descended and came unto, and are now in the possession of, *James Zouch*, as Heir Male lineally descended from the said *Sir Edward Zouch*.

ZUCCHERO (*Frederic*) Native of the Dutchy of *Urbini* in *Italy*, Brother to *Thadeus*, under whom he learn'd to paint, and after his Death finish'd what he had begun at *Rome*; then came to *Florence*, to put an End to what *Vasari* had left imperfect. Pope *Gregory XIII.* sent for him hence back to *Rome*; where, upon some Difference with his Holiness's Officers, he made a Piece, wherein he represented *Calumny*, and drew those to the life, with Asses Ears, that had offended him: And having hung this at *St. Luke's Church-door*, on that Saint's Feast-day, he left the Town to shun the Pope's Anger; came into *France*, went thence to *Flanders*, afterwards to *Holland*; hence to *England*, where he drew Queen *Elizabeth's* Picture; returned into *Italy*, and was pardoned by the Pope. In *Sixtus V.*'s time *Philip II.* King of *Spain* sent for him to paint the *Escorial*. At his Return to *Rome*, he labour'd for the perfect Establishment of the Academy of Painters, putting Pope *Gregory XIII.*'s Brief in its full execution. He himself was the first that was chosen Prince of the Academy. He built a very fine House, where they met; and having laid out his Money on this Work, went to *Venice* to print the Books he had compos'd of Painting. He died at *Ancona*, in the 65th Year of his Age. Besides Painting, he Carv'd very well, and understood Architecture. *Felibien.*

ZUCCORA, a Borough and Castle of the Island *Piscopia* in the *Archipelago*, towards *Asia*. There is a Brook of fresh Water in all Seasons: and the Inhabitants affirm, that here are many good Mines, but that they dare not work in 'em, lest the *Turks* hearing thereof, should deprive 'em of both them and the Island. *Roschini.*

ZUENDIBOLD, King of the *Sclavonians* of *Moravia*, and Duke of *Bohemia*, a very vertuous Prince, who prefer'd an Hermitage where he died, to his Kingdom; which he left to his two Sons *Moemarus* and *Suatebogus*, who were soon driven out of it by the *Hungarians*. *Regino. Aventin.*

ZUG, Lat. *Tugium*, a Borough, and one of the 13 *Swiss* Cantons, lies between *Zurich* towards the North, *Schwitz* to the East and South, and *Lucerne* towards the West. It enter'd into the Alliance in 1352, 44 Years after that *Schwitz*, *Uri*, and *Underwald* withdrew themselves from *Albert* Archduke of *Austria*. The City stands a Mile from the Lake of *Lucerne* to the East, and is all Roman Catholick.

ZUICKAW, a Town of *Misnia* in *Germany*, and in the Country of *Voiglandt*, at the Foot of the *Vandalique* Mountains or *Wenderberg*, and almost at the Source of the River *Main*. This being the Seat of *Charlemagne's* War against the *Sclavonians*, the Town was much spoil'd. *Henry the Fowler* re-establish'd it afterwards. It now belongs to the Elector of *Saxony*. *Ferrari.*

ZUINGLIUS (*Ulricus*) the famous Reformer of *Switzerland*, was of good Parentage, and born at *Wildhaus* An. 1484. He began first to preach in 1519 at *Zurich*, much about the time when *Luther* began his Reformation in *Saxony*, and preach'd against *Samson* a *Franciscan*, sent thither with Indulgences, as *Luther* preach'd against *Teccelius* on that same Account. In 1525. He publish'd his Book *De vera & falsa Religione*, which was dedicated and presented to *Francis I.* of *France*; *Morery* says, this Book was full of Errors. The same Year the Mass was abolish'd, and *Zuinglianisme* settled at *Zurich*. He was successful against the Enthusiasts called *Anabaptists*. But his opposition to the Church of *Rome* occasion'd a civil War among the Cantons; and *Zuinlius* taking up Arms in this Quarrel, was killed in the Field in 1531, aged 44. He declar'd against the real presence in the Sacrament. *Thuan.*

ZULCH, or *Zulpich*, Lat. *Tolbiacum*, a Town of the Circle of *Westphalia* in the Dutchy of *Juliers*, 10 Miles from *Cologne*. It's the same that was formerly called *Tolbiac*, famous for the Victory won there in 496. by *Clovis*, because it occasion'd his Conversion. *Hist. de Franc.*

ZULCIMIN, otherwise called *Soliman*, an *Arabian*, made himself Master of *Persia* in 754; and after his great Victory cut off *Marvan* and all the Royal Family. He renew'd *Ali's* Sect, and took the Title of *Amirel Moelemin*, that is, Emperor of the Children of Salvation. *Marmol.*

ZULFA, a Town of *Armenia* or *Turcomania*, upon the River *Arafs*, situate between two Mountains where this River runs. *Cha-Abbas*, to save the Charges of defending it against the *Turks*, demolished it, with its fine Stone Bridge. The Inhabitants were carried to *Ispahan*, where that Prince gave them a Suburb now called *Zulfa*, in memory of this Town. *Cogia Nazur*, one of the chief *Armenians* that came from *Zulfa*, got so much credit with *Cha-Abbas* and *Cha-Sefi* his Successor, that they made him *Kelanter*, that is, Chief Judge of the *Armenian* Nation; he grew so rich, that he built 2 *Caravanferas*, one on each side of the River that *Zulfa* was built upon. This Colony of *Armenians* are most of them Merchants and Silk-Weavers, who being Christians, suffer no *Mahometans* among them: Their Houses are better built than any of the *Persians*: They have the Privilege of inheriting Lands, and are favour'd more than their Fellow-Subjects. *Tavernier.*

ZUNCHIN, Emperor of *China*, Erother to *Tienki*, and his Successor in 1628, to remedy the Division of the Great ones at Court

Court which had begun in *Tienki's* Reign, he put the Eunuch *Gneo*, with several of his Faction, whose Power he stood in fear of, to Death. This render'd him odious to the principal Eunuchs and Mandarins, who then began to keep Correspondence with the Rebels, and manag'd Things so well, that *Licungz* their Chief became Master of *Pekin*, where *Zunchin* was in his Palace; who finding he was not able to resist their Power, wrote a Letter with his own Blood, instead of Ink to *Licungz*, desiring him to take Compassion of his People. Then he cut his Daughters Head off, that was of Age to be Married, lest *Licungz* should violate her; and getting into the Garden, hanged himself with his Garters. This happen'd in 1644. He is the last of *Thamin's* Family. His Wife, with some of the Courtiers that were faithful to him, follow'd his Example. *Martini Histoire de la Guerre des Tartars contre la Chine.*

ZURICH, a Town and Canton in *Switzerland*, Head of the 13 Confederates. The Town, in Latin *Tigurum*, is very ancient, for the Inhabitants join'd the *Cimbrians* when defeated by *Marius*. *Charlemagne* afterwards built the great Church, wherein his Statue is still to be seen. The Canton of *Zurich* is very populous and rich: It's also considerable for its Bigness. *Cæsar* speaks often of *Zurich* in his *Commentaries*. It's divided into two Parts by the River *Limat*, and stands between *Schaffhouse* to the North, and *Lucerne* to the South, 25 Miles from each, 11 from the *Rhine*, and 45 from *Soleurre*. *Cæsar* subjected it to the Romans. It was burnt by the Germans A. C. 300; and Re-built afterwards by *Dioclesian*. The Canton of *Zurich* is bounded by *Berne* and *Lucerne* to the West, *Schaffhouse* to the North, *Zug* and *Schwitz* to the South, and *Appenzel* to the East. It consists of none but Protestants.

ZURICHER ZEE, Lat. *Lacus Tigurinus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Zurich*, 25 Miles long from East to West, and 5 broad.

ZURZACH, a Borough of *Switzerland* upon the *Rhine*, in the Bailiwick of *Baden* and Diocese of *Constance*, famous for its two yearly Fairs, where there come not only a great many *Swiss* and *German* Merchants; but also many from *France*. There is also a rich Abby of *Benedictins*, founded by the Kings of *France* of the second Race; who were call'd *Carlovingiens*, and gave it to the Bishop of *Constance* in 1251. *Jos. Simeler de Script. Helvet.*

ZUSKI, or *Basili Zutki Knez*, that is, a Lord of the Court of *Muscovy*, discovering the Impostor *Griska's* Cheat, who had usurped the Title of Great Duke, acquainted the other Lords therewith, and altogether conspir'd this false *Demetrius's* Death. The Plot was discover'd, and *Zuski* condemned to dye; but the Sentence was not executed; for he received his Pardon just as they made ready to carry him out. Yet for all this Danger, being still uneasy under *Griska's* Usurpation, he invited a great many of the *Knez* and *Bojares* to his House, and engaged them to shake off the Impostor's Yoke: So during the Ceremonies of his Marriage, knowing that he was drunk, and the Guards in no condition to make any great Resistance, he rung the *Toc-fin* or

Town-Bell at Midnight, and enter'd the Castle at the Head of the Conspirators; where, after they had killed the *Polish* Guards, they forc'd the Doors, and ran to the Great Duke's Chamber, who saved himself thence by leaping out at the Window; but being taken, *Zuski* shot him through the Head. This Enterprise having succeeded so well, the Lords and People chose *Zuski* Great Duke, and crown'd him the 1st of June 1606; which was no sooner done, but another disputes for it: He was called *Knez Gregoti Scacopski*, but took the name of *Demetrius*, giving out that he was the Great Duke, and had saved himself, whilst another taken for him was kill'd. There appear'd a third, that made use of the same Pretext. These Rumors caused much Disorder, which the *Polanders* fomented, to be reveng'd of the Affront they had received from the *Muscovites* in *Zuski's* Enterprise. The Success of the War that begun then was of very ill Consequence to the *Muscovites*; who imagining that all their Misfortunes were occasion'd through *Zuski's* unjust Domination, depos'd and shut him up in a Cloister. In the mean time the *Polanders* still favoured the second *Demetrius*, and at last forced the first's Wife to own him for her Husband. At last the *Muscovites*, to put an end to their Disorders, chose for Great Duke *Uladislans*, eldest Son of *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, who consented upon condition *Zuski* were put into his Hands, which was done in 1610; and *Zuski* died the Year after at *Smolensko* in *Poland*. *Olearius Voyage de Muscovie.*

ZUTPHEN, a Town and County between *Overysse*, *Westphalia*, *Guedres*, and *Cleves*. The Town of *Zutphen* is situate upon the *Yssel*. It's strong by Nature, having the *Yssel* on the side and the *Berkel*, whereof a Branch fills its Ditch, and runs through it, on the other. The others are *Doesbourg*, *Doetecum*, *Lochem*, &c. It was taken by the Duke of *Orleans* in 1672; and the *French* having demolished the Fortifications, quitted it two Years after. The *Dutch* took it from the *Spaniards* in 1586 when Sir *Philip Sidney* was slain.

ZUYDERZEE, a Gulf of the Sea of *Germany*, between the County of *Holland*, the Lordship of *Over-Yssel*, and *Frise*: There is an Arm of this Gulf that reaches *Amsterdam*, where it forms a very convenient Port; but is so shallow towards the *Texel*, that great Ships must unload part of their Burthen, else there will not be Water enough for them. *Bleau. Theat. Belg.*

ZWOL, Lat. *Zuvolla*, situate upon the River *Aa* not far from the *Yssel*, and 18 Miles from *Deventer* to the North; once an Imperial City and Hanse-Town, but now exempt. It was a place of great Strength before it was dismantled by the *French*, who took it in 1672.

ZYGACES, a River of *Thrace*, near the Town of *Philippes*, and upon the Confines of *Macedony*. Poets say, *Pluto's* Chariot, when he carried *Proserpina* away, broke near this River. *Appian. Claud. de Rap. Pros.*

ZYGANTES, or *Gyzantes*, ancient People of *Africa*, that used to paint their Bodies with Vermillion, and liv'd on Honey and Apes. *Herodot. lib. 4.*

